

Linking words

Comparing and contrasting

However, yet, conversely, alternatively, instead, on the other hand, on the contrary

Describing similarities

in the same way, equally, not only... but also, similarly, likewise,

emphasis and addition or examples

moreover, especially, in addition, in fact, further, namely, for instance,

limitation or contradiction

while, nevertheless, in spite of, despite, even so, on the contrary, admittedly, nonetheless, although

showing cause and effect

as a result, since, accordingly, thus, consequently, hence, because, therefore,

Concluding

As can be seen, as described, ultimately, finally,

Linking words

Connectives

The main linking words and phrases are grouped below according to the similarity of their meaning to the three basic connectives *and*, *or*, *but*. Some can be used to link paragraphs and others can only be used to link ideas within a paragraph.

- 1 enumeration (points in order)
- 2 addition
 - i reinforcement
 - ii comparison

- 1 and
 - a listing
 - b transition (leads to a new stage)
 - c summary (gives a summary or conclusion)
 - d reference (refers to what was said before)
 - e example
 - f result (the consequence of what was said before)
 - g place (refers to things in or outside the document)
 - h time (refers to other studies)

- 2 or
 - i reformulation (expresses something in another way)
 - j replacement (expresses an alternative)

- 3 but
 - k contrast (presents a different view)
 - l concession (agrees that something is good, with limitations)

Linking words

addition comparison

Also, in the same way, both . . . and . . ., likewise, correspondingly, similarly, equally, too

Enumeration

first, furthermore, finally,
one a second a third
first(ly), second(ly), third(ly), ...
to begin/start with, in the second place, moreover, to conclude,

addition: reinforcement

above all, indeed, actually, in addition, additionally, moreover, again, not only . . . but also . . ., also notably, as well (as), obviously, besides, particularly, especially, specifically, Further, then, furthermore, too, what is more

Linking words

Result

Accordingly, now, as a result, so, as a consequence, so that, because of, the consequence is, Consequently, the result is, for this/that reason, then, hence, therefore, in order that, thus

Reference to previous sentences

And, mainly, as follows, mostly, chiefly, namely, for instance, notably, for example, or, in other words, particularly, in particular, such as, including, that is

Transition

Now, regarding, turning to, with respect/regard to

Summary

Altogether, then, hence, therefore, in brief, thus, in conclusion, to conclude, in short to sum up, Overall, to summarise

Example

for instance, such as, to illustrate, as an illustration, to demonstrate

Linking words

Find the correct title

Reformulation; replacement, contrast, concession

Contrast

by (way of) contrast, conversely, in comparison, in fact, in reality, instead, on the contrary (on the one hand) . . . on the other hand . . . , then

Replacement

Again, alternatively, another possibility would be, better/worse, still, on the other hand, Rather, the alternative is

Reformulation

Better, in other words, in that case, rather, that is, that is to say, to put it (more) simply

Concession

Admittedly, in spite of, after all, naturally, all the same, nevertheless, although, no doubt, Although, this may be true, nonetheless, at the same time, notwithstanding, besides, only, Despite, still, doubtless, under certain circumstances, even if/though, up to a point, even so, while, however, yet

Linking words

In spite of, in case, until, unless, while, as soon as, so that, because, before, although

1. Promise me that you will phone me you get to the airport.
2. I'll take some money with me justI see something I want to buy."
3. Jen promised to look after Harriet's catshe was on holiday.
4. I set the alarm for 6.30 in the morningI wouldn't miss the train.
5. We waited at the platformthe train had disappeared into the distance.
6. You mustn't forget to lock the door..... leaving the house in the morning.
7. He was so tiredhe had stayed up late to watch the football match.
8. you stop eating so much chocolate you won't be able to fit into your bikini!
9. He didn't come home until past midnighthe had promised that he would be in by 9pm.
10. He decided to buy a new carhaving lost his job the previous month.

Linking words

By, after, at, later, until, afterwards, because, however, despite, but, although, whereas, as far as,

1. I have to get this assignment inthe end of the day.
2. having a swim we lay in the sun, watching the boats in the distance.
3. I saw him go into the office and ten minutes he came out looking very pale.
4. She stayed at schoolshe was 18 and then went to university.
5. We decided to have a barbequethe weather forecast saying there was rain coming.
6. He could beat his father at chess..... he was only 8.
7. I like holidays by the seamy husband prefers to go to the mountains.
8. I quite like octopus,..... I really love oysters.
9. He's getting quite tall,the time he is 14 he will be taller than his father!
10.how hard he tried, he just couldn't understand what she was saying.

