

## SEMINAR 9

# Conjunctions and Linking Words

### 1. Reasons

#### Because (of), as, since, due to, owing to

*The company website failed **because** visitors found it too difficult to navigate.*

*The first fire occurred on a weekend. **As/Since** the office was empty at the time, there were no injuries.*

*The car was recalled **because of** a design fault in its braking system.*

***Owing to/Due to** the recession, most retailers have recorded a sharp downturn in quarterly profits.*

### 2. Results

#### As a result, consequently, therefore, thus, hence

*The government was hoping that listeners would switch from analogue to digital radio well in advance of the deadline of 2012. **As a result/Consequently/Therefore/Thus/Hence**, a series of advertisements were planned to highlight the advantages of digital transmission.*

*Sales rapidly declined and **as a result/consequently/therefore** Bailey Brothers were forced to close their factories.*

*Sales rapidly declined. **Thus/Hence**, Bailey Brothers were forced to close their factories.*

### 3. Contrast

#### Although, even though, though

***Although/Even though** the company has expanded, it hasn't yet increased its profit margin.*

*Our staff is having difficulty with the new computer program, **although/even though** they have received extensive training.*

*Though I'm enjoying my course, it's hard work.  
I'm enjoying my course, **though** it's hard work.  
I'm enjoying my course. It's hard work, **though**.*

### In spite of, despite

***Despite/In spite of** the evidence presented by expert scientists, some commentators still question the existence of global warming.*

### However, while/whereas

*The UK has certainly built more roads. **However**, it is the train system that has a greater need for new investment.*

***While/Whereas** NATO was created as an alliance against Communist power, the UN was established to keep the peace between nations.*

## 4. Additional information

### In addition, besides, moreover, furthermore

*Learners of second languages often have to fit classes around their full-time jobs. **In addition/Besides/Moreover/Furthermore**, they may be required to show evidence of their progress by taking exams.*

**Task 1:** Join the sentences with a suitable conjunction. There may be more than one possible answer for each sentence.

1. I went to bed early. I would be able to get up early to study for the test.
2. It's an excellent course. I'm very lucky to get a place on it.
3. I don't really want to go to the cinema tonight. I must prepare a paper for tomorrow's class.
4. There is very little that the company can do about this. It is not their responsibility.
5. I've known her for a long time. I don't know much about her research.
6. She's extremely generous. Her colleague is the exact opposite.
7. I didn't say that. I didn't even think it.
8. The suspect is critically ill in hospital. We can't interview him for the time being.
9. I like working here. The people are very friendly.

10. I could do the work tonight. I could get up early in the morning to do it.
11. In a way, I love the job. I hate it.
12. The economy has been in recession all year. Our sales have remained steady.
13. The Government are getting worried. They're losing popularity.
14. My job is very interesting. It doesn't pay very well.
15. You leave now. I'll call the police.

<https://answers.yahoo.com/question/index?qid=20111112110132AAzaig1>.

**Task 2:** Complete the following sentences in ways that make good sense.

- a) I will come to class tomorrow unless...
- b) Unless Ann is sick or injured, she...
- c) Ron won't reveal our secret, even if...
- d) Ken demonstrates many fine character qualities, whereas Ron...
- e) Whereas Pam's friends think she is a saint, Sue's friends...
- f) Even though Professor Lee usually explains ideas in simple terminology,...
- g) Jan is watching television, even though...
- h) As long as you lock your car, no one...
- i) Pat's job is only temporary, while Sue's job...

