

BACHILLERATO BOOKLET

CONNECTORS AND SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

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1. **CONTRAST** (ORACIONES CONCESIVAS)

1.1 **ALTHOUGH / THOUGH /EVEN THOUGH** (more emphatic) = *aunque*

POSITION: CONJUNCTION - Beginning or middle of the sentence(+ subject+verb)

Although/ though tobacco is damaging, a lot of people smoke.

We didn't go to the beach **although/though** it was hot.

Even though he ran, he arrived late

1.2 **DESPITE / IN SPITE OF** = a pesar de

POSITION: Beginning or middle of the sentence

Followed by 1. a gerund, 2. a noun or 3. "**the fact that** + subject+ verb"

In spite of/ Despite studying hard for the exam, he failed.

In spite of /Despite the fact that he studied hard for the exam, he failed.

In spite of/Despite the fine weather, we didn't go to the beach

I enjoyed my trip to India	{	although/ though	I was quite ill
		even though	
		in spite of / despite	1. being ill 2. my illness 3. the fact that I was ill

1.3 **WHEREAS / WHILE** = *mientras que*

POSITION: CONJUNCTION - Beginning or middle of the sentence (+ SUBJECT + VERB)

He must be about sixty, **whereas** his wife looks about thirty.

You ate a huge plate of pasta for lunch, **whereas** I just had a salad.

Tom is very extrovert and confident **while** Katy's shy and quiet.

I do all the housework **while** he just does the washing up from time to time.

1.4 **HOWEVER, / NEVERTHELESS,** = *sin embargo*

POSITION: CONJUNCT- Beginning of the sentence. Followed by a comma.

The book is expensive. **However,** it's worth it.

She knows that he's a liar. **However,** she trusts him.

Politicians have made a big effort to stop terrorism. **Nevertheless,** the problem hasn't been solved yet.

A **CONJUNCT** is an element that adds information and connects the sentence with previous parts of the **discourse**. Usually followed by a **comma**.

2. **ADDITION**

2.1 ALSO = también

POSITION: usually between the subject and the verb / after the verb "to be"
*She speaks English. She **also** speaks French and German.*
*My bed is old. It is **also** very narrow.*

2.2 TOO / AS WELL = también

POSITION: at the end of the sentence
*She speaks French and German **too / as well**.*

**2.3 IN ADDITION,
BESIDES,
MOREOVER, (fml)
FURTHERMORE, (fml)
WHAT 'S MORE,** } = además

POSITION: CONJUNCT- Beginning of the sentence. Followed by a comma.

USE: they introduce more information of the same type about a topic.

*He has no money. **In addition**, he is unemployed.*

*I can't go to the cinema; I'm busy. **Besides**, I don't have any money.*

*Gaudi was the architect of the Sagrada Familia. **Moreover**, he designed many other buildings.*

*Mobile phones are getting cheaper and cheaper. **Furthermore**, their quality is improving*

2.4 BESIDES/IN ADDITION TO / AS WELL AS = además de
BESIDES THIS, / IN ADDITION TO THIS, = además de esto

POSITION: Followed by a PRONOUN ,NOUN OR GERUND

*I play other sports **besides** football and basketball.*

***Besides** working in a bookshop she looks after the garden.*

***In addition to** working as a teacher, he (also) writes articles for a newspaper.*

*You'll need strong boots **as well as** your backpack to go trekking.*

***As well as** playing tennis three times a the week, I (also) play football at the weekend.*

2.5 BOTH ... AND= tanto... como

***Both** my boyfriend **and** me like historical novels. We always share our books.*

***Both** men **and** women have complained about that new advertisement.*

3. **CAUSE-EFFECT RELATIONS** (Oraciones subordinadas causales)

3.1 BECAUSE = porque

AS = puesto que

SINCE = ya que

POSITION: CONJUNCTION - Beginning or middle of the sentence (+ SUBJECT + VERB)

*The prices are higher **because/as/since** the demand has increased.*

***As** we didn't have enough money, we didn't go to the cinema.*

***Since** he was interested in movies, he studied Dramatic Art.*

3.2 BECAUSE OF = a causa de

OWING TO/ DUE TO = debido a

POSITION: followed by a NOUN or NOUN PHRASE

*The prices are higher **because of** an increase in demand.*

owing to

due to

3.3 THEREFORE, SO, THUS, = por lo tanto, así que

FOR THIS REASON, = por este motivo

BECAUSE OF THIS, = a causa de esto

AS A RESULT, = como resultado

CONSEQUENTLY, = como consecuencia

POSITION: CONJUNCT- Beginning of the sentence. Followed by a comma.

