

МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА  
И ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

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СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ»

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# **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

## **LINKING WORDS**

### **СЛОВА-СВЯЗКИ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

*Пособие по обучению лексике  
для студентов и магистрантов всех специальностей*

Горки  
БГСХА  
2020

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Цель данного пособия – помочь учащимся овладеть словами и короткими фразами, правильное употребление которых позволит грамотно выражать свои мысли, четко и разносторонне выстраивать рассуждения на английском языке. Расширение лексического запаса за счет соединительных слов и фраз важно для совершенствования всех видов речевой деятельности на английском языке.  
Для студентов и магистрантов всех специальностей.

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## ВЕДЕНИЕ

Данное пособие адресовано студентам и магистрантам всех специальностей. Соединительные слова и фразы, включенные в пособие, необходимы для развития всех видов речевой деятельности.

Пособие состоит из трех частей. В первой части пособия приведены основные соединительные слова и фразы, применение которых позволяет грамотно и логично выражать мысли, четко и разносторонне выстраивать рассуждения на английском языке. Весь материал первой части разбит на 12 уроков, которые содержат изучаемые лексические единицы, сгруппированные по их функциональному значению. После списка слов и выражений, как правило, содержится от одного до трех-четырёх упражнений на первичное закрепление материала. Кроме урочных списков слов, в конце пособия приводится общий перечень соединительных слов и фраз, расположенных в алфавитном порядке.

Во второй части собрано довольно большое количество разнообразных упражнений на запоминание и активное освоение материала первой части. Это упражнения разной степени сложности и могут выполняться в произвольном порядке. Студенты могут выполнять их как в аудитории вместе с преподавателем, так и самостоятельно. Для большинства упражнений в конце пособия имеются ключи.

Упражнения, сгруппированные в третьей части пособия, также ориентированы на актуализацию активного словаря, но они построены не на основе отдельных фраз, а на основе текстов, что позволяет увидеть, как слова-связки используются для организации больших высказываний. Здесь также приводятся задания, которые могут оказать содействие в подготовке к написанию эссе.

Данное пособие позволит студентам значительно расширить свой словарный запас, многочисленные задания существенно облегчат процесс запоминания.

## PART I

### Что такое слова-связки в английском языке?

Слова-связки, или связующие слова и фразы, – это специальные языковые средства, которые помогают организовать письменную и устную речь, делают ее логичной и понятной для того, кто слушает или читает текст.

Слова-связки, которые в английских источниках могут называться *linking words and phrases, linkers, connectors, discourse markers, communication words, transition words and phrases*, позволяют точнее передать информацию. Они делают речь более выразительной и богатой, придают ей логическую завершенность.

К словам-связкам относятся лексические единицы различных частей речи. Это могут быть союзы (*and* – и, *because* – потому что, *but* – но), наречия (*also* – также, *moreover* – более того, *namely* – а именно), междометия (*well, ...* – ну, ...), предлоги (*despite* – несмотря на, *unlike* – в отличие от), а также словосочетания и короткие фразы (*as a general rule* – как правило, *on the contrary* – наоборот, *from my point of view* – с моей точки зрения).

Многочисленные слова-связки и связующие фразы могут быть разделены на группы в зависимости от того, какую функцию в предложении они выполняют. Например, есть слова и фразы, позволяющие подвести итог всего высказывания: *in short* – короче, вкратце; *in brief* – короче говоря; *to sum up* – в заключение, таким образом, подводя итоги, итак; *in conclusion* – в заключение; *overall* – в целом и др. Для выражения причинно-следственных отношений используются другие слова-связки: *therefore* – поэтому, *because of this* – из-за этого, *thus* – таким образом, *as a result* – в результате, *for this reason* – по этой причине и т. д. Такие слова, как *obviously* – очевидно, *clearly* – ясно, *naturally* – естественно, *of course* – конечно, *indeed* – действительно и подобные им, позволяют подчеркнуть очевидность мысли.

Знание и правильное употребление слов-связок является одной из целей человека, изучающего английский язык. Такие слова необходимы для связного выражения мысли в устной и письменной речи. При чтении они позволяют лучше понять замысел автора, являются своеобразными ориентирами в тексте, высвечивающими его логику и структуру.

## UNIT 1 LISTING

(слова-связки, используемые для перечисления,  
организации логической последовательности)

<b>first</b>	в первую очередь, во-первых, второе, во вторую очередь,
<b>second</b>	во-вторых, далее
<b>third</b>	третье, в-третьих, в третью очередь
<b>firstly</b>	во-первых
<b>secondly</b>	во-вторых
<b>thirdly</b>	в-третьих
<b>finally</b>	наконец-то, в конце концов, в конечном счёте
<b>to begin with</b>	для начала, прежде всего
<b>to conclude</b>	чтобы сделать вывод, наконец
<b>in conclusion</b>	в завершение
<b>next</b>	далее, следующим шагом, потом; затем; после
<b>last, lastly</b>	последний, последний раз, в заключение, наконец
<b>in addition,</b>	кроме того,
<b>moreover</b>	кроме того
<b>further / furthermore</b>	далее / кроме того
<b>then</b>	затем, позже; после чего, то время; в дальнейшем
<b>following</b>	исходя из этого, в результате, вследствие
<b>now</b>	теперь, нынче, вот, итак, в настоящее время
<b>at this point</b>	на данный момент, на этой стадии; на этом месте, пока что
<b>after / after that</b>	после / после того как
<b>eventually</b>	в конечном счёте; в итоге; со временем; однажды
<b>previously</b>	предварительно, заранее, ранее, прежде, раньше, уже
<b>both...and</b>	и...и...; как..., так и..., и к тому же
<b>not only...but also...</b>	не только..., но и...
<b>either...or...</b>	или..., или
<b>neither...nor...</b>	ни..., ни...

### Task 1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the words in bold.

1. **Firstly**, it could be rather risky, **secondly**, we don't have enough qualification. 2. And, **moreover**, Greg was a man of stainless character. 3. The service was awful in that restaurant. We had to wait for the table for an hour, **to begin with**. **Then** the waiter served us cold soup. **To conclude**, he brought the spoons in his pocket. 4. **First**, you should cross the road. **Second**, you need to take a bus. **Third**, you have to take off at Trafalgar Square. 5. **First of all**, choose the place where you would like to spend your holidays. **After that**, you should book tickets and a hotel room. **Finally**, you can start packing suitcases. 6. **To begin with**, you should wash the wound in the cold water. **Next**, wrap a bandage around the cut. **Lastly**, put

the patient in a comfortable position. 7. He is **both** hungry **and** tired. He wrote **both** words **and** music. 8. The system was **not only** complicated but **also** ineffective. 9. Grapes are usually **either** green **or** red. 10. He can **neither** read **nor** write.

**Task 2. Combine the sentences below in the best way by adding both ... and in the appropriate place.**

**A. 1.** Exercise increases serotonin levels / it helps considerably with weight loss. – *Exercise **both** increases serotonin levels **and** helps considerably with weight loss.*

**2.** In the early modern period, European companies gained territorial power / economic power. **3.** Unemployment results in loss of economic output for the country / it causes depression for individual people. **4.** This essay discusses the films / the newspaper reviews from that period.

**B. 5.** Foreign companies have bought land cheaply/they have exploited its natural resources. – *Foreign companies have **both** bought land cheaply **and** exploited its natural resources.*

**6.** Most coffee bars offer a welcoming atmosphere / they attract customers with loyalty cards. **7.** These nationalized industries are badly managed / they are poorly funded. **8.** The colleges are raising money / they are attracting new students. **9.** The classrooms are dirty / they are noisy.

**Task 3. Rewrite the sentences, adding not only... but also.**

**1.** In order to compete on the open market, companies consider prices / study competitors' products – *In order to compete on the open market, companies **not only** consider prices, **but** they **also** study competitors' products.*

**2.** Early humans painted on cave walls / they made tools out of flint (кремень). **3.** The new building is used by researchers and administrative staff / it provides accommodation for 300 students. **4.** The campaign is helping to tackle poverty / it is providing funds for education and healthcare. **5.** Researchers have understood more about genes / they have successfully identified many thousands of genetic variants and their DNA structure. **6.** Laboratory experiments are time-consuming / are often costly and unreliable.

**Task 4. The position of either follows the same rules as both ... and and not only... but also . Put the words in the correct order to make sentences with either ... or.**

1. either / air pollution / the illness / is / smoking / caused / by / or
2. written / have Y either / students / paid in cash / or / a cheque / they / have
3. went to / school children / a secondary modern school / in the past / either / attended / a grammar school / or / they
4. they / in this company / employees / start at 8.00 and finish at 4.00 / start at 9.00 and finish at 5.00/either/or

**Task 5. Rewrite the following sentences using *neither ... nor*.**

**A. 1.** Correct procedures are not followed at regional level, and politicians are not happy with them at national level. – *Correct procedures **are neither** followed at regional level, **nor are** politicians happy with them at national level.*

**2.** This product is not well made, and the price is not reasonable. **3.** The grassland is not in good condition, and it is not well protected from development. **4.** The visa application process was not easy, and it was not completed on time.

**B. 1.** In some countries, children do not read, and they do not have access to books. – *In some countries, children **neither** read, **nor do** have access to books.*

**2.** In the worst affected areas, people do not care for their animals, and they do not water their crops. **3.** The company does not use harmful chemicals, and it does not allow animal testing. **4.** The changes in religious custom did not occur at the same time, and they did not follow the same pattern.

**C. 1.** Since the last meeting, factory output has not improved, and it has not worsened. – *Since the last meeting, the factory structure has **neither** improved, **nor** has it worsened.*

**2.** Some children at the age of five have not watched television, and they have not played on the computer. **3.** People are not spending money on consumer goods, and they are not taking holidays abroad. **4.** Outside investors are not putting money into local companies, and they are not creating work for local people.

