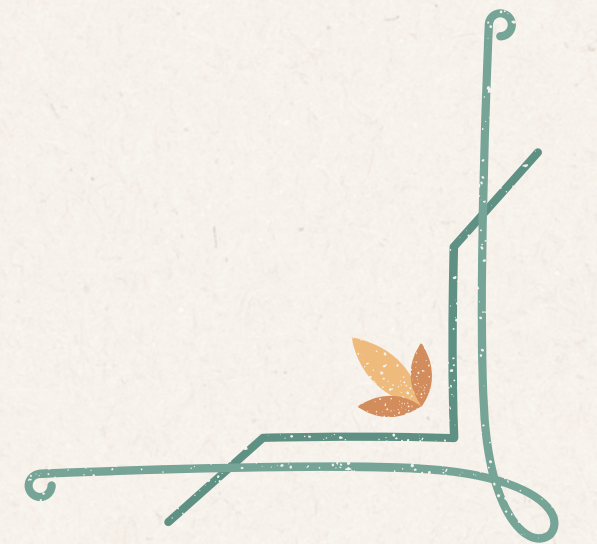


# SIXTH LESSON



BY EVOLUTION ENG

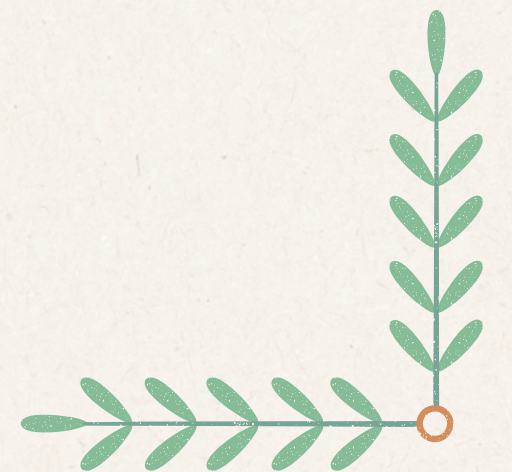
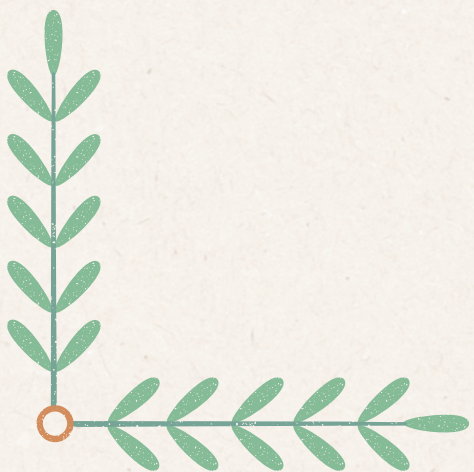






# CONNECTORS IN ENGLISH

A connector can be one or more words that allow us to link ideas to express a concept. There are many connectors in English, from those that add, exclude or list, to those that conclude, clarify or point out new ideas.

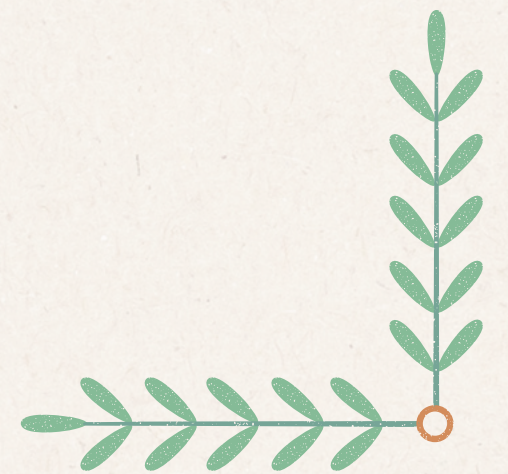
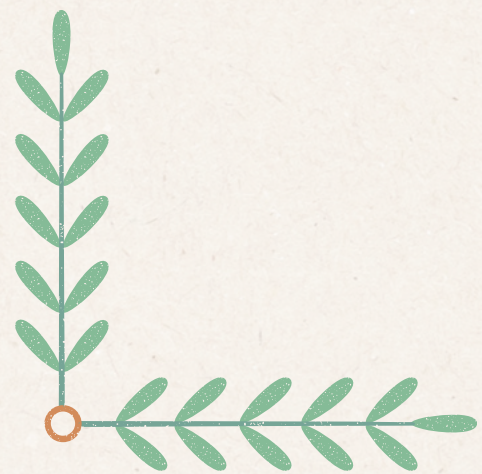