*The demand has increased. **Therefore**, the prices are higher.(...)*

3.4 VERBS such as: CAUSE, RESULT IN (ocasionar), LEAD TO (llevar), PRODUCE

*An increase in demand often **causes** higher prices.*

results in

leads to

produces

4. RESULT CLAUSES (Oraciones subordinadas consecutivas)

4.1 SO = así que

The lecture was boring, **so** some of the students began to fall asleep.
He didn't study at all, **so** he didn't pass his exam

4.2 SUCH + NOUN

Subject + verb + **SUCH**+ (a/an) + (**adjective**) + **NOUN** + **THAT** + clause

She is **such** an intelligent girl **that** everybody admires her.
It's **such** an interesting book **that** you should read it.
It is **such** a sunny day **that** we can have lunch outside.
They are **such** nice people **that** I'm always happy to see them. (plural)
Mary bought **such** nice shoes **that** she put them on as soon as she arrived home. (plural)

SUCH is also used in exclamations with an intensifying effect:

He's **such** an idiot! (without adjective)
They are **such** idiots! (and without a/an with plural nouns or uncountable nouns)
We had **such** fun!

4.3 SO + ADJECTIVE / ADVERB

Subject + verb + **SO**+ **ADJECTIVE/ADVERB** + **THAT** + clause

The film was **so** sad **that** it made me cry.
She was **so** ill **that** we had to call the doctor.
He drives **so** fast **that** he could have an accident.

The house was **so** expensive **that** we couldn't afford to buy it.
= It was such an expensive house that we couldn't afford to buy it.
His feet are **so** big **that** he can't find shoes to fit him.
= He has got such big feet that he can't find shoes to fit him.

4.4 SO MUCH / SO MANY

Subject + verb + **SO MUCH / SO MANY** + **NOUN** + **THAT** + clause

She has **so much** money **that** she doesn't know what to do with it.
He drank **so much** (alcohol) **that** he felt really bad.
They have **so many** books **that** they need their own library.

5. PURPOSE CLAUSES (FINALIDAD)

La preposición "para" resulta algo confusa para los estudiantes españoles:

SPANISH	ENGLISH
para	To In order to/so as to So that For

5.1 TO-INFINITIVE (INFINITIVE OF PURPOSE)

TO
IN ORDER TO + **INFINITIVE** = para + infinitivo
SO AS TO

♦ **USO:** Cuando tenemos el **mismo sujeto** para la oración principal y la oración subordinada.

Jack went to London **to improve his English**. (para mejorar su inglés)
I phoned Julia **to invite her to the party**.
Scientists research new substances **in order to/ so as to cure serious illnesses**.

♦ **NEGATIVE PURPOSE:**

Para expresar finalidad de forma negativa tenemos que usar:

IN ORDER NOT TO/ SO AS NOT TO + **INFINITIVE** = para no + infinitivo

He left early **in order not to miss the train**. (para no perder el tren)
You have to get up earlier **in order not to be late**.

Hellen gave up smoking **so as not to** have lung problems in the future.

5.2 SO THAT + CLAUSE = para que + subjuntivo

MAIN CLAUSE + **SO THAT** + SUBJECT + **MODAL VERB** + BASE FORM+ COMPLEMENTS
(SUBORDINATE CLAUSE)

USO: Cuando tenemos **sujetos diferentes** en la oración principal y en la oración subordinada.

Se suele utilizar con un **VERBO MODAL:**

CAN / MAY / WON'T ----- con referencia de PRESENTE O FUTURO
COULD/ MIGHT / WOULDN'T /COULDN'T ----- con referencia de PASADO

I'll help him **so (that)** he **can** finish early. (*para que pueda terminar/termine pronto*)

I'm going to switch off the tv **so that** you **can** concentrate.

