

# ENGLISH CONNECTORS

## GLOSSARY OF *CONNECTORS*

They are presented in alphabetic order. Some connectors with the same meaning are grouped together. Use the links to see further explanation.

*Actually / Indeed / In fact*: en realidad; de hecho.

*After*: después de.

*Afterwards / Later Next / Then*: después; entonces.

*Also/ as well / too*: también

*Although / Though / Even though*: aunque.

*And*: y

*Anyway*: en cualquier caso.

*As*: cuando, mientras (*Time*); como (*Reason*).

*As a result*: como resultado; en consecuencia.

*As soon as*: tan pronto como.

*As well as*: así como; a la vez que (*Addition*).

*Because / Cause*: porque

*Because of*: por.

*Before*: antes de (prep./conjunction); antes (adv.)

*Besides / Moreover / Furthermore / In addition*: además.

*But*: pero

*For*: para (followed by a gerund)

*For example / For instance*: por ejemplo.

*In case*: por si acaso.

*In brief / to sum up / in short*: en resumen.

*In other words*: en otras palabras

*In conclusion*: concluyendo.

*In particular*: en particular.

*However / Nevertheless / Though / Yet*: sin embargo.

*In contrast to / Contrary to / Unlike*: al contrario de; diferente a.

*In spite of / Despite*: a pesar de

*Like*: como.

*Meanwhile*: mientras; mientras tanto.

*On the one hand... on the other one*: por una parte .... por otra.

*Owing to / due to*: debido a.

*Since*: ya que, puesto, que.

*So / Therefore / Thus*: por lo tanto.

*So that / In order that*: para que.

*Such as*: tales como.

*To / In order to / So as to*: para

*Until*: hasta

*When*: cuando

*Whenever*: siempre que.

*Whereas / While*: mientras que (*Time* / *Contrast*).

# ENGLISH CONNECTORS

Connectors divided into CONJUNCTIONS and ADVERBS.

<b>GLOSSARY OF CONNECTORS GROUPED IN CATEGORIES</b>	
<b>Conjunctions</b>	<b>Adverbs</b>
<p><i>After</i>: después de.</p> <p><i>Although / Though / Even though</i>: aunque.</p> <p><i>And</i>: y</p> <p><i>As</i>: cuando, mientras (Time); como (Reason).</p> <p><i>As soon as</i>: tan pronto como.</p> <p><i>As well as</i>: así como; a la vez que (Addition).</p> <p><i>Because / Cause</i>: porque</p> <p><i>Because of</i>: por.</p> <p><i>Before</i>: antes de (prep./conjunction)</p> <p><i>But</i>: pero</p> <p><i>For</i>: para (followed by a gerund)</p> <p><i>In case</i>: por si acaso.</p> <p><i>In contrast to / Contrary to / Unlike</i>: al contrario de; diferente a.</p> <p><i>In spite of / Despite</i>: a pesar de</p> <p><i>Like</i>: como.</p> <p><i>Owing to / due to</i>: debido a.</p> <p><i>Since</i>: ya que, puesto, que.</p> <p><i>So that / In order that</i>: para que.</p> <p><i>Whereas / While</i>: mientras que.</p> <p><i>To / In order to / So as to</i>: para</p> <p><i>Until</i>: hasta</p> <p><i>When</i>: cuando</p> <p><i>Whenever</i>: siempre que.</p> <p><i>Such as</i>: tales como.</p>	<p><i>Actually / Indeed / In fact</i>: en realidad; de hecho.</p> <p><i>Afterwards / Later / Next / Then</i>: después; entonces.</p> <p><i>Also/ as well / too</i>: también</p> <p><i>Anyway</i>: en cualquier caso.</p> <p><i>As a result</i>: como resultado; en consecuencia.</p> <p><i>Before</i>: antes (adv.)</p> <p><i>Besides / Moreover / Furthermore / In addition</i>: además.</p> <p><i>For example / For instance</i>: por ejemplo.</p> <p><i>In brief / to sum up / in short</i>: en resumen.</p> <p><i>In other words</i>: en otras palabras</p> <p><i>In conclusion</i>: concluyendo.</p> <p><i>So / Therefore / Thus</i>: por lo tanto.</p> <p><i>However / Nevertheless / Though / Yet</i>: sin embargo.</p> <p><i>Meanwhile</i>: mientras; mientras tanto.</p> <p><i>On the one hand... on the other</i>: por una parte .... por otra.</p> <p><i>In particular</i>: en particular.</p>

# ENGLISH CONNECTORS

➤ Distinguishing between ADVERBS and CONJUNCTION:

- ADVERBS: They are separated from the previous sentence by “.” or “;” and followed by “,“.