# RULES FOR USING CONNECTORS IN ENGLISH

1. Position of connectors in English
2. Nouns and verbs
3. Congruency





# TYPES OF CONNECTORS IN ENGLISH



## 1. ADDITION CONNECTORS: THEIR PURPOSE IS TO COMPLEMENT OR ADD INFORMATION.

---

- And = Y
- Second = En segundo lugar
- Then / Next = Después / Luego
- Also / Too = También
- As well as = Además de
- Moreover / Furthermore = Además
- In fact / As matter of fact = De hecho
- Actually = En realidad / De hecho
- Anyway = En cualquier caso / De todas formas
- Besides = Además / Aparte
- By the way = A propósito / Por cierto
- That is to say = O sea / Es decir
- Such as = Como / Por ejemplo
- Like = Como / Por ejemplo
- Above all = Sobre todo
- Or rather = O / O mejor



# TYPES OF CONNECTORS IN ENGLISH



## 2. ADVERSATIVE CONNECTORS IN ENGLISH: THESE ARE ALL THOSE CONNECTORS THAT SEEK TO SHOW OPPOSITION OR CONTRAST

---

- But = Pero
- However = Sin embargo
- Nonetheless / Nevertheless = No obstante
- Yet / Even so = Sin embargo / Aun así
- Still = De todas maneras
- Instead = En lugar de
- Where as / While = Mientras que
- On the contrary = Al contrario
- On the other hand = Por otro lado
- In other matters = Por otro lado
- Notwithstanding = A pesar de que
- While = Mientras que



# TYPES OF CONNECTORS IN ENGLISH



## 3. CAUSAL CONNECTORS: AS THE NAME IMPLIES, THEIR PURPOSE IS TO POINT OUT THE REASON, CAUSE OR BEGINNING OF A SITUATION

---

- Because = Porque
- Because of = Debido a
- For = Por
- Since = Puesto que
- As = Puesto que
- Due to / Owing to = Debido a
- In order to = Para / Con tal de
- By means of = Por medio de
- For lack of = Por falta de
- Thanks to = Gracias a
- This is the reason why = Esa es la razón de
- This is why = Es por eso
- For this reason = Por esta razón



# TYPES OF CONNECTORS IN ENGLISH



4. ENGLISH COMPARATIVE CONNECTORS THEY ARE ALL THOSE CONNECTORS THAT CLEARLY SHOW THE DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES OF PLACES, OBJECTS OR PEOPLE

---

- As = Como
- As... as = Tan... como
- Not as... as / So... as = No tan... como
- As if / As though = Como si
- Than = Que



# TYPES OF CONNECTORS IN ENGLISH



5. POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE CONNECTORS IN ENGLISH: THEY ARE USED TO SHOW THE POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE SENSE OF AN IDEA

---

- Fortunately = Afortunadamente
- Unfortunately = Infortunadamente / Desgraciadamente
- Sadly = Tristemente



# TYPES OF CONNECTORS IN ENGLISH





6. TO STATE CERTAINTY: THESE ENGLISH CONNECTORS SIGNAL WITHOUT DOUBT CERTAINTY ABOUT SOMETHING OR SOMEONE

---

- Obviously = Obviamente
- Undoubtedly = Sin duda / Indudablemente
- Surely = Seguramente
- Indeed = Verdaderamente / En realidad / En efecto
- Apparently = Claramente / Al parecer
- Possibly = Posiblemente



# ARTICLES A, AN AND THE

A decorative illustration of a green stem with three yellow daisy-like flowers and green leaves, positioned on the left side of the page.A decorative illustration of a green stem with three yellow daisy-like flowers and green leaves, positioned on the right side of the page.

Articles are the words that accompany nouns. In English, the definite articles, the, and the indefinite articles, a and an, are used



# THE

Fulfills in English the function of el, la, los and las, which implies that it accompanies feminine, masculine and neuter nouns, making no difference whether they are in singular or plural.

