

68 I can use link words

A Reason, result, and addition

A **link between A and B** is a connection between two or more people or things. The words in bold in this unit all **link** one idea (A) **with** another idea (B).

Glossary

as a result because of sth that happened before.

SYN **so**.

due to sth because of sth.

what's more INF used when you are adding information in spoken English or informal written English. SYN **plus** INF (and see spotlight).

as used to say why sth happens, or why sb does sth. SYNS **since**, **because**.

consequently because of sth that happened before. SYN **therefore**. (Both words are more formal than **as a result** or **so**.)

... and everything went wrong. I forgot to set the alarm, and **as a result**, I overslept and had to get a taxi to the station. Of course, all the trains were delayed **due to** the snow. **What's more**, when the train arrived, it was absolutely freezing **as** the heating wasn't working. A bit later the ticket inspector came round, and I discovered I'd bought the wrong kind of ticket, **so** I had to pay again, **plus** I had to pay a fine, which was very annoying. And when I finally got off the train, I slipped on the ice and broke my ankle. **Consequently** I spent the rest of the day, not at the meeting, but in hospital having x-rays. Not my best day.

spotlight **in addition, moreover, furthermore**

These are more formal ways of adding more information or arguments.

*The business was in trouble. **In addition**, his activities had attracted the attention of the police.*

*Teacher numbers have risen by 1.2%. **Moreover/ Furthermore**, extra money is being spent on books.*

1 Circle the correct word.

► **As**/In addition I had no money, I couldn't pay.

1 It snowed heavily, and **as a result/plus**, we had to stay in for two days.

2 It was an old armchair, and **because/what's more**, it smelled horrible.

3 He had to give up his job **consequently/due to** stress.

4 People are richer these days and **therefore/since** they spend a lot more.

5 It was a long way to the station, **so/plus** I had a suitcase.

6 **Since/Furthermore** he had no money, I ended up paying the bill.

7 Zoltan saw a man standing in the shadows. **Therefore/Moreover**, he was holding a knife.

8 The town has a good transport system. **Furthermore/As a result**, it is very cheap.

2 Write the circled link words in Exercise 1 in the table below.

reason	result	addition
As		

3 Complete the sentences in a logical way.

► I had a very bad night's sleep: the bed was uncomfortable, **plus** the room was hot.

1 In winter, schools sometimes have to _____ **due to** bad weather.

2 Ulla lost her passport on the way to the airport; **consequently**, _____ fly that day.

3 The hotel was dirty and the service was poor. **Furthermore**, the food _____.

4 As I _____ much money to spend, I decided to stay at home that evening.

5 He forgot his key and **therefore** he couldn't _____ the flat.

6 Jeans are extremely practical; **what's more** _____ expensive.

B Contrasting ideas

A **contrast** is a difference between two or more people or things that are being compared. The words in bold below are used to introduce an idea which **contrasts** with something you have just said.

Contrasting two ideas in <u>one</u> sentence:	Notes
We got a ticket, although it wasn't easy. even though though	The clause with although , even though , and though can come at the beginning or the end, e.g. <i>Although it wasn't easy, we got a ticket.</i>
I went to work despite feeling very unwell. in spite of the bad weather. despite the fact that I had flu.	Despite and syn in spite of are followed by an <i>-ing</i> form or a noun.
Contrasting two ideas in <u>two</u> separate sentences:	
The car was old. Despite that, I still bought it. In spite of that,	In despite that and in spite of that , the word <i>that</i> refers back to the fact that the car was old.
She didn't work hard. However, she still passed. Nevertheless, All the same,	However and nevertheless are more formal; all the same is more informal.
He says he's rich. I don't believe him, though. however.	At the end of a sentence, however is more formal than though .

spotlight *still*

Still can be used to emphasize that the second part of a sentence is surprising, especially after what was said in the first part of the sentence.

