



evropský
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EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenceschopnost



Geoinovace

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

ACADEMIC WRITING COURSE SPRING 2013

SESSION 6

(selected activities)

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- 1. ABSTRACTS : EXTENSION**
- 2. ABSTRACTS: STUDENT COMMENTARIES ON THEIR OWN WRITING**
- 3. ERROR CORRECTION/STUDENT PRESENTATIONS**

Aims:

- to extend the discussion and practical tasks around abstract writing
- to listen to and give feedback to presentations
- to analyze some frequently occurring mistakes in student writing

LINKING WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

I. Complete the table with examples of linking words and expressions.

MEANING	EXAMPLES OF LINKING EXPRESSIONS
1. ADDITION	and, additionally
2. CAUSE-EFFECT / REASON	
3. CONDITION	
4. CONTRAST / OPPOSITION	
5. EXAMPLE	
6. SUMMARY – CONCLUSION	
7. TIME	
8. ORDERING	

II. Decide which type of linking expressions the following sentences belong to.

1. **Moreover**, travel information is very important for route planning.
2. We suspect they are trying to hide something, **hence** the need for an independent inquiry.
3. He **subsequently** became the chairman of the party.
4. Estimates suggest that the effects will continue, **but** at a more moderate rate.
5. There is a serious problem in the district, **namely** unemployment.
6. This poses a threat to agriculture and the food chain, and **consequently** to human health.
7. **Both** the husband **and** the wife were similarly successful in their chosen careers.

8. Some of the studies show positive results, **whereas** others do not.
 9. Research on urban planning and studies in farmland protection are the topics of chapters 5 and 6, **respectively**.
 10. There is little chance that we will succeed in changing the law. **Nevertheless**, it is important that we try.
 11. **Unless** I'm mistaken, she was back at work yesterday.
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III. Join together the following sentences.

1. She wasn't very rich. She gave money to the beggar. (**although**)

 2. He left early. He wanted to arrive on time. (**so that**)

 3. You can go out tonight. You must tell us where you are going. (**provided**)

 4. I don't earn a big salary. But if I did, I wouldn't buy a car. (**even if**)

 5. Take a sandwich. There might be no restaurant. (**in case**)

 6. There was a lot of noise. He managed to sleep. (**despite**)

 7. Sue likes Opera. Joe prefers jazz. (They have different tastes.) (**whereas**)

 8. The weather was bad. They enjoyed the trip. (**even though**)

 9. He had the 'flu. He went to work. (**in spite of**)

 10. You have to put the alarm on. If not, it won't work. (**unless**)

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IV. Test what you have learnt. Select a suitable conjunction in each sentence – general English.

1. We suspect they are trying to hide something, HOWEVER/HENCE/FOR INSTANCE the need for an independent investigation.
2. THEREFORE/DESPITE/HOWEVER applying for hundreds of jobs, he is still out of work.
3. Make sure you have sufficient funds PRIOR TO/SUBSEQUENTLY/AS LONG AS coming to Korea, as the country can be rather expensive.
4. He has two daughters – Annie and Julie – aged 17 and 19, INITIALLY/FORMERLY/RESPECTIVELY.

5. He said he had not discussed the matter with her. AS LONG AS/IN CASE/FURTHERMORE, he had not even contacted her.

6. There is little chance that we will succeed in changing the law. FOR INSTANCE/NEVERTHELESS/HENCE, it is important that we try.

7. We had fun, the weather was wonderful and I even managed to do some reading – DESPITE/ALL IN ALL/TO EXEMPLIFY, it was a good vacation.

8. We do not own the building. THUS/IF/IN CASE, it would be impossible for us to make any major changes to it.

9. I sleep with the window open IF/IN CASE/UNLESS it's really cold outside.

10. We thought the figures were correct. THUS/THEREFORE/HOWEVER, we have now discovered some errors.

V. Test what you have learnt. Select a suitable conjunction in each sentence – more academic English.

1. Polls show that Tony Blair is the most popular Prime Minister this century. _____, there are even members of his own party who are uneasy with his approach.