## UNIT 2 ADDITION

(слова-связки для введения новой информации)

<b>also</b>	также
<b>further furthermore</b>	к тому же, также, еще; к тому же кроме того
<b>moreover</b>	более того, кроме того; сверх того; к тому же; мало того
<b>what is more</b>	более того, самое главное, а кроме того, мало того
<b>in addition</b>	кроме того, вдобавок, к тому же
<b>above all</b>	прежде всего
<b>as well (as)</b>	также (как)
<b>in the same way</b>	таким же образом
<b>not only ... but also</b>	не только ... но и
<b>and</b>	и, причем, при этом, а также, тогда как
<b>even</b>	даже
<b>again</b>	снова, опять же, вновь; ещё раз; к тому же; кроме того; вдвое
<b>similarly</b>	подобным образом; так же; аналогично; подобно; сходно; точно так же
<b>apart from</b>	кроме. исключая; наряду; не говоря о; независимо; оставляя в стороне
<b>besides</b>	кроме того; помимо того; также; вдобавок к тому; кроме; помимо; кстати
<b>too</b>	очень; крайне; также; к тому же
<b>not to mention, to say nothing of</b>	Не говоря уже о...
<b>on top of that</b>	сверх всего прочего, вдобавок ко всему

**Task 1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the words in bold.**

1. And, **besides**, I did not know the whole truth myself then. 2. Molly is **not only** intelligent **but also** beautiful. 3. That war caused suffering to millions of people worldwide, **not to mention** its impact on countries' economy. 4. The characters of the novel missed their train, and **on top of that** they were alone in the middle of nowhere. 5. He knows my bad **as well as** my good points. 6. And **what is more**, you have to help him. 7. There were two passengers in the car **in addition to** the driver. 8. He looked content, **even** happy. 9. He knows no mathematics **to say nothing of** cybernetics. 10. Make the drink with boiling water **in the same way** as tea. 11. Max is hardworking, cheerful, and **above all** honest. 12. **Apart from** the usual aches and pains, she felt all right. 13. The son will follow his father's example, **similarly**, the daughter will model herself on her mother. 14. The rent is reasonable and, **moreover**, the location is perfect. 15. Computer chess



games are getting cheaper all the time; **furthermore**, their quality is improving.

**Task 2. Complete the newspaper reports below with moreover, in addition, also or besides.**

**NB!**

**Also** is used a) between the subject of a sentence and a simple verb (*They also wanted money.*); b) after *is, are, was, were* (*She is also very clever.*); c) after auxiliary verbs such as *shall, can*, etc. (*I shall also be making predictions about the future.*)

**In addition** often comes in a list of actions (*The company was reorganized. New members of staff were recruited. In addition, the managers were given new responsibilities.*)

**Moreover** is used when two equally important facts are given (*The cellar was dark. Moreover, mice nested there.*)

**Besides** is often used when we list different reasons (*I don't want the job. It would mean too much travelling. Besides, the salary is too low.*)

**A)** Thieves raided an art gallery in Newgate last night and made off with several items of jewellery.<sup>1</sup> **In addition**, a substantial sum of money was stolen. Inspector Barlow of Newgate CID\* said that there had been a number of similar thefts from private houses recently, and there had<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ been several break-ins at office premises.

Councillor Dodds said that cuts in policing were partly responsible for the increase in crime. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, unemployment had risen in the Newgate area, and he believed this was an important factor. 'Crime is increasing along with worsening social conditions,' he said. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ there simply aren't enough police officers on our streets nowadays.'

**B)** Singer Ricki Moor has had to cancel his tour of Britain in June. He has<sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ decided not to give any further live performances until the autumn. 'The financial arrangements were unsatisfactory, he said. <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, we need time to prepare our new album.' Moor has contracted soul-singer Nina Hooper to sing with him on the album.<sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ he has hired producer John Standish, regarded as one of the best professionals in the music business Moor's career has had its ups and downs in recent years, and his last album had only modest success. <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ there were widespread reports of difficulties in his marriage to actress Jan Lecompte. Whatever the truth in this, it seems that he is putting the problems behind him and starting a new chapter in his life.

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\*CID = Criminal Investigation Department – департамент расследования преступлений.

**UNIT 3**  
**COMPARING AND CONTRASTING**  
(сравнение и противопоставление)

**SIMILARITY**  
(слова-связки для выражения схожести / похожести)

<b>equally</b>	одинаково, в равной степени
<b>likewise</b>	так же, таким же образом, то же самое
<b>similarly</b>	аналогично, подобным образом, также
<b>correspondingly</b>	соответственно
<b>in the same way</b>	таким же образом
<b>when compared to</b>	по сравнению с

**Task 1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the words in bold.**

1. The two projects are **equally** important. 2. She put on her hat and told the girls to do **likewise**. 3. Malaria remains **similarly** widespread in many least developed countries, particularly in Africa. 4. Australia is a big country, stretching from the tropics to the roaring forties, and it has a **correspondingly** wide range of climates. 5. He did it **in the same way**. 6. His abilities shine out **when compared to** his companions.

**CONTRASTING IDEAS**  
(слова, помогающие противопоставить одну мысль другой)

<b>although / even though</b>	(но) хотя / даже если, несмотря на то, что; и хотя; даром что
<b>but</b>	но
<b>despite / despite the fact that</b>	несмотря на / несмотря на тот факт, что
<b>however</b>	однако
<b>in comparison by comparison when compared to</b>	в сравнении для сравнения, в то время как; сравнительно по сравнению с
<b>in contrast</b>	в отличие от, для сравнения, напротив;
<b>in spite of / in spite of the fact that</b>	несмотря на / несмотря на тот факт, что
<b>in theory ... in practice</b>	в теории ... на практике
<b>nevertheless</b>	все-таки, тем не менее
<b>nonetheless</b>	тем не менее, несмотря ни на что, все равно
<b>on the contrary</b>	наоборот, как раз наоборот, совсем наоборот, на самом деле, напротив
<b>on the one hand ... on the other hand</b>	с одной стороны ... с другой стороны

<b>unlike</b>	в отличие от
<b>whereas</b>	в то время как, тогда как, поскольку, несмотря на
<b>while</b>	несмотря на, в то время как, хотя
<b>except</b>	за вычетом/исключением; кроме как; не говоря о; помимо
<b>yet</b>	при этом, с другой стороны, впрочем, в то же время
<b>still</b>	при этом
<b>otherwise</b>	без этого, в противном/ином случае, иначе
<b>after all</b>	ведь, как-никак, не стоит забывать что, к тому же, напоследок, все-таки
<b>instead of</b>	Взамен, вместо чего-л., вместо
<b>having said that</b>	вместе с тем, при этом;
<b>then again / that said</b>	впрочем, хотя
<b>conversly</b>	наоборот

**Task 2. Translate the sentences paying attention to the words in bold.**

1. **Although** it wasn't warm, she went out in a light dress. 2. **While** my mother has blue eyes, mine are green. 3. **In theory**, students should prepare for lessons, in practice, they often don't do that. 4. She works hard, **but** she doesn't earn much money. 5. She works hard. **However**, she doesn't earn much money. 6. **Unlike** in Europe, Asia has cheap petrol. 7. Simon did not pass the exam then; **nevertheless**, he got high skills in English now. 8. I have always liked reading books, **unlike** my brother, who really hates it. **However**, we enjoy watching movies together. 9. **In spite of** nasty weather we went out. 10. She is allergic to honey; **nevertheless** she continues to eat it. 11. They love each other **nonetheless**. 12. Now it's very cold in Russia, **whereas** it's hot and sunny in Egypt. 13. American consumers prefer white eggs; **conversely**, British buyers like brown eggs. 14. The state has a dual role: to support business **on the one hand** and to be the guardian of social welfare **on the other**. 15. I didn't pass an exam **despite the fact** I had prepared hard. 16. We walked **instead of** driving. 17. You feel really sorry for him. But **then again**, it's hard to like him. 18. It wasn't a good thing; **on the contrary**, it was a huge mistake. 19. Put your coat on, **otherwise** you'll get cold. 20. She came to the party **after all**.

**Task 3. Make sentences with a similar meaning using (a) but (b) although.**

e.g. Sally isn't very tall / Sally is good at basketball

(a) *Sally isn't very tall, but she is good at basketball.*

(b) *Although Sally isn't very tall, she is good at basketball.*

1. Mongolia does not have a large population / Mongolia is a large country 2. Jane likes to sing / Jane is not a very good singer 3. my car runs very well / I did not pay a lot of money for my car 4. Syntex is a smaller com-

pany than Tenbol / Syntex is more profitable than Tenbol 5. Vail Gogh's paintings are now worth millions / Van Gogh did not sell any paintings during his lifetime 6. we did not play well / we won the match 7. a lot of novels are published every year / very few novels become bestsellers 8. there remain diseases for which there is no cure / smallpox has been eradicated

**Task 4. Join the ideas using *whereas* or *although*.**

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Soccer is played with a round ball</li> <li>2. Whales and dolphins are not fish</li> <li>3. Mercury is a metal</li> <li>4. English is a Germanic language</li> <li>5. Many people believe in astrology</li> <li>6. Dogs are pack animals</li> <li>7. In Britain, spring starts in April</li> <li>8. Present-day cars run on petrol</li> <li>9. Smoking is still a common habit</li> </ol>	<p>whereas although</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) cats are solitary by nature.</li> <li>b) rugby is played with an oval ball.</li> <li>c) in Australia it starts in September.</li> <li>d) they spend their lives in water.</li> <li>e) future vehicles may use hydrogen.</li> <li>f) people know it is harmful.</li> <li>g) it is a liquid at room temperature.</li> <li>h) French is descended from Latin.</li> <li>i) it lacks any scientific proof.</li> </ol>
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**UNIT 4**

