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## Example of connective words in sentences

In this post, you'll learn how to use a variety of linking words and linking phrases. Linking words and phrases are also called transition words, connective words, sentence connectors, and linking devices. Generally, linking words and phrases like conjunctions and prepositions are used to express connections of contrast, concession, purpose, cause and effect, addition, etc. Linking words and phrases: Linkers of purpose Sentence connectors There are several connecting words that you can use to express purpose. Here is a list of linking words that you might need in writing or a grammar test. I study hard so as to /in order to / to pass my exams. She went on a diet so as to /in order to / to lose weight. I took a taxi so as not to / in order not to be late for the meeting. I'll help my sister so that/in order that she can finish early. I helped her so that/in order that she could finish early. In order to and so as to are formal ways of expressing purpose. They left early so that /in order that they wouldn't miss the train. I use my smartphone for communication. My mother visited a doctor for a check-up. I use my smartphone for texting my friends. A lot of people use smartphones for vlogging. A dishwasher is used for washing the dishes. Our team is in a meeting now with a view to fixing some customer service problems. My older brother went abroad with the aim of finding a better job. The expressions with the aim of and with a view to are normally used to express purpose in a formal way. Linking words addition (Expressing Addition) Reading books not only reduces stress but also broadens knowledge. Not only does reading books reduce stress, but it also broadens knowledge. Illiteracy not only affects the individual, but also the whole society. Not only does illiteracy affect the individual, but it also affects the whole society. I got a high grade in the exam. Not only did my father buy me a watch, but he also allowed me to go on a picnic with my friends. Not only did he turn up late, but he also forgot his books. If not only is placed at the beginning of the sentence, subject-verb inversion is obligatory. In addition to languages, I also love Art. In addition to being good at languages, she is also very good at Chemistry. In addition to reducing stress, reading books broadens knowledge. Reading books reduces stress. In addition, it broadens knowledge. Reading books reduces stress. Additionally, it broadens knowledge. Reading books reduces stress. Besides, it broadens knowledge. Besides reducing stress, reading books broadens knowledge. Reading books reduces stress. Also, it broadens knowledge. Reading books reduces stress. It also broadens knowledge. Reading books reduces stress. It broadens knowledge, too. Reading books reduces stress. It broadens knowledge as well. He's a talented artist. Furthermore / Moreover, he is a famous writer. Expressing Concession (Linking words and phrases) Although in a sentence/ though in a sentence/ despite in a sentence/ in spite of in a sentence/ but in a sentence / nevertheless in a sentence Although /though / even if / even though my homework was very difficult, I could do it. I could do my homework although /though / even if / even though it was very difficult. Although /though / even if / even though he is rich, he lives in a small house. He lives in a small house although /though / even if / even though he is rich. Despite /in spite of being rich, he lives in a small house. Despite/in spite of his wealth, he lives in a small house. Despite/in spite of his old age, my grandfather does sport every day. Despite the fact that/in spite of the fact that he is rich, he lives in a small house. He is rich. Nonetheless, he lives in a small house. He studied hard for the exam. Nevertheless, he did not get higher marks. The weather was very bad. However, we enjoyed our picnic. He is a handsome person. Yet, she refused to marry him. He is rich, but he lives in a small house. Although /though/even if /even though + subject+ verb/Despite/in spite of + verb+ing/Despite / in spite of + noun/Contrast linking words and phrases While I'm very good at Physics and Maths, my sister is really good at languages. She can speak 4 languages. I did well in the Physics test, whereas/while my sister didn't. I am certain she will do well in the Chinese test. She speaks four languages, whereas/while her brother hasn't yet learned any. Our city is very clean. On the other hand, it's a bit crowded. Cause and effect connecting words (Cause and effect linking words and phrases) Cause and effect examples: Here are some cause and effect sentences He left very early because he wanted to catch the first train. He put on his coat because it was getting colder. He put on his coat as it was getting colder. He put on his coat since it was getting colder. I can't get into the house because I have lost the key. I was late because of the heavy traffic. I was late owing to the heavy traffic. I was late due to heavy traffic. I was late on account of the heavy traffic. I was late as a result of the heavy traffic. Thanks to their hard work, they passed their exams with flying colors. They passed their exams with flying colors thanks to their hard work. Because/since/as + subject+ verb/Because of/owing to/due to/on account of/as a result of/thanks to + noun Most learners of English need linking words and phrases ( connecting words ) for either grammar tests or writing assignments or tests. 