



LINKERS (CONECTORES)

USO: Los conectores se usan para indicar qué clase de subordinación hay entre dos oraciones.

CLASES: pueden ser de:

CAUSA = REASON LINKERS

USO: indican la razón previa, la causa previa, el porqué de la oración principal.

REASON LINKERS: introducen una oración causal. Los más frecuentes son:

1. **BECAUSE** = porque. Ej: He gets good marks because he studies hard.
2. **SINCE** = ya que. Ej: He gets good marks since he studies hard.
3. **DUE TO THE FACT THAT** = debido a **que** (más formal). Ej.: He gets good marks due to the fact that he studies hard.
4. **AS** = Como (va al principio y se pone coma entre las dos oraciones)
Ej: As he studies hard, he gets good marks.

REASON EXPRESSIONS: van seguidos de un nombre o pronombre, no de oración. Los más frecuentes son:

5. **BECAUSE OF** = a causa de. Ej: They couldn't go out because of the heavy rain.
6. **DUE TO** = debido a. Ej: They couldn't go out due to the heavy rain.
7. **FOR THAT REASON,** = por esa razón. Ej.: It was raining hard. For that reason, they couldn't go out.

PRACTICE

FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE RIGHT REASON LINKER. Use all the possible ones for each gap:

1. it is weekend, we could go out and go to a disco.
2. We couldn't arrive in time..... a problem with our car.
3. I need some water I am very thirsty.
4. All the players were really tired; , they couldn't run fast.
5. A lot of companies had to close people didn't buy their products.
6. I know all this; I can start with something different.

CONSECUENCIA = RESULT LINKERS

USO: indican el resultado o consecuencia de algo, lo que pasa a continuación. Por eso se sigue el orden cronológico de los hechos.

RESULT LINKERS: introducen una oración consecutiva. Los más frecuentes son:

8. **SO** = por eso. Ej.: He studies hard, so he gets very good marks.
9. **THEREFORE** = por lo tanto. Ej.: He studies hard, Therefore, he gets very good marks.
10. **THAT'S WHY** = por eso es por lo que. Ej.: He studies hard, That's why he gets good marks.

RESULT EXPRESSIONS: van seguidos de un nombre o pronombre, no de oración. Los más frecuentes son:

11. **AS A RESULT OF + NOUN**, = debido a, a consecuencia de. Ej: As a result of the accident, they couldn't continue.

PRACTICE

FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE RIGHT RESULT LINKER. Use all the possible ones for each gap:

1. Yesterday was Tuesday;, today is Wednesday.
2. She is always there when we need her; we all love her so much.
3. I was feeling very cold, I put my jumper on.
4. the bad weather, the flight was cancelled.



**IDEAS CONTRARIAS = CONTRAST LINKERS**

USO: indican que lo que vamos a decir es lo contrario de la otra oración.

CONTRAST LINKERS: introducen una oración adversativa o concesiva. Los más frecuentes son:

5. **BUT** = pero, sino Ej: He studies hard but he doesn't get very good marks.
6. **ALTHOUGH** = aunque. Ej: Although he studies hard, he doesn't get good marks.
7. **HOWEVER**, = Sin embargo. Ej: He studies hard. However, he doesn't get good marks.
8. **NEVERTHELESS**, = Sin embargo (más formal).
9. **IN SPITE OF / DESPITE** + NOMBRE = a pesar de, pese a + nombre. Ej.: In spite of / Despite the heavy traffic, we got to school on time.
10. **IN SPITE OF / DESPITE** + V-ING = a pesar de, pese a + infinitivo. Ej.: In spite of / Despite having a lot of money, he is never happy = a pesar de tener mucho dinero, nunca está feliz.
11. **IN SPITE OF / DESPITE THE FACT THAT** = a pesar de que... Ej: In spite of / Despite the fact that he has got a lot of money, he is never happy.

NOTA: Despite es más formal y se usa más en el inglés escrito.

CONTRAST EXPRESSIONS: la más frecuente es:

ON THE CONTRARY, = por el contrario. Ej: Heavy metal is electrifying. On the contrary, ballads are slow and pleasing.