**Task 3:** Fill in the gaps with the words from the list.

Then    in order to    as a result    yet    or    however    while

Because    unless    though    and    but    before    although

When    so as not to    until    besides    either, or    in view of

1. Jake hasn't been able to play \_\_\_\_\_ he sprained his ankle.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ the weather is beautiful, few people came to the concert.
3. The air was warm \_\_\_\_\_ it melted the patch of ice on the street.
4. The use of these chemicals is dangerous, \_\_\_\_\_ carefully controlled.
5. They had to borrow some money, \_\_\_\_\_ pay the tuition.
6. The university canteen was crowded, \_\_\_\_\_ we found a table.
7. Harry had to work overtime \_\_\_\_\_ miss the deadline for the project report.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ setting the general rules for various products, they are also responsible for special safety regulations.
9. You either cooperate with us, \_\_\_\_\_ you work on your own, no more ways about it.
10. The supervisor of my thesis is 45. She looks much younger \_\_\_\_\_.
11. We fell asleep sitting on a bench in front of FSS. \_\_\_\_\_ we got sunburnt.
12. Look left and right \_\_\_\_\_ you cross the road.
13. Please wait here \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher comes back.
14. First run some cold water on it, \_\_\_\_\_ put a compression on it.
15. They have decided to buy a domain \_\_\_\_\_ the increasing use of Internet as a means of communication.
16. We have to rethink our plans: we can \_\_\_\_\_ have a presentation at the conference \_\_\_\_\_ just a poster.
17. The department secretary has already left; \_\_\_\_\_ he left you the forms to fill in.
18. He is scared stiff of flying; \_\_\_\_\_ he has to fly to Brussels every week.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ he arrived in the office, I had already left.
20. She likes to go to the morning lectures \_\_\_\_\_ he prefers sleeping in.

**Task 4:** Fill in the gaps with one of the suggested options (a, b, c or d)

**A)** One of the quirks of the MegaCorp employment process is that existing employees are encouraged to act up, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to perform the roles on a temporary basis at a level slightly more senior than their experience and qualifications would normally allow. An employee may do a job ably for months, if not years. (2) \_\_\_\_\_, when the position is formally advertised and filled, that worker may well be passed over. Until that process began, the employee had had a reasonable level of job satisfaction. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the permanent member of staff is appointed, the long-term employee may have become resentful towards the organization. (4) \_\_\_\_\_, they may leave, and in the meantime their productivity is likely to suffer.

- |                    |                      |                 |                 |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) nevertheless | b) on the other hand | c) i.e.         | d) subsequently |
| 2. a) Finally      | b) Even though       | c) As well      | d) However      |
| 3. a) By the time  | b) Whereas           | c) Additionally | d) Because      |
| 4. a) Eventually   | b) So that           | c) In order to  | d) Whenever     |

**B)** The choice is apparent: either the two partners demarcate the sides of the business entirely ((5) \_\_\_\_\_ one deals with suppliers and the other with customers), or they find ways of sharing more than the minimum of information. When a micro-enterprise hires its first employee, the lines of communication triple: (6) \_\_\_\_\_ what previously existed, we must factor in A to C, C to A, and also B to C and C to B.

5. a) at first                      b) e.g.                      c) at last                      d) in order to  
6. a) in addition to              b) also                      c) but also                      d) afterwards

**C)** Some householders with ample storage space choose to bulk-buy their food from out-of-town superstores. Once the costs of driving there and back are taken into consideration, (7) \_\_\_\_\_, it is not clear that this represents a real savings.

7. a) moreover                      b) as well as                      c) even though                      d) though

**D)** (8) \_\_\_\_\_ American companies strip-mine parts of their own country, they are subject to criticism and protest. The protesters, (9) \_\_\_\_\_, are not in the main calling for the overthrow of the capitalist system – even the terminology seems dated. Instead, they are attacking one company or one industry, and trusting to the legal system and public opinion to help win their case.

8. a) In the meantime              b) Whenever                      c) At the same time              d) Subsequently  
9. a) on the other hand              b) while                      c) however                      d) whereas

**E)** It is necessary to have watertight proof of wrong-doing (10) \_\_\_\_\_ firing a staff member for gross misconduct such as theft, or their dismissal could (11) \_\_\_\_\_ be deemed unfair by an industrial tribunal. There also remains the issue of error; if it turns out that the employee was not, after all, involved in the theft, then the employer has lost a valuable employee for nothing. (12) \_\_\_\_\_, there is the bad PR that such a move may generate.

10. a) as soon as                      b) while                      c) before                      d) after  
11. a) meanwhile                      b) in the meantime                      d) on the other hand              d) subsequently  
12. a) Next                      b) At last                      c) Finally                      d) Apparently

**F)** (13) \_\_\_\_\_ multinational agribusiness is thriving, it is difficult for family farmers to survive. Government subsidy goes to big producers with clout; lobbyists for meat and dairy ensure that their industries do well, (14) \_\_\_\_\_ orchards continue to be dug up and heritage lost. However, there

are tendencies working against this centralization, (15) \_\_\_\_\_ the Slow Food campaign, and the movements for organic produce and free-range animal products, for traceability and provenance, for farmers' markets, and for locally-grown food.

