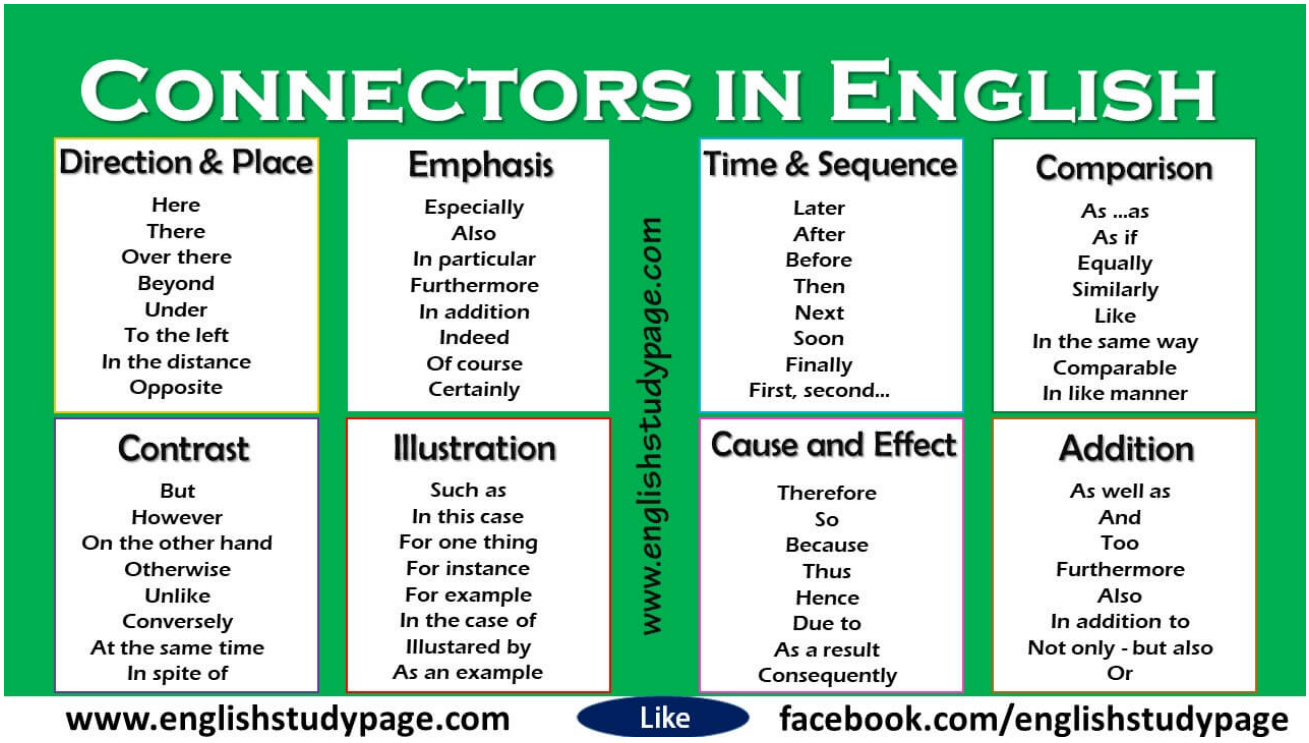
PROPÓSITO:

GUÍA Nº. 2

Manejar y utilizar los conectores y sus diferentes usos en textos, conversaciones, u oraciones, ya sean de adición, contraste, enfasis, causa y efecto, cierre, etc.

Redacta textos argumentativos con una estructura clara y sencilla sobre temas académicos.

MOTIVACIÓN:



EXPLICACIÓN:

Grammar for Writing: more conjunctions and transitions

Purpose	Coordinating conjunctions	Subordinating conjunctions	Transitions
To add information *Marc is working as a photographer,* ***and*** *he has experience in graphic design.* ***In addition to*** *working as a photographer, Marc has experience in graphic design.*	and	in addition to besides además	In addition, Furthermore, Moreover, Besides, More importantly,
To clarify information *Smaller cars are more efficient;* ***in other words,*** *they use less fuel.*			That is, In other words, In fact,
To illustrate or exemplify information *Many European cities are found along waterways.* ***For example,*** *London, Paris, Vienna, and Budapest all lie on major rivers.*			For instance, For example, To illustrate,
To show contrast *Meg does not usually perform well under pressure,* ***but*** *she gave a brilliant recital.* *Meg does not usually perform well under pressure.* ***Despite this,*** *she gave a brilliant recital.*	but yet to show contrast it also means but	even though although → aunque though while whereas despite the fact that	However, → Sin embargo Nevertheless, Nonetheless, In contrast, Even so, Still, Despite [this / that], In spite of [this / that], All the same, On the other hand,
To express cause or result *They have a new baby,* ***so*** *they rarely get a good night's sleep!* ***Now that*** *they have a new baby, they rarely get a good night's sleep!*	so for	because since due to the fact that now that so that	Therefore, → Por lo tanto Consequently, Accordingly, As a consequence, As a result
To express a condition *Pollution can be reduced* ***provided that*** *car manufacturers mass-produce cars with greater fuel efficiency.* *Car manufacturers should mass-produce cars with greater fuel efficiency.* ***Otherwise,*** *pollution will not be reduced.*	or (else)	(only) if provided that → siempre y cuando as long as unless even if whether (or not)	Otherwise,
To show similarity *Water is necessary for life.* ***Similarly,*** *oxygen is required by all living things.*			Similarly, Likewise,

