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## Sequential order Connectors for IELTS/PTE/TOEFL

1. Firstly, Secondly, Thirdly etc.
2. Moreover
3. Furthermore, Further
4. In addition
5. Next, Finally, Lastly, Also
6. Another

Linkers	General Example	Specific Example	Example sentence
More information	and	in addition to	I'm interested in sports and I enjoy reading. In addition to being interested in sports, I enjoy reading
Compare/contrast	but	although	Iron man is cool but I don't like the Hulk. Although Iron man is cool, I don't like the Hulk
Time	when	by the time	He has finished eating when he left. By the time he left, he had finished eating.
Condition	if	providing that	If you help me, I'll pay you. Providing that you help me, I'll pay you.
Explanation	because	in order to	I did it because I wanted to win. I did it in order to win.

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#### Writing -

### Linkers and connectors

#### LINKERS

##### 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. Introduced 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 result

- **Because / As / Since / Seeing that** introduce a sentence. Subordinate sentences introduced by because always appear in final position.
- **Because of / On account of / Doing so / Due to** introduce a noun phrase.

##### Cause

- **In order to / So as to** introduce an infinitive of purpose.
- **In order that / So that** introduce a sentence.

To join elements within a sentence or sentences within a text we use conjunctions, prepositions, adverbs and adverbial expressions called "connectors" or "linkers".



MAIN ENGLISH CONNECTORS / LINKERS

LINKER	MEANING	INFORMATION	LINKER	MEANING	INFORMATION
<b>So</b>	Así que.	Tanto informal como formal	<b>In addition to</b>	Además de.	Formal, seguido de sustantivo
<b>To</b>	Para.	Informal	<b>Moreover</b>	Además.	Formal
<b>In order (not) to</b>	Para (con el motivo de...)	Formal, seguido de infinitivo	<b>As well as...</b>	Además de.	Formal, seguido de sustantivo
<b>For</b>	Para (pero no como agente of purpose)	Tanto informal como formal	<b>Besides</b>	Además.	Informal, seguido de gerundio
<b>On the contrary</b>	Por el contrario	Formal	<b>(And) thus...</b>	Y por tanto	Muy formal
<b>Alternatively</b>	O bien... o no...	Formal	<b>So far</b>	Hasta ahora	Informal
<b>Although</b>	Aunque	Tanto formal como informal	<b>Thus far</b>	Hasta ahora	Formal
<b>Though</b>	Aunque	Informal	<b>Hence</b>	Por lo tanto	Formal
<b>Even though</b>	Aunque (más énfasis)	Informal	<b>Whilst</b>	Mientras que	Muy formal pero un poco en desuso
<b>While</b>	Mientras que	Tanto formal como informal	<b>Alter all</b>	Después de todo	Formal e informal
<b>Whereas</b>	Mientras que	Formal	<b>Such as</b>	Por ejemplo	Formal
<b>However</b>	Sin embargo	Medianamente formal	<b>On the one hand</b>	Por un lado, por otro lado.	Formal, genial para exponer argumentos
<b>Nevertheless</b>	Sin embargo	Muy formal	<b>On the other hand</b>	Por un lado, por otro lado.	Formal, genial para exponer argumentos
<b>Despite</b>	A pesar de	Formal e informal. Seguido de sustantivo o gerundio	<b>First and foremost</b>	Lo primero y más importante	Muy formal, para comenzar
<b>In spite of</b>			<b>In conclusion</b>	En resumen, para concluir...	Formal, para final del texto
<b>Because</b>	Porque	Informal y medianamente formal	<b>To sum up</b>		
<b>Because of</b>			<b>On the whole</b>		
<b>As</b>	Ya que...	Formal	<b>To summarise</b>		
<b>Since</b>	Desde que...	Muy formal	<b>According to... the aforementioned...</b>	Según... Previamente mencionado.	Formal
<b>For</b>	De modo que	Muy formal	<b>In relation to</b>	En relación a	Formal, para descripciones
<b>On account of</b>	Debido a...	Formal, sendo el más frecuente due to	<b>In contrast with</b>	A diferencia de	Formal, para descripciones
<b>Due to</b>			<b>Indeed</b>	En efecto	Formal
<b>Yet</b>	Aun así	Formal	<b>Regarding</b>	Respecto a, en lo que respecta a	Muy formal
<b>Otherwise</b>	Por otro lado	Formal	<b>In regards to</b>		
			<b>Therefore, in consequence</b>	Por tanto	Formal
			<b>Consequently</b>		
			<b>In fact</b>	De hecho	Medianamente formal

