

LINKERS IN ENGLISH

Contrast

- ✓ In spite of / Despite Link two contrasting ideas. Followed by a noun phrase
- ✓ Although / (Even) though Link two contrasting ideas. Followed by a sentence.
- ✓ However / Nevertheless / Still / Yet / Even so / On the contrary / In contrast. Introduce a new idea which marks a contrast with previously stated ideas. Used after a strong pause and separated from the sentence they introduce by a comma.
- ✓ On the one hand ... on the other hand. Links two contrasting ideas / paragraphs.
- ✓ In contrast to / Contrary to. Link two contrasting ideas. Followed by a noun phrase.
- ✓ Whereas. Link two contrasting ideas. Not separated by commas.

Reason and cause

- ✓ Because / As / Since / Seeing that. Introduce a sentence. Subordinate sentences introduced by because always appear in final position.
- ✓ Because of / On account of / Owing to / Due to. Introduce a noun phrase.

Purpose

- ✓ In order to (to) / So as to. Introduce an infinitive of purpose.
- ✓ In order that / So that. Introduce a sentence usually with COULD.

Consequence

- ✓ Consequently / As a consequence / As a result / Therefore. Used after a strong pause and separated from the sentences they introduce by a comma.
- ✓ As a consequence of / As a result of. Followed by a noun phrase.
- ✓ So. Introduces a sentence. No commas.

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Addition

- ✓ Moreover / Furthermore / In addition / Besides / What's more. Used after a strong pause and separated from the sentences. They are introduced by a comma.
- ✓ As well as / In addition to / Besides. Used to add one more piece of information. Followed by a noun phrase.
- ✓ Exemplification
For example / For instance. Introduces an example referring to previously stated ideas.
- ✓ Such as Introduces an example referring to the last idea/word

A) CONECTORES QUE EXPRESAN CONTRASTE U OPOSICIÓN DE IDEAS

- ✓ but / yet: tienen el mismo sentido, indican contraste y van seguidos tanto de un grupo nominal como de una oración.

'The book is short but / yet interesting'

- ✓ in spite of / despite: tienen el mismo significado (a pesar de, sin embargo).

'He arrived on time despite / in spite of getting up late'

- ✓ although / though/ even though / in spite of the fact that: tienen el mismo significado (aunque). Van seguidos por una oración completa y pueden ir al principio o en medio de una frase (si el conector comienza la oración, se debe poner una coma para separar las ideas que queremos contrastar)

'Although / though / even though / in spite of the fact that the pupils had not studied as hard as they could, they all passed their exams'.

- ✓ however, nevertheless, even so, on the one hand, on the other hand, on the contrary: van seguidos en primer lugar por una coma y después por una oración completa.

'She was quite ill however/ nevertheless/ even so, she went to school'

- ✓ while, whereas tienen el mismo significado y van seguidos por una oración completa.

'This soap is very interesting while/whereas that one is quite boring'

B) CONECTORES QUE EXPRESAN RAZÓN, CAUSA, PROPÓSITO

- ✓ because, as since, seeing that: tienen todos el mismo significado y van seguidos de una oración completa.

'Because / as / since / seeing that it's late, we should all go home'

- ✓ because of, on account of, owing to, due to: tienen el significado de porque o razón por la que. Van seguidos de un grupo nominal. Si comienzan la frase, ambas oraciones irán separadas por coma.

'Because of / on account of / owing to / due to the weather, we stayed at home'

- ✓ in order to, so as to, to: expresan propósito. Van seguidos de la raíz del verbo. Por el contrario in order that y so that van seguidos de una oración con verbo modal.

'She uses her video in order to / so as to / to record a show'

C) EXPRESIONES DESTINADAS A AÑADIR INFORMACIÓN

- ✓ for example, for instance, such as: pueden expresarse indistintamente.

'Vegetables are a good source of vitamins: for example / for instance, pepper has vitamin C'

- ✓ more over, furthermore, besides, in addition to: se utilizan para añadir más información y van seguidas de coma. Significan "también"

'In addition to classical music, she likes jazz'

- ✓ apart from, except for: se emplean para indicar que algo es una excepción a la idea general expresada en la frase.

'Apart from English, she speaks three other foreign languages'

D) EXPRESIONES QUE INDICAN SUCESIÓN Y RESULTADO DE ACCIONES

- ✓ Se emplean una serie de expresiones que indican sucesión de hechos para ordenar lo que se está diciendo

- First of all / firstly / to begin with / first

- Second / secondly / then ...

- The next stage ...

- Finally / in short / to sum up / in conclusion / lastly / last but not least...

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- ✓ Therefore, as a result, consequently, for this reason: señalan la conexión entre la acción y su resultado. Van seguidos por una oración completa.

'Consequently / for this reason, it always passes its annual road test'.

- ✓ As a result of: tiene el mismo sentido que los anteriores, pero va seguido de un grupo nominal, no de una oración.

'As a result of his brave action, he was awarded a military meda'l.

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