

- English is being spoken by him
- A banana is being eaten by you

Modulo, Page 209

Eleven year old Keith is one of the best young surfers in Britain. Keith lives in Scotland. The Scottish sea is the coldest sea in the rest of the Britain. But it isn't too cold for Keith. He loves the sea

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LINKER WORDS are used to link large groups of words: phrases and sentences. You can also use them to connect paragraphs to give them coherence.

EXAMPLE: I love going to the cinema But I don't like eating popcorn

• 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 CAUSE

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

- PURPOSE

In order to / So as to Introduce an infinitive of purpose

In order that / So that Introduce a sentence

- CONSEQUENCE

Consequently / As a consequence / As a result / Therefore

As a consequence of / As a result of Followed by a noun phrase.

So introduces a sentence, no commas

- ADDITION

Moreover / Furthermore / In addition / Besides / What's more

Used after a strong pause and separated from the sentences. They are introduced by a comma

As well as / In addition to / Besides

Used to add more information, followed by a noun phrase

- EXAMPLEIFICATION

→ For example / For instance → Introduces an example referring to previously stated ideas

## CONNECTORS IN ENGLISH

### • OPINION

I think

I believe

I feel

In my opinion

In my view

As far as I know

It seems likely

It seems to me

### • SEQUENCE

Firstly

Secondly

Then

Next

Afterwards

Finally

Eventually

Previously

### • ADDITION

And

Also

In addition

Further

Furthermore

As well as

And then

Too

### • CONCLUSION

To conclude

In conclusion

Finally

On the whole

Summarising

Overall

To sum up

Essentially

• COMPARISON

Equally

As with

Likewise

In the same way

Similarly

Like

Of contrast

Despite this

• ILLUSTRATION

For example

Such as

For instance

Such as

In other words

An instance

As revealed by

To show that