Martin de la Rosa Diaz

@killer74\_

killer74@hotmail.es

Linkers and connectors examples. Connectors in essays. Example of linkers in essay. What are linkers and connectors.

It's very common for students to use long words they don't understand very well in their essays and these because they have a certain idea of what academic writing should be. Many students believe that academic writing is wordy and convoluted, and uses a lot of jargon. This leads many students to fall into a trap of imagining that the longer the word, the more impressive and intelligent their writing will seem. We often see long sentences and multisyllabic words where shorter sentences and simpler words would do. Some students even use Microsoft Word's thesaurus function to replace a common word with a more complicated word. This is a risky move, because unless you're very careful, the new word may not carry quite the same meaning as the original, even if it's similar. The result can range from funny to confusing, which defeats the purpose of academic writing: to be as clear and concise as possible, using just the right words to convey your argument. Using uncommon words, instead of making your paper seem smarter, generally detracts from your ideas. To avoid this, using linking or transition words that signpost your arguments can help to clarify your views and show the reader what to expect from certain paragraphs or sentences. These words give structure to the whole, helping you to organise your ideas and assist the reader in understanding them. We have prepared some flashcards containing linking words you can use in academic writing. [thrive\_2step id='1289']CLICK HERE to download these FREE flashcards/[thrive\_2step] Below is a handy list of words that are both useful and appropriate to academic language. Describing similarities Likewise Correspondingly Equally Not only... but also In the same way Similarly Showing cause and effect Consequently As a result Thus Hence (never 'hence why') Since (try to avoid 'as' when showing cause and effect) Because Therefore Accordingly This suggests that It follows that For this reason Comparing and contrasting Alternatively However Conversely On the other hand Instead Yet On the contrary Showing limitation or contradiction Despite/in spite of While (not whilst!) Even so On the contrary Nevertheless Nonetheless Although Admittedly Emphasis, addition or examples To illustrate To clarify Further (not 'furthermore') First, second and third (not firstly, secondly and thirdly) For instance Moreover Typically Especially In fact Namely In addition Concluding To summarise It can be concluded that As can be seen Ultimately Given the above As described Finally We have prepared some flashcards containing linking words you can use in academic writing. [thrive\_2step id='1289']CLICK HERE to download these FREE flashcards/[thrive\_2step] Pro tip The best way to get better at writing academic language is to read academic writing. You'll pick up all sorts of useful tips from published papers in your area of study. Suggestions for connecting ideas at the sentence and paragraph level in academic writing. In academic writing, it is important to present an argument clearly and cohesively. In addition, you may be required to discuss and evaluate existing research or ideas about the topic under discussion. Often you will be assessed on your ability to do both. Developing the language to connect ideas in academic writing will help you with both these tasks. The appropriate use of 'discourse markers,' that is, words or phrases that signal a relationship, can reveal and reinforce the direction that your argument is taking, and make clear the relations between sections of your writing. Here we provide suggestions for sentence openers, 'linking words' within sentences and between paragraphs, and alternative vocabulary choices you might use when connecting ideas in writing. Connectives used in and between sentences Connectives allow us to be more precise about the relationships between statements in a sentence or between sentences. Particular phrases and words serve different functions in connecting ideas and arguments. For example, different clauses or words can signal or 'signpost' additional or similar information, opposition or contrast, concession, cause or effect, emphasis, clarification, or a relationship in time or sequence. Some useful examples of each are categorised by function below. Note that most of these terms can also be used to start new paragraphs. However, some of them need to be incorporated into fuller sentences to be effective as paragraph openers. For example, if you use notwithstanding as a paragraph opener you may have to add other content words to provide more information such as "Notwithstanding a lack of natural resources, the region has..." Addition To add an idea Additionally, and, also, apart from this, as well (as), in addition, moreover, further, furthermore. Condition to provide a condition If, in that case, provided that, unless. For comparison To show how things are similar Correspondingly, equally, for