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### Practise contrast connectors

#### Contrast / Opposition – Very Clear Explanation

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##### 1. However

**Purpose:** to show a general contrast or limitation

- Use however when the second idea is different from the first
- Very common in academic writing
- Safest choice when you are unsure

**Think:** *But...*

**Examples:**

The experiment was carefully designed. However, the results were inconclusive.

The product is affordable; however, its durability is questionable.

➡ A limitation is added after a positive point.

**! Common confusion**

Students think however is very strong.

✓ In fact, it shows a normal contrast.

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##### 2. Nevertheless

**Purpose:** to show a strong or surprising contrast

- Use nevertheless when the second idea happens despite the first



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- Stronger than however
- Formal academic tone

**Think:** *Even so...*

### Examples:

The task was extremely challenging. Nevertheless, the team completed it successfully.  
The company faced heavy losses. Nevertheless, it continued to expand internationally.

➡ **The result is surprising.**

**! Common confusion**

Students use nevertheless for every contrast.

✓ Use it only when the contrast is unexpected or strong.

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### 3. In contrast / On the other hand

**Purpose:** to compare two different things

- Used when comparing two ideas, people, places, or options
- Common in balanced arguments and comparisons
- Not used for limitations

**Think:** *This vs that*

### Examples:

Urban areas experienced rapid development. In contrast, rural regions declined.  
The first proposal focused on innovation. On the other hand, the second prioritised cost reduction.

➡ **Two different things are compared.**



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### ! Common confusion

Students replace **however** with these connectors.

✓ Only use them when two different subjects are mentioned.

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#### 4. Yet

**Purpose:** to show contrast inside one sentence

- Short and direct
- Used within the same sentence
- Often joins adjectives or clauses

**Think:** *but (inside one sentence)*

**Examples:**

The solution was simple, yet highly effective.

The task was difficult, yet achievable.

➡ **Opposite ideas in one sentence.**

### ! Common confusion

Students start a new sentence with **yet**.

✓ Yet stays inside the sentence.

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#### One-Look Student Rules (Very Important)

- However → safest general contrast
- Nevertheless → strong or surprising contrast



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- In contrast / On the other hand → comparison of different things
  - Yet → short contrast inside one sentence
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### Final Memory Tip for Students

**Ask yourself:**

Is this contrast surprising?

Yes → nevertheless

No → however

Am I comparing two different things?

Yes → in contrast / on the other hand

Am I still in the same sentence?

Yes → yet



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### Fill in the Blanks

1. The experiment was carefully designed. \_\_\_\_\_, the results were inconclusive.
2. The product is affordable; \_\_\_\_\_, its durability is questionable.
3. The task was extremely challenging. \_\_\_\_\_, the team completed it successfully.
4. The company faced heavy losses. \_\_\_\_\_, it continued to expand internationally.
5. Urban areas experienced rapid development. \_\_\_\_\_, rural regions declined.
6. The first proposal focused on innovation. \_\_\_\_\_, the second prioritised cost reduction.
7. Online learning offers flexibility. \_\_\_\_\_, it limits face-to-face interaction.
8. The policy reduces expenses. \_\_\_\_\_, it may affect service quality.
9. The solution was simple, \_\_\_\_\_ highly effective.
10. The instructions were brief, \_\_\_\_\_ easy to understand.
11. The data was limited. \_\_\_\_\_, meaningful trends were identified.
12. The deadline was tight; \_\_\_\_\_, the team delivered quality work.
13. The technology is outdated. \_\_\_\_\_, it remains widely used.
14. The weather conditions were poor. \_\_\_\_\_, the event was successful.
15. The northern region prospered. \_\_\_\_\_, the southern region struggled economically.
16. The method is efficient; \_\_\_\_\_, it requires specialised training.
17. The argument is convincing. \_\_\_\_\_, it lacks sufficient evidence.
18. The proposal was risky, \_\_\_\_\_ it was approved unanimously.
19. The system is expensive. \_\_\_\_\_, it offers long-term benefits.
20. The course is demanding. \_\_\_\_\_, many students choose to enrol.

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### Answer Sheet with Clear Explanations

#### 1. However

Explanation: The second sentence limits the positive impression created by the first sentence.

#### 2. However

Explanation: A weakness (durability) is introduced after a positive point (affordability).

#### 3. Nevertheless

Explanation: The team succeeded despite the strong difficulty, which makes the contrast surprising.

#### 4. Nevertheless

Explanation: Expansion occurred even though the company experienced heavy losses.

#### 5. In contrast

Explanation: Two different regions are directly compared to highlight their differences.

#### 6. On the other hand

Explanation: A second option is introduced to balance the first proposal.

