

**Linking words in a sentence**

**Continue**





# Connectors of ADDITION

## Too

**Too** is an adverb. It means "overly" or "also".

*Example Sentence;*

- This notebook is **too** expensive for me.
- I'm very hungry. -Me **too**!

## Besides

**Besides** is an adverb. It means "as well" or "in addition".

*Example Sentence;*

- What do you like **besides** the apple?
- My father is nice to everyone **besides** me.

## Finally

**Finally** is an adverb. It means "at last", "eventually". It introduces a final point.

*Example Sentence;*

- The bus **finally** arrived.
- The news **finally** reached my father this afternoon.

## Last

**Last** means most recent in time, finally.

*Example Sentence;*

- Mary arrived **last**.

## Further

**Further** is an adverb. It means "also", "additionally", "besides".

*Example Sentence;*

- He is very clever, **further**, his father is very rich.
- I like play football. **Further**, I like play basketball.

## Also

**Also** means "too", "additionally", "besides".

*Example Sentence;*

- She speaks Spanish and **also** speaks English.
- This question is **also** difficult.

## Additionally

**Additionally** means "too", "also", "besides".

*Example Sentence;*

- This restaurant will provide several free options, **additionally**, special foods can be purchased.
- Additionally**, I am very tired now.

## In addition

**In addition** means "too", "also", "besides".

*Example Sentence;*

- In addition** to French, she speaks Spanish.



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### ✓ Checklist

1.	Do you have more than one subject in your sentence, or is the same subject referred to again? If so, you may need to start a new sentence or use a linking word.
2.	If there is no linking word, the reader will assume that you are going to continue with a similar topic, <i>until you tell them otherwise</i> . Do you need to use a linking word?
3.	Do you need to express the effect of something; perhaps to show logic or causation? If so, you may wish to use a linking word to suggest the close relationship between one idea and another.
4.	If you have put one comma into the sentence, is it because a linking word is needed?



# Conjunctions: ADDITION

## Too

**Too** is an adverb. It means "overly" or "also".

*Example Sentence;*

- This notebook is **too** expensive for me.
- I'm very hungry. -Me **too**!

## Besides

**Besides** is an adverb. It means "as well" or "in addition".

*Example Sentence;*

- What do you like **besides** the apple?
- My father is nice to everyone **besides** me.

## Finally

**Finally** is an adverb. It means "at last", "eventually". It introduces a final point.

*Example Sentence;*

- The bus **finally** arrived.
- The news **finally** reached my father this afternoon.

## Last

**Last** means most recent in time, finally.

*Example Sentence;*

- Mary arrived **last**.

## Further

**Further** is an adverb. It means "also", "additionally", "besides".

*Example Sentence;*

- He is very clever, **further**, his father is very rich.
- I like play football. **Further**, I like play basketball.

## Also

**Also** means "too", "additionally", "besides".

*Example Sentence;*

- She speaks Spanish and **also** speaks English.
- This question is **also** difficult.

## Additionally

**Additionally** means "too", "also", "besides".

*Example Sentence;*

- This restaurant will provide several free options, **additionally**, special foods can be purchased.
- Additionally**, I am very tired now.

## In addition

**In addition** means "too", "also", "besides".

*Example Sentence;*

- In addition** to French, she speaks Spanish.
- In addition** fruit, you should eat meat.

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# Answer key:

Page	Text
18	This is my friend.
19	Where is the yellow bus?
20	What time did she go?
21	The cow is in the barn.
22	His car can go fast.
23	That elephant will eat peanuts.
24	Where is my baseball bat?
25	Do you want to play football?
26	The zebra likes to eat grass.
27	The lion is up in the tree.
28	Do you want to go to sleep?



## Conjunctions: COMPARISON

### Similarly

**Similarly** means "likewise", "in like manner". We can use it to make comparison.  
**Example Sentence;**  
**Similarly**, our football team is not so good.  
 My friend was late to the meeting and I **similarly** was delayed.

