

ADDICTION
- and
- also
- not only ... but also
- both ... and
- either .. or
- neither .. nor
- besides
- too
- as well as

REASON
- because
- so
- as
- consequently
- as a result
- therefore
- since
- due to

CONTRAST
- but
- however
- although /though / even though
- despite /in spite of
- on the one hand .... on the other hand
- yet
- while / whereas
- nevertheless

SEQUENCE
- first
- second
- afterwards
- then
- next
- finally

COMPARISON
- likewise
- similarly
- in the same way
- in like manner

TIME
- when
- while
- as soon as
- since
- until /till
- whenever
- as
- after
- before

EMPHASIS
- in fact
- indeed
- as a matter-of-fact
- actually

CONCLUSION
- in summary
- to sum up
- finally
- in conclusion
- in short

EXAMPLE
- that is
- for instance
- in other words
- for example
- such as

PURPOSE
- to
- in order to
- so that (+ modal)

CONDITIONAL
- if
- unless

Indicate which kind of connector is presented in the following sentences. Follow the example.

1. It rained a lot but he went to the cinema all the same.	***CONTRAST***
2. I won't go to the cinema since it's raining a lot.	
3. I haven't seen Mary since I went to the cinema.	
4. When I saw Mary she was at the cinema.	
5. If you go to the cinema, call Mary.	
6. I go to the cinema to relax.	

LIVEWORKSHEETS

JOIN THE TWO SENTENCES WITH A SUITABLE CONNECTOR. YOU CAN WRITE MORE THAN ONE SENTENCE AND YOU MAY HAVE TO CHANGE THE SENTENCES.

A. CONTRAST

1. He wanted to read the newspaper. He watched TV.

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2. Nelson was very ill. He didn't go to the doctor.

   ---
3. Kate is allergic to chocolate. She ate a bit.

B. PURPOSE

1. The news arrive our homes. We are well informed.

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2. They study foreign languages. They speak with their foreign friends.

   ---
3. Tom reads a lot. He writes perfectly.

C. REASON / CAUSE

1. Reporters invade people's lives. People don't trust the press.

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2. Peter went to the doctor. He wasn't feeling well.

   ---
3. Anne cried a lot. Her dog died.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

D. CONDITION

1. She has not made up her mind yet. She doesn't know if she wants to go to university or not.

   ---
2. I'll go to the party. The only condition is that he asks me.

   ---
3. Maria will go to England. There's one condition though – her parents let her.

E. TIME

1. They arrived home. Their parents were listening to the radio.

   ---
2. They arrived at the cinema. The film had already begun.

   ---
3. The pupils answered the test right away. They received the test.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Prepare to write 1: Review useful language

In Writing Part 1, you need to show that you can use language appropriately to do things such as:

- Agreeing or disagreeing
- Giving opinions
- Giving information or explanations
- Giving reasons
- Giving examples
- Comparing and contrasting ideas and opinions
- Drawing conclusions

You should also use a range of suitable expressions to organise your essay and help your reader understand the connections between your ideas.

Look at the following phrases. Can you put them in the correct groups according to their function in an opinion essay? (The first one has been done for you as an example.)

- ~~In my opinion / view…~~
- However, …
- I partly / fully agree that…
- Although…
- In addition to this, …
- Firstly / Secondly / Thirdly …
- Moreover, …
- Finally…
- Consequently…
- In conclusion…
- Furthermore, …
- Another reason why…
- To sum up…
- I firmly believe that…
- What is more, …
- As a result…
- I personally feel that…
- First / Second of all…

Giving your own opinion	Structuring and sequencing your ideas	Adding ideas	Contrasting two ideas / examples / statements	Explaining
Example: In my opinion / view…				

LIVEWORKSHEETS