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Simple linking words

Nội dung Adjectives and adverbs Adjectives Adverbs Adverbs Adverb phrases Adverbs and adverb phrases: position Adverbs and adverb phrases: typical errors Adverbs: forms Adverbs: functions Adverbs: types Comparison: adverbs (worse, more easily) Degree adverbs Time adverbs Adverbs as discourse markers (anyway, finally) Adverbs as short responses (definitely, certainly) Using adjectives and adverbs Easily confused words Above or over? Across, over or through? Advice or advise? Affect or effect? All or every? All or whole? Allow, permit or let? Almost or nearly? Alone, lonely, or lonesome? Along or alongside? Already, still or yet? Also, as well or too? Alternate(ly), alternative(ly) Although or though? Altogether or all together? Amount of, number of or quantity of? Any more or anymore? Anyone, anybody or anything? Apart from or except for? Arise or rise? Around or round? Arouse or rouse? As or like? As, because or since? As, when or while? Been or gone? Begin or start? Beside or besides? Between or among? Born or borne? Bring, take and fetch Can, could or may? Classic or classical? Come or go? Consider or regard? Consist, comprise or compose? Content or contents? Different from, different to or different than? Do or make? Down, downwards or downward? During or for? Each or every? East or eastern; north or northern? Economic or economical? Efficient or effective? Elder, eldest or older, oldest? End or finish? Especially or specially? Except or except for? Expect, hope or wait? Experience or experiment? Fall or fall down? Far or a long way? Farther, farthest or further, furthest? Fast, quick or quickly? Fell or felt? Female or feminine; male or masculine? Finally, at last, lastly or in the end? First, firstly or at first? Fit or suit? Following or the following? For or since? Forget or leave? Full or filled? Fun or funny? Get or go? Grateful or thankful? Hear or listen (to)? High or tall? Historic or historical? House or home? How is ...? or What is ... like? If or when? If or whether? Ill or sick? Imply or infer? In the way or on the way? It's or its? Late or lately? Lay or lie? Lend or borrow? Less or fewer? Look at, see or watch? Low or short? Man, mankind or people? Maybe or may be? Maybe or perhaps? Nearest or next? Never or not ... ever? Nice or sympathetic? No doubt or without doubt? No or not? Nowadays, these days or today? Open or opened? Opportunity or possibility? Opposite or in front of? Other, others, the other or another? Out or out of? Permit or permission? Person, persons or people? Pick or pick up? Play or game? Politics, political, politician or policy? Price or prize? Principal or principle? Quiet or quite? Raise or rise? Remember or remind? Right or rightly? Rob or steal? Say or tell? So that or in order that? Sometimes or sometime? Sound or noise? Speak or talk? Such or so? There, their or they're? Towards or toward? Wait or wait for? Wake, wake up or awaken? Worth or worthwhile? Nouns, pronouns and determiners Determiners Nouns Noun phrases Pronouns Pronouns Each other, one another Everyone, everybody, everything, everywhere It Gender No one, nobody, nothing, nowhere One One and one's Pronouns: personal (I, me, you, him, it, they, etc.) Pronouns: possessive (my, mine, your, yours, etc.) Pronouns: reflexive (myself, themselves, etc.) Pronouns: indefinite (-body, -one, -thing, -where) Pronouns: one, you, we, they Relative pronouns Questions: interrogative pronouns (what, who) Someone, somebody, something, somewhere That Quantifiers A bit All Any Both Either Enough Least, the least, at least Less Little, a little, few, a few Lots, a lot, plenty Many More Most, the most, mostly Much, many, a lot of, lots of: quantifiers No, none and none of Plenty Some Some and any Question words How What When Where Which Who, whom Whose Why Using nouns Prepositions and particles Using English Collocation Functions Numbers Dates Measurements Number Time People and places Place and movement Abroad Away and away from Back Inside Nearby Outside Up Politeness Reported speech Sexist language Spoken English Types of English Useful phrases Writing Verbs Tenses and time Verb forms Verb patterns Phrasal verbs and multi-word verbs Passive voice Modal verbs and modality Conditionals and wishes Using verbs Table of irregular verbs Words, sentences and clauses Word classes and phrase classes Word formation Word order and focus Conjunctions and linking words Clauses and sentences Relative clauses Negation Negation Neither, neither ... nor and not ... either Not Neither, neither ... nor and not ... either Not Forming negative statements, questions and imperatives Negation: two negatives Negative clauses with any, anybody, anyone, anything, anywhere Negation in non-finite clauses Negative prefixes and suffixes Negative adverbs: hardly, seldom, etc. Negation: emphasising Negation of think, believe, suppose, hope Questions How do you connect your ideas when writing? Have you ever felt bored of using "and" so many in your essay or speech? In this article, we'll learn some most frequently used linking words for adding information (addition). Now, let's get started! Also This is used to give more information or ideas. It can be put at the beginning of a sentence, or between the subject and the verb. For example: Music has a great impact on our mental health. It's also a useful tool to help us learn languages. We did a lot of sightseeing on our vacation. We also bought a number of souvenirs. Besides/Besides this/Besides that This is usually placed at the beginning of a sentence. It is used to make an additional point. For example: Traffic congestion is a problem in my city. Besides this, the trains are very expensive. I can't afford to go to the concert. Besides, I don't really like classical music. As well as 'As well as' is another linking words for adding information. This phrase can be used in the beginning of a sentence or in the middle of a sentence. "As well as" must be followed by another word. "As well" can stay at the end of a sentence (similarly to "too"). For example: As well as being unemployed, Michal is running out of money. She's not only extremely successful, she's beautiful as well. She's beautiful as well as being extremely successful. In addition/ Additionally (more formal) In addition (a preposition) and additionally (an adverb) are connective words that add information in one clause to the information in the next clause. The words are separated by a comma (,). For example: Our new director can speak three languages. In addition, he has six years of experience. People who exercise regularly have more energy during the day and sleep better at night. Additionally, they tend to live longer. And 'And' is the most common word used in English and is a linking word in order to add extra information. For example: She loves reading, traveling, and playing guitar. Too The word 'too' is another common word in English used as a linking word which goes either at the end of a sentence or after a subject and means as well. For example: She looks really tired and she must be really hungry too. I too think she is gorgeous. Moreover/Furthermore/ Further These linking words are usually used at the beginning of a sentence to add another idea or further develop the previous point. Example: Listening to music helps us relax. Moreover, it can help to improve our memory. The house is beautiful. Furthermore, it's in a great location. What's more (more informal) "What's more" is used to add more information that emphasizes what you are saying. For example: I've been fortunate to find a career that I love and, what's more, I get well paid for it. How many linking words for adding information you have known so far? What is your most frequently used word? It'd be boring if we use the same words over and over in our writing. Try to vary the words we use to enrich our writing! And don't forget to make a sentence with one of those linking words, then share your sentence in the comments below. Linking words (or transitional words, conjunctions) are words or phrases that connect ideas or sentences within a text. Using linking words helps your text more readable and allows the reader to comprehend the opinion or information you're representing. In this post, we're going to learn some useful linking words for comparison and contradiction. But But is a coordinating conjunction used to connect contrasting ideas. Coordinating conjunctions connect items which are the same grammatical type. For example: She always wants to be successful but she is so lazy. I'm not sure what you are planning to do but I will always support you. However However is more formal than but. You can use however at the beginning of a sentence, yet you can't use but at the beginning of a sentence (in written English). For example: We have failed many times; however, we still keep trying. I want to come to your party tonight. However, I have to visit my parents. (In case you use but, the sentence should be: "I want to come to your party tonight but I have to visit my parents.") Nevertheless We can use either however or nevertheless to indicate the second point we wish to make contrasts with the first point. The difference is that nevertheless is a bit more formal and emphatic than however. For example: Milos said his English is terrible. Nevertheless, he got an 8.0 on his IELTS Writing test. I knew a lot about the subject already, but his presentation was interesting nevertheless. Although / even though These linking words are the same, and they are both followed by a clause (subject + verb). Even though is stronger, more emphatic than although. Besides, even though is used when the given condition is negative but the outcome/result is positive. For example: Even though Ram hadn't studied, he passed the exam. She still loves him, even though he treated her very badly. On the other hand, although is used when the given condition is positive while the outcome/result is negative. For example: Although Ram had studied very hard, he did not score well. However he's trying to be more healthy, he finds it easier to eat fast food. Despite /in spite of In spite of and despite have a similar meaning to although or even though. They both are common in writing