The following words and phrases can be used as transitions to announce the content of a new paragraph:

To add information

Furthermore, it's very convenient.
Moreover, it's very convenient.
More importantly, it's very convenient.

To contrast information

Even though it's convenient, it's not for everyone.
Although it's convenient, it's not for everyone.
Despite the fact that it's convenient, it's not for everyone.
Nevertheless, it's not for everyone.
On the other hand, it's not for everyone.
However, it's not for everyone.

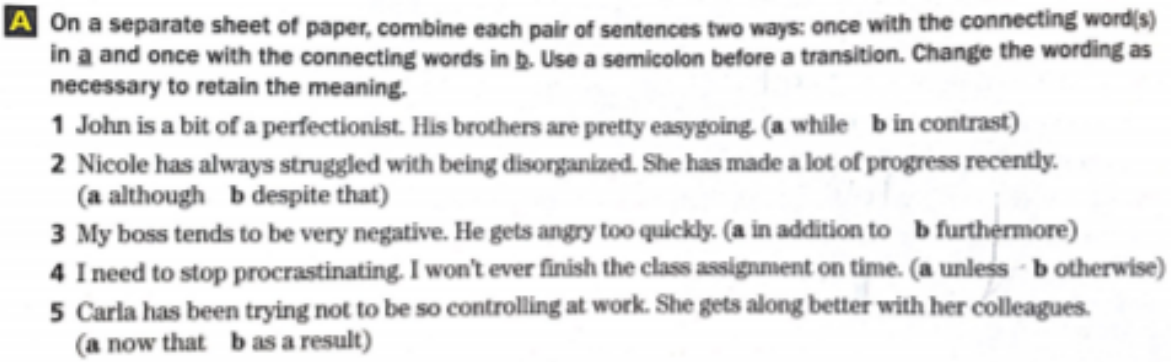
Support your point of view	Offer experts' opinions
For one thing, For example, For instance, Furthermore,	[Smith] states that ... According to [Rivera], ... Studies suggest that ...

Refute opposing arguments		Conclude your argument
It can be argued that ... [Some people] think ... It [may be] true that ...	However,	In conclusion, In summary, To sum up,

EJERCICIOS:

Los puntos del 1 al 5 contienen 2 oraciones, la primera es desde donde empieza hasta el punto, y la segunda después del punto hasta donde termina.

Lo que ustedes deben hacer es elegir cual de los 2 conectores que tiene al final en las opciones a y b de cada oración se ajusta mejor para colocarlo en el medio de la oración en lugar del punto que separa las dos oraciones y así reducirlas a una sola frase. Esto debe estar escrito en el cuaderno.



A On a separate sheet of paper, combine each pair of sentences two ways: once with the connecting word(s) in a and once with the connecting words in b. Use a semicolon before a transition. Change the wording as necessary to retain the meaning.

1 John is a bit of a perfectionist. His brothers are pretty easygoing. (**a** while **b** in contrast)
2 Nicole has always struggled with being disorganized. She has made a lot of progress recently. (**a** although **b** despite that)
3 My boss tends to be very negative. He gets angry too quickly. (**a** in addition to **b** furthermore)
4 I need to stop procrastinating. I won't ever finish the class assignment on time. (**a** unless **b** otherwise)
5 Carla has been trying not to be so controlling at work. She gets along better with her colleagues. (**a** now that **b** as a result)

EVALUACIÓN:

Asistencia y Puntualidad a las clases virtuales 30%

Desarrollo de las guías y participación en las clases 30%

Realización y presentación de los talleres 30%

Autoevaluación 10%

BIBLIOGRAFÍA:

https://www.britishcouncil.org.mx/blog /conector...

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