**CLARIFICATION AND EXAMPLES**

(слова-связки для введения примера, уточнения информации)

<b>for example / e.g. (exempli gratia)</b>	например
<b>for instance</b>	например
<b>as follows:</b>	следующим образом, следующее
<b>that is / i.e. (id est)</b>	то есть
<b>namely</b>	а именно
<b>in other words</b>	другими словами, иначе говоря
<b>in this case</b>	в этом случае
<b>in another case</b>	в другом случае
<b>in this situation</b>	в данной ситуации
<b>in this manner</b>	таким образом, таким способом,
<b>to illustrate</b>	для иллюстрации / примера
<b>such as</b>	такой как
<b>including</b>	включая, в том числе
<b>especially</b>	особенно, специально, главным образом

**Task 1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the words in bold.**

1. Many countries, **for example** Mexico and Japan, have a lot of earthquakes. 2. My parents, **for instance**, don't know how to use an automatic teller machine. 3. He was a short, fat Englishman of about my age, **that is**, somewhere not far from sixty. 4. Three students were mentioned, **namely** John, Sarah and Sylvia. 5. The document reads **as follows**. 6. Activities **such as** logging and mining deplete our natural resources. 7. **In this case** it was oilseed. 8. I am, **in other words**, an investment from which they expect large returns. 9. She owns several dogs, **including** a mongrel named Stella. 10. I never liked long walks, **especially** in winter.

**Task 2. Choose suitable forms to complete the passage below. Note that punctuation is sometimes important in choosing an answer.**

In the twenty-first century, we shall see a great increase in the use of alternative energy sources, <sup>1</sup> *especially / such as* wind and water power. Several states in the USA already use wind power, <sup>2</sup> *for example / namely* California, where huge 'wind farms' have been constructed (<sup>3</sup>*i.e. / e.g.* power stations consisting of many windmills linked together in series). Water power, too, is already an important source of electricity in countries with plentiful rivers and lakes<sup>4</sup> *such as / for example* Norway.

Solar energy is another energy source which will be widely used in areas with plenty of sunshine <sup>5</sup>*such as / i.e.* Egypt and the countries of North Africa. Solar energy may even make a contribution in regions with cool climates, <sup>6</sup>*namely/including* the countries of northern Europe. France has one particularly important solar energy research facility, <sup>7</sup> *especially/namely* the solar generator at Font Romeu, in the Pyrenees.

By contrast, the use of nuclear power may diminish. Problems with nuclear safety, <sup>8</sup> *especially / such as* the accident at Chernobyl, have made governments less willing to invest in nuclear power stations. However, scientists are working to produce energy safely from nuclear 'fusion', <sup>9</sup>*i.e./including* a technique in which atoms are joined together. This could replace the present basis of nuclear power, <sup>10</sup> *namely/ especially* nuclear 'fission', in which atoms are split apart.

## UNIT 5 INTRODUCTION AND CONCLUSION

(вводные фразы и слова-связки для подведения итогов высказывания)

<b>in conclusion</b>	в заключение, в завершение, напоследок, подводя итоги
<b>to conclude</b>	в заключение, делая выводы
<b>in brief / in short</b>	коротко, одним словом, короче говоря
<b>to summarise</b>	подводя итог
<b>overall</b>	в целом
<b>therefore</b>	поэтому
<b>on the whole</b>	в целом; учитывая все обстоятельства; в итоге; вообще; в среднем
<b>in sum</b> <b>to sum up</b> <b>in summary</b>	в общем, короче говоря подводя итог, в целом, в итоге
<b>thus</b>	таким образом, отсюда и
<b>as a consequence</b>	как результат, в результате, соответственно, и, как следствие, вследствие
<b>as a result</b>	в результате
<b>hence</b>	таким образом, исходя из этого, следственно
<b>so</b>	итак
<b>all in all</b>	в итоге, в целом, в конечном счете
<b>taking everything into account,</b> <b>all things considered</b>	принимая все во внимание
<b>as was previously stated</b>	как уже отмечалось ранее
<b>it is widely believed that</b>	многие считают / повсеместно считается, что
<b>people often claim that</b>	люди часто утверждают, что...
<b>some people argue that</b>	некоторые люди утверждают, что...
<b>as a general rule</b> <b>generally</b> <b>in general</b>	как правило, обычно  в целом, в общем

**Task 1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the words in bold.**

1. **It is widely believed that** the Earth is the only planet in our solar system where life is possible. 2. But **overall**, the situation has not changed much. 3. **In conclusion**, I'd like to say that this contract is extremely important for our company. 4. **As a general rule**, people who exercise regularly do not suffer from stress. But **some people argue that** they are still exposed to stress-related problems. 5. **So**, we did it. 6. **In short**, they won a prize. 7. **All things considered**, I'm sure we made the right decision. 8. The company lost a great deal of money. **Hence**, the CEO was asked to resign. 9. **Taking everything into account**, the film was brilliant. 10. **All in all**, her health is greatly improved. 11. Most of the evidence was destroyed in

the fire. **Thus** it would be almost impossible to prove him guilty. 12. **As a result** of the pilots' strike, all flights have had to be cancelled. 13. **In summary**, do not sell your shares. 14. Their car was bigger and **therefore** more comfortable. 15. The situation is, **on the whole**, satisfactory. 16 **As a general rule**, most students finish their coursework by the end of May. 17. Some say many jobs will be lost **as a consequence** of the trade agreement. 18. We should, **in brief**, invest heavily in digital systems. 19. **In sum**, soul music is important to the record industry. 20. **It is widely believed that** migrants come from the poorest populations.

**Task 2. How could you sum up the ideas below? Use the sentences in the box and all in all / in short. Write the beginning of each summing up and a letter from the box.**

- A the company's prospects for the coming year are excellent.
- B our tour of Australia was a disaster.
- C she is the best person for the job.
- D he had a miserable childhood.
- E it will cost thousands of pounds to put the house in order.

1. Elizabeth is experienced, good at communicating and highly qualified.

*All in all (C)*

2. Our best players had to go home because of injury and we lost every match.

3. Our profits are up, our order book is full, and we have first-class managers.

4. His father beat him, his mother died young, and he hated his school.

5. The roof leaks, the window frames are rotten and there is no electricity.

**Task 3. Complete the sentences by adding as a result of + noun phrase. Choose from the phrases in the list below and pay attention to punctuation.**

*exploiting cheap local labour and resources • this neglect •  
the worsening economic situation • this ban • obesity • this research •  
climate-related natural disasters*

1. In modern society, with food readily available, increasing numbers of middle-aged people are dying *as a result of obesity*.

2. People can no longer smoke in enclosed public spaces. \_\_\_\_\_ there has been an improvement in the health of cafe workers.

3. Global warming is beginning to affect large numbers of people. In 2008, 20 million people had to leave their homes \_\_\_\_\_ .

4. According to three independent studies, corporate fraud has risen \_\_\_\_\_

5. A government report concludes that the quality of pre-school education is important for children's future academic achievements. \_\_\_\_\_ the government plans to spend more money on early-years childcare programs.

6. Multinational companies are aware of the economic potential of developing countries. Some of them make huge profits \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Some parents do not take an interest in their children's education. \_\_\_\_\_ their children underachieve.

## UNIT 6

### EXPRESSING AN ALTERNATIVE

(слова-связки, которые используются для выражения альтернативы)

<b>alternatively</b>	в качестве альтернативы, как вариант, кроме того
<b>rather / rather than</b>	скорее / вместо того, чтобы; а не
<b>on the other hand</b>	с другой стороны
<b>the alternative is</b>	альтернатива такова
<b>another possibility would be</b>	другой возможностью могло бы быть
<b>otherwise</b>	иначе, в противном случае
<b>instead / instead of</b>	вместо, взамен

#### Task 1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the words in bold.

1. You can relax on the beach or **alternatively** try the bustling town centre. 2. He is my sister's friend really, **rather** than mine. 3. I chose to learn German **rather than** French. 4. He works slowly, but **on the other hand** he works well. 5. If **the alternative is** jail, could you live in Canada? 6. **Another possibility would be** to go abroad. 7. Do what I tell you, **otherwise** you'll be sorry. 8. |Brian didn't study law. **Instead**, he decided to become an actor. 9. Could I have tuna **instead of** ham? 10. Not everyone can find free time for attending English courses. **The alternative is** to study English via Skype.

**Task 2. Put the notes below in order and make sentences using *otherwise* or *alternatively*. Sometimes you can make one or two sentences.**

- 1 he may have an accident /I hope he drives carefully  
*I hope he drives carefully. Otherwise he may have an accident.*
- 2 if the goods are faulty we can replace them / we can give you a refund
- 3 you could get one tomorrow morning / there's a plane tonight



- 4 he'll fail / Tom will have to work harder  
 5 we must improve our profits / we could go bankrupt.  
 6 you can pay for it in installments / you can buy the car now

**Task 3. Complete the texts below with *alternatively, otherwise or instead.***

**A** (*a government minister is speaking*)

We must reduce public spending. <sup>1</sup>*Otherwise*, we will never defeat inflation. We must stop spending money which we have not earned, and <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ look at every branch of government to see if savings are possible. Savings may be possible in the health budget. <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, we may be able to cut spending on education.

**B** (*giving directions to a driver*)

I wouldn't take the A4 if I were you – the traffic on it is very heavy. <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ I would take the B402 to Southam. But be careful to take the ring road round Southam. <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, you'll get stuck in the town centre. Then take the B438 north, or <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ you could go onto the motorway.