the same reason, in a similar manner, in comparison, in the same way, on the one hand, similarly. For contrast To show how things are different Alternatively, although, but, conversely, despite, even so, even though, however, in contrast, in spite of, instead, on the contrary, contrary to, nevertheless, nonetheless, notwithstanding, on the other hand, rather, still, though, yet, whereas, while. For emphasis To put forward an idea more forcefully Again, in fact, interestingly, indeed, it should be noted (that), more important(ly), most importantly, to repeat, (un)fortunately, unquestionably. For illustration To provide examples A further instance of this is..., an example of this is..., for example, for instance, such as, thus, as follows. For restatement For rephrasing statements In other words, more simply, namely, simply put, to put it differently / another way, such as, that is. The cause of things To attribute the reasons for something occurring A / the consequence of, because, due to, for, the effect of ..., since, the result of ... The effect of things To show the effect of something Accordingly, as a result/consequence, consequently, for this reason, hence, so, therefore, thus. For concession / qualification Conceding something Admittedly, although, clearly though, even though, however, indeed, obviously. Generalisation Making a general statement As a rule, for the most part, generally, in general, in most cases, normally, on the whole, usually. Time order To indicate a chronological sequence First, second, third (etc), next, before, earlier, finally, following, given the above, later, meanwhile, subsequently, then, to conclude, while. Check a usage guide for exact rules for punctuation. Many introductory phrases have a comma after them. For example, 'therefore,' and 'in addition.'. Apart from using the linking words / phrases above, showing the link between paragraphs could involve writing 'hand-holding' sentences. These are sentences that link back to the ideas of the previous paragraph. For instance, when outlining the positive and negative issues about a topic you could use the following: Example (from beginning of previous paragraph): One of the main advantages of X is... When you are ready to move your discussion to the negative issues, you could write one of the following as a paragraph opener: Example Having considered the positive effects of X, negative issues may now need to be taken into account... Despite the positive effects outlined above, negative issues also need to be considered... It is always important to make paragraphs part of a coherent whole text; they must not remain isolated units. When you are editing your next written assignment, ask yourself the following questions as you read through your work (Gillett, Hammond, & Martala, 2009): Does the start of my paragraph give my reader enough information about what the paragraph will be about? Does my paragraph add to or elaborate on a point made previously and, if so, have I made this explicit with an appropriate linking word / phrase? Does my paragraph introduce a completely new point or a different viewpoint to before and, if so, have I explicitly shown this with a suitable connective? Have I used similar connectives repeatedly? If yes, try to vary them using the above list. Explore all resources Understand paragraph structure, cohesion and coherence, and other elements that assist you to produce well-developed academic paragraphs. Effectively combine your ideas with those of other writers. We break down the structure of an essay and show you how to do it well. Get tailored advice from an Academic Skills adviser by booking an individual appointment, or get quick advice from one of our Academic Writing Tutors in our online drop-in sessions. Get one-on-one advice What are connectors in English used for? Connectors or linkers can help you join two or more ideas (sentences), allowing you to have a more structured and harmonious delivery. Instead of using single sentences, you can connect them in a logical way. In this article, you'll learn about different types of connectors in English (contrast, cause, purpose, effect, addition, illustration, etc.) that will help you achieve optimal communication. Contrast This type of connector is used to create continuity in the text between two clauses that present contradictory ideas. Connector Example Despite / In spite of Mary arrived home despite the bad weather. Although / Even though Although the rain persisted, Mary decided to drive home. However We told Mary to stay at the office; however, she decided to go home. Nevertheless / Still / Yet The rain was very heavy, yet Mary was able to get home. Even so Mary was sick; even so, she went to work. On the contrary The Caribbean Sea, on the contrary, is pretty warm. In contrast The water in the Pacific Ocean, in contrast, is very clean. On the one hand / On the other hand On the one hand, my wife wants me to spend more time with the kids, but on the other hand, I could get a raise at work. Whereas All my family went to college, whereas