- The boys are in the park. = Los niños están en el parque.





# AN AND A

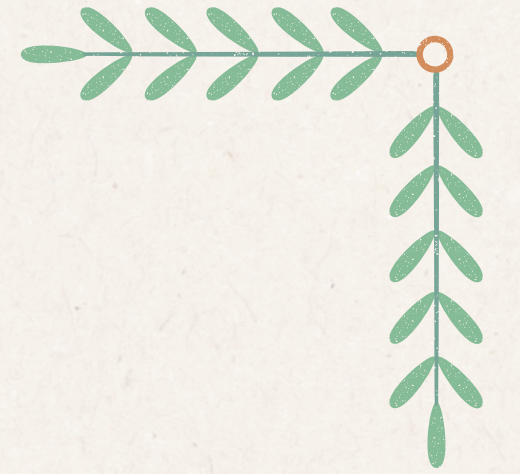
These articles in Spanish we know as “un” and “una”. They are indefinite articles because although they are talking about only one thing, they do not specify which one.

- A boy walks on the park = Un niño camina en el parque

Es diferente decir a ball/una pelota, que the ball/la pelota

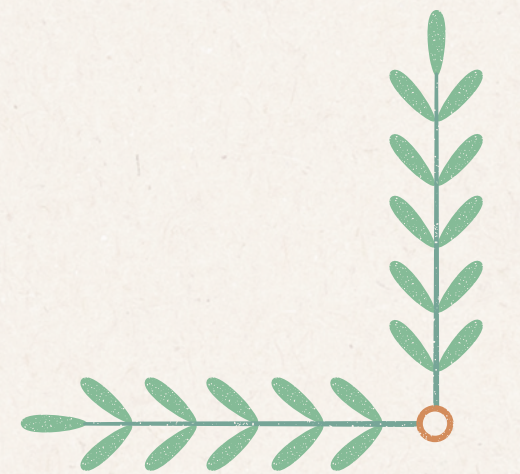
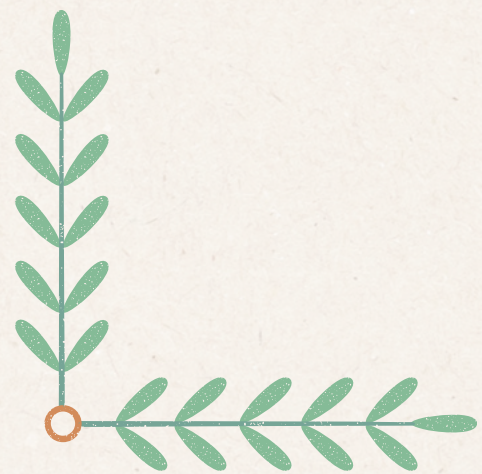






# WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A AND AN?

The only difference between these two articles is the "-n". We use a when the noun it accompanies starts with a consonant sound. If the word starts with a vowel sound, we use the article an