## UNIT 7 RESULT/CONSEQUENCE

(слова-связки для выражения результата / следствия)

<b>so</b>	так
<b>therefore</b>	поэтому
<b>as a result / as a consequence</b>	в результате / вследствие
<b>accordingly</b>	соответственно
<b>consequently</b>	следовательно
<b>because of this/that</b>	из-за этого/ того
<b>thus</b>	таким образом
<b>hence</b>	отсюда, вследствие этого
<b>for this/that reason</b>	по этой / той причине
<b>so that</b>	так что, вследствие чего
<b>in this case</b>	в этом случае
<b>under these circumstances</b>	при таких обстоятельствах

**Task 1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the words in bold.**

1. Prices were reduced by 20 %. **As a result**, sales increased. 2. The company is expanding. **Consequently**, there are jobs on offer. 3. A hurricane has been announced. **Therefore**, air traffic will be disrupted. 4. **Because of** bad weather, the football match was postponed. 5. The cost of transport is a major expense for an industry. **Hence** factory location is an important consideration. 6. Most of the evidence was destroyed in the fire.

**Thus** it would be almost impossible to prove him guilty. 7. It is partly **for this reason** that he is refusing to enter the university. 8. The machine crushes the cans **so that** they can be stored until they are recycled. 9. In this case he acted right. 10. **Under these** distressing **circumstances** what could I do? 11. She is considered a manager and is paid **accordingly**. 12. I don't want to go, **so** I won't.

**Task 2. Which is better in these sentences – *because of* or *as a result of*?**

1. A) Why did you decide to leave the company? B) *Because of/ As a result of* new management policies which I totally disagreed with. 2. I was made redundant *as a result of/ because of* company reorganisation. 3. The home team scored in the last minute *as a result of/ because of* an error by the opposing goalkeeper. 4. *Because of/ As a result of* the opposing team's superior attacking skills, we worked out a clever defensive plan. 5. Sea levels may rise *as a result of/ because of* global warming. 6. Governments may take measures to limit CO<sub>2</sub> emissions *because of/ as a result of* the dangers of global warming. 7. I get depressed *as a result of/ because of* all the unhappiness in the world. 8. We are getting a 10 % pay rise immediately *because of/ as a result of* the recent wage agreement. 9. *As a result of/ Because of* eating well, she soon regained her strength. 10. *Because of/ As a result of* the excellent food at the hotel, she booked a holiday there for the following year. 11. Joe met his wife *as a result of/ because of* an advertisement he inserted in a newspaper.

**Task 3. Choose the best answers in the sentences below.**

1. I'll be out all day *so/hence* I'll leave your lunch in the oven. 2. John copies the answers from his brother and *hence/thus* achieves good marks. 3. Poachers shoot elephants for their ivory. *Consequently/ Because* the number of elephants is decreasing. 4. Mr Cox is ill and will *therefore/since* be unable to lecture today. 5. There is no record of the transaction on our files. *As/Thus*, there is no proof that the transaction ever took place. 6. Lisa is getting married: *so/hence* the ring on her finger. 8. The costs of producing the magazine have risen steadily. We are *therefore/hence* raising the subscription to \$20 for four issues. 9. We are planning a series of conferences next summer. *Thus/Therefore*, there will be a weekend devoted to 'Hospital Reform', a day on 'New Technology', and a week on 'Health in the twenty-first Century'.

**UNIT 8**  
**STATING THE OBVIOUS**  
(слова-связки для выражения очевидности мысли)

<b>obviously</b>	очевидно, определенно, явно
<b>clearly</b>	ясно, бесспорно
<b>naturally</b>	естественно
<b>of course</b>	конечно
<b>as can be expected</b>	как можно ожидать
<b>surely</b>	конечно
<b>after all</b>	ведь, в общем, помимо прочего, все-таки
<b>undoubtedly</b>	несомненно, без сомнения
<b>indeed</b>	действительно
<b>needless to say</b>	само собой разумеется, излишне говорить
<b>importantly</b>	что особенно важно
<b>actually</b>	фактически, на самом деле, вообще-то
<b>as a matter of fact</b>	в действительности, фактически
<b>in fact</b>	фактически
<b>significantly</b>	значительно, существенно

**Task 1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the words in bold.**

1. **Clearly**, if everyone were allowed to carry a gun, the crime rate would rise. 2. **Actually**, I haven't seen the film. 3. **As a matter of fact**, he is several inches taller than his father. 4. **Surely**, I've met you before. 5. **Obviously**, this is going to take some time. 6. It's as good **as can be expected**. 7. I know that you can **indeed** do better than that. 8. He is, **after all**, our president. 9. She came late and **naturally** couldn't get any tickets. 10. **Of course**, he'll come. 11. **Needless to say**, any contributions of money will be gratefully received. 12. That is **undoubtedly** true. 13. **Most importantly**, you must keep a record of everything you do. 14. Health problems can be **significantly** reduced by careful diet. 15. **In fact**, the truth lies between the two extremes.

## UNIT 9 OPINION AND EMPHASIZING

(слова-связки для выражения мнения и акцентирования мысли)

<b>generally</b>	вообще
<b>admittedly</b>	правда, по общему признанию
<b>in fact</b>	на самом деле, фактически
<b>particularly / in particular</b>	особенно / в особенности, в частности
<b>especially</b>	особенно
<b>typically</b>	как правило, типично, по большей части, как обычно, в большинстве случаев
<b>as a general rule</b>	как правило, обычно; в общем и целом
<b>surprisingly</b>	поразительно; на удивление; как ни странно; неожиданно
<b>obviously</b>	очевидно; безусловно; конечно; чересчур открыто; разумеется
<b>clearly</b>	бесспорно, прямо, разумеется, явно, четко, понятно
<b>significantly, importantly</b>	что немаловажно, важно; значительно
<b>to my mind</b>	на мой взгляд, по моему мнению
<b>in my opinion</b>	по моему мнению, на мой взгляд
<b>from my point of view</b>	с моей точки зрения
<b>personally, I believe that</b>	лично я думаю, что
<b>I feel strongly that</b>	я глубоко убежден, что
<b>I am inclined to believe that</b>	я склонен полагать, что
<b>it strikes me that, it seems to me that</b>	мне кажется, что
<b>as far as I am concerned</b>	насколько мне известно
<b>needless to say</b>	само собой разумеется

### Task 1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the words in bold.

1. It was **generally** a positive conversation. 2. **In my opinion**, it's the best car on the market. 3. **It struck me** as odd that the man didn't introduce himself before he spoke. 4. **Clearly**, ignoring him had been a mistake. 5. **I feel strongly that** the visual arts are of great importance. 6. **As far as I am concerned** it was a decision made without any regard for the feelings of the local people. 7. **Needless to say**, any contributions of money will be gratefully received. 8. These fish **typically** live at depths of 500 feet or more. 9. The restaurant is **particularly** popular with young people. 10. Was there anything **in particular** that you wanted to talk about? 11. **Admittedly**, I spent most of my time in the country. 12. **Surprisingly**, the class was quiet. 13. **To my mind**, you are right. 14. **Most significantly**, there is also now a special speaker on promoting and protecting human rights. 15. **I am inclined to believe that** she is innocent.

## UNIT 10 GIVING REASONS

(слова-связки для объяснения причины происходящего)

<b>as</b>	так как
<b>because</b>	потому что
<b>because of</b>	из-за / из-за того, что
<b>due to / due to the fact that</b>	согласно / согласно тому, что
<b>owing to /owing to the fact that</b>	благодаря / благодаря тому, что
<b>since</b>	так как / поскольку
<b>so that (+clause, often with can / could / might / would / will)</b>	чтобы / с тем, чтобы
<b>so as (+to –infinitive)</b>	для того, чтобы / с тем, чтобы

**Task 1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the words in bold.**

1. **Due to** the rise in oil prices, the state inflation rate rose by 1.41 %.
2. **Owing to** the demand, we are able to supply your company all items within 2 weeks.
3. **Since** our company is expanding, we need to hire more employees.
4. **As** our company is expanding, we need to hire more employees.
5. **Since** he is still absent, we should call the police.
6. **As** you are ready, let's go.
7. **Owing to** pressing engagements I am unable to attend the meeting.
8. He shortened his trip **due to** illness.
9. My daughter has taken a job after school **so that she can** buy a computer.
10. We'll have to be quiet **so as not to wake** the baby.

**Task 2. Choose the best answer. Sometimes both forms are possible.**

1. Some people believe that Mozart died *because/since* he was poisoned.
2. John, *as/because* you speak French, I wondered if I could ask you some words?
3. We have a surprise for you. *Because/As* you have helped us so often, and for so many years, we would like to give you a present.
4. *Since/As* everyone is here, we can begin the meeting.
5. *Because/Since* we were young and inexperienced, we made a lot of mistakes.
6. Please allow Johnnie to leave school 15 minutes early, *as/because* he has a dentist's appointment.
7. I'll tell you why she lost her job! She was dismissed *since/because* she was lazy and inefficient!
8. 'Why do you love me?' 'I love you *as/ because* you understand me.'
9. I failed in the exam precisely *as/because* I didn't have time to study.
10. I ask the question 'Who will pay?' merely *as/because* we have received no financial details at all.

**Task 3. Change 'because of' sentences to 'because' sentences and vice versa.**

1. **Because of** the extreme difficulty of the exam, many students failed.

Many students failed **because** the exam was so difficult.

2. **Because** Joan worked hard she soon became indispensable to the bank.
3. Tim has to go to the dentist **because of** an infected tooth.
4. **Because of** Joy's foolish behaviour everyone in the class was punished.
5. The motorist was fined £100 **because** he drove dangerously.
6. Alice has joined a choir **because of** her love of singing.

