

# CONNECTORS – EXERCISES CORRECTIONS

<p><b>EXERCISE 1 :</b>  <b>a) Top sports people</b>          1. such as, like          2. personally          3. think so          4. firstly          5. besides          6. secondly          7. although          8. like, such as          9. just          10. to sum up</p>	<p><b>b) Choose the connectives</b>          1. before (time)          2. another (addition)          3. although (contrast)          4. so (cause and effect)          5. inside (location)          6. similarly (comparison)</p>
<p><b>EXERCISE 2 : Genetic engineering</b>  <b>a)</b> 1. recently          2. as a result          3. furthermore          4. on the other hand          5. in conclusion  <b>b)</b> 1. nowadays          2. consequently, therefore          3. moreover, in addition          4. however, nevertheless          5. to sum up, finally</p>	<p><b>b)</b> 1. Before          2. after when as          3. since although          4. when after where          5. though although          6. since before after</p>
<p><b>EXERCISE 3 Who learns faster</b>          1. while, whereas          2. if, whether          3. obvious, undoubtedly true          4. even, also          5. nevertheless, however          6. in summary, to sum up          7. on the contrary, on the other hand          8. however, nevertheless          9. even in spite of, even despite          10. unfortunately, unluckily          11. since, due to the fact that          12. in summary, in conclusion</p>	<p><b>EXERCISE 4: Linking words</b>          1. Therefore          2. However          3. In general          4. Although (even though)          5. Also          6. Furthermore / 'fɜːðə, moː/          7. In the first place          8. Secondly          9. Not only          10. but          11. But, also          12. Even though</p>

## EXERCISE 3

### This is the original text:

Small children seem to learn very quickly, *while* adults sometimes appear to lose the ability to pick up new subjects such as languages, music, games, or computer programs. In this essay, I will discuss *whether* children or adults make the best learners.

It is *undoubtedly true* that children seem to learn very quickly. In just a few years, they can learn how to play a musical instrument, speak one or even two new languages, and deal with many subjects at school. They *even* have time for sports and hobbies, and become experts in their favorite pastimes. *However*, how much of this is social pressure and how much is genetic? ..... *In summary*, children may enjoy learning, but their environment also is a big motivating factor.

Adults *on the other hand* are supposed to be poor learners. *However*, I disagree with people who say that adults cannot learn quickly. ... They can build on skills and experiences they know already. Adults usually cannot learn to do ballet or to play the violin, but *even despite* these physical challenges, their motivation can often be higher than a child's.

*Unfortunately*, society does not encourage many adults to learn. ....

*In conclusion*, I feel that we cannot generalize about children or adults being better learners.

It depends on the situation and the motivation of the person, and the level of enthusiasm he or she has for learning.

## Remarks for ex.2

### **THOUGH**

#### 1. Conjunction

a) bien que, quoique + subj. (= *in spite of the fact that*)

Even though: bien que + subj

b) mais (but) : ⇒ **He's a nice person, though he's not very clever.** Il est sympa, mais pas très malin.

#### 2. adverbe

pourtant:

⇒ **It's not easy, though** Pourtant, ce n'est pas facile

⇒ **I can't stay long. I'll have a coffee, though.** Je ne peux pas rester longtemps. Mais je prendrais bien un café quand même.

### **CONSEQUENTLY**

/ˈkɒnsɪkwəntli/

Synonyms: as a result, hence, therefore

### **CONNECTIVES = CONJUNCTIONS**

Connectives are sometimes known as conjunctions. The word 'connective' just explains more simply that these words link or connect other words, phrases or clauses.

There are two main types:

#### **Co-ordinating connectives**

These link words, phrases or clauses which are of equal importance. These connectives include words such as 'but', 'and', 'so'.

#### **Subordinating connectives**

These link a main clause with a subordinate (or dependent) clause. These connectives include words such as 'if', 'although', 'when', 'while', 'since', 'because'.

**Before** leaving the restaurant, John paid the bill.

We decided to go home **because** there was a queue outside.