

Muy buenos días apreciados estudiantes, a continuación, encontrarán algunos conectores frecuentes en la prueba saber, interioricen su uso y ejemplos. Luego realicen el quiz:

## 1. Explicaciones y ejemplos

### 1. In fact

**Uso:** Introduce una aclaración o refuerzo de una idea previa.

**Ejemplos:**

1. *He seems tired; in fact, he hasn't slept in two days.*
  2. *The test was easy; in fact, everyone passed.*
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### 2. Besides

**Uso:** Añade información adicional.

**Ejemplos:**

1. *I'm not hungry; besides, we already ate.*
  2. *She's smart and, besides, very kind.*
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### 3. Despite

**Uso:** Indica contraste; va seguido de sustantivo o gerundio.

**Ejemplos:**

1. *Despite the rain, they went hiking.*
  2. *Despite being tired, he continued working.*
- 

### 4. As soon as

**Uso:** Indica que una acción ocurre inmediatamente después de otra.

**Ejemplos:**

1. *Call me as soon as you arrive.*
  2. *I'll start cooking as soon as I get home.*
- 

### 5. While

**Uso:** Expresa simultaneidad o contraste.

**Ejemplos:**

1. *She listened to music while studying.* (simultaneidad)
  2. *While he loves sports, she prefers books.* (contraste)
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## 6. Nevertheless

**Uso:** Conector de contraste; similar a *however*.

**Ejemplos:**

1. *It was cold; nevertheless, we went swimming.*
  2. *She was sick; nevertheless, she finished the exam.*
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## 7. As

**Uso:** Puede significar “mientras”, “porque” o “como”.

**Ejemplos:**

1. *As it was raining, we stayed inside.* (porque)
  2. *She sang as she walked.* (mientras)
- 

## 8. Due to

**Uso:** Indica causa; va seguido de un sustantivo.

**Ejemplos:**

1. *The flight was delayed due to the storm.*
  2. *Due to his illness, he stayed home.*
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## 9. Both

**Uso:** Se usa para hablar de dos elementos conjuntamente.

**Ejemplos:**

1. *Both students passed the exam.*
2. *I like both chocolate and vanilla.*

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### 10. Even though

**Uso:** Expresa contraste fuerte.

**Ejemplos:**

1. *Even though it was late, they kept talking.*
  2. *He smiled even though he was nervous.*
- 

### 11. As well as

**Uso:** Añade información; similar a “and”, pero más formal.

**Ejemplos:**

1. *She speaks French as well as English.*
  2. *He bought bread as well as cheese.*
- 

### 12. Because

**Uso:** Indica causa.

**Ejemplos:**

1. *I stayed home because it was raining.*
  2. *She left early because she felt tired.*
- 

### 13. Although

**Uso:** Conector de contraste; similar a *even though* pero más neutral.

**Ejemplos:**

1. *Although he's young, he's very mature.*
  2. *Although it was expensive, they bought it.*
- 

### 14. Unless

**Uso:** Indica condición negativa: “a menos que”.

**Ejemplos:**

1. *You won't pass unless you study.*
  2. *I won't go unless you come with me.*
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## 2. Quiz de selección múltiple

Elige la opción correcta para cada oración. (1 respuesta correcta)

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1. \_\_\_\_ it was raining, they went for a walk.

- A) Due to
  - B) Although
  - C) As well as
  - D) Both
- 

2. We will start the meeting \_\_\_\_ the manager arrives.

- A) As soon as
  - B) While
  - C) Despite
  - D) Unless
- 

3. She passed the exam; \_\_\_\_, she got the highest grade.

- A) Even though
  - B) Nevertheless
  - C) In fact
  - D) Because
- 

4. I won't go \_\_\_\_ you call me.

- A) Unless
  - B) As
  - C) Both
  - D) Due to
-

**5. He kept working \_\_\_\_ being tired.**

- A) Because
  - B) Despite
  - C) While
  - D) As well as
- 

**6. They visited Spain \_\_\_\_ Portugal last summer.**

- A) Nevertheless
  - B) Both
  - C) As well as
  - D) Due to
- 

**7. She stayed home \_\_\_\_ she was sick.**

- A) Because
  - B) Even though
  - C) While
  - D) Besides
- 

**8. I like tea \_\_\_\_ coffee.**

- A) While
  - B) As soon as
  - C) Both
  - D) As well as
- 

**9. The match was cancelled \_\_\_\_ the heavy storm.**

- A) Due to
  - B) Although
  - C) While
  - D) Because
- 

**10. \_\_\_\_ he loves football, he doesn't play it very often.**

- A) Because
- B) As well as
- C) Although
- D) Due to