### Comparable

**Comparable** means "similar in amount, size etc...". We can use it to make comparison.  
**Example Sentence;**  
 The two apple aren't **comparable**.  
 it was **comparable** to being eating.

### In the same way

**In the same way** means "likewise", "the same".  
**Example Sentence;**  
 Everyone in my family thinks **the same way**.  
 You can also help someone else **the same way**.

### Equally

**Equally** means "evenly", "in the same manner".  
**Example Sentence;**  
 They are **equally** difficult to deal with.  
 The revenue was divided **equally** among the workers.

### A similar

**A similar** means "resemblance in quantity, character, size etc...", "in the same manner".  
**Example Sentence;**  
**A similar**, our basketball team is not so good.

### Likewise

**Likewise** means "in the same way", "in the same manner".  
**Example Sentence;**  
 I think apples are good. **Likewise**, i think oranges are good.  
 I worked hard and did it and Mark did **likewise**.

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What words are linking words. Which linking words complete the sentences correctly in a coalition. How to use linking words in a sentence. Position of linking words in a sentence. What is linking words and examples. Example of linking words in a sentence.

Have a look at these two paragraphs. Which one sounds better? Paragraph A There was heavy traffic. Paolo was late to work. His boss was angry with him. He tried to apologise. His boss simply refused to listen. Paragraph B Because of the heavy traffic, Paolo was late to work. As a result, his boss was angry with him. However, when he tried to apologise, his boss simply refused to listen. Did you find that paragraph B sounds much better? The ideas are connected and the text sounds more sophisticated. In fact, the only difference between the paragraphs is that, in B, we used four simple linking phrases: because of, as a result, however and when. What are linking words? Linking words are sometimes called linking phrases (they can be made up of more than one word), connectors or even linkers. In short, they connect ideas together. We use them in both writing and speaking, but they are most important in writing because they provide structure to your paragraphs. Linking words can connect two parts of one sentence. They go at the beginning of a sentence or in between the two parts. Example 1: Although it was summer, George was wearing a thick coat. Example 2: George was wearing a thick coat although it was summer. Linking words can also connect an idea from the previous sentence (or paragraph) to the current one. Example: Paolo was late to work. As a result, his boss was angry with him. Why are linking words important? Linking words provide a structure to your writing. They also inform the reader or listener of what is to come. Example: Maria invited all of her friends to the party. Unfortunately, the word unfortunately here tells the reader to expect bad news regarding Maria's party. In speaking, this helps the listener to understand the next part of the message. Lower-level English learners (CEFR levels A1-A2) rarely use linking words. Learners at intermediate level (B1-B2) use basic linking words. Learners at an advanced level (C1-C2) use a full range of linking words and phrases, including the tricky ones which we will look at in a moment! Hence, as your English improves to advanced level, you will need to understand and use a wider range of connectors (such as 'hence'). Examples of linking words and phrases in English. It helps to think of them in different categories, so here is a categorised list with one example of each: Consequence So Hence Therefore As a result Consequently Example: Due to the large volume of requests, we are not accepting further applications at the moment. Contrasting But Besides Although However Even though Example: Pedro is very tall. However, his brother is quite short. Conditional information Unless Even if However Whenever Example: We will only proceed if you sign the documents. Showing a different opinion On the contrary On the other hand Example: People think that wine is unhealthy. On the contrary, a glass or two a day can improve longevity. Clarification That is Simply put To be clear In other words Example: These settings will disrupt the adaptive algorithms in the logic subroutines. Simply put, it will cause the computer to stop working. Concession Admittedly Nonetheless Nevertheless Concession, or conceding, means admitting you were wrong or admitting that one part of your statement was problematic. Example: George doesn't believe in God. Nevertheless, he cannot explain how the universe came to exist. Summary In brief Overall To sum up In summary In a nutshell On the whole All things considered Example: In this essay, we have seen the many problems related to using coal. All things considered, it is not a suitable form of energy. Tricky linking words Here is a list