

Logical connectors

The usage of connectors varies depending on the logical relationship they establish between ideas.

Pairing Connectors (Correlative Conjunctions) These words work in pairs to connect balanced words, phrases, or clauses.

Neither...nor: Connects two negative choices or ideas (meaning "not this and not that").

Example: Neither Mark nor Jane attended the meeting.

Both...and: Connects two things or people together, emphasizing that both are included.

Example: Both cats and dogs make great pets.

Not only...but also: Adds a second related (and often surprising or stronger) point to the first.

Example: She is not only smart but also very kind.

Cause and Effect / Reason These explain why something happens or show a result.

Because: Introduces a reason or cause for an action (followed by a full clause with a subject and verb).

Example: I stayed home because it was raining.

Because of: Similar to because, but followed by a noun or noun phrase (not a full clause).

Example: We delayed the trip because of the heavy rain.

Due to: Means "caused by" or "owing to." It usually modifies a noun or follows the verb to be.

Example: The flight delay was due to bad weather.

Since: Means "because" or "seeing as," used when the reason is already known by the listener.

Example: Since you are tired, you should sleep early.

As: Means "because" or "since," used in a slightly more formal way to give a reason. Example: As it was getting dark, we headed home.

Therefore: A transition word showing a direct result or consequence of a previous statement.

Example: He studied hard; therefore, he passed the exam.

So that: Shows purpose or intention (explains why someone does something).

Example: I woke up early so that I could catch the train.

Contrast and Concession These show unexpected results, differences, or opposites.

Although: Introduces a dependent clause with a contrasting or surprising fact.

Example: Although it was cold, she didn't wear a jacket.

Though: A more casual, everyday alternative to although.

Example: It was expensive, though I bought it anyway.

Even if: Shows that a condition doesn't matter; the outcome stays the same.

Example: I will go to the party even if it rains.

Whereas: Used to directly compare two contrasting facts or ideas side-by-side.

Example: John loves sports, whereas his brother prefers video games.

Despite: Means "without being affected by" (followed by a noun, noun phrase, or -ing verb).

Example: Despite the rain, we went for a walk.

Nonetheless: Means "nevertheless" or "anyway," showing a contrast despite a previous statement.

Example: The task was difficult; nonetheless, she completed it on time.

Conditions and Alternatives These establish rules, limits, or scenarios.

Unless: Means "if not" or except under the condition that.

Example: You will fail the test unless you study.

As long as: Means "on condition that" or "provided that."

Example: You can borrow my car as long as you drive safely.

In case: Done as a precaution against a future possibility.

Example: Take an umbrella in case it rains later.

In order to: States the specific goal or purpose of an action (followed by a verb).

Example: She woke up early in order to finish her work.

Besides: Means "in addition to" or "furthermore."

Example: Besides English, he speaks French and Spanish.

Connectors / linking words



Connectors / Linking words are very important because they indicate the relationship between ideas in sentences and paragraphs. They have different functions and positions in the sentences.

Subordinators are linking words that join clauses together and are used at the beginning or middle of a sentence.

Sentence connectors are placed at the beginning of a sentence.



1- Fill in the gaps with one of the linking words on the right. Some can be repeated.

- 1- She does her best at work, _____ most of her workmates are very lazy.
- 2- _____ her salary was so high, she bought a new car every year.
- 3- _____ does telework increase productivity, _____ it _____ cuts the costs of commuting every day.
- 4- _____ the position you applied for has been filled, we are going to keep your CV for future reference.
- 5- Some professionals post their work on the Net, _____ people all over the world can have access to it.
- 6- _____ I had a lot of money, I wouldn't invest in this country now.
- 7- _____ she starts coming on time, she will be fired.
- 8- She wanted to apply for a job in Australia, _____ she studied English hard.
- 9- _____ he was very tired, he stayed in his office till late to finish his work.
- 10- Applicants for this job should speak at least two other European languages _____ German.
- 11- She refused the job _____ the payment wasn't satisfactory.
- 12- She arrives early every day, _____ help her coworkers.
- 13- _____ being late, he was able to finish his work in time.
- 14- _____ the rise of unemployment, families have worse living conditions.
- 15- Some employers believe in incentive schemes, _____ they want their employees to be more productive.
- 16- Our company is doing well. _____ we aren't going to expand, _____ the economic crisis we are facing.
- 17- Taxes have gone up every year, _____ our salaries have gone down.
- 18- _____ our company is expanding we have to hire more workers.
- 19- We are interested _____ in costs _____ in the competition.
- 20- You can have a day off, _____ you finish all the work you have to do this week.
- 21- _____ Michael arrives late for a meeting, his boss will be angry.
- 22- Take my car to work, _____ there is a strike on public transport.
- 23- He _____ studies _____ looks for a job. He wants to go on living on his parents' expenses.

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