**Task 4. Complete the sentences using *so that* and *because*.**

e.g.: 1(a) Dave is driving fast ***so that*** he'll arrive on time.

1 Dave is driving fast	so that because	a) the mosquitoes can't come in.
2 Louise wore a pink dress		b) he can play games on it
3 Ben has put nets on the window		c) he's late.
4 Antoine has bought a computer		d) he needs it for his work.
5 Nora eats green vegetables		e) Ann would recognise her at the airport
		f) he'll arrive on time.
		g) she can get enough vitamins.
		h) there are so many insects.
		i) it was her favourite colour.
		j) they're good for her health.

## UNIT 11

### TIME

(слова-связки для выражения времени)

<b>while</b>	в то время как, до тех пор пока, когда
<b>as</b>	когда
<b>until</b>	до, пока, до тех пор пока
<b>formerly</b>	прежде, раньше, некогда
<b>previously</b>	предварительно, ранее, прежде, раньше
<b>prior to</b>	до, перед, раньше, прежде
<b>at that very moment</b>	в тот самый момент
<b>during</b>	во время, в процессе, в течение, в продолжение
<b>in the meantime</b>	тем временем, за это время, между тем
<b>afterwards</b>	впоследствии, позже, потом, после, позднее
<b>as soon as</b>	как только, едва,
<b>following</b>	после, вследствие, вслед
<b>earlier</b>	ранее, раньше
<b>before</b>	перед, до, прежде чем, до того как
<b>by the time</b>	к этому / тому времени
<b>throughout</b>	все время, в течение, на протяжении
<b>once</b>	как только, когда

**Task 1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the words in bold.**

1. Would you look after the children **while** I do the shopping? 2. I met him **as** I was leaving. 3. Keep going **until** I tell you to stop. 4. This elegant hotel was **formerly** a castle. 5. He was **previously** president of a bank. 6. All the arrangements should be completed **prior to** your departure. 7. **At that very moment** the phone rang. 8. He worked in the field **during** most of the day. 9. I didn't see her for another five years, and **in the meantime** she had got married and had a couple of kids. 10. **Afterwards**, I was asked to write a book. 11. I'll look for work **as soon as** I get to town. 12. **Following** the president's speech, there will be a few minutes for questions. 13. I mentioned that problem **earlier**. 14. Call me **before** you go. 15. It was midnight **by the time** we got home. 16. It rained **throughout** the day. 17. **Once** she spoke, I recognized her.

**Task 2. Look at the words and phrases in the box below and decide if we usually use them to talk about (1) the past, (2) the past leading to the present, (3) the present or (4) the future.**

a few decades ago    as things stand    at the turn of the century  
 at that point / moment in history    back in the 1990s  
 between 2003 and 2005    by the end of this year    ever since  
 for the foreseeable future; for the next few weeks    for the past few months  
 from 2006 to 2011    from now on    in another five years' time  
 in medieval times    in my childhood / youth    in those days  
 lately    nowadays    one day    over the coming weeks and months  
 over the past six weeks    sooner or later    these days    last century

*For example:*

<b>1) the past</b>	<i>a few decades ago, ...</i>
<b>2) the past leading to the present</b>	<i>ever since, ...</i>
<b>3) the present</b>	<i>as things stand, ...</i>
<b>4) the future</b>	<i>by the end of this year, ...</i>

**Task 3. Complete the sentences below with *as, while, before* or *until*.**

**NB!**

We use *while*, not *as* when the verb **to be** is the main verb in the clause.

*For example: While* you are here you can do some work.

1. Suddenly, as we were getting into the bus, the rain came on.
2. Don't wait up for me – it'll be midnight \_\_\_\_\_ I get back.
3. I won't be satisfied \_\_\_\_\_ I've worked out the answer to this puzzle!

4. \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher was out of the class, some pupils wrote a message on the board
5. We cannot buy any more equipment this year \_\_\_\_\_ new funds arrive.
6. There's time to get a sandwich from the cafeteria \_\_\_\_\_ the next class begins.
7. You can talk to the guests \_\_\_\_\_ I'm doing the cooking.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ the clock struck midnight, everybody wished each other a Happy New Year.

**Task 4. Use the words and phrases in the boxes to complete the sentences.**

**Part 1: One action or situation occurring before another action or situation**

*by the time earlier formerly previously prior to*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the advent of the Industrial Revolution, pollution was virtually unheard of.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ the army had restored order, the city had been almost completely devastated.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ known as Bombay, Mumbai is India's most vibrant and exciting city.
4. It was my first trip on an airplane. \_\_\_\_\_ I'd always gone by train
5. The President made a speech praising charity organizations working in Mozambique. \_\_\_\_\_ that day he had promised massive economic aid to stricken areas.

**Part 2: One action or situation occurring at the same time as another action**

*at that very moment during in the meantime while*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the Senator was making his speech, thousands of demonstrators took to the streets.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ the speech they jeered and shouted slogans.
3. The Senator continued speaking. \_\_\_\_\_ the police were ordered onto the streets.
4. He praised the police for their restrained behavior. \_\_\_\_\_, they began attacking the demonstrators with batons and tear gas.

**Part 3: One action or situation occurring after another action or situation**

*afterwards as soon as following*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the earthquake, emergency organizations around the world swung into action.



2. \_\_\_\_\_ the stock market collapsed, there was panic buying on an unprecedented scale.

3. The Klondike gold rush lasted from 1896 to 1910. \_\_\_\_\_. the area became practically deserted overnight.

## UNIT 12 CONDITION

(слова-связки для выражения условия)

<b>provided that</b>	при условии, что / при условии, если
<b>providing that</b> <b>providing</b>	при условии, что / при условии, если
<b>on the condition that</b>	при условии, что
<b>in the event of</b>	в случае (чего-либо), при возникновении
<b>in case of</b>	в случае (чего-либо), при возникновении
<b>in the event that</b>	в случае, если / на случай, если
<b>in case</b>	в случае, если / на случай, если
<b>if</b>	если
<b>unless</b>	если не

### Task 1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the words in bold.

1. He can borrow my car **providing** he doesn't drive too fast. 2. It's better to take an umbrella **in case of** rain. Take an umbrella **in case** it rains. 3. **In the event that** trouble starts, lock all the doors. 4. **In case of** fire, break the glass. 5. Keep your receipt **in case** you want to bring your purchase back. 6. Make sure you have the proper contact information **in the event that** there's a problem with your order. 7. Police had bailed her **on the condition that** she did not contact her stepsister or go to her home. 8. **Unless** some extra money is found, the theatre will close. 9. He won't go to sleep **unless** you tell him a story. 10. We'll stay at home **if** it rains.

### Task 2. Complete the sentences below with *if, provided or in case*.

- Linda agreed to lend us her car, *provided* we paid her for the petrol.
- We must take first-aid equipment with us \_\_\_\_\_ any member of the group gets injured.
- I am totally against the plan to widen the road! \_\_\_\_\_ the road is widened, cars will simply go faster – there will be no improvement in safety!
- Farmers expect to have good crops \_\_\_\_\_ there is rain during the next month.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher finds out what you've done he'll be really angry.

6. Listen! I want to make the matter absolutely clear to you, \_\_\_\_\_ there's any misunderstanding. I can't stand Bill and I won't work with him!

7. I advise you to carry your passport with you at all times \_\_\_\_\_ you need to give proof of your identity.

8. You have nothing to fear from the police \_\_\_\_\_ you tell the truth.

9. 'Will you take on the job of secretary?' 'Yes, on one condition – I'll do it, \_\_\_\_\_ someone helps me with typing out letters.'

10. The walkers decided to take warm clothing \_\_\_\_\_ the weather worsened.

**Task 3. Here are some sentences that were spoken at a party. Choose the best way of completing each sentence. Sometimes both (a) and (b) are possible.**

1. I'm sure Jim is going to have a nervous breakdown (a) *if he doesn't learn to relax* (b) *unless he learns to relax*.

2. She'd look lovely (a) *unless she wore* (b) *if she didn't wear* such old-fashioned clothes.

3. I'll be your friend for life (a) *if you don't tell Gisela* (b) *unless you tell Gisela* that you saw me with Annabel last night.

4. I've told Joe to keep away from my girlfriend, (a) *If he doesn't*, (b) *Unless he does*, I'll punch his face in!

5. Their lawyer says that they intend to take me to court (a) *unless I pay* (b) *if I don't pay* the bill immediately.

6. 'Should I accept his offer?' 'Definitely! You'd be throwing away a great opportunity (a) *if you didn't accept it* (b) *unless you accepted it*.'

7. It'll be your own fault (a) *if you don't win* (b) *unless you win* the contract to build the new hospital.

8. Why did you tell Marie about me and Bill? (a) *If she doesn't want to speak to me again* (b) *Unless she wants to speak to me again* I'll blame you.

## PART II MISCELLANEA

**Task 1. Choose the correct linking pattern to complete the gaps. Make any necessary changes. One linking pattern is used twice.**

because of   because   cause   so   depend on   prevent  
result from   as a result of   reduce

Hazards may (a) \_\_\_\_\_ harm. The level of risk (b) \_\_\_\_\_ the probability of harm and on its severity. Risk assessment helps to (c) \_\_\_\_\_ risk.

Dr Charles explained risk assessment (d) \_\_\_\_\_ it is standard procedure in the profession. The Gateway University risk assessment form (e) \_\_\_\_\_ university policy. The policy (f) \_\_\_\_\_ unnecessary risk. For example, students have to wear fluorescent jackets (g) \_\_\_\_\_ the possibility of a road traffic accident. Tick bites can (h) \_\_\_\_\_ a serious disease, (i) \_\_\_\_\_ students cover their arms and legs. Fluorescent jackets, warm clothing, insect repellent and a first aid kit are always taken on field trips (j) \_\_\_\_\_ the risk assessment.