“We knew you were coming; therefore, we arranged a party”

- CONJUNCTIONS: They join both sentences directly.

“We arranged a party because we knew you were coming”

- Sometimes, the conjunction connector can come at the beginning; then, we separate one sentence from the other with “,“.

“As we knew you were coming, we arranged a party”

- Some of these linking connective words can only be followed by a NOUN, a PHRASE or GERUND but never a sentence. In some cases, they are actually prepositions: **due to, despite, etc.**

Addition	
Conjunctions	Adverbs
<p><b>And</b> + SENTENCE or PHRASE / <b>As well as</b> + PHRASE.</p> <p>“He’s very rich <b>and/as well as</b> competitive”</p> <p>“He’s very rich <b>and</b> he is very competitive”</p>	<p><b>Besides / Moreover / Furthermore / In addition.</b></p> <p>“He’s quite rich. <b>Furthermore</b>, he owns some of the most important firms in England”</p> <p><b>Also/ as well / too.</b></p> <p>“He’s very rich and he is very competitive, <b>too.</b>” (At the end of the sentence)</p> <p>“He’s very rich and he is very competitive <b>as well.</b>” (At the end of the sentence)</p> <p>“He’s very rich and he is <b>also</b> very competitive.” (Next to the verb)</p> <p>“He’s very rich and <b>also</b>, he is very competitive.” (Before the sentence)</p> <p>“He’s very rich and he is very competitive, <b>also.</b>” (At the end. Less usual)</p>
Contrast	

## ENGLISH CONNECTORS

Conjunctions	Adverbs
<p><b>Although / Though / Even though.</b>  “Although it was very late, they didn’t hurry”</p> <p><b>In spite of / Despite + NOUN /GERUND</b>  “Despite/In spite of being late, they didn’t hurry”</p> <p><b>Despite the fact (that) / In spite of the fact (that) + SENTENCE</b>  “Despite/In spite of the fact they were late, they didn’t hurry”</p> <p><b>But</b>  “They were late but they didn’t hurry”</p> <p><b>Whereas / While</b> (A contrast between two ideas related to the <u>same category</u>)  “Janet is very talkative whereas her sister is very introverted”</p> <p><b>In contrast to / Contrary to / Unlike + NOUN</b> (Two entities and the same idea).  “Unlike her sister, Janet is very talkative”</p>	<p><b>However / Nevertheless / Yet.</b>  They were very late. However, they didn’t hurry”</p> <p><b>though:</b> at the end of a sentence, it means <i>however</i> in a more informal use.  “They were very late. They didn’ hurry, though”</p> <p><b>On the one hand... on the other one/hand:</b> they introduce two correlative different sentences.  “On the one hand, the idea f the project was really interesting. On the other one, they told us there was not enough money to afford it”</p>
<b>Explanation</b>	
Conjunctions	Adverbs
<p><b>Like / Such as + NOUN /GERUND</b>  “I like all sorts of music like/such as classical music, jazz, rock and techno”</p>	<p><b>For example / For instance /In other words / Actually / Indeed / In fact / In particular/Anyway.</b>  “I like all sorts of music; for instance, classical music, jazz, rock and techno”  “I like music very much; actually, I like all sorts of music”  “I like music very much. In particular, I like rock and jazz”  “I like classical music, jazz, rock and techno. In other words, I like nearly all sorts of music ”  “It is dangerous; anyway, I'll do it ”</p>