#### 7. On the other hand

Explanation: A disadvantage is presented after an advantage to show balance.

#### 8. However

Explanation: A limitation is added to a generally positive outcome.

#### 9. Yet

Explanation: The contrast appears within the same sentence and links two qualities.

#### 10. Yet



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Explanation: Two opposite ideas are joined in one sentence, which suits “yet”.

### 11. Nevertheless

Explanation: Useful results were found despite the limitation of the data.

### 12. Nevertheless

Explanation: Quality work was delivered even though time pressure existed.

### 13. However

Explanation: The continued use of outdated technology contrasts with expectations.

### 14. Nevertheless

Explanation: The event succeeded despite unfavourable weather conditions.

### 15. In contrast

Explanation: A clear difference is shown between two regions.

### 16. However

Explanation: A drawback follows a positive feature of the method.

### 17. However

Explanation: The convincing argument is weakened by missing evidence.

### 18. Yet

Explanation: Approval is unexpected given the level of risk, within one sentence.

### 19. Nevertheless

Explanation: Long-term benefits exist despite the high cost.

### 20. Nevertheless

Explanation: Students enrol even though the course is demanding.

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### Practise Addition connectors

#### Addition / Reinforcement – Very Clear Explanation

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##### 1. Moreover

**Purpose:** to strengthen an argument

- Use **moreover** when the second idea makes the first idea **stronger**
- Common in essays, arguments, and conclusions
- Formal academic connector

**Think:** *This extra point proves my idea.*

**Example:**

The policy improves efficiency. **Moreover**, it reduces long-term costs.  
→ Reducing costs strengthens the argument.

---

##### 2. In addition

**Purpose:** to add a new idea

- Use **in addition** to introduce another point
- Does not strengthen the argument
- Neutral academic tone

**Think:** *Here is one more thing.*

**Example:**

The report includes financial data. **In addition**, it contains customer feedback.  
→ Feedback is extra information, not proof.

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### 3. Additionally

**Purpose:** to add extra information in reports or lists

- Very similar to in addition
- Common in reports, descriptions, and plans
- Neutral academic tone

**Think:** *Another item on the list.*

**Example:**

The system monitors usage. Additionally, it sends automatic alerts.

---

### 4. Also

**Purpose:** to add simple information inside a sentence

- Used inside a sentence, not at the beginning
- Common in everyday and academic English
- Neutral tone

**Think:** *Same sentence, one more idea.*

**Example:**

The program is affordable and also easy to use.

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### 5. And

**Purpose: to connect ideas directly**

#### (a) Connecting words or phrases

- Joins similar ideas
- Formal and informal usage

**Example:**

The course is flexible and affordable.

#### (b) Connecting two clauses (two actions or results)

- Shows two actions or results are equally important
- Shows addition or sequence
- Does not show contrast or cause–effect

**Examples:**

The company reduced costs **and** improved efficiency.

The training improved skills **and** increased confidence.

The policy is expensive **and** it is effective. (incorrect for contrast)

The policy is expensive. **However**, it is effective.

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### One-Look Student Rules (Very Important)

- **Moreover** → strengthens your argument
- **In addition / Additionally** → adds new information



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- **Also** → simple addition inside a sentence
  - **And** → joins similar ideas or actions
- 

### Final Memory Tip for Students

Ask yourself:

**Does this extra idea make my point stronger?**

Yes → **moreover**

No → **in addition / additionally**

**Am I still in the same sentence?**

Yes → **also / and**

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### Practice Sheet – Fill in the Blanks (20)

1. The course is flexible. \_\_\_\_\_, it provides recorded lectures.
2. The new policy reduces costs; \_\_\_\_\_, it improves efficiency.
3. The model is accurate. \_\_\_\_\_, it uses real-world data.
4. The report includes survey results. \_\_\_\_\_, it contains interview findings.
5. The company invested in training. \_\_\_\_\_, it upgraded its software systems.
6. The solution is affordable and \_\_\_\_\_ easy to implement.
7. The program supports beginners. It \_\_\_\_\_ helps advanced learners.
8. The study was well designed; \_\_\_\_\_, it used a large sample size.
9. The app tracks spending. \_\_\_\_\_, it provides saving recommendations.
10. The system is secure. \_\_\_\_\_, it meets industry standards.
11. The organisation improved customer service \_\_\_\_\_ reduced response time.
12. The device is lightweight. \_\_\_\_\_, it is durable.
13. The article explains the theory. \_\_\_\_\_, it offers real-world examples.
14. The team met the deadline \_\_\_\_\_ stayed within budget.
15. The platform offers live classes and \_\_\_\_\_ includes practice tests.
16. The research used secondary data. \_\_\_\_\_, primary data was collected.
17. The product is popular. \_\_\_\_\_, it has strong reviews.
18. The manager praised the team and \_\_\_\_\_ rewarded them with bonuses.
19. The plan includes marketing activities. \_\_\_\_\_, it covers risk management.
20. The training improved skills \_\_\_\_\_ increased confidence.

