

INTERNATIONAL TURKISH HOPE SCHOOL

2015 – 2016 ACADEMIC YEAR
CHITTAGONG SENIOR SECTION
ENGLISH LANGUAGE HANDOUT – GRAMMAR
CLASS:.....

Name:

Date:

CONNECTORS

Connectors are linking words which join ideas and show how those ideas are related to each other:

I enjoy good food BUT I hate cooking [contrast]

I'm not going to the party BECAUSE I don't feel very well [reason]

I worked during the summer, SO I've got money to buy a computer [result]

They also help us organise our writing and make it easier for the reader to follow:

I think it's a good idea to take a gap year after finishing school. FIRSTLY, taking a year to travel or to work gives you valuable experience in the real world. IN ADDITION, it can help you decide what you want to study. HOWEVER, some people say that a gap year is a waste of time BECAUSE most people don't plan it properly. IN CONCLUSION, a gap year can be a positive experience if you use time well.

CONNECTORS ORDERED BY MEANING:

- ADDING POINTS ON THE SAME TOPIC:

and - in addition - furthermore - moreover - besides - also - too - as well (as)

- CONTRAST:

but - however - nevertheless - yet - still - although - even if - even though - in spite of - despite

- REASON:

because (of) - since - due to - one/another reason for... is... - as

- RESULT:

so - therefore - consequently - thus - as a result - as a consequence - for this reason - that's why

- PURPOSE:

in order to - so as to - so that - to+infinitive

SIMILARITY:

similarly - likewise - in the same way

- EXPRESSING OPINION:

in my opinion - I (strongly) believe that - I think/feel (that) - in my view - it seems to me (that) - personally - as I see it

- REALITY:

in fact - as a matter of fact - actually - the truth is (that)

- GENERAL STATEMENTS:

in general - generally - as a rule - on the whole

- LISTING POINTS, ORDERING:

to begin /start with - in the first place - first of all - firstly, secondly, thirdly, finally - at last

- GIVING EXAMPLES:

for example - for instance - such as - like - particularly - in particular - especially - (more) specifically

- OPPOSING POINTS:

on the one hand - on the other hand - in contrast

- SEQUENCING:

first - at first - in the beginning - before - next - then - soon - meanwhile - later - after that - afterwards - at last - eventually - finally - in the end

- TIME:

when - while - before - after - until - as soon as - by the time

- CONCLUDING:

in conclusion - to sum up - in short

<u>ADDITION</u>	<u>COMPARISON</u>	<u>CONTRAST</u>	<u>TIME</u>
further furthermore moreover in addition additionally then also too besides again equally important first, second finally, last	similarly comparable in the same way likewise as with equally just as ... so too a similar x another x like	however nevertheless on the other hand on the contrary even so notwithstanding alternatively at the same time though otherwise instead nonetheless conversely	meanwhile presently at last finally immediately thereafter at that time subsequently eventually currently in the meantime in the past
<u>RESULT</u>	<u>SUMMARY</u>	<u>EXAMPLE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
hence therefore accordingly consequently thus thereupon as a result in consequence so then	in short on the whole in other words to be sure clearly anyway on the whole in sum after all in general it seems in brief	for example for instance that is such as as revealed by illustrated by specifically in particular for one thing this can be seen in an instance of this	there here beyond nearby next to at that point opposite to adjacent to on the other side in the front in the back

Reasons CONNECTORS

We use connectors to give reasons.

- a We use **because** to introduce a reason clause.
*I read the book **because** my cousin recommended it.*
- b In writing we often use **as** or **since** with a reason clause at the beginning of a sentence.
***As** the book sold so many copies, it was reprinted twice.*
- c We can also use **because of** with a noun to give reasons.
***Because of** his books, Dan Brown is very well-known.*

Purpose

We use connectors to talk about purpose.

- a We use **to**, **in order (not) to** or **so as (not) to** with an infinitive to say why we do something.
*I always switch off my computer screen **in order to** save electricity.*
- b We can also use **so**, **so that** and **in order that** with a clause to say why we do something. We often use a modal verb in these clauses.
*I'd like to have a faster internet connection **so that** I can upload photos to my blog.*

Sequence

We use connectors to sequence events in a narrative.

- a We use **before** and **after** with specific times and events or with gerunds.
***Before** meeting my friends, I had lunch.
I arranged to meet my friends **after** lunch.*
- b We can use **after**, **afterwards** and **before** in expressions with **soon** and **shortly**.
*I got there at four, and they arrived **soon afterwards**.*
- c We use **first (of all)**, **firstly**, **in the beginning**, **secondly**, **then**, **next**, **later**, **finally** and **in the end** to sequence events.
***First of all** we bought our tickets, and **then** we went inside.*
- d We use **at last** and **eventually** to talk about events which took longer than we thought.
*There were lots of adverts and trailers, but the film started **at last**.*

Result & conclusion

We use connectors to talk about results and to give conclusions.

- a We use **as a result**, **consequently**, **so** and **therefore** to talk about results and consequences.
- b We can also use **thus** to talk about results and consequences. It is a more formal connector.
- c We use **in conclusion**, **in short** and **to sum up** to give conclusions and summaries.

Contrast

We use connectors to contrast information.

- a We use **but** to introduce a clause of contrast. We don't use **but** to start a sentence.
*It's lucky to see one magpie, **but** unlucky to see two.*
- b We use **although**, **even though** and **whereas** to introduce a clause.
*I'd never open an umbrella indoors, **even though** I'm not superstitious.*
- c We use **however** and **nevertheless** to add a comment which contrasts with the previous one. **Nevertheless** is a formal word.
*Black cats are supposed to be lucky. **However**, I don't believe that!*
- d We use **despite** and **in spite of** with a gerund or a noun.
***Despite** being an Aries, he's very shy and sensitive.*

Addition & example

We use connectors to add information and to give examples.

- a We use **also** before a main verb or after an auxiliary verb.
*I love wearing earrings. I **also** design and make them.*
- b We use **too** and **as well** at the end of a clause.
*I love wearing earrings. I design and make them **too**.*
- c We often use **besides** with a gerund to join two clauses.
***Besides** wearing earrings, I design and make them.*
- d We use **in addition**, **what's more**, **furthermore**, and **moreover**, at the beginning of a sentence. Remember to use a comma after these connectors.
*I love wearing earrings. **In addition**, I design and make them.*
- e We use **for example**, **for instance**, **like** and **such as** to give examples. We can use **especially** and **in particular** to highlight one specific example.
*I also make other jewellery **like** rings and bracelets. I love silver earrings, **in particular** ones from Mexico.*