Linking words

1. Fill in the blanks with a suitable linking word. Don't repeat it!

1. Ellie went to bed late yesterday, she overslept this morning.
2. My brother is taking some vitamins he doesn't feel so weak.
3. Paul did his best to save the company, his effort was useless.
4. the weather forecast predicted a lot of rain, we stayed at home.
5. Jim has taken up jogging keep fit.
6. Sally worked hard., her boss thought she didn't.
7. Everybody was late for school this morning the bus strike.
8. You'd better take the raincoat it rains this afternoon.
9. Politicians are believed to lie to voters., some of them accept bribes.
10. Mary got really angry her boyfriend hadn't phoned her for two days.

2. Rewrite the sentences using the linking word in brackets. Make the necessary changes:

1. Mark is learning German. He wants to apply for a job in Germany (in order to).

.....

2. The football match was cancelled. One of the goalkeepers was ill (due to).

.....

3. The guests ate all the food. Mary doesn't cook very well (although).

.....

4. My car has just broken down. I'll have to buy a new one (since).

.....

5. Paula didn't get the job. She had the right qualifications (in spite of).

.....

6. My father's health has improved a lot. He gave up smoking two months ago (as a result).

.....

7. Sally won't come to the party. You don't invite her (unless).

.....

8. My mother does the cooking and the housework. She looks after my grandparents (besides).

.....

9. Carol failed her exam. She didn't study hard (so).

.....

Linking words

2. Rewrite the sentences using a linking word :

10. Do your homework or you'll be punished
.....

11. He couldn't catch the bus. Pat was late for the conference
.....

12. My brother speaks English fluently. He's studying French now
.....

13. He forgot our date. Paul had to work late yesterday
.....

14. Bob promised to send me an email. He might not come to the pub
.....

15. He went to the office. Andy felt ill
.....

16. The police officer stopped Randy at the airport. His passport wasn't up-to-date
.....

17. Pass me the pen, please. I want to sign the petition
.....

18. There was a serious misunderstanding. Mary and Tim split up
.....

Linking words

Put the correct linking word

Distinct representations of phonemes, syllables, and suprasyllabic sequences in the speech production network

Maya G. Peeva et al, Neuroimage. 2010 April 1; 50(2): 626–638.

Many studies in recent years have investigated the brain network involved in speech production and have identified a set of regions supporting processes related to reading, retrieving, and articulating words., the details of the functional-anatomical relationships of the neural processes related to preparation and execution of articulatory programs remain unclear. One problem is that there is still some disagreement in the literature regarding the units that drive articulation. (...) the uncertainty over the units that drive articulation, previous neuroimaging studies have presented evidence that manipulating syllabic and phonemic content of stimuli modulates the activity of certain regions from the speech network. (...), most of these studies relied on techniques such as manipulating syllable complexities (which typically involves simultaneous manipulation of phonemic content, thereby creating a confound), or on syllable frequency effects, which, although clearly demonstrated in psycholinguistic experiments (Carreiras and Perea, 2004; Cholin et al., 2006; Laganaro and Alario, 2006), have proven difficult to capture in fMRI studies.

Linking words

Thinking the voice: neural correlates of speech perception, Belin et al, TRENDS in neuroscience, March 2004

The human voice is the most important sound of our auditory environment. We probably spend more time everyday listening to voices than to any other sound, and our ability to analyze and categorize information contained in voices plays a key role in human social interactions. Voice is of course the carrier of speech, there is more to voice than 'simply' speech. Speech appeared recently in evolution as a particularly complex and abstract use of voice by the human species [1,2].vocalizations were prominent in the auditory environment of vertebrates for millions of years before speech emerged. Accurately perceiving the information contained in vocalizations from conspecific individuals, prey or predators is of crucial importance for survival. Like many other species, we are endowed with abilities to extract 'paralinguistic' information in voices (see Box 1).even when speech information is not available in a voice – it is a baby cry, or a cough, or heard through a wall or at a distance – we are still able to extract valuable information about the identity and the affective state of the person who produces the vocalization. The abilities involved in perceiving paralinguistic information in voices – or 'voice perception' abilities – have been far less investigated than speech perception, and little is known about their neural bases. Results from recent neuroimaging studies,, suggest that the different types of vocal information could be processed in partially dissociated functional pathways. speech emerged when cerebral mechanisms already existed for analyzing other types of vocal information, studying speech perception in the broader context of voice perception might provide a useful perspective