- 13) a) On the one hand                      b) Even though                      c) But                      d) Despite  
14) a) nevertheless                      b) whereas                      c) in spite of                      d) despite  
15) a) that is to say                      b) namely                      c) as well                      d) such as

**Task 5:** Underline the correct alternative.

1. Your essay is badly organized and full of spelling mistakes. *Though/Nevertheless*, it contains some very interesting ideas.
2. To the east the trees were left standing, *while/in contrast* to the west they were cut down.
3. I felt guilty about leaving the company *even so/even though* I knew I had made the right decision.
4. The course taught me a lot about English grammar. *Even though/Even so*, there is still a lot I need to learn.
5. Herbs are usually grown in temperate climates, *whereas/on the other hand* spices are mainly from tropical areas.
6. She wrote the questions on the blackboard *while/at the same time* the students copied them into their books.
7. Modern farming methods have destroyed the habitat of many birds. *As a result/So that* their numbers are in decline.

**Task 6:** For Discussion and / or Writing

1. Where do you think is the best place in the world for a vacation?
2. Which approach to resolving interpersonal conflicts do you think is usually better, direct verbal confrontation or indirect methods, such as communicating through a mutual friend?
3. Do you think all students should be required to take music and art classes?
4. Government subsidies are often controversial. Do you think it is appropriate for governments to tax citizens in order to provide subsidies for artists, for small businesses that are just getting started, or for large corporations that provide many jobs? Pick one area and explain why you think subsidies in the area are or are not appropriate.

**Task 7:** Fill in the gaps with one of the suggested options (a, b, c or d)

Owning a car has several advantages. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ you can go wherever you want, whenever you want. You don't have to depend on public transport and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ you feel more independent. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ you are able to give lifts to friends, carry heavy loads of shopping. (4) \_\_\_\_\_, there can be some problems, especially if you live in a city. Running a car can be expensive, and you have to spend money on items (5) \_\_\_\_\_ petrol and servicing the car. You might also have problems with parking, as everywhere is becoming more and more crowded with cars. (6) \_\_\_\_\_, most people feel that the advantages of owning a car outweigh the disadvantages. (7) \_\_\_\_\_ most young people of my age start driving as soon as they can. (8) \_\_\_\_\_, I think that cars nowadays have become essential but I also feel that they cause a lot of problems, (9) \_\_\_\_\_ they are noisy and dirty. (10) \_\_\_\_\_, the large number of cars on the road means that most towns and cities are organized for the convenience of cars, and the needs of pedestrians are ignored.

- |                         |                |                    |                  |
|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) first of all      | b) as a result | c) personally      | d) besides this  |
| 2. a) however           | b) personally  | c) since           | d) as a result   |
| 3. a) in contrast       | b) in my view  | c) besides this    | d) however       |
| 4. a) on the other hand | b) to sum up   | c) thus            | d) for example   |
| 5. a) as                | b) such as     | c) owing to        | d) then          |
| 6. a) finally           | b) secondly    | c) however         | d) as            |
| 7. a) for               | b) next        | c) as well as this | d) consequently  |
| 8. a) for example       | b) personally  | c) nevertheless    | d) in comparison |
| 9. a) for example       | b) however     | c) therefore       | d) since         |
| 10. a) as a result      | b) moreover    | c) personally      | d) in comparison |

[http://www.niqde.edu.tr/ckfinder\\_portal/userfiles/files/2010-2011\\_proficiency\\_exam\\_full\(3\).pdf](http://www.niqde.edu.tr/ckfinder_portal/userfiles/files/2010-2011_proficiency_exam_full(3).pdf)

**Task 8:** Match the beginning of each sentence with the correct ending.

1. After the first antibiotic compound proved effective at treating a human illness,
2. The discovery and development of these drugs took place
3. In addition to funding new weapons technology,
4. As a result, when war broke out, army doctors were able to use antibiotics to treat battlefield injuries,
5. Penicillin, for instance, was widely used,

6. Moreover, it was well tolerated (that is, few patients had a negative reaction to it);
- a) as it killed many types of bacteria.
  - b) as well as infections acquired off-duty.
  - c) by the time its drawbacks were known, the war was over.
  - d) many countries wished to support biomedical research with military applications.
  - e) other scientists redoubled their investigative efforts.
  - f) while Europe was gearing up for World War II.

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