than speaking. These two prepositional expressions are followed by nouns or gerunds (verb + 'ing'). They are not followed by clauses (subject + verb). Despite is a little more formal than in spite of. For example: Despite being one of the most successful people in the world, Mike has never felt happy. In spite of studying hard, Mike didn't get a good grade in the final exam. If you want to use a clause with despite and in spite of, you need to add 'the fact that'. For example: Despite the fact that Mike studied hard, he didn't get a good grade in the final exam. While / Whereas We use the conjunctions whereas and while to indicate a contrast between two facts or ideas in one sentence. These words can be placed at the beginning of the sentence or in the middle. For example: While I accept that she's not perfect in many respects, I do actually like her. He must be about 60, whereas his wife looks about 30. She likes going to parties whereas I prefer somewhere quiet. On the other hand You use on the other hand to introduce the second of two contrasting points, facts, or ways of looking at something. For example: She lacked experience, but on the other hand she was hard-working and willing to learn. Yet Yet as a conjunction means 'but' or 'nevertheless'. We use it to show contrast. It often occurs after 'and'. For example: So many questions and yet so few answers. It's hard to stay focused. And yet, we know we'll only do our best work if we stay focused. By contrast / In contrast These two conjunctions are exactly the same and are used in a similar way to however or on the other hand to introduce a contrast or a comparison. Put By / In contrast at the beginning of a sentence, with a comma (,) after contrast. Example Unemployment rose in the UK. By contrast, the number of unemployed people in Canada fell. On the contrary We use on the contrary to deny that something is true and to explain that the opposite is true. For example: - Mike: "You didn't like the movie, did you?" - Lauren: "On the contrary, the movie was great. I think I'll watch it again." So far, you've just learned some of the most common linking words for comparison and contradiction. Now it's time to put them into practice. Don't forget to check out our post about linking words for adding information to improve your writing! And now, make a sentence with one of those linking words and share with us in the comments below. >>> Learn more linking words to perfect your English writing here! I also recommend you use eJOY extension to search for more linking words meaning while reading. It is handy, instant and helps enrich your vocabulary. You can also use the Say it feature to learn how to use such linking words in a real-life context. Install eJOY extension to Chrome for FREE Because of coronavirus, our team face some difficulties in finance, so we call a little help from you DONTÉ US* ===== In this lesson, we will find out how to use linking words in speaking to improve your fluency and coherence. Linking words can be used to: link the flow of ideas in your writing guide the reader (examiner) towards the next stage of your argument express different views in your speaking task Read more: For speaking you need some simple linking words to help examiner follow your ideas. These linking words will help you to express your ideas and use them in different situations. You can use some useful words and phrases below to write a great essay to get a high score in your exam. So take a look and start to learn all of them. In my opinion, According to me, In my view, To me, From my point of view, I think It seems to me that I believe From my perspective To my way of thinking It appears that I suppose I realize I understand I imagine I feel For example, For instance, such as In other words, as like that is namely To illustrate To paraphrase Similar to As...as in common also Either...or In the same way, Neither...nor At the same time Just as resemble However, But On the contrary, On the other hand, Differ from Nevertheless Although Though Otherwise Instead Alternatively, Even though Generally, Generally speaking, Overall, On the whole, In general, By and large, It seems to me that I believe All in all, Basically, Essentially, As a rule, All things considered For the most part Certainly, Undoubtedly, Doubtless, No doubt, Definitely, Of course, Expressing Partial Agreement More or less, To some extent, Up to a point, Almost, In a way, So to speak, Due to Because Because of Owing to Therefore, As a result, Consequently, For this reason, Thus, So, thereby Eventually, Hence, The reason why First, Last Second, Lastly, Third, Then, Firstly, First of all, Secondly, Before Thirdly, After During While To begin with At the same time Simultaneously After this / that Since Meanwhile Afterwards Following this When As soon as Furthermore In addition Also And Moreover Similarly Likewise As well as Besides Too Even What's more If Whether In case Unless Provided that So that To summarize In conclusion Lastly, Finally, To conclude with, In short, If you love this lesson, please support us via PayPal. 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