Name: _____ Date: _____

Linking words

Grammar worksheet · Gramática en inglés americano: los conectores (linking words)

Remember!

Use	Linking words
Addition	and, also, too, as well, in addition, moreover
Contrast	but, however, although, even though, despite, whereas
Cause	because, because of, due to
Result	so, therefore, as a result
Sequence	first, then, next, after that, finally
Example	for example, such as
Purpose	to, in order to, so that

• although / because + subject + verb · despite / because of + noun or -ing.
• However, Therefore, Moreover and As a result usually start a new sentence and take a comma: However, it was too late.
• to / in order to + verb (I went out to buy bread) · so that + subject + verb (Speak slowly so that I can understand).

1 Circle the correct linking word.

Encierran en un círculo el conector que encaja por el sentido y por lo que va detrás.

1. The hotel was cheap. (In addition / As a result), it was very close to the beach.
2. I'm saving money (to / for) buy a new bike.
3. (Even though / Despite) she was sick, she went to school.
4. (Although / Despite) the rain, we went to the park.
5. The game was canceled (because / due to) the snow.
6. I went to bed early (so / because) I was tired.

2 Write each linking word in the correct column.

Escriben cada conector en la columna de su función: añadir, contrastar, dar la causa, dar el resultado u ordenar.

to begin with despite thanks to besides however
for this reason therefore because in addition finally

addition	contrast	cause	result	sequence

3 Join the sentences with the linking word in brackets.

Unen las dos frases con el conector del paréntesis, cuidando la puntuación y lo que va detrás de cada conector.

Example: It was cold. We went out. (although) → Although it was cold, we went out.

1. The movie was boring. We stayed until the end. (although)

   → _____

2. The hotel was very clean. The food was delicious. (in addition)

   → _____

3. She was sick. She went to school. (despite)

   → _____

4. They didn't go out. It was very cold. (because)

   → _____

5. I was hungry. I made a sandwich. (so)

   → _____

6. He missed the bus. He was late for school. (as a result)

   → _____

4 Correct the mistakes.

Cada frase tiene un error con un conector: el conector equivocado, lo que va detrás o la puntuación. La escriben bien en la línea.

1. I couldn't sleep due to I was nervous.

   → _____

2. She is tired because of she worked a lot.

   → _____

3. Because of it was cold, we stayed inside.

   → _____

4. He is rich but, he is not happy.

   → _____

5. I was hungry, because I ate a sandwich.

   → _____

6. First, open the box. After, take out the pieces.

   → _____

5 Write about your last weekend. Use at least five linking words.

Escriben un párrafo sobre su último fin de semana con al menos cinco conectores (first, then, because, so, however, finally...).

First, _____

Then _____

After that, _____

However, _____

Finally, _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Linking words · Answer key

Soluciones · Grammar worksheet · Gramática en inglés americano: los conectores (linking words)

Remember!

Use	Linking words
Addition	and, also, too, as well, in addition, moreover
Contrast	but, however, although, even though, despite, whereas
Cause	because, because of, due to
Result	so, therefore, as a result
Sequence	first, then, next, after that, finally
Example	for example, such as
Purpose	to, in order to, so that

• although / because + subject + verb · despite / because of + noun or -ing.
• However, Therefore, Moreover and As a result usually start a new sentence and take a comma: However, it was too late.
• to / in order to + verb (I went out to buy bread) · so that + subject + verb (Speak slowly so that I can understand).

1 Circle the correct linking word.

Encierran en un círculo el conector que encaja por el sentido y por lo que va detrás.

1. The hotel was cheap. (In addition / As a result), it was very close to the beach.
2. I'm saving money (to / for) buy a new bike.
3. (Even though / Despite) she was sick, she went to school.
4. (Although / Despite) the rain, we went to the park.
5. The game was canceled (because / due to) the snow.
6. I went to bed early (so / because) I was tired.

2 Write each linking word in the correct column.

Escriben cada conector en la columna de su función: añadir, contrastar, dar la causa, dar el resultado u ordenar.

to begin with · despite · thanks to · besides · however
for this reason · therefore · because · in addition · finally

addition	contrast	cause	result	sequence
besides	despite	thanks to	for this reason	to begin with
in addition	however	because	therefore	finally

3 Join the sentences with the linking word in brackets.

Unen las dos frases con el conector del paréntesis, cuidando la puntuación y lo que va detrás de cada conector.

Example: It was cold. We went out. (although) → Although it was cold, we went out.

1. The movie was boring. We stayed until the end. (although)
   → Although the movie was boring, we stayed until the end.
2. The hotel was very clean. The food was delicious. (in addition)
   → The hotel was very clean. In addition, the food was delicious.
3. She was sick. She went to school. (despite)
   → Despite being sick, she went to school.
4. They didn't go out. It was very cold. (because)
   → They didn't go out because it was very cold.
5. I was hungry. I made a sandwich. (so)
   → I was hungry, so I made a sandwich.
6. He missed the bus. He was late for school. (as a result)
   → He missed the bus. As a result, he was late for school.

4 Correct the mistakes.

Cada frase tiene un error con un conector: el conector equivocado, lo que va detrás o la puntuación. La escriben bien en la línea.

1. I couldn't sleep due to I was nervous.
   → I couldn't sleep because I was nervous.
2. She is tired because of she worked a lot.
   → She is tired because she worked a lot.
3. Because of it was cold, we stayed inside.
   → Because it was cold, we stayed inside.
4. He is rich but, he is not happy.
   → He is rich, but he is not happy.
5. I was hungry, because I ate a sandwich.
   → I was hungry, so I ate a sandwich.
6. First, open the box. After, take out the pieces.
   → First, open the box. After that, take out the pieces.

5 Write about your last weekend. Use at least five linking words.

Escriben un párrafo sobre su último fin de semana con al menos cinco conectores (first, then, because, so, however, finally...).

Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: First, I went to the park with my friends. Then we played soccer because it was sunny. After that, we had lunch at my grandma's house. However, in the afternoon it started to rain, so we watched a movie. Finally, I went to bed early.