



**Week 36**

**English Mastery**

**Primary 5/6**

**The Write Tribe**

## CONNECTORS

**NAME:**

**Teacher's comments:**



# CONNECTORS

## Contrast

although	However
Whereas	in spite of

**Although** is used to show two opposite statements.

It means "*in spite of something*". It can be used at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence but it doesn't have a comma afterwards.

**E.g - It's raining cats and dogs. Would you go out?**

**Although** it was raining cats and dogs, Jane went out swimming.

1. She ran very fast. She lost the race. (Although)

She failed in the math exam, **although** she studied very hard.

2. I bought it. It was expensive. (Although)



Contrast	
although	However
Whereas	in spite of

**Whereas** is used to show contrast.  
Example, one is fat, one is thin.

Garfield is fat, **whereas** his brother is thin.

1. John is tall. His brother Gary is short. (Whereas)

2. Garfield is fat. His brother Ali is quite the opposite. (Whereas)

3. He is careful. I take risks. (Whereas)



Contrast	
although	However
Whereas	in spite of

**However** is used to show contrast between two sentences. It is always followed by a comma.

He was feeling very ill. **However**, he went to work.

1. She won the trophy. She wasn't happy. (However)

The train was late; **however**, I managed to reach on time

2. There was no one to help me. I managed to do it. (However)

3. My sister did not like the ice cream. I enjoyed it a lot. (However)



Contrast	
although	However
Whereas	in spite of

**In spite of** means “regardless of”. Spite means to annoy or go against something. If we have an illness, we are expected to feel bad. However, if we choose to be happy we are going against what is expected of us.

I was happy **in spite of** having a severe bout of sickness.

1. Curt ate all the cookies. His mother warned him not to. (In spite of)

**In spite of** not feeling well, Pam went to school.

2. He had an injury. He completed the marathon (In spite of)

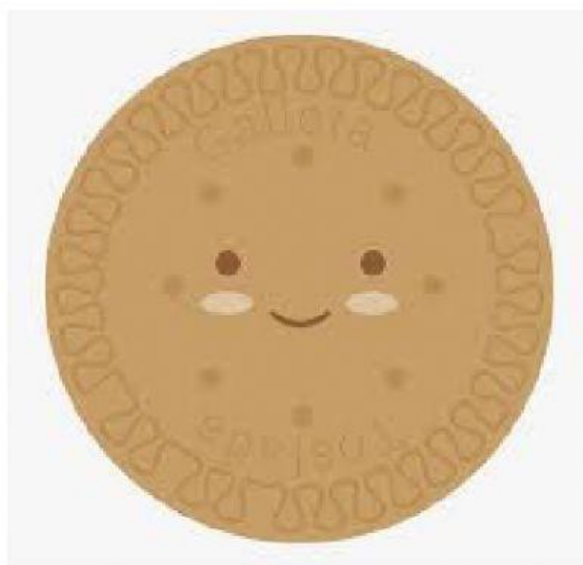


Sequencers		<b>Sequencers</b> are used to organize writing. It can be used to give instructions, describe a process or tell stories. It helps your reader understand clearly what is happening.
1. First	2. Then	
3. Next	4. After that	
5. Finally		

My grandmother is an avid baker. Today, she is teaching me how to bake a cake. \_\_\_\_\_, she takes a bag of flour and pours it into a bowl.

\_\_\_\_\_, she takes two eggs and beats them.

\_\_\_\_\_, she mixes all the ingredients and pours it into a large cake pan. \_\_\_\_\_, she places the pan in the oven and waits for 45 minutes. \_\_\_\_\_, the oven makes a ding, informing us that the mouth-watering cookies are ready.



## Convert the following instructions to a story

Remember to write in past tense

1. Choose a pot
2. Fill the pot with soil
3. Dig a small hole and place seeds
4. Cover the seeds with soil
5. Pour some water

Sequencers	
1. First	2. Then
3. Next	4. After that
5. Finally	

Today, my grandfather is sharing his pearls of wisdom on gardening. We are planting tomatoes today.

After waiting for a week, the seeds germinated. Within 3 months, large juicy tomatoes began to grow! I am grateful that my grandfather taught me how to grow tomatoes.



### Illustration/Example

For example/ For an example

**Illustration connectors** are used clarify an idea by showing an example.

*I can play a few musical instruments, for example, the piano, the violin, and the guitar.*

Mr Twit is a disgusting twit. For an example, he never washes his beard or shaves it.

1. Sandy has a revolting habit. She chews on her nails for breakfast, lunch and dinner. (For example)

2. Clint is immaculate to a fault. He polishes his shoes every fifteen minutes. (For example)

She is talented at a few things, **for example**, singing, dancing and acting.

3. Ponky has a sweet tooth. She loves pies, tarts and croissants. (For example)