of tricky linking words. These are all words that my own students often ask me to explain. Because/ Because of These two terms have the same meaning, but the way that we use each one is different. Because connects two independent clauses. If we wish to ignore confusing grammar terms, this means it joins two complete sentences. There is a pretty straightforward linking word, but it does have one quirk. What do you notice about these sentences? Example 1: When Rafael visited, we drank root beer. Example 2: When Rafael visits, we drink root beer. Example 3: When Rafael visits, we will drink root beer. Did you spot it? In the past tense, both sentence parts use a past tense verb. In the present tense, both sentence parts use a present tense verb. But in the future, the verb immediately following when remains in the present tense. Hence: Incorrect: When I will go to Japan, I will visit Mount Fuji. Correct: When I visit Japan, I will visit Mount Fuji. Why does English have such weird rules? Now that's a good question! Unless My students often confuse unless and if. The meaning of unless is something similar to: if...not. This can be very confusing if you do not have a similar word in your own language. Incorrect: I will take an umbrella unless it is raining. Correct: I will take an umbrella unless it is sunny. (If it is not sunny) Even though/ even if We can use even to make though or if stronger. Be careful not to confuse these two. Even though has the same meaning as though/ although, but the word 'even' shows that it is surprising or unexpected in some way. Example: Even though Luigi is Italian, he doesn't eat pasta. Even if works the same way. The meaning is the same as if, but surprising or unexpected. Example: Even if I had a billion dollars, I would still want more. However There are many linking words that look like you could use them to connect two parts of a sentence... but you can't. However is the most common one. Note the following examples: Incorrect: I went to Mikhail's house, however he wasn't home. Correct: I went to Mikhail's house. However, he wasn't home. We can use however to connect two ideas, but we cannot use it to join two sentence parts, like we do with but or although. We need to begin a new sentence. Other words that are used in the same way are moreover, therefore and furthermore. However, there is a "workaround": semicolons. Semicolons Yes, I know, a semicolon is not a "word", but I would like to mention it anyway. My students often ask me what semicolons are for. Here's the answer. We can use a semicolon to connect any two sentences as long as the ideas in each sentence are related. Let's see some examples: Incorrect: I didn't enjoy the play it was too long. Correct: I didn't enjoy the play; it was too long. This is a writer's trick. If you are not sure which linking word to use, just use a semicolon! We can also use it to 'correct' sentences with however, moreover, therefore and furthermore: Incorrect: I went to Mikhail's house, however he wasn't home. Correct: I went to Mikhail's house; however, he wasn't home. In fact, this is a very common way to use semicolons. Whatever/ However/ Whenever/ When we add 'ever' to these words, we make them more general. Whoever = anyone that/ Whenever = anytime that/ Whatever = anything that/ Whichever = any one that/ Wherever = anywhere that/ Here are some examples: Example: You can come visit me whenever you want. (You can come visit me anytime that you want.) Example: Whoever wins the contest will be rich. (Anyone who wins the contest will be rich.) Example: You can use the information however you want. (You can use the information any way that you want.) Again, these words are tricky because there may not be a direct translation for them in your own language. Thus, you may not think to use them when speaking English. However, it is good to push yourself and use structures which are uncommon in your mother tongue. When you do this, you know your English is nearing an advanced level. Improving your linking words There are so many more linking words out there. To reach an advanced level of English, you will want to know as many as possible, and then use them in your own English. What is the best way to do this? I have two tips that are perfect for independent learners: 1 Be curious Every time you digest information in English, whether it is reading, watching videos or listening to podcasts, be curious. Listen out for linking words that you haven't heard before. When you hear a new one, write it down and see if you hear it again. After hearing it two or three times, try using it yourself. 2 Proofread You do proofread your writing, don't you? Proofreading is the perfect time to go back through your text and examine the structure. Is it clear? Or should you add some linking words to help guide the reader? Follow these tips and you will master linking words before you know it!





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