



CUARTO MEDIO

El objetivo de esta guía es que los estudiantes reconozcan diferentes tipos de conectores y como usarlos en diferentes contextos, que logren aplicar estos conectores en oraciones y puedan clasificarlos según su función.

Para dudas que tengan pueden escribirme un correo a esta dirección: yorka.sepulveda.pulmahue@gmail.com, escribiendo en el asunto el nombre de él o la estudiante y su curso, el horario para correos es de 9am a 4pm. Plazo de entrega: viernes 11 de septiembre hasta las 2pm

O.A: Reconocer conectores y clasificarlos según su función.

CONNECTORS – words that link sentences. Ex: *He was having a shower. The phone rang.*

When the phone rang, he was having a shower.

They moved to the USA **so that** they could escape.

She sold her guitar **to** buy a computer.

He left his home **in order that** he might become independent.

He went out **in order to** buy a pizza.

When the weather is fine, we go for a drive.

While she was watching TV, she heard a noise.

After they had dinner, they went to the café.

As soon as he saw her, he smiled at her.

- So that*
- To
- In order to
- In order that*
- (* + modal verb)

If you don't study, you will fail.

Take your umbrella **in case** it rains.

I don't know **whether** to sit or to stand.

Unless he comes, we won't get to know him.

- If
- In case
- Unless
- Whether

- When
- While*
- After
- Until
- Since
- As soon as
- (* + Past/ Pres. Continuous)

- Because
- As
- Since

I'm not going out **because** I've got a terrible cold.

She gave up smoking **as** it was damaging her health.

We won't move into London **since** we don't have a house there.

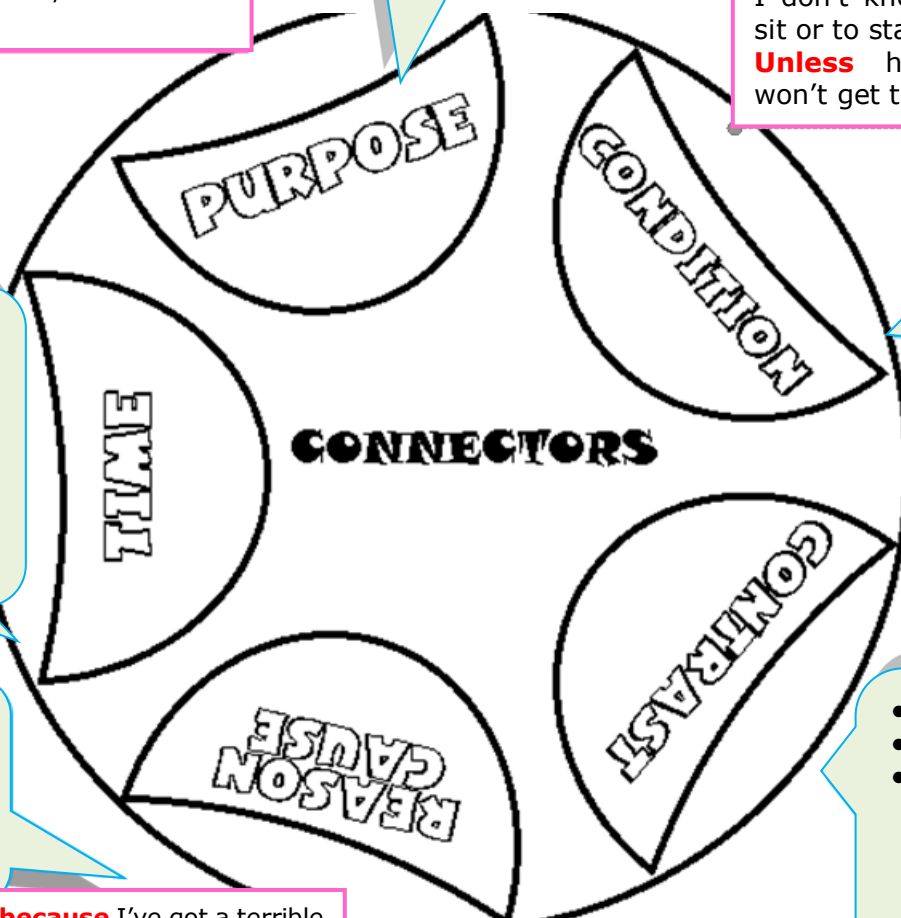
He always carries his umbrella **although** the weather is fine.

He got married **but** his wife left him later.

She couldn't get the job **in spite of** trying hard.

She couldn't get the job **in spite of** her effort.

- Although*
- But
- In spite of
- **
- (* + clause)
- (** + gerund or noun)



1. INDICATE WHICH KIND OF CONNECTOR IS PRESENTED IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES. FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE.

1. It rained a lot but he went to the cinema all the same.	<u>CONTRAST</u>
2. I won't go to the cinema since it's raining a lot.	
3. I haven't seen Mary since I went to the cinema.	
4. When I saw Mary she was at the cinema.	
5. If you go to the cinema, call Mary.	
6. I go to the cinema to relax.	

2. JOIN THE TWO SENTENCES WITH A SUITABLE CONNECTOR. YOU CAN WRITE MORE THAN ONE SENTENCE AND YOU MAY HAVE TO CHANGE THE SENTENCES.

A. CONTRAST

1. He wanted to read the newspaper. He watched TV.

2. Nelson was very ill. He didn't go to the doctor.

3. Kate is allergic to chocolate. She ate a bit.

B. PURPOSE

1. The news arrives our homes. We are well informed.

2. They study foreign languages. They speak with their foreign friends.

C. REASON / CAUSE

1. Reporters invade people's lives. People don't trust the press.

2. Peter went to the doctor. He wasn't feeling well.

D. CONDITION

1. I'll go to the party. The only condition is that he asks me.

2. Maria will go to England. There's one condition though - her parents let her.

E. TIME

1. They arrived home. Their parents were listening to the radio.

2. They arrived at the cinema. The film had already begun.