In particular	However	For instance
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2. There are some slight variations in temperature, but _____ 26 to 27°C should be expected.

consequently	despite	as a rule
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3. The two main Channel Islands, _____ Jersey and Guernsey, are much closer to France than to England.

for example	namely	in particular
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4. It was announced that nurses' working hours would be increased by 25%. _____, even fewer trainee nurses are expected to join the profession.

As a result	So that	Likewise
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5. Sales of CDs have experienced a small but steady fall over the past 12 months. _____, vinyl records have seen an increase in their share of the market, up to 1.7%.

Above all	Correspondingly	In contrast
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6. The Vice Chancellor explained that in light of the current financial climate and because of unexpected bad debts, it would be necessary to peg salary levels at their current level for all grades of staff. _____, no-one was getting a pay rise.

Nevertheless	In other words	Similarly
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7. It is clear, therefore, that the situation in Brazil will improve only slowly. _____ the economic problems being experienced in Japan, the outlook is slightly more optimistic.

Furthermore	In comparison	With reference to
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8. In order to try to reduce car use in the inner cities, the government has announced new restrictions on company parking spaces and _____, a new tax on individual car use.

as well as	in addition	in the same way
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9. Essays must be handed in by the deadline, _____ they will not be marked.

obviously	otherwise	as a result
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10. _____ it has been shown that fractures can occur at even relatively low pressures, the use of the material should not be completely discounted.

Nevertheless	Because	Even though
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KEY TO THE EXERCISES:

I.

MEANING	EXAMPLES OF LINKING EXPRESSIONS
1. ADDITION	<i>and, additionally, besides, furthermore, in addition, last but not least, moreover, similarly, equally important</i>
2. CAUSE-EFFECT/REASON	<i>because, so, as a result, as a consequence, since, as, for, thus, therefore, consequently, hence, otherwise</i>
3. CONDITION	<i>if, unless, provided that, as long as, on the condition that, in case, providing that, in the event</i>
4. CONTRAST/OPPOSITION	<i>yet, however, but, nevertheless, still, nonetheless, although, in spite of, despite, whereas, in contrast to</i>
5. EXAMPLE	<i>for example, for instance, in other words, as an example, as an illustration, to exemplify, namely</i>
6. SUMMARY/CONCLUSION	<i>finally, lastly, all in all, taking everything into consideration, on the whole, in conclusion, to conclude</i>
7. TIME	<i>subsequently, after, before, prior to, at the same time, simultaneously, previously, currently</i>
8. ORDERING	<i>firstly, secondly, thirdly, lastly, and then, respectively, after that</i>

II.

1. addition, 2. cause-effect/reason, 3. time, 4. contrast/opposition, 5. example, 6. cause-effect/reason, 7. addition, 8. contrast/opposition, 9. ordering, 10. condition

III.

1. **Although** she wasn't very rich, she gave money to the beggar.
2. He left early **so that** he would arrive on time.
3. You can go out tonight **provided** you tell us where you are going.
4. **Even if** I earned a big salary, I wouldn't buy a car.
5. Take a sandwich **in case** there's no restaurant.
6. **Despite** the noise, he managed to sleep.
7. Sue likes Opera **whereas** Joe prefers Jazz.
8. **Even though** the weather was bad, they enjoyed the trip.
9. **In spite of** having the 'flu, he went to work.
10. **Unless** you put the alarm on, it won't work.

IV.

1. hence, 2. despite, 3. prior to, 4. respectively, 5. furthermore, 6. nevertheless, 7. all in all, 8. thus, 9. unless, 10. however

V.

1. however (“however” indicates that what follows is something of a contradiction or an exception)
2. as a rule (“as a rule” shows you are about to make a generalisation)
3. namely (you are actually naming the two islands mentioned, so “namely” is used)

4. as a result (the second sentence is a result or consequence of the first, “so that” must be followed by a verb)
5. in contrast (the second sentence contrasts vinyl with CDs)
6. in other words (the second sentence says the same as the first, but in a much simpler way [reformulation])
7. with reference to (the second sentence deals with a new aspect/point)
8. in addition (reinforcement of the idea; an extra point, “as well as” must be immediately followed by a noun or verb)
9. otherwise (the second part is a consequence of the first)
10. even though (the idea of concession; the second part is somewhat unexpected)