He'll pick her up **so that** she **won't** have to take a taxi. (NEGATIVE PURPOSE)

I helped him **so that** he **could** finish early. (*para que pudiera terminar/terminara ...*)

The police locked the door **so that** nobody **could** get out.

He picked her up **so that** she **wouldn't** have to take a taxi. (NEGATIVE PURPOSE)

5.3 FOR = para

FOR + NOUN / PRONOUN / ADVERB/ GERUND

This is **for** you.

Everybody in the office is giving money **for** her birthday present.

I need to take my car to the mechanic's **for** an oil change.

I need some money **for** tonight.

I use this room **for** keeping old things.

The washing machine is **for** washing clothes.

(→ **for + gerund** sirve para describir la función o utilidad de algo)

FOR + DIRECT OBJECT+ TO INFINITIVE

FOR también lo podemos encontrar seguido de un objeto directo más infinitivo cuando hay sujetos diferentes en la oración principal y subordinada.

My parents bought a new house **for me to live in**.

Mis padres compraron una casa nueva para que yo viviera en ella.

I've brought something **for you to see**.

He traído algo para que lo veas.

This jacket is too small **for you to wear it**.

Esta chaqueta es demasiado pequeña para que la lleves puesta.

It's too cold **for the children to play outside**.

Hace demasiado frío para que los niños jueguen fuera.

ACTIVITIES: CONNECTORS OF CONTRAST

1. Rewrite these sentences using the conjunction in the brackets.

1. She speaks English very well although she's never been to England. (despite)
2. In spite of being tired, they stayed until they found out exactly what had happened. (although)
3. Despite doing no marketing their products sell well. (although)
4. Even though he had the perfect alibi he was arrested. (In spite of)
5. In spite of being the market leader the company went bankrupt. (Even though)
6. Despite the fact that I was late the boss wasn't angry. (Although)

2. Combine these sentences using contrast conjunctions.

1. They had a lovely holiday. It rained every day.

2. It was really difficult. They managed to get to the top of the mountain.
3. They got to the top of the mountain. They couldn't see very much.
4. They were very tired. They started the journey down almost immediately.
5. They continued walking. The weather got very bad.
6. They finally got down. It had been dark for over an hour.

3. CONTRAST: Translate into English

- 1) Aunque el examen era muy difícil, saqué un sobresaliente.
- 2) A pesar de ser una de mis mejores amigos, a veces no puedo soportar a Pedro.
- 3) Él es un gran político. Sin embargo, nunca le votaría por sus ideas políticas
- 4) A pesar de ser rico y poderoso, él no es una persona feliz.
- 5) Aunque el tiempo era muy malo, tuvimos una maravillosa barbacoa.
- 6) A pesar de todos mis problemas, soy la persona más feliz del mundo.
- 7) Conseguiré ese puesto de trabajo aunque tenga que trabajar duro.
- 8) A pesar de ser muy tímida, Esther es una profesora maravillosa.
- 9) Aunque tengo sueño no puedo irme a la cama todavía.
- 10) A pesar del hecho de que España está atravesando una gran crisis económica, no perdemos la esperanza.
- 11) Aunque llevo estudiando inglés 10 años todavía no puedo hablarlo con fluidez.
- 12) A pesar de su edad, Matilde tiene una vida social muy activa.

ACTIVITIES: CAUSE-EFFECT RELATIONS

1. Copy and complete these sentences with the information given below.

CAUSE: I love science Fiction.

EFFECT: I decided to read this novel

- a) Since,
- b) because
- c) As a result
- d) As,
- e) so
- f) Consequently,

2. Join the beginnings (1-5) of the sentences to the endings(a-e) using as, because, so, therefore or consequently.

1. We were exhausted	a. He kept on asking questions
2. Sheila was driving so fast	b. I bought a nice present for them
3. The woman was carrying a heavy bag	c. I offered to help her
4. I wanted to give my friends a surprise	d. She had an accident
5. Phil couldn't understand anything	e. WE preferred to stay at home

3. CAUSE-EFFECT RELATIONS: Translate into English

- 1.- Debido a mi excelente conocimiento de inglés, creo que estoy preparado para trabajar en el extranjero.
- 2.- La gente debería comer menos comida basura, ya que es poco saludable.
- 3.- No puedo concentrarme por todo el ruido que hay fuera, pues están construyendo un puente.