PRACTICE

FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE RIGHT CONTRAST LINKER. Use all the possible ones for each:

1. They were dancing all night;, they were not tired.
2. he didn't answer two questions, he passed the exam.
3. Nobody believed him;, what he said was true.
4. being expensive, everybody has a laptop.
5. the problems, you must try it. I am sure that you can get it.

AÑADIR INFORMACIÓN = ADDING INFORMATION LINKERS

USO: añaden más información sobre lo que estamos diciendo.

ADDING INFORMATION LINKERS: Los más frecuentes son:

AND = y. Ej: I like Football and basketball.

...ALSO + verb = También Ej: I also like tennis

...TOO, = también. Va al final de la frase. Ej.: I like tennis too.

BESIDES, = además. I don't like that house. Besides, it's too expensive for me.

FURTHERMORE, = además. Ej: It's a nice house; furthermore, it is not very expensive.

MOREOVER, = además, por otra parte. Ej: Soccer is a good sport; moreover, it's easy to learn.

ADDING INFORMATION EXPRESSIONS:

IN ADDITION TO + V-ING / NOUN = además de. Ej: In addition to being a great person, he is an excellent professional.

APART FROM + V-ING / NOUN = además de, aparte de. Ej: Apart from the colour, Matisse's pictures are beautiful.

PRACTICE

FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE RIGHT ADDING INFORMATION LINKER. Use all the possible:

1. being a classmate, he is a very good friend.
2. He is the director;, he is a teacher.
3. It's a small animal;, it's got a long tail and its teeth are very long; this, it runs very fast. What's it?
4. We can play cards and I've got the latest video games.....; what do you prefer?



**DAR EJEMPLOS = EXAMPLE LINKERS**

USO: se usan para ilustrar, para poner ejemplos de lo que estamos diciendo.

CONTRAST LINKERS: Los más frecuentes son:

FOR EXAMPLE / FOR INSTANCE = por ejemplo. Ej: Stanley Kubrick's films are very different; for example / for instance, A Space Odyssey is completely different from Barry Lyndon.

LIKE = como. Ej.: If you want to avoid problems, don't speak about topics like bullfighting or politics.

SUCH AS = como por ejemplo, tal como. Ej: Red flowers such as roses symbolize love.

PRACTICE

FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE RIGHT ADDING EXAMPLE LINKER. Use all the possible ones:

1. He is a very mean person;, last week we went to a café and he didn't have anything because he said that in that place the cup of coffee was five cents more expensive!
2. Electrical appliances..... the washing machine or fridge are a great invention.
3. She sings an angel!
4. You can have fun with different things..... meeting friends, chatting, etc

**PRACTICE OF ALL TYPES OF LINKERS**

FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE RIGHT LINKER:

1. The film was very boring, we turned off the television and it was very late, we went to bed.
2. I bought the shoes I liked them;, they were incredibly cheap.
3. she is not with us, all of us remember her she is very important for us.
4. studying very hard, he didn't pass the exam; he is so sad.
5. People love singers Shakira singing, she dances.
6. He lost his fortune the crisis. He got it working hard since he was 14;, people say that he got it in an illegal way. People are usually jealous of men him.
7. She didn't make a mistake in the exam; her mark was the best.
8. Sports rafting and bungee jumping are extreme sports; you run the risk of dying!, you need to be really brave to practice them.
9. He is very handsome; he is very hardworking;, he has a good sense of humour; all this, he hasn't got a girlfriend!
10. being a very good car, they had problems with it since they bought it, they decided to sell it.
11. Spain has world champions..... Contador, Nadal or Alonso who win their effort;, a French satirical puppet show wants to get high ratings offending Spanish sports stars and showing them like drug cheats in their satirical skits.
12. winning an Oscar this year, Meryl steep won another some years ago.
13. this film won an Oscar, it is not the best.
14. Glen Close is an excellent actress;, she didn't win the Oscar.
15. the programme started so late, I didn't see it. I went to bed;, I can't stand those shows.