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### Answer Sheet with Clear Explanations

#### 1. In addition

Explanation: Adds another feature in a neutral academic way.

#### 2. Moreover

Explanation: The second clause strengthens the argument by adding an extra benefit.

#### 3. Moreover

Explanation: Using real-world data strengthens the claim of accuracy.

#### 4. Additionally

Explanation: Sounds like a report listing contents, not an argument.

#### 5. In addition

Explanation: Shows one action followed by another added action.

#### 6. also

Explanation: The blank is inside the sentence; "also" fits grammatically.

#### 7. also

Explanation: "It also helps" is the standard mid-sentence pattern.

#### 8. Moreover

Explanation: A large sample size strengthens the claim that the study was well designed.

#### 9. Additionally

Explanation: Adds another app feature in a neutral, descriptive way.

#### 10. Moreover

Explanation: Meeting standards strengthens the positive description of security.

#### 11. and



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Explanation: Two related actions are connected with equal importance.

### 12. Moreover

Explanation: "Durable" strengthens the positive description after "lightweight".

### 13. Additionally

Explanation: Adds extra content details in a report-style sentence.

### 14. and

Explanation: Two achievements are linked directly and equally.

### 15. also

Explanation: "And also includes..." is correct for internal sentence addition.

### 16. In addition

Explanation: Shows another research method was added.

### 17. Moreover

Explanation: Strong reviews support and strengthen the claim of popularity.

### 18. also

Explanation: Parallel verbs ("praised" and "rewarded") suit "also".

### 19. Additionally

Explanation: Sounds like listing sections of a plan.

### 20. And

Explanation: Two result of the training are linked with equal importance.

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**Practise Concession Connectors**

## Concession – Very Clear Explanation

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**What is a concession?**

A **concession** shows that something happens **even though there is a problem, difficulty, or negative fact**.

The problem does **not stop** the result.

**Think:**

*This problem exists, but the result still happens.*

---

### 1. Although

**Purpose:** to introduce a concession

- Shows an **unexpected result**
- Used with a **full clause** (subject + verb)
- Common in academic writing
- Formal tone

**Think:** *Even though...*

**Examples:**

**Although** the cost was high, the project was approved.

The product was popular, **although** it was expensive.



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### 2. Even though

**Purpose:** to introduce a strong concession

- Stronger than **although**
- Emphasises the size or seriousness of the problem
- Used with a **full clause**

**Think:** *Despite the fact that...*

**Examples:**

**Even though** the weather was poor, the event was successful.

The system performed well, even though it was outdated.

---

### 3. Though

**Purpose:** to show concession (less formal)

- Same meaning as **although**
- More common in spoken English
- Can appear at the beginning or end of a sentence

**Examples:**

**Though** the task was difficult, it was completed on time.

The solution worked, though it was not perfect.

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### 4. Despite

**Purpose: to show concession before a noun or verb + ing**

- Formal academic connector
- Followed by a noun, pronoun, or verb + ing
- Not followed by a full sentence

**Examples:**

**Despite** the high cost, the project was approved.

Despite facing challenges, the team succeeded.

---

### 5. In spite of

**Purpose: same meaning as despite**

- Same grammar as despite
- Slightly longer and more formal

**Examples:**

**In spite of** the delay, the delivery was successful.

In spite of limited resources, the study was completed.

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**! Very Common Student Confusion (Important)**

**✗ Despite it was expensive**

**✓ Despite the expense**

**✗ Although the delay**

**✓ Although the delay was long**



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### One-Look Student Rules (Very Important)

- **Although / Even though / Though** → followed by a **full clause**
- **Despite / In spite of** → followed by a **noun or verb + ing**
- Concession = **unexpected result despite a problem**

---

### Memory Tip for Students

Ask yourself:

**Is there a problem or difficulty?**

Yes → use a **concession connector**

**Is the next part a full sentence?**

Yes → **although / even though / though**

No → **despite / in spite of**

### Concession – Practice Sheet (Simplified)

#### Word Bank

**although | though | despite**

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### Tip for Students (READ THIS FIRST)

- **Although / Though / Even though** → have the **same meaning**



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- ✓ followed by a **full sentence (subject + verb)**
- **Despite / In spite of** → have the same meaning
- ✓ followed by a **noun or verb + ing**, **NOT** a full sentence

Focus on **grammar**, not meaning.