- 4.- Muchos países no pueden sobrevivir a causa de la falta de recursos
- 5.- Mis amigos no la aguantan por su mal genio.
- 6.- Suspendí el examen por mi falta de esfuerzo.
- 7.- El centro comercial estaba abarrotado debido a las rebajas.
- 8.- No te daré nada de dinero porque no te lo mereces
- 9.- Mucha gente está en paro debido a la crisis económica
- 10.- Perdimos el partido a causa de la mala suerte y nuestra falta de motivación .

ACTIVITIES: RESULT CLAUSES

1. Rewrite these sentences using SO/ SUCH and THAT.

- 1 He was a religious man. He used to go to church every day.
- 2 It was a long journey. We arrived exhausted.
- 3 The weather was awful. We stayed at home all day.
- 4 They hadn't seen you for ages. They couldn't recognise you.
- 5 The thief was very careful. The police couldn't catch him.
- 6 She bought very nice shoes. Her sister wanted to put them on.

2. SO/ SUCH(A): Rewrite these sentences.

- 1.- She's got an excellent English accent. Everyone thinks she is British.

(so)

(such)

- 2.- The exam was very difficult. As a consequence, nobody passed it.

(so)

(such)

RESULT: Translate into English

- 1.- Estoy tan preocupado/a que no me apetece salir.
- 2.- Tengo tantos libros en casa que tengo poco espacio.
- 3.- Tengo tanto trabajo que no tengo tiempo para descansar.
- 4.- Mis profesores son tan exigentes que tenemos que estudiar los días.
- 6.- Mi ordenador es tan antiguo que ya no puedo instalar ningún programa nuevo.
- 8.- En España disfrutamos de un tiempo tan maravilloso que muchos turistas nos visitan todos los años.

ACTIVITIES: PURPOSE CLAUSES

1. Fill in the blanks spaces with "so that/in order to/to"

- 1 I've only come _____ say goodbye
- 2 The boy lied _____ protect his sister
- 3 I cleaned the house _____ they couldn't find any rubbish
- 4 Knock three times on the door _____ I may know that it's you
- 5 I'm saving money _____ I can go to the university next year
- 6 I'll leave the door open _____ the air comes through
- 7 She left the light on _____ read the book
- 8 He threw the key into the river _____ nobody would ever find it

2. Rewrite the sentences using a purpose word: to / in order to/ so that/ for

- 1 The bank contacted me. They informed me that I was overdrawn.
- 2 I ran. I wanted to catch the bus.
- 3 Jane gave the police her phone number. The police could ring her.
- 4 This is a tin opener. You use it to open tins.
- 5 She made out a list of people to invite. She didn't want to leave anyone out.

- 6 We wore warm clothes. We didn't want to get cold.
- 7 I spoke very slowly. I wanted the man to understand what I said.
- 8 I whispered. I didn't want anyone to hear our conversation.
- 9 She locked the door. She didn't want to be disturbed.
- 10 What do I need to know if I want to be a good doctor?
- 11 I came to live in the country because I didn't want to have buildings around me.
- 12 They had to eat grass and drink melted snow if they didn't want to die.

3. PURPOSE: Translate into English

- 1.- Necesito tiempo y un lugar tranquilo para concentrarme en mis estudios
- 2.- Nosotros votamos a nuestros políticos para que gestionen el país de una manera eficaz y eficiente
- 3.- Deberías dedicar más tiempo para mejorar tu pronunciación en inglés.
- 4.- Cogeremos un taxi para que no llegues tarde al aeropuerto
- 5.- Me gustaría que me contaras tu problema para poder ayudarte
- 7.- Mi madre va a comprar otro ordenador para trabajar mejor.
- 8.- Hablaré con él para que me explique por qué se enfadó conmigo
- 9.- El gobierno aumentará los impuestos para recaudar más dinero

4. PURPOSE AND REASON: complete with:

to/so as not to/so that/for/because/because of

- 1 He never talks about his private life _____ protect his family.
- 2 they had to make a lot of workers redundant _____ the company could survive.
- 3 We always lock all the windows _____ there have been burglaries near here.
- 4 When she asked me if I liked her dress, I told a white lie _____ hurt her feelings.