# SOME EXAMPLES ARE:

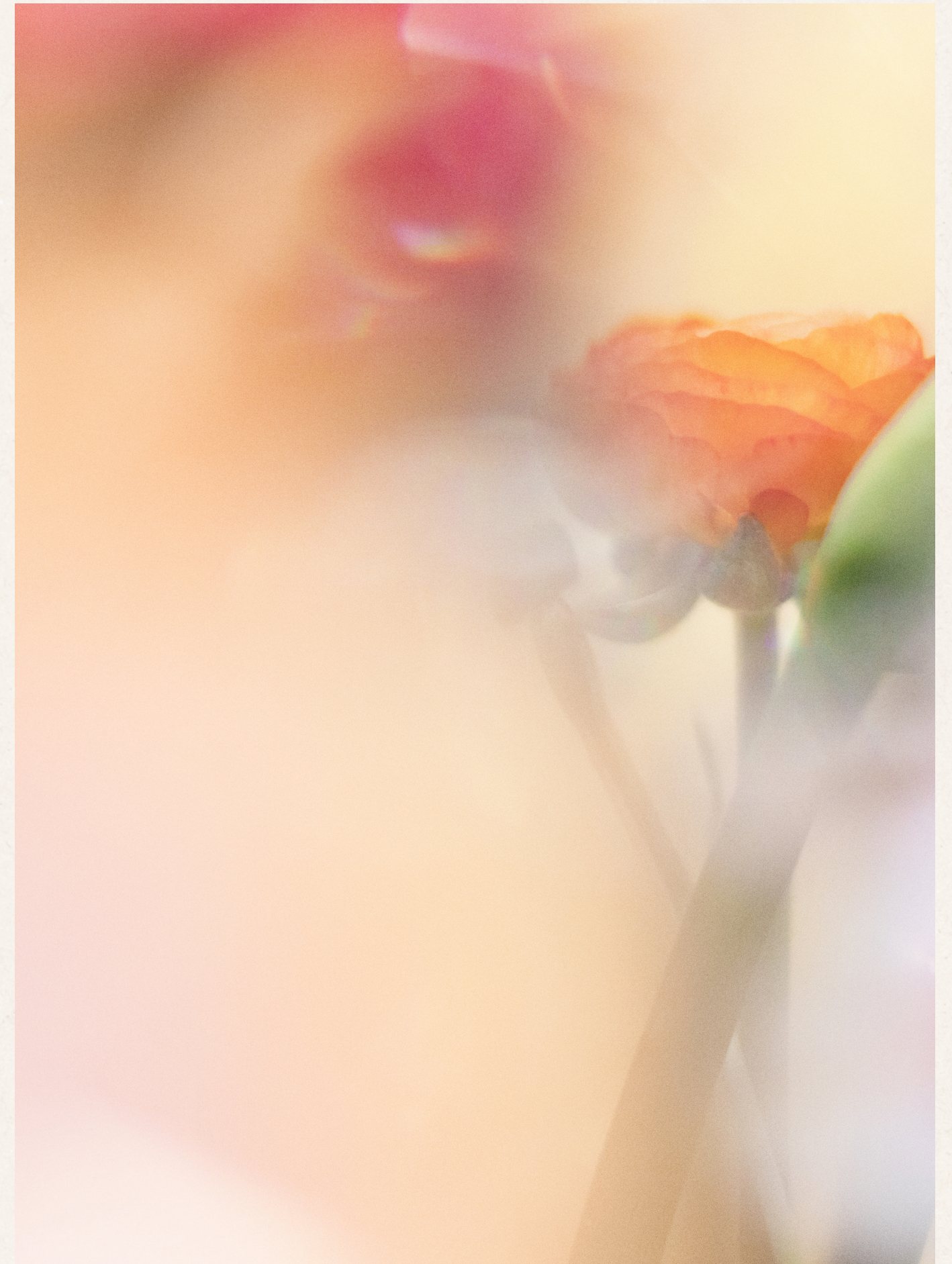


## **A:**

- a dog / un perro
- a knife / un cuchillo

## **AN:**

- an eagle / una águila
- an orange / una naranja







# VIDEO LINKS


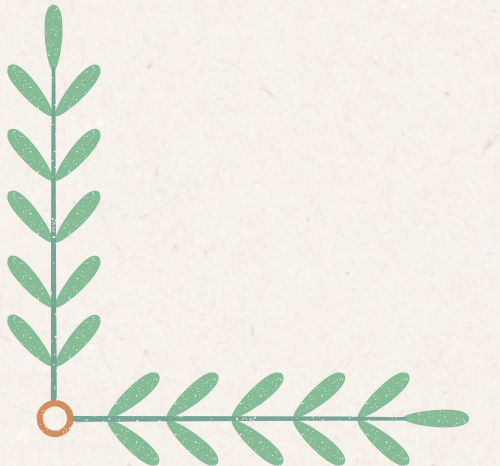


## **ENGLISH CONNECTORS**

[https://youtu.be/HwBrQR5ctoU?si=\\_3O6njhPkQYLscjx](https://youtu.be/HwBrQR5ctoU?si=_3O6njhPkQYLscjx)

## **ENGLISH ARTICLES**

<https://youtu.be/eiQMa7x-ZEk?si=cfMs5C2jf17-jVeh>







THANK  
YOU

