

# Although Though Even though

English grammar



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# Although Though Even though (English grammar)

In English grammar, the words **Although** **Though** **Even though** are often used as conjunctions. What is a conjunction? I'm glad you asked!

## *Conjunctions*

Conjunctions join words, phrases or sentences. **And**, **but**, etc. are examples of conjunctions.

I bought some apples **and** bananas at the store. *The conjunction **and** joins the words apples and bananas telling you what I bought.*

I like apples, **but** I prefer bananas. *The conjunction **but** joins the clauses "I like apples" and "I prefer bananas" explaining which fruit I like better.*

We can use Although, Though, and Even though to join and **contrast** two ideas.

□ Click for pronunciation

**contrast** [verb] to compare two things so you can show the differences between them

We **contrast** ideas by connecting two ideas that are different.

**“Although/Though/Even though** we had to wait in line for 30 minutes, it was worth it. The roller coaster was awesome!”



**Even though** we had to wait in line for 30 minutes, it was worth it. The roller coaster was awesome! Let's ride again!

\*In spoken English **even though** is common. It is the best fit for our example sentence.



Here we are contrasting two activities.

- The first activity is waiting. Waiting is not fun.
- The second activity is riding an awesome roller coaster. For some people, riding an awesome roller coaster is very fun.

We use even though to contrast an activity that is not fun, with an activity that is fun. Even though is used here to show that we didn't mind waiting to ride the roller coaster.

**Even though** we had to wait in line for 30 minutes, it was worth it.



## EVEN THOUGH – More examples



**Even though** the coffee at this cafe is more expensive, I always come here. It's close to my office and the staff are very friendly. *(In this sentence, the price of coffee at this cafe is being compared to other cafes. More expensive means more expensive than other cafes in general.)*

**Even though** it was raining on Saturday, my Dad played 18 holes of golf. He really loves golf!



# THOUGH

**Though** can be used at the end of a sentence.

“Bill and I are members of the same gym. I never see him **though**.”

We are contrasting the fact that **I have a membership at the same gym as Bill** with the fact that **I don't see him there**. It's unusual.



Bill and I are members of the same gym. I never see him **though**.



**More examples:**

A: How was the movie?

B: The movie is quite long, almost 3 hours! I liked it **though**.



A: How was the theater?

B: The theater chairs were very comfortable, the bathroom was a bit dirty **though**.

We use **EVEN (THOUGH)** for emphasis.

□ Click for pronunciation

[emphasis](#) [noun] special importance that is given to something.

“I went to the park, **even though** it was late.”

~ I'm giving special importance to the fact that it was late, an odd (unusual) time to go to the park.





“The train was very crowded today, **even though** it was the middle of the afternoon and not rush hour.”

The train was very crowded today, **even though** it was the middle of the afternoon and not rush hour.



~ This sentence is giving special importance to the fact that the train was busy during a time that is not usually busy.



## Though/Although can mean BUT

The president said he wants to improve our country's health care system, **though** he doesn't have a clear plan on how to do that.

The boss wants to buy new accounting software, **although** I don't know why. Our current software works great and is easy to use.

The boss wants to buy new accounting software, **although** I don't know why.

Our current software is works great and is easy to use.



"Buy new software!"

## THOUGH can be used to mean HOWEVER

It's raining today. I don't mind **though**, I just bought a cool new raincoat last week.

*It's raining; however, I don't mind because I have a nice new raincoat.*

Luke just broke up with his girlfriend last month. He seems happy today **though**.

*Luke and his girlfriend broke up; however, he seems OK.*



Maybe he  
met  
someone  
new?



Luke just broke up with his girlfriend last month. He  
seems happy today **though**.



## Conclusion

Although, Though, and Even though are useful in natural conversation, but I can see how they can be confusing for English learners. I have helped many students use these expressions and I hope this post with explanations and examples has been helpful for you too. Thanks for reading and I'll see you next time!

Special thanks to

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/although-or-though>



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