

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.*
-

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.*
-

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.*
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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