# ENGLISH CONNECTORS

<b>Purpose</b>	
Conjunctions	Adverbs
<p><b>To / In order to / So as to</b> + INFINITIVE</p> <p>“ We went to London <b>in order to</b> have lunch in a good restaurant”</p> <p><b>So that / In order that</b> + SENTENCE</p> <p>“We went to London <b>in order that</b> our guests could eat in a good restaurant”</p> <p><b>For</b> + GERUND(Normally used to express the function of an object or gadget) / NOUN</p> <p>“A computer is used <b>for</b> saving information among other things”</p> <p>“We went to London <b>for</b> lunch / <b>for</b> a coffee”</p> <p><b>In case</b>: PURPOSE + PROBABILITY</p> <p>“I’ll take some money <b>in case</b> we go to a restaurant”</p>	
<b>Reason</b>	
Conjunctions	Adverbs
<p><b>Because / Cause</b> + SENTENCE</p> <p>“We didn’t go out <b>because</b> it was raining”</p> <p><b>As / Since</b> + SENTENCE (Normally at the beginning of the whole sentence)</p> <p>“<b>As</b> it was raining, we didn’t go out”</p> <p><b>Because of /Owing to / Due to/ As a result of</b> + NOUN</p> <p>“We didn’t go out <b>because of</b> the bad weather”</p>	
<b>Result</b>	
Conjunctions	Adverbs
<p>Writing <b>and</b> before the adverbs, we get them be used as conjunctions.</p> <p>“It was raining <b>and as a result</b>, we didn’t go out”</p>	<p><b>As a result / Consequently / So / Therefore / Thus</b></p> <p>“It was raining; <b>as a result</b>, we didn’t go out”</p>

# ENGLISH CONNECTORS

<b>Summary</b>	
Conjunctions	Adverbs
	<p><i>As a conclusion / In conclusion / In brief / to sum up / in short.</i></p> <p>“She was always cring and comlaining. She never helped us with our tasks andshe never cared about our problems. <b>In brief / In conclusion</b>, she was a very selfish person.”</p>
<b>Time</b>	
Conjunctions	Adverbs
<p><i>After /Before /Whereas / While /Until /When /Whenever /As /As soon as.</i></p> <p>“<b>When / As soon as</b> I had finished, I went out for a walk”</p> <p>“<b>Whenever</b> I phone Gary, he is out”.</p> <p>“<b>As /While</b> I was wathing TV, the telephone rang”</p>	<p><i>Meanwhile / Before</i></p> <p>“I was studying in my room; <b>meanwhile</b>, my friends were at the cinema because they didn’t have to do the exam. <b>Before</b>, we had had lunch together”</p>
<b>Time sequence</b>	
Conjunctions	Adverbs
	<p><i>First (of all), secondly, thirdly.../ In the first place, in the second place... /Afterwards / Later / Next / Then</i></p> <p>“<b>First</b>, I had a coffee and read the newspaper. <b>Secondly</b>, I took some notes and checked my agenda and <b>then</b>, I went to class”</p>

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## RESOURCES TO CONSULT OR VISIT:

1. What you remember from previous years and notes you already have.
2. Books:
  - a. The Grammar Appendix section in your student's book.
  - b. English Grammar books with exercises. You can consult some of these books in your school library (Recommended for PURPOSE).
3. Internet:
  - a. Try these web pages: you will also find interactive exercises.
    - i. [www.english-at-home.com/grammar/linking-words](http://www.english-at-home.com/grammar/linking-words)
    - ii. [www.vivquarry.com/wkshts/linkwd.html](http://www.vivquarry.com/wkshts/linkwd.html)
    - iii. [www.esl.about.com/library/writing/blwrite\\_connectors.htm](http://www.esl.about.com/library/writing/blwrite_connectors.htm)
    - iv. [www.unisanet.unisa.edu.au/Resources/la/QuickClicks%20Repository/LC\\_worksheet\\_linking%20words.pdf](http://www.unisanet.unisa.edu.au/Resources/la/QuickClicks%20Repository/LC_worksheet_linking%20words.pdf) (A of them)
    - v. [www.uni-klu.ac.at/hlg/sber/downloads/linking\\_words.pdf](http://www.uni-klu.ac.at/hlg/sber/downloads/linking_words.pdf)
    - vi. <http://unilearning.uow.edu.au/effective/6c.html> (conjunction vs adverb(transition signals))
    - vii. [http://www.aippg.com/ielts/connective\\_words\\_english.html](http://www.aippg.com/ielts/connective_words_english.html) (good chart)
    - viii. <http://laproff.wordpress.com/category/all-connectorstext-connectives/> (Another good chart)
    - ix. [http://heptagrama.com/en/i\\_col\\_tra\\_0002.htm](http://heptagrama.com/en/i_col_tra_0002.htm) (Useful at any time)
    - x. <http://www.learn-english-today.com/wordgames/hotpot-quizzes/linking-words1.html> (Practical quiz)
    - xi. <http://a4esl.org/q/f/y/zz99maa.htm> (Practical quiz)
    - xii. <http://a4esl.org/q/h/9801/wp-missouri.html> (Practical quiz)
    - xiii. <http://www.go4english.com/qg/read.php?lang=en&unitid=881> (Practical quiz)
  - b. Search in GOOGLE.