



Advanced Connectors — B2 exercises

Printable worksheet · 23 questions · answer key with explanations on the last page
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Name _____ Date _____ Score _____ / 23

A. Multiple choice

10 questions

Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. ____ the delays, the project came in comfortably under budget.
A) Although B) Despite C) Even though D) Whereas
2. ____ the costs were higher than forecast, the board approved the second phase.
A) Despite B) In spite of C) Although D) Nevertheless
3. Sales rose sharply in Europe, ____ they fell by a fifth in Asia.
A) whereas B) despite C) therefore D) moreover
4. The sample was self-selecting. ____, the findings cannot be generalised.
A) Whereas B) Consequently C) Despite D) Although
5. The scheme is cost-neutral — ____, it pays for itself within a year.
A) in other words B) nevertheless C) whereas D) consequently
6. The evidence is thin. ____, the conclusion may still be correct.
A) Moreover B) Furthermore C) Nonetheless D) Hence
7. Which sentence is INCORRECT?
A) Despite the rain, we went ahead.
B) Despite it was raining, we went ahead.
C) Despite the fact that it was raining, we went ahead.
D) In spite of the rain, we went ahead.
8. The building is listed. ____, no external alterations are permitted.
A) Whereas B) Hence C) Although D) Even so
9. ____ being under thirty, she already chairs two committees.
A) Although B) Despite C) Even though D) Whereas
10. Which connector belongs in a conversation rather than a report?
A) Furthermore B) Moreover C) What's more D) Consequently

B. Fill in the blank

8 questions

Write the missing word or words in the gap.

1. _____ the heavy rain, the match went ahead as scheduled.
2. In _____ of the warnings, they set out without a map.

3. _____ the costs had doubled, the council approved the design.
4. Output rose in the north, _____ it fell steadily in the south.
5. The data were incomplete. _____, no firm conclusion is possible.
6. The scheme costs nothing to run — in other _____, it funds itself.
7. The evidence is circumstantial. _____, it is difficult to dismiss.
8. _____ being the youngest on the panel, she chaired it with complete authority.

C. Sentence building

5 questions

Put the words in the correct order and write the sentence on the line.

1. early. / finished / Despite / the / delays, / project / the

Concede using a connector that takes a noun.

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2. the / board / pressed / on. / costs / Although / rose, / the

Concede using a connector that takes a clause.

-
3. Asia. / rose / Sales / in / fell / in / Europe, / they / whereas

Contrast two parallel facts.

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4. provisional. / sample / are / small; / consequently, / The / was / results / the

Draw a formal conclusion.

-
5. other / it / itself. / in / for / pays / The / is / scheme / words, / cost-neutral;

Restate a point more plainly.

Answer key

Every answer carries the reason behind it. Read the reason for the questions you got right as well — that is where you find out whether you were right for the right reason.

A. Multiple choice

1. **B) Despite** — Despite takes a noun phrase; the clause connectors would need a subject and a verb.
2. **C) Although** — Although introduces a full clause with its own subject and verb.
3. **A) whereas** — Whereas joins two clauses to set one against the other.
4. **B) Consequently** — Consequently starts a new sentence and draws a formal conclusion from the last one.
5. **A) in other words** — In other words signals a reformulation of what was just said, not a new point.
6. **C) Nonetheless** — Nonetheless concedes the previous sentence and then contradicts its implication.
7. **B) Despite it was raining, we went ahead.** — Despite cannot be followed by a clause unless the fact that is inserted first.
8. **B) Hence** — Hence draws a consequence in a formal register, like therefore or thus.
9. **B) Despite** — Despite can be followed by an -ing form as well as by a noun.
10. **C) What's more** — What's more is the informal counterpart of furthermore and moreover.

B. Fill in the blank

1. **Despite** — This connector is followed by a noun phrase rather than by a clause.
2. **spite** — This connector always takes of before the noun phrase that follows.
3. **Although** — This connector introduces a full clause with a subject and a verb.
4. **whereas** — This connector sets two parallel clauses against each other.
5. **Consequently** — This formal connector begins a new sentence and states a result.
6. **words** — This fixed phrase signals that a restatement is coming.
7. **Nevertheless** — This connector concedes the previous point and then pushes back against it.
8. **Despite** — This connector can take an -ing form as well as a noun phrase.

C. Sentence building

1. **Despite the delays, the project finished early.**
2. **Although the costs rose, the board pressed on.**
3. **Sales rose in Europe, whereas they fell in Asia.**
4. **The sample was small; consequently, the results are provisional.**
5. **The scheme is cost-neutral; in other words, it pays for itself.**