

WEEK 4 PARTIAL 2

DESTREZA: EFL 5.3.2. Identify and use reading strategies to make informative and narrative texts comprehensible and meaningful. (Example: skimming, scanning, previewing, reading for main ideas and details, using structural and context clues, cognates, format, sequence, etc.)

OBJETIVO DE APRENDIZAJE PARA LA SEMANA: At the end of this lesson students will be able to recognize "Connectors" in short simple texts, according to their level.

TEMA: CONNECTORS

DESARROLLO DE LA ACTIVIDADES:

CLASSWORK #4

FECHA

CONNECTORS

A. Read and analyze these charts about "CONNECTORS".



However

However connects two sentences as meaning. We can express a contrast by using the adverb **however** with two sentences. It is always followed by a comma.

Example Sentences

- My father denies, **however**, that the project has been cancelled.
- Scientists disagree with this theory, **however**, it's never been proven right.
- She is the best student in school. **However**, she doesn't do homeworks on time.
- My friends wanted to go outside. **However**, it is raining.
- I don't like him, **however** I agree that he's a good manager.
- I really enjoyed that movie. **However**, I prefer the book.



Therefore

- **Therefore**, its use is an issue that English learners should carefully examine.
- The use of commas before or after the bindings that give cause and effect, as such, varies according to preference, depending on the flow of the sentence and insertions in parentheses.

Examples

- You have a family that does your homework for you, **therefore** you will never learn to do homework yourself.
- She went out last night without her mother's permission, **therefore** she spent the whole night in the bathroom to make sure her brother never saw her.
- Experts say that giant squid can be a cause of deep sea pollution. **Therefore**, it is necessary to take measures quickly.
- **Therefore** it wasn't clear what John was saying, sometimes or he was very quiet, they even had difficulty hearing.
- In this economic system, there is no slippage during operation and **therefore** there will be no energy loss.

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WHEREAS & WHILE



While and **Whereas** are conjunctions. They link two ideas that contrast with each other.

Example Sentences

- Chicken meat is white, **whereas** that of an ox is red.
- My father is wealthy **whereas** we are poor.
- **Whereas** we did all the job, they enjoyed themselves.
- The old system was fairly complicated **whereas** the new system is really very simple.
- The south has a hot, dry climate, **whereas** the north has a milder, wetter climate.
- I am poor, **whereas** my sisters are very rich.
- **While** you help her, she doesn't help anyone.
- **While** I like pop music my husband hates it.
- **While** I am lazy, my sister is really hard-working.
- He is careful, **while** I take risks.
- **While** roaming around the city we saw many interesting sights.
- **While** I was studying English, Mary slept.
- I'll prepare breakfast **while** you're having a shower.

B. Rewrite the sentences using the connectors given in brackets.

1. I would love to join you for lunch I am too busy. (however)

2. I like that sweater it only comes in one color. (however)

3. He worked the hardest he got the promotion." (therefore)

4. "I got there really early I was first in line." (therefore)

5. While John was driving home, he saw a great accident. (while)

6. While you are using acid solvents, you should be careful. (while)

C. Match the words with the correct meaning.

1. Script=

a) For that reason.

2. match up=

b) To give something or someone a particular name, especially describing what you think of it, him, or her.

3. therefore=

c) To communicate with someone in a different place, especially by phone or email.

4. dubbed=

d) If two things match up, they are similar and are designed to connect or to work together

5. bottom=

e) The lowest part of something.

6. reach=

f) A text that is written for a movie, play, broadcast, or speech.

HOMEWORK # 4
PUTTING MOVIES IN OTHER LANGUAGES

A. Read the text and answer True (T) or False (F).

All movies are first released in their original version, meaning that they use the language(s) that the writer used in the **script**. Later, in order for people around the world to understand them, they must be converted into several other languages. **Dubbing** is the process by which sounds or voices are added to the soundtrack of a movie. Most people recognize this term to refer to translating a movie from its original version to the language that audiences in a certain country or region will understand. During the process of dubbing, the professionals are very careful to **match up** the movement of the actors' lips with the new audio. However, it is almost impossible to achieve the same artistic quality in a dubbed version as in the original. Therefore, some people prefer to watch the original version of the movie with subtitles, translated text that appears at the bottom of the screen. While dubbing helps the movie to reach more people, it is clear that if we have the ability to watch a movie in its original language, it is the preferred option!



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1. In order for people around the world to understand movies, they must be converted into several other languages. _____
2. Interpretation is the process by which sounds or voices are added to the soundtrack of a movie. _____
3. Some people prefer to watch the original version of the movie without subtitles. _____
4. It is almost impossible to achieve the same artistic quality in a dubbed version. _____

B. Fill the blanks with "Therefore or However".

1. I don't like salads. _____, I like vegetables.
2. It was raining. _____, she took her umbrella.
3. He went to London. _____, she didn't see the Big Ben.
4. He went to London. _____, she saw the Big Ben.
5. She loved her boyfriend. _____, she didn't buy him a present for St Valentine.

C. Fill the blanks with "Whereas or While".

1. Lucy, will you lay the table _____ I help your sister with her maths exercise, please.
2. The twins are very different: Paul is shy and reserved _____ Dennis is outgoing.
3. He choked _____ he was eating and then had to be taken to hospital for an X-ray.
4. At school, I have difficulties with languages _____ I'm very good at Maths. I don't know why...
5. Will you watch the baby _____ I'm taking care of getting your luggage ready?

Bibliografía: <https://englishstudyhere.com/conjunctions/using-whereas-and-while-in-english/>