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 important(ly), to repeat, (un)fortunately. 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 appointment or attending one of our drop-in sessions. Get one-on-one advice Woman with long blonde hair and cream jacket: In my job in retail we use a lot of connect, selling two ideas together. For example here, this says from size 16 upwards and up to 30% off High Street price. So, this is two ideas linked together by the word 'and' the connective. Woman in red cardigan: You could have 'I went shopping, I bought some shoes', that's two sentences. But if you say 'I went shopping and I bought some shoes' that's using a connective and it's making it a complex sentence. Union Rep: I'm the Union Learning Representative on site here at United Biscuits. Examples of connectives in the business come across quite frequently. One example is here. Elimination of waste from business processes, by focusing on the consumer and the customer needs. The connective there the example is 'by' and that shows that they link these two ideas together. Man in black jumper: I went to the match and City won three nil. Male: That's a joke! Time connectives are words that join phrases or sentences together to help us understand when something is happening. Words such as before, after, next, just then, shortly, afterwards, last, eventually, firstly, secondly, and thirdly, are all-time connectives. All you need? Practice with EdPlace's worksheets Time connectives explained A connective is an umbrella term used to include adverbs, conjunctions and prepositions. Communicating when something has happened or is going to happen is an important developmental step in children's writing. It introduces the reader to the writer's concept of a time frame, and also gives the writer tools to describe events more accurately. Time connectives are not only used in descriptive writing, they are also important when relaying a report of past events, writing newspaper articles, diaries or giving instructions. Where to place the time connective? Time connectives can be powerful at both the beginning of a sentence and when they're used to bring phrases together; there is always more than one way to write a sentence! For example: After a long winter's sleep the tiny hedgehog scurried out of her woodland home. The tiny hedgehog scurried out of her woodland home after a long winter's sleep. Before dinner, Josie helped Mum to set the table. Josie helped Mum to set the table before dinner. Eventually, the whistle blew to mark the end of the match! To mark the end of the match, eventually, the whistle blew Some sentences sound better structured in different ways. This can make a great practice game! Grab a friend and write several sentences on paper strips. Next, cut them up and swap them around! Discuss which sounds best to you, and why. You can also cut up a selection of time connectives and replace them in your sentence, which words work? Which don't? How does the time connective change the meaning of the sentence? After a long winter's sleep, the tiny hedgehog scurried out of her woodland home. Following a long winter's sleep, the tiny hedgehog scurried out of her woodland home. Subsequent to a long winter's sleep, the tiny hedgehog scurried out of her woodland home. Ordering time connectives It's important when using time connectives you learn how to put events in order. A great way to learn this is with instructions. Let's write instructions for simple tasks such as brushing your teeth, getting ready in the morning or cooking your favourite recipe. Time connectives for instructions are essential, we must put the toothpaste on the brush before brushing our teeth or put the cakes in the oven after we have measured out the ingredients. Worksheets and Practice Once we fully understand the concept of time, there is no going back, but whilst we are learning, practice really does make perfect! We have plenty of great worksheets to help you put what you've learnt into practice! We've listed a few of the most relevant here, but have a look on our website and search for 'connectives,' 'adverbs,' 'conjunctions' or 'prepositions' to find even more resources. Year 3 - Investigate time connectives Year 4 - Investigate time connectives Year 1, 2, 3 Year 5 - Understand terminology: connectives Year 6 - Connectives linking phrases, sentences and paragraphs Year 6 - Understand comparing and contrasting connectives Year 6 - Understand cause and effect connectives Keep learning with EdPlace! More activities this way... AUTHOR, MS ALISON - ENGLISH TEACHER.

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