*She felt ill, but she **still** went to work.*

*He left an hour early, but he **still** missed the train.*

4 Match 1–8 with a–i.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ► He says nice things about you. ...g | a he got to work on time in the morning. |
| 1 He got the job in spite of ____ | b he wasn't feeling very well. |
| 2 I saw the film last night. ____ | c although the main course was nice. |
| 3 He went out despite the fact that ____ | d though the weather wasn't very good. |
| 4 The soup was disgusting, ____ | e his lack of experience. |
| 5 We had a nice day even ____ | f the fact that the heating was on. |
| 6 He felt really cold despite ____ | g However, you can't trust him. ✓ |
| 7 He went to bed very late. All the same, ____ | h I'd rather have a car. |
| 8 The bike's useful. Nevertheless, ____ | i I didn't think much of it, though. |

5 Complete the sentences with one word. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- We had quite a nice day there. All the same, I wouldn't go back again.
- I could just see the house _____ the fog.
 - Jun has very little money. In spite of _____, he's really generous.
 - You'll find it hard to get work there. _____, it's worth trying.
 - I wanted to see the exhibition. When I got there, it was closed, _____.
 - There was more snow today, _____ I think it's warmer this evening.
 - In _____ of leaving two hours early, we _____ missed the plane.
 - I didn't feel sleepy _____ though it was very late.
 - _____ the fact that we thought we knew the way, we got lost twice.

C Other link words

Word or phase	Example	Meaning/usage
whereas	I enjoy tennis, whereas my father prefers rugby.	used for comparing two people, things, etc. and saying there is a difference between them.
on the one hand ... on the other (hand)	On the one hand , it's lovely here in summer, but on the other , the winter is terrible.	used for showing opposite points of view.
otherwise SYN or (else)	Put your cake on the table, otherwise the dog will eat it.	used to say that if sth doesn't happen or isn't true, sth else will happen, sometimes sth bad.
provided (that) SYN as long as	I'll go provided you come with me.	only if.
unless	I'll accept the job at the BBC unless they offer me a job at Sky.	used to say that sth will happen or be true if sth else does <i>not</i> happen or is <i>not</i> true.
in case	Take a map in case you need it.	because sth might happen.
so (that)	He got there early so that he could speak to her before the lesson.	used to talk about the purpose of an action.

spotlight **purpose**

A **purpose** is a reason for doing something, or a thing that someone wants to achieve.

What's the **purpose** of your trip?

The **purpose** of the meeting is to discuss the figures.

6 Is the meaning of the sentences the same or different? Write S or D.

- ▶ He speaks German, whereas I don't. | I don't speak German, but he does. S
- 1 If you leave it here, someone will steal it. | Don't leave it here, or someone will steal it. _____
- 2 I won't go to the party if Chica's going. | I won't go to the party unless Chica's going. _____
- 3 I took some money so that I could pay. | I took some money in case I had to pay. _____
- 4 She'll get there provided she leaves now. | She'll get there as long as she leaves now. _____
- 5 I always put sugar in, otherwise it's not sweet. | I always put sugar in unless it's sweet. _____
- 6 What was the purpose of his letter? | What was his reason for writing the letter? _____

7 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

whereas on the one hand so that otherwise in case unless ✓ as long as

- ▶ She won't use a towel unless it's just been washed.
- 1 The children can go out _____ they don't cross the main road.
- 2 You should get there early _____ you get a good seat.
- 3 _____ flying can save time, but on the other, it's not good for the environment.
- 4 Teachers' salaries have gone up _____ nurses' salaries have fallen.
- 5 Take some chocolate with you _____ you're hungry on the journey.
- 6 Plug it in, _____ it won't work.

8 Test yourself. Look at the words in the first column and cover the examples and meanings. What are the meanings?

Unit 68

- | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | 1 as a result | 5 plus |
| | 2 what's more | 6 Since |
| | 3 due to | 7 Moreover |
| | 4 therefore | 8 Furthermore |

- 2 REASON: due to, since
RESULT: therefore, as a result
ADDITION: what's more, plus, moreover, furthermore

- 3 1 close/shut
2 she couldn't
3 was terrible/bad/dreadful
4 didn't have
5 get in / get into / enter
6 they aren't / they're not

- 4 1 e 2 i 3 b 4 c 5 d 6 f 7 a 8 h

- 5 1 despite
2 that
3 However/Nevertheless
4 though/however
5 although/though
6 spite, still
7 even
8 Despite

- 6 1 S 2 D 3 D 4 S 5 D 6 S

- | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------|
| 7 | 1 as long as | 4 whereas |
| | 2 so that | 5 in case |
| | 3 On the one hand | 6 otherwise |