**Task 2. Complete the text with these words.**

**although    by the time    given that    in case    in spite of the fact  
once    provided that    when    whereas**

### **Making banana bread, not wasting bananas!**

The German business studies students Lars Peters and Tim Gudelj were travelling in Australia in 2012 <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ they tried banana bread for the first time. It was love at first bite. <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ it's called 'bread' as it's baked in a loaf form, it is actually like cake. <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ that it's sold in fast-food chains, it's not fast food per se; it's more of a health food and has just seven basic ingredients.

<sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ Peters and Gudelj got back to Germany, they'd made a plan. Their parents consented to lend them the seed capital for their business<sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the students agreed to complete their master's degrees. They founded their company Bebananas, in 2013, selling their bread in bakeries, local cafes and online. The entrepreneurial pair are food sharers which – <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ you don't know – involves picking up food legally from shops, markets or restaurants<sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ it's been thrown away. Ripe bananas can't be sold in supermarkets <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ they are exactly what's required for banana bread. <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ their product is made of fifty per cent bananas, this provides a cheap and sustainable way to make delicious banana bread.

**Task 3. Choose the correct options to complete the sentences so that they all have a similar meaning**

1. *As long as* / *If* they don't finish their studies, they won't receive the loan.
2. They won't receive the loan *unless* / *provided that* they finish their studies.
3. *Supposing* / *As long as* they finish their studies, they'll receive the loan from their parents.
4. *As long as* / *Supposing* they don't finish their studies, they will have to pay back the entire loan.

5. *Provided that / Unless* they continue studying and finish their course, they'll receive the loan.

**Task 4. Choose the correct options to complete the recipe.**

1. Take four bananas. They are ready to use *as soon as / while* they are ripe. Mash them well.
2. Cream half a cup of sugar and half a cup of butter *by the time / until* they are fluffy.
3. Mix two eggs into the butter mixture. *Until / Once* it is blended together well, add the bananas.
4. *Once / After* mixing in the dry ingredients – two cups of flour, a quarter of a teaspoon of salt and a teaspoon of baking powder – pour into a loaf tin.
5. *Until / By the time* it's been in an oven at 175 degrees C for about an hour, it will be cooked. Enjoy!

**Task 5. Fill in the blanks with suitable linking words from the list.**

**who when while because or though that**

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ taking food, we should bear in mind (b) \_\_\_\_\_ we do not eat just to satisfy our hunger (c) \_\_\_\_\_ to fill the belly. We eat to preserve our health. Some people (d) \_\_\_\_\_ live in the midst of plenty, do not eat the food they need for good health (e) \_\_\_\_\_ they have no knowledge of the science of health and nutrition.

**Task 6. Look carefully at how the linking expressions are used in context, including the punctuation. Complete the sentences with the linking words or phrases in the box.**

**although • as well as • despite • however • in order to • so • that's why • too**

1. I applied for the job. \_\_\_\_\_, I didn't get it, unfortunately.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ I am more than qualified for the job, I didn't even get an interview.
3. I love travelling. \_\_\_\_\_ the work was perfect for me.
4. I think the reason I didn't get the job was my poor Spanish, \_\_\_\_\_ I have enrolled on a beginners' course.
5. I am trying to improve my French, \_\_\_\_\_ learning Spanish.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ improve my vocabulary, I am watching French films.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ the high salary I was offered, I decided to turn down the job.
8. I enjoyed my time at the law firm. I made a lot of friends there \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Task 7. Choose the correct linking words / phrases, as in the example.**

1. Mobile phones are expensive **but** / **so** they are very convenient.
2. She is very generous and shares everything. **Since** / **On the other hand**, she can be moody at times.
3. Growing your own vegetables is cheaper than buying them. **Even though** / **What is more**, homegrown vegetables are usually tastier.
4. Many people are taught computer skills at school. **Despite** / **As a result**, they have a better chance of finding a job.
5. I admire Jackie **because** / **therefore** she has found happiness in both her professional and private life
6. Air travel is the most expensive form of transport. **All in all** / **However**, it is the fastest.

**Task 8. Choose the correct linking words / phrases to join the sentences.**

1. Simon failed the exam. He had not studied enough. (**since, while**)
2. Ordering take-away food is very convenient. It can be rather expensive. (**although, such as**)
3. Aaron wanted to go to the football match. His mother wouldn't let him. (**but, therefore**)
4. Adventure holidays can be very tiring. They can be quite dangerous. (**but, and**)
5. It started getting cold. I put on a jumper. (**so, as**) .
6. The hairdresser said it was perfectly safe. The chemicals in the dye made my hair turn green. (**even though, also**)

**Task 9. Read the extract and fill in the correct linking words.**

*for example, what is more, as a result, on the other hand*

Watching films at the cinema has many advantages. *To begin with*, modern cinemas are usually equipped with the latest technology. **1)** \_\_\_\_\_, films have better picture and sound quality. **2)** \_\_\_\_\_, you can see all the latest films as soon as they are released. **3)**\_\_\_\_\_ going to the cinema has certain drawbacks. **4)**\_\_\_\_\_ the price of a ticket can be expensive and cinemas are often crowded, especially at weekends.

**Task 10. Replace the linking words / phrases in bold with synonymous ones from the list below.**

*despite, as, even though, such as, therefore*

1. **While** I was walking home I saw an accident.
2. He was born in Poland **so** he can't be Spanish.

3. Your mechanic took three days to fix my car, **in spite of** the fact that it required only minor repairs.

4. There are many places to visit in Rome **like** the Colosseum, the Trevi Fountain, and the Pantheon.

5. **Although** Rachel is allergic to dogs, she loves them

**Task 11. Put the following words and phrases into their correct place in the table depending on their function. Three of them have been done for you.**

along with also and as well as besides correspondingly equally furthermore in addition in brief in conclusion in the same way likewise moreover similarly therefore thus to conclude to summarize to sum up briefly too we can conclude that what's more

Addition	Equation	Conclusion
<i>and</i>	<i>equally</i>	<i>in conclusion</i>

**Task 12. Complete these sentences with one of the words or phrases from above (Task 11) . In most cases, more than one answer is possible.**

1. Tourism brings much needed money to developing countries. \_\_\_\_\_ it provides employment for the local population.

2. \_\_\_\_\_. bringing much needed money to developing countries, tourism provides employment for the local population.

3. Tourists should respect the local environment. \_\_\_\_\_ they should respect the local customs.

4. \_\_\_\_\_. industrial waste, pollution from car fumes is poisoning the environment.

5. In order to travel, you need a passport. \_\_\_\_\_, you might need a visa, immunization jabs, and written permission to visit certain areas.

6. Knives are banned from hand baggage on all flights. \_\_\_\_\_. other sharp objects such as scissors.

7. All power corrupts. \_\_\_\_\_, absolute power corrupts absolutely.

8. You shouldn't smoke, drink, take drugs, or eat unhealthy food. \_\_\_\_\_, you should live a more healthy lifestyle.

9. The ozone layer is becoming depleted, the air in the cities is becoming too dirty to breathe and our seas and rivers are no longer safe to swim in. \_\_\_\_\_ pollution is slowly destroying the planet.

10. Your grades have been very poor all year. \_\_\_\_\_. you need to work really hard if you want to pass your exams next month.

**Task 13. Choose the right variant.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ it was raining very heavily, she still took the dog for a walk. Nothing holds her back.  
a) *even if*    b) *even though*    c) *despite*
2. \_\_\_\_\_ studying for months, I still failed all my exams.  
a) *Despite*    b) *Nevertheless*    c) *Even though*
3. I didn't study \_\_\_\_\_ I think I'll fail the test.  
a) *therefore*    b) *and*    c) *unless*    d) *but*
4. Many jobs require that you have a university degree; in some jobs, \_\_\_\_\_, experience is what is required the most.  
a) *therefore*    b) *however*    c) *nonetheless*    d) *though*
5. \_\_\_\_\_ it was my day off, I slept until 10 am.  
a) *although*    b) *because*    c) *therefore*    d) *even though*
6. I am tall, \_\_\_\_\_ my brother and sister are quite short.  
a) *because*    b) *in spite of*    c) *whereas*
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Janet was the best in her class at math, she was awarded a prize at the end of the school term.  
a) *Since*    b) *Though*    c) *So*
8. \_\_\_\_\_ history is his best subject, he is also good at geography.  
a) *since*    b) *while*    c) *because*    d) *unless*
9. I want to become an artist; \_\_\_\_\_ I work especially hard in my art classes.  
a) *however*    b) *while*    c) *therefore*
10. I'll go shopping with you \_\_\_\_\_ we are back home by six o'clock.  
a) *as far as*    b) *so as*    c) *provided*

**Task 14. Choose the right variant.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ hard I try, I still can't seem to lose any weight.  
a) *as much as*    b) *although*    c) *however*
2. It was very cold, \_\_\_\_\_ I kept my jacket on.  
a) *because*    b) *therefore*    c) *however*
3. I can't guarantee I'll be able to meet you, \_\_\_\_\_ I will try my best.  
a) *but*    b) *so*    c) *because*
4. \_\_\_\_\_ our team lost the match, it was still a great game.  
a) *therefore*    b) *although*    c) *so*    d) *but*
5. Poor people from rural areas are migrating to the cities to find work and \_\_\_\_\_ the circles of slum housing in many suburbs are growing larger.  
a) *consequently*    b) *as*    c) *whereas*

6. \_\_\_\_\_ I don't like Indian food, I really enjoyed the Pakora we had at Jane's house last night.  
 a) *In spite of*   b) *although*   c) *however*
7. \_\_\_\_\_ not studying, she still passed the exam.  
 a) *although*   b) *as*   c) *despite*
8. \_\_\_\_\_ much I eat, I never put on weight.  
 a) *in spite of*   b) *however*   c) *regardless*
9. I missed the train but \_\_\_\_\_, I still arrived on time.  
 a) *consequently*   b) *nevertheless*   c) *in spite of*
10. The country of residence of an individual has the right to tax income \_\_\_\_\_ the country in which the tax arises.  
 a) *despite*   b) *irrespective of*   c) *as a consequence*

**Task 15. Choose the correct item.**

1. There's a train that goes up north, *and / but / so* it doesn't go by that town. 2. He's going to have the party *after / if / unless* his parents change their plans. 3. Can you pick up some groceries for me *until / while / before* you come home? 4. We went out *although / in spite / despite* the heavy rain. 5. *If / Because / Although* of the strike, we had to take a taxi to get to work. 6. I needed to hear her voice, *because / and / so* I called her on the phone. 7. We all enjoy skateboarding, *while / so / and* Jake prefers riding his BMX. 8. *Wherever / Where / Whenever* Peter goes, he always makes new friends there.