I decided to travel around the world. Cause Also known as causative connectors, these are used to explain the reason behind something. Connector Example Because I did it because I love you. Since Larry has been tired since he got his new job. Seeing that Seeing that they enjoyed the dinner, I asked them to visit us more often. On account of She was late on account of the heavy rain. Due to Sandra has got a nice body due to regular exercise. Enjoy our lessons from the comfort of your mobile phone, tablet, or laptop by downloading the ABA English app, in which you'll find hundreds of lessons to improve your English level. Effect Everything we do has a consequence. In the previous category, we discussed what causes something to happen, in this case, we're talking about the effect or result of an action. Connector Example Consequently Her recipe didn't go well; consequently, she threw it away. As a consequence He gained weight as a consequence of his unhealthy eating habits. As a result of The company took out too many loans and as a result of that, they went bankrupt. Therefore Martin was the employee of the month; therefore, he got the promotion. Purpose You can use the purpose connectors when you want to express the intention behind an action or decision. Connector Example In order to / So as to I will study math in order to improve my career. So that / In order that You must submit your CV so that you can eventually get a job. Click To Tweet Addition These are used when you want to expand an idea by adding arguments. Connector Example Moreover You must finish your homework by tomorrow; moreover, you have to study for the final exam. Furthermore / In addition / Besides This mask will protect you from any virus; furthermore, it will block any bacteria from the environment. What's more My friend Sally made the salad and what's more, the vegetables are from her orchard. On top of that And on top of that, I will get a bonus. I am very lucky! Connectors to give examples We use illustration connectors to clarify an idea by using examples. Connector Example For example I can play a few musical instruments, for example, the piano, the violin, and the guitar. For instance You might, for instance, see a dog in the street... Opinion connectors You can start the sentence with these connectors when you want to express your point of view. Connector Example As far as I am concerned, my work is finished. From my point of view From my point of view, you should sue the government on this matter. I agree I agree that we should buy a new car. I disagree I disagree with the increase in rates. In my opinion In my opinion, the player must be disqualified. I think that I think that we ought to respect each other's opinions. It is true that It is true that some people are working way harder nowadays without seeing results... Personally Personally, I noticed he wasn't involved in the new project. To be honest To be honest, I'd rather start my own business. To tell the truth To tell the truth, the financial crisis will last a couple of years longer. Explanatory connectors These connectors can be used to give more details about the idea being developed. Connector Example In other words The problem, in other words, is to rebuild the relationship. In short The meeting, in short, didn't produce the results I expected. Above all The mission of the police is, above all, to protect the people and keep the order. At least Well, at least we know Frank is on our side. Basically The sun is basically made up of hydrogen. Especially None of us can sleep, especially if you play the music that loud. Essentially The teacher is a guide, but essentially the students should learn on their own. In general People, in general, eat too many calories. In particular All of us, women, in particular, are facing a lot of conflicts. More or less There were 20 people in line at the bank, more or less. To establish a sequence These connectors allow us to describe ideas in a sequential and organised manner. Connector Example At first sight At first sight, I thought she was pretty. First First, I glanced at her physical appearance. First of all First of all, I want to say I also care about the feelings of others. In the first line In the first place, I find it hard to approach anybody. To start with To start with, I asked her to dance. In the second place In the second place, we talked about our interests. Second / secondly Secondly, I asked if she had a boyfriend. Finally Finally, I asked for her number. Lastly Lastly, I drove her to her place. And finally And finally, I returned home feeling quite happy. In conclusion In conclusion, I hope the relationship goes well. Do you like learning about connectors in English? Follow our blog and discover how to use correlative conjunctions and many other connectors, too. If you want to perfect your English even more, you can sign up for our online English course. It offers hundreds of short films and fun lessons, so that you can learn to speak like a true native. 2020-06-18

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