- 5 We were very late for the concert _____ the terrible traffic.
- 6 The family paid the kidnappers a lot of money _____ their son would be released unharmed.
- 7 My brother is saving _____ a new bike.
- 8 I'm going to work late on Friday night _____ have to do any work at the weekend.
- 9 I'll send him an e-mail _____ tell him when we're coming.
- 10 He's been very depressed recently _____ his job.

WRITING : USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

- 1. GIVING OPINIONS**
- 2. SEQUENCING ARGUMENTS**
- 3. SEQUENCING EVENTS**
- 4. OTHERS: EXEMPLIFICATION, GENERAL-SPECIFIC INFORMATION**

1. GIVING OPINIONS

<i>In my opinion, ...</i>	<i>I think/ I don't think that...</i>
<i>From my point of view...</i>	<i>I (strongly) believe that...</i>
<i>As I see it...</i>	<i>I am convinced that...</i>
<i>It seems to me that...</i>	

... genetically modified products are good.

<i>I am for/ against...</i>	<i>food restaurants.</i>
<i>I am (not) in favour of...</i>	<i>plastic surgery.</i>
<i>I support ... / I am opposed to...</i>	<i>drinking alcohol on the streets.</i>
<i>I agree with... I don't agree with...</i>	

2. SEQUENCING ARGUMENTS

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	FINAL
First of all, First and foremost, <i>(ante todo)</i> Firstly, To start with,	Secondly, In the second place,	Thirdly, In the third place,	Finally, Lastly, <i>(por último)</i> Last, but not least, <i>(por último, pero no por eso menos importante)</i>
CONCLUSION			
			In conclusion, To conclude, To sum up, In short,

3. SEQUENCING EVENTS (Ordering events in a story or biography)

BEGINNING	MIDDLE	END
At first, To start with,	Then, Later, After that/ Soon after that, Afterwards, Next, Subsequently, (fml)	Finally, In the end, Eventually,
	Meanwhile In the meantime	

!! We had tea, and **after that/ afterwards** we sat in the garden for a while.
They separated, and **soon after that/ soon afterwards** Jane left the country.

Introducción de ideas	First of all , you have to boil water in a kettle
	Then , you warm the teapot with boiling water. After that , put some tea (Earl Grey if possible) into the teapot.
Secuenciación	Next , leave it for 2-4 minutes, depending on the tea. Later , pour the tea into the cup.
Conclusión	Finally , you can put some milk into the cup, and your "cuppa" is ready! Enjoy!

3.1 TIME WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

- All the Time Expressions related to the different Verbal Tenses (PRESENT –PAST –FUTURE).
- + **Nowadays / These days** = Hoy en día , actualmente
- A long time ago** = hace mucho tiempo
- Ever since then** = desde entonces
- For some years now** (+ Present Perfect)= desde hace ya unos años

4. OTHERS: EXEMPLIFICATION, GENERAL-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

4.1 WORDS TO GIVE DETAILS OR EXAMPLES

DETAILS	EXAMPLES
Like = como / Such as = como	For example/ For instance Por ejemplo

Her first album appeared in 2002 with great songs **like** "Never alone"
I've been to many different countries **such as** Great Britain and the USA.

4.2 GENERAL vs SPECIFIC INFORMATION

GENERAL INFORMATION	SPECIFIC INFORMATION
In general On the whole = en general Overall Generally = generalmente	In particular Particularly Specially Above all = sobre todo

Overall, it has been a good year.

We've had a few problems, but **on the whole** we're very happy.

In general the music contributed to create excitement, **above all** in the chase scenes.

Overall the film was really good, and the special effects were **particularly** well-done.