**Task 16. Join the sentences using the linkers in brackets.**

1. The children went for ice cream. They had eaten all their dinner. (**after**) *The children went for ice cream after they had eaten all their dinner.*
2. She didn't tell her the whole truth. She didn't want to hurt her feelings. (**so as not to**)
3. First you clean out your room. Then, we'll go shopping (**only if**)
4. The twins are very sweet. They are charming, too. (**both .. and**)
5. She left work. All the shops had closed. (**by the time**).

**Task 17. Choose the correct item.**

There are plenty of reasons for planning your next trip to the city of Madrid. 1) C it is a city with a rich history. It has been the capital of Spain since 1562. Moreover, Madrid is a very special place 2) \_\_\_\_\_ its medieval centre, the Prado Museum, great churches and squares. It 3) \_\_\_\_\_ has an impressive opera house and many of the city's monuments and palaces are well-preserved, 4) \_\_\_\_\_ it is possible to relive the history of the city. For



this reason, many people visit Madrid every year. 5) \_\_\_\_\_, I believe that  
6) \_\_\_\_\_ a trip like this may be costly. Madrid is a city worth visiting.

- |               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 A As        | B In short    | C Firstly     |
| 2 A due to    | B so          | C because     |
| 3 A therefore | B however     | C also        |
| 4 A and       | B so          | C but         |
| 5 A To sum up | B Even though | C For example |
| 6 A also      | B although    | C because of  |

**Task 18. Join the sentences using a suitable word or phrase from the list.**

- *such ... that* • *where* • *as well as*  
• *even though* • *neither ... nor* • *provided (that)*

1. The government passed the law The people did not agree.  
*The government passed the law, **even though** the people did not agree.*
2. They have a house in Italy They have a villa in Spain .
3. I don't feel like watching a DVD. Angela doesn't feel like watching a DVD.
4. He can come with us. He behaves himself.
5. This is the flat. I used to live here.
6. It was a perfect sunny day. We went on a picnic.

**Task 19. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate linkers.**

1. *Whenever*, I see George, he's in a hurry
2. They left for school \_\_\_\_\_ they had breakfast
3. He looks \_\_\_\_\_ he's going to eat that cake all by himself.
4. That was \_\_\_\_\_ a terrible thing to do to him. You should apologise!
5. I'll bring a change of clothes with me \_\_\_\_\_ stay overnight.
6. You'll miss the flight \_\_\_\_\_ you hurry.
7. They couldn't remember \_\_\_\_\_ they had parked their car.
8. That man over there is the one \_\_\_\_\_ house has burnt down.

**Task 20. Complete each sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Include the word in bold.**

1. I grew up in that house.  
**THE** That's *the house where* I grew up.
2. She has decided to buy a motorbike, we can't stop her  
**PREVENT** We can't \_\_\_\_\_ a motorbike.
3. I gave them a summary of the events because I didn't want to bore them with the details.

**SO** I didn't want to bore them with the details, \_\_\_\_\_ a summary of the events .

4. He got a speeding ticket because he was driving very fast

**RESULT** He was driving very fast \_\_\_\_\_ he got a speeding ticket.

5. It was such a great party that we all stayed until late.

**SO** The party was \_\_\_\_\_ we all stayed until late.

6. He bought a bicycle as he intended to ride it to work every day.

**VIEW** He bought a bicycle \_\_\_\_\_ it to work every day.

7. Martha is tall and thin. Her sister is short and plump.

**WHEREAS** Martha is tall and thin \_\_\_\_\_ short and plump.

**Task 21. Choose the most appropriate word or phrase in bold in these sentences. In one case, all three options are possible.**

1. The **contrast** / **compare** / **comparison** in working conditions between our Denver department and our department in Chicago is very noticeable, and employees are now demanding equality in this area.

2. The two engines **differentiate** / **differ** / **different** considerably from each other: one runs on gasoline, and the other is a gasoline-electric hybrid.

3. It is often difficult to **differentiate** / **differ** / **contrast** between students who are absent because they are genuinely sick, and those who are just enjoying a day in bed.

4. The new software program shared some common **characters** / **characterises** / **characteristics** with those that were already on the market.

5. There's a clear **distinguish** / **distinctive** / **distinction** between studying at a college and working from home on a distance-learning course.

6. **Compared** / **Compare** / **Comparing** with just 10 years ago, home PCs are cheaper, faster and have a much bigger memory.

7. The two courses are different in every way: there's absolutely no **compare** / **comparison** / **contrast** between them.

8. Our digital photography course is **similar to** / **alike** / **resemble** our traditional photography course, except that it is obviously more computer-oriented.

9. There were several **similarities** / **similarly** / **similar to** between the two novels, except one was aimed at a younger market while the other targeted adults.

10. Experienced computer hackers can access your personal files and destroy or alter them. **Exactly** / **In the same way** / **Just as**, they can gain access to your Internet banking facility and steal your money.

11. The quality of his work is excellent. **Likewise** / **Alike** / **Likeness**, his attitude and commitment.

12. The TOEFL® has a variety of academic and general English tasks. **In contrast to / Although / By way of contrast**, the TOEIC focuses more on business and professional issues.

13. Grades have not been good over the last semester. **Nevertheless / Even so / However**, the college still has one of the best academic records in the state.

14. There currently seems to be a large **discrepancy / discrimination / differential** between the number of people employed in service industries, and those employed in the primary sector.

15. The Impressionists used light and color to give the general feeling of a scene, **unlike / whereas / whereby** the pre-Raphaelites used a lot of detail and bright colors, and depicted a romanticized view of life.

**Task 22. Complete what the people in the pictures are saying by choosing one word from the box below each time.**

**despite because spite due however although**



**Task 23. Match the phrase from column A with a phrase from column B to make a complete sentence each time.**

**A**

1. Take your camera *in case*
2. Take your camera *unless*
3. Take your camera *as long as*
4. Take your camera *although*

**B**

- a) you don't mind carrying it.
- b) mine doesn't work.
- c) you haven't brought it.
- d) you won't have much time for pictures.

**Task 24. Choose the correct linking words / phrases, as in the example.**

1. Mobile phones are expensive **but** / **so** they are very convenient.
2. She is very generous and shares everything. **Since** / **On the other hand**, she can be moody at times.
3. Growing your own vegetables is cheaper than buying them. **Even though** / **What is more**, homegrown vegetables are usually tastier.
4. Many people are taught computer skills at school. **Despite** / **As a result**, they have a better chance of finding a job.
5. I admire Jackie **because** / **therefore** she has found happiness in both her professional and private life
6. Air travel is the most expensive form of transport. **All in all** / **However**, it is the fastest

**Task 25. Choose the correct linking word/ phrase to join the sentences.**

1. Simon failed the exam. He had not studied enough. (**since, while**)
2. Ordering take-away food is very convenient. It can be rather expensive. (**although, such as**)
3. Aaron wanted to go to the football match. His mother wouldn't let him. (**but, therefore**)
4. Adventure holidays can be very tiring. They can be quite dangerous. (**but, and**)
5. It started getting cold. I put on a jumper. (**so, as**) .
6. The hairdresser said it was perfectly safe. The chemicals in the dye made my hair turn green. (**even though, also**)

**Task 26. Fill in the correct linking words from the list below.**

*for example, what is more, as a result, on the other hand*

Watching films at the cinema has many advantages. *To begin with*, modern cinemas are usually equipped with the latest technology. **1)** \_\_\_\_\_, films have better picture and sound quality. **2)** \_\_\_\_\_, you can

see all the latest films as soon as they are released. 3)\_\_\_\_\_ going to the cinema has certain drawbacks. 4)\_\_\_\_\_ the price of a ticket can be expensive and cinemas are often crowded, especially at weekends.

**Task 27. Replace the linking words / phrases in bold with synonymous ones from the list below.**

*despite as even though such as therefore*

1. **While** I was walking home I saw an accident.
2. He was born in Poland **so** he can't be Spanish.
3. Your mechanic took three days to fix my car, **in spite of** the fact that it required only minor repairs.
4. There are many places to visit in Rome **like** the Colosseum, the Trevi Fountain, and the Pantheon.
5. **Although** Rachel is allergic to dogs, she loves them.

**Task 28 Find and correct one mistake in the linking expressions in each sentence.**

1. **The main disadvantage on** booking early is that you have to pay a deposit.
2. **Many people argue this** short holidays are not relaxing enough.
3. **On the first place**, I think we need more time to plan this.
4. There are many inexpensive options, **from instance**, staying in hostels or camping.
5. **All on all**, people can't function well if they don't take regular breaks.
6. **The mostly important benefit of** this job is getting to help people every day.
7. **Of this reason**, it's clear that we need to discuss other possibilities.
8. **To sum out**, the office party was a great success and we'll have another one soon.

**Task 29. Choose the correct linking expressions to complete the email.**

Dear Sir/Madam

I recently watched your documentary, *Working Culture Today*, and I was very disappointed in your poor treatment of this important topic.

<sup>1</sup>*Nevertheless / In the first place*, your programme focused too much on high-level employees – you interviewed several managers but no factory workers. <sup>2</sup>*As / Secondly*, too much time was devoted to discussing salary. <sup>3</sup>*Many people argue that / Despite* this salary is actually less important than factors <sup>4</sup>*as / like* working conditions and company policies.

<sup>5</sup>*Furthermore / For this reason*, there was very little discussion about paid leave. It is a well-known fact that most employees today do not have enough time off work. <sup>6</sup>*The main disadvantage / The most important benefit of leave* is to give workers a break, and studies have also shown that longer holidays actually enable employees to be more productive. <sup>7</sup>*Despite this / Secondly*, the topic of paid leave was barely mentioned.

<sup>8</sup>*To conclude / Nevertheless*, I think the programme failed to reflect the real experiences of most people. Please consider making a follow-up episode in order to take these points into account.

Yours sincerely  
Grace Cheng

**Task 30. Complete the text using expressions from the box.**

firstly    in the process    instead of    on the contrary    secondly  
since    such as    such claims    the reason    their    what's more  
whatever    which is why

It used to be thought that children exposed to two languages from birth become confused and fall behind in (1)\_\_\_\_\_development but there is absolutely no evidence for (2)\_\_\_\_\_. (3)\_\_\_\_\_, recent research has shown that (4)\_\_\_\_\_holding you back, bilingualism has several advantages, (5)\_\_\_\_\_regularly speaking two languages can have a profound effect on the brain. (6)\_\_\_\_\_. bilinguals, (7)\_\_\_\_\_ their age, are generally more effective at multitasking, (8)\_\_\_\_\_ they often perform better in creative thinking tasks (9)\_\_\_\_\_ problem solving. (10) \_\_\_\_\_, they do a better job at prioritising information in potentially confusing situations. (11)\_\_\_\_\_, in old age they are shielded to a certain extent from dementia. (12)\_\_\_\_\_ for this seems to be that having to keep two languages separate in the brain and ignore distractions means that the brain's control system is constantly being exercised and, (13) \_\_\_\_\_, gets a lot stronger.

**Task 31. Fill in the blanks with suitable linking words from the list.**

**that is why, if, not only, secondly, but also, thus, in fact**

Owls are familiar birds. Many people think that they are not only ugly (a) \_\_\_\_\_ useless. They might be ugly but not useless. (b) \_\_\_\_\_, they are the farmers' friends because they eat mice and rats which destroy their grains. Owl sleeps in the day time and comes out at night and hunts its food. Mice and rats also hunt their food. (c) \_\_\_\_\_ it is easy for owl to kill so many mice and rats. Owls eat (d) \_\_\_\_\_ mice and rats but also insects.

Many insects harm crops. (e) \_\_\_\_\_ by eating mice, rats, and insects, owls help us.

**Task 32. Fill in the blanks with suitable linking words from the list.**

**so, although, anyhow, sometimes, as, while, whatever**

Many fishermen go to fish at night. The night may be dark, cold and stormy. (a) \_\_\_\_\_ they are going to a big river or to the sea, their families are anxious for their safe return. (b) \_\_\_\_\_ fishermen go away from home for many days and fish in the deep waters or in the sea far from home. Most of the shipping boats do not have radios on them. (c) \_\_\_\_\_ the fishermen at sea cannot listen to the weather warning. (d) \_\_\_\_\_, fishermen work hard, most of them are poor. (e) \_\_\_\_\_ they are poor, they do not have money.

**Task 33. Choose 'however', 'although' or 'despite'.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the rain, we still went to the park.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ it was raining, we still went to the park.
3. It was raining. \_\_\_\_\_, we still went to the park.
4. John bought the watch, \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that it was expensive.
5. John bought the watch. \_\_\_\_\_, it was expensive.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ it was expensive, John bought the watch.
7. I finished the homework. It, \_\_\_\_\_, wasn't easy.
8. I finished the homework, \_\_\_\_\_ it wasn't easy.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that it wasn't easy, I finished the homework.
10. She went for a long walk, \_\_\_\_\_ being cold.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ she was cold, she went for a long walk.
12. She was cold. She went for a long walk, \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The restaurant has a good reputation. \_\_\_\_\_, the food was terrible.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ the restaurant's good reputation, the food was terrible.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ the restaurant has a good reputation, the food was terrible.

**Task 34. Fill in the correct conjunctions and linking words from the list. There may be more than one possibility!**

even though	neither ..... nor	during	although
which	in order to	in addition	despite
therefore	while	so that	whereas
however	due to	as well as	both...and...

1. This is Jack's new mountain bike, \_\_\_\_\_ he got from his parents. He locks it up every evening \_\_\_\_\_ nobody can steal it.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ my father loves jazz, he doesn't often listen to it.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ we were driving through the countryside, we saw lots of nice villages.

4. Honda makes cars \_\_\_\_\_ motorcycles.

5. Our flight attendants must be able to speak \_\_\_\_\_ English \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish.

6. The weather was perfect. It was \_\_\_\_\_ too hot \_\_\_\_\_ too cold.

7. Sally invited me to her party last weekend. \_\_\_\_\_, I had to tell her I couldn't come.

8. I started to learn Italian \_\_\_\_\_ my stay in Rome.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ being the better team, we lost the match.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ we hadn't eaten for over 12 hours, we weren't hungry.

11. I arrived late for the show, \_\_\_\_\_ the bad traffic.

12. This cell phone costs 5 cents per minute, \_\_\_\_\_ the other has a flat rate.

13. He spent most of his time hanging around with friends. \_\_\_\_\_, he was not prepared for the exam.

14. She wakes up early \_\_\_\_\_ be on time for work.

15. This car offers 6 air bags and heating for your seats. \_\_\_\_\_, there is also a world-class stereo system installed.

**Task 35. Rewrite the biography of Salvador Dali, using linkers to change each group of sentences into one sentence.**

Salvador Dali was born in 1904.

He was born in a small town, Figueres, in Catalunya, north-east Spain.

His father was a prestigious notary in the town.

*Salvador Dali was born in 1904 in a small town, Figueres, in Catalunya, north-east Spain, **where** his father was a prestigious notary.*

Dali wanted to study art.

He went to the Royal Academy of Art in Madrid.

He was expelled from the Academy twice.

He never took his final examinations.

In 1928 he went to Paris.

He met the Spanish painters Pablo Picasso and Joan Miro in Paris.

He established himself as the principal figure of a group of surrealist artists. The leader of the group was Andre Breton.

By 1929 Dali found his style.

This style would make him famous.

It consisted of the world of the unconscious.



This world is recalled during our dreams.

In 1927 he met Gala.

She was a Russian immigrant.

She was ten years older than Dali.

She was married to a French poet at the time.

She decided to leave her husband.

She wanted to stay with Dali.

In 1940 he went to the United States.

He stayed there for eight years.

In 1948 Dali and Gala returned to Europe.

They spent most of their time in Spain or Paris.

Gala died in 1982.

Dali became deeply depressed.

He moved to Pubol.

Pubol was a castle.

He had bought it for Gala.

He lived in his Castle for the rest of his life.

He died there in 1989.

He died of heart failure.

**Task 36. Choose the right linking word and translate the sentences.**

1. Diana visited the gallery yesterday, and her friend ... (*too/also/either*) went there.
2. Foxes have fluffy tails, and squirrels do ... (*too/also/either*).
3. (*Therefore/Although/However*) it was cold, she decided to put her light coat on.
4. (*Besides/Since/Because of*) his bad behavior we left little Sam at home.
5. My kids have a lot of fun in winter, ... (*in addition/ for instance/ moreover*) they enjoy playing snowballs.
6. When we go to Austria, we like skiing ... (*as well as/on the whole/as a result*) just walking.
7. And ... (*in brief/whereas/in conclusion*) I would like to thank all our guests for coming.
8. If we leave right now, we could ... (*still/while/although*) catch the train.
9. It is a cheap and, ... (*in spite of/moreover/unlike*), effective way of learning French.
10. One of my favourite actors, ... (*in other words/generally/namely*) Leonardo DiCaprio, is in that movie.
11. They have had a lot of problems but, ... (*lastly/on the whole/furthermore*) they are quite happy.
12. It's so frosty in Russia, ... (*whereas/for example/because*) it's extremely hot in Africa.
13. David is really stupid, ... (*especially/basically/unlike*) his cousin.
14. She obtained a visa, ... (*surprising-*

ly/therefore/though) she is going to Brazil. 15. Mary is allergic to nuts, ... (in summary/nevertheless/in addition to) she sometimes eats them.

**Task 37. Rewrite the sentences beginning with the given linking word.**

**For example:** He expected Flora to accept the invitation, but she didn't. (Он надеялся на то, что Флора примет приглашение, но она не приняла.) – *Even though Flora ... (Even though Flora was expected to accept the invitation, she didn't.)*

1. Despite the fine weather, we all stayed at home. (Несмотря на прекрасную погоду, мы все остались дома.) – **Although ...**

2. We are not going to leave, although we know that we should. (Мы не собираемся уходить, хотя и знаем, что надо.) – **While ...**

3. Sam felt sick, but insisted on dancing. (Сэм почувствовал себя нездоровым, но настаивал на танце.) – **Despite ...**

4. Maxim has done well in Maths, but not so well in History. (Максим хорошо справился с математикой, но не так хорошо с историей.) – **While ...**

5. He tried to forget about her. He