

## LINKING DEVICES

There are three kinds of linking (what we call "conectores")

Coordinating conjunctions (CC)	Subordinating conjunctions (S)	Transitional words (TW)
<p>This category of conjunctions ("conectores o nexos " as in Spanish) joins two complete ideas. That means that instead of having two small or short sentences we will have only one joined by a CC. We use a <b>comma before</b> them. They are only seven and we can remember them through this word "FANBOYS"</p>	<p>This kind of conjunctions is used to join the main idea (idea principal de la oración) with a subordinated idea (una mini oración que si la usaramos sola no tendría sentido) The best example is the <b>IF</b> clause. <b>SC + clause+ ,+ main clause</b> <b>Main clause+ SC + clause</b></p>	<p>This kind of linkers begins the sentence or the clause. They make a transition from an idea to the other and make reading smoother.</p> <p><b>TW+ , + clauses.</b> <b>; + tw + , + clauses.</b></p>
<p><b>For</b> (same meaning as because; it is not the proposition "por o para")</p>	<p><b>Because / since / why / because of / thereby</b> (to introduce the reason for something)</p>	<p><b>In the first place,</b> <b>All of a sudden,</b> <b>At this instant,</b> (Time and sequence)</p>
<p><b>And</b> (adds ideas)</p>	<p><b>Besides / as well as / as/ of course/ again /</b> (to add information)</p>	<p><b>In addition, /</b> (to add info) <b>Moreover,</b> <b>/Furthermore/</b></p>
<p><b>Nor</b> ( as in Spanish "ni")</p>	<p><b>How / as though / as if /</b>(to introduce manner)</p>	<p><b>In fact, / In particular,</b> <b>/ in general,</b>(for emphasis)</p>
<p><b>But</b> (Shows a contrast)</p>	<p><b>Despite / although/ even though / even if /in spite of/</b> (to introduce a contrastive idea)</p>	<p><b>On the contrary, / On the other hand, / Nevertheless/</b> <b>However,</b> (to introduce contrast)</p>
<p><b>Or</b> (gives choices)</p>	<p><b>If / whether/ supposing / as long as / unless / provided/</b> (to introduce a condition)</p>	<p><b>To sum up, / To summarise,</b> <b>/ In conclusion, /</b> (to conclude or finish)</p>
<p><b>Yet</b> (same meaning as BUT, it is not the adverb "aún o todavía" in this context)</p>	<p><b>When / until / while / before / since /</b> (to introduce time)</p>	<p><b>Similarly, / likewise, / in a similar way, /</b> (to show similarity)</p>
<p><b>So</b> (it also introduces the reason)</p>	<p><b>Then/ Once /</b></p>	<p><b>As a result,</b> <b>Consequently,</b> <b>Therefore,</b></p>

## PRACTICE

Complete the sentences using one of the linking words provided. Pay special attention to the use of the (,) comma.

1. We'll leave \_\_\_\_\_ we're ready.  
**as soon as/ so/ but**

2. I'll be glad \_\_\_\_\_ it's finished.  
**while/ when/ as**

3. \_\_\_\_\_ I was tired, I managed to finish the work.  
**But/ Yet/ Although**

4. \_\_\_\_\_ the heavy traffic, we reach the station on time.  
**Despite/ in spite of / but**

5. We turned back \_\_\_\_\_ it was raining.  
**because/ for/ but**

6. She is really good at maths, \_\_\_\_\_ she is not good at Art.  
**but/ however/ although**

7. \_\_\_\_\_ she is really good at maths, she didn't pass the test.  
**But/ Although/ However**

8. \_\_\_\_\_, they never came to say sorry.  
**But/ Although/ However**

9. He continued studying \_\_\_\_\_ the heavy noise.  
**Despite/ in spite of/ because**

10. \_\_\_\_\_, she brought new bags for everyone.  
**And/ Besides/ In addition**

11. Peter was really worried, \_\_\_\_\_ he went to the police station.  
**so/ then/ therefore**