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### Fill in the Blanks (10)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the cost was high, the project was approved.
2. The product sold well, \_\_\_\_\_ it was expensive.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the delay, the delivery arrived on time.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the instructions were unclear, the task was completed correctly.
5. The solution worked, \_\_\_\_\_ it was not perfect.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ facing technical issues, the system continued to operate.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ the policy was unpopular, it was implemented.
8. The device functions well, \_\_\_\_\_ its age.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ the task was difficult, the team completed it on time.
10. The experiment succeeded, \_\_\_\_\_ several limitations.

### Final One-Line Rule for Students

- Full sentence after the connector? → **although / though**
- Noun or verb + ing after the connector? → **despite**



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### Answer Sheet with Clear Explanations

#### 1. Although

Explanation: Followed by a full sentence (“the cost was high”).

#### 2. though

Explanation: Used at the end of a sentence with a full clause.

#### 3. Despite

Explanation: Followed by a noun (“the delay”), not a sentence.

#### 4. Although

Explanation: A full sentence follows and shows an unexpected result.

#### 5. though

Explanation: Appears at the end and connects two clauses.

#### 6. Despite

Explanation: Followed by verb + ing (“facing”).

#### 7. Although

Explanation: Followed by a full clause showing concession.

#### 8. Despite

Explanation: “Its age” is a noun phrase.

#### 9. Although

Explanation: A full sentence follows (“the task was difficult”).

#### 10. Despite

Explanation: “Several limitations” is a noun phrase.



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### Practise Cause and Effect Connectors

#### Result / Cause–Effect – Very Clear Explanation

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**What is a result connector?**

A **result connector** shows that **one thing happens because of another thing.**

**Think:**

*This happened → so this happened.*

---

#### 1. Therefore

**Purpose:** to show a logical conclusion

- Used when the second idea is a decision or conclusion
- Common in academic arguments
- Formal tone

**Think:** *So, logically...*

**Example:**

The data was unreliable. **Therefore**, the results were questioned.

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### 2. As a result

**Purpose:** to show a practical or real outcome

- Used when something actually happens
- Common in reports and descriptions
- Neutral academic tone

**Think:** *Because of this, something happened.*

**Example:**

The system failed. **As a result**, operations were halted.

---

### 3. Consequently

**Purpose:** to show a direct and formal consequence

- Used when the cause–effect link is clear and direct
- More formal than as a result
- Often used in academic conclusions

**Think:** *This directly led to that.*

**Example:**

The deadline was missed; **consequently**, penalties were imposed.

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### Student Tip / Takeaway (Read This First)

- **Therefore** → logical decision or conclusion
- **As a result** → real action or event



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- **Consequently** → strong, direct, formal result

All three show **cause** → **effect**, but the **type of result matters**.

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### Practice Sheet – Result Connectors

#### Word Bank

therefore | as a result | consequently

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1. The data was incomplete. \_\_\_\_\_, the findings were unreliable.
2. The system crashed. \_\_\_\_\_, all services were temporarily unavailable.
3. Demand declined sharply; \_\_\_\_\_, prices were reduced.
4. The hypothesis was rejected. \_\_\_\_\_, further testing was required.
5. Funding was withdrawn. \_\_\_\_\_, the project was cancelled.
6. The deadline was missed; \_\_\_\_\_, penalties were imposed.
7. The method proved ineffective. \_\_\_\_\_, an alternative approach was adopted.
8. Staff shortages increased. \_\_\_\_\_, response times were affected.
9. The results were inconsistent. \_\_\_\_\_, the conclusions were revised.
10. Safety procedures were ignored. \_\_\_\_\_, several accidents occurred.

#### Final Student Reminder

- Thinking / deciding → therefore
- Something happens → as a result
- Very direct + formal → consequently



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### Answer Sheet with Clear Explanations

#### 1. Therefore

Explanation: Questioning reliability is a logical conclusion, not a physical action.

#### 2. As a result

Explanation: Service unavailability is a real event that happened.

#### 3. As a result

Explanation: Price reduction is a practical market outcome.

#### 4. Therefore

Explanation: Further testing is a logical next step after rejection.

#### 5. As a result

Explanation: Project cancellation is a real consequence of funding loss.

#### 6. Consequently

Explanation: Penalties directly followed the missed deadline in a formal context.

#### 7. Therefore

Explanation: Choosing a new approach is a decision based on reasoning.

#### 8. As a result

Explanation: Response delays are real effects of staff shortages.

#### 9. Therefore

Explanation: Revising conclusions is a logical response to inconsistent results.



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### 10. Consequently

Explanation: Accidents are a direct and serious outcome, fitting formal tone.

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