



## EXERCISES REVIEW

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Grade: \_\_\_\_\_

### Linking words ---- AND, SO, BUT, BECAUSE, OR, THOUGH, ALTHOUGH

1.-**ALTHOUGH** - linking word - expresses the idea of **contrast**. ( AUNQUE )

- Examples:
- *Although Pedro has a car, he doesn't often drives it.*
  - *Although the cafe was crowded, we found a table.*
  - *We found a table, although the cafe was crowded.*

\***Although** -- when the condition given is positive but the result is negative (Cuando la condición dada es positiva pero el resultado es negativa utilizamos **ALTHOUGH**).

Example: *Although Juan had studied very hard, he did not score well.*

2.- **THOUGH** - is informal. It means the same as although. ( AUNQUE )

We can use **though** at the "end of a sentence". We can use **though** at the end of a sentence. (PODEMOS USAR **THOUGH** AL FINAL DE UNA ORACION)

EXAMPLES:

*I liked the sweater. I decided not to buy it, though.*

- *He disagreed with us. He didn't tell us, though.*
- *The house is lovely. The garden is a bit small, though.*
- *He's very smart. He's not a genius, though*
- *I liked the sweater. I decided not to buy it, though.*

### **BESIDES**

"**Besides**" significa "además (de)" o en ocasiones, "excepto" (sólo en oraciones negativas)

-**Besides** is a preposition that means 'in addition to', 'apart from'. (**Besides** es una preposición que significa 'además de', 'aparte de'.)

- **Besides** is also an adverb that means 'in addition', 'also' (**Besides** es también un adverbio que significa 'además', 'también')

examples:

- \* Besides, he plays the guitar. = Además, él toca la guitarra.
- \* He had no family, besides an aunt. = No tenía familia, excepto una tía.

**Because:** used for giving reasons ( PORQUE ). No confundir con WHY : por qué ?

**Although:** used for expressions that are different from what is expected, or opposite

**Besides:** means 'as well', 'in addition to'. ( ADEMÁS DE)

**So:** used to show the reason for something. ( ASÍ QUE, POR LO TANTO ).

**Examples:**

1. They are so excited (*why?*) **because** they are going bowling tonight.
2. He is smiling **although** he is sad.
3. **Although** Jasmine is sad, she is smiling (*an opposite reaction – if she is sad, she should be crying, not smiling.*)
4. **Besides** the violin, he plays the piano and the flute.
5. It was still painful **so** I went to see a doctor . Era tan doloroso, así que fui a ver un médico.

### **Things to remember:**

"**Although**" and "**but**" can never appear in the same sentence. The reason is both words are used for expressing opposite or unexpected results.

Choose "**although or because**" and fill in the blanks.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ it was very cold, we took several blankets.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ John is a serious student, he rarely misses class.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ the meal was very salty, I ate it all.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the meal was very salty, I drank a lot of water.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ the movie was very depressing, I really enjoyed it.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Brian lived in Italy for a year, he does not speak Italian.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ I didn't get home until 2 o'clock in the morning, I was really sleepy in class today.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ I was really sleepy in class today, I got an A on the test.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ tuition has increased a lot this year, I have to get a part-time job.

**II. Use the 3 words below to join these short sentences together**

<b>and - but - because</b>
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1. I have a best friend, Marcia \_\_\_\_\_ she is a student at Obirin University too.
2. She is 19 years old \_\_\_\_\_ she looks younger.
3. She was born in Okinawa \_\_\_\_\_ now she lives in Yokohama.
4. She is short and slim \_\_\_\_\_ she has a very big smile.
5. I like her \_\_\_\_\_ she is kind and funny.
6. We often hang out at weekends \_\_\_\_\_ we sometimes go on trips together.
7. In the future, she wants to be an actress \_\_\_\_\_ she loves movies and TV dramas.
8. I hope she will be a big star one day \_\_\_\_\_ maybe she will win an Oscar

**III. Complete with the correct connector: so, because, but, although**

- 1 I was hungry \_\_\_\_\_ I ate a sandwich.
- 2 He's tired \_\_\_\_\_ he went to bed late.
- 3 We missed the bus \_\_\_\_\_ we walked home.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ it was cold, we went swimming.
- 5 It's a sad film \_\_\_\_\_ I like it.
- 6 I left the party \_\_\_\_\_ it was boring.
- 8 I enjoyed the book \_\_\_\_\_ it had a bad ending.
- 9 I didn't go out \_\_\_\_\_ I wanted to watch TV.
- 10 She's got a lot of homework \_\_\_\_\_ she's staying in.
- 11 \_\_\_\_\_ he's got a car, he never drives to work.
- 12 I'm learning French \_\_\_\_\_ I want to live in Paris.