

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.*

2. Besides

Uso: Añade información adicional.

Ejemplos:

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

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)

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.*

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.*

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.*

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.*

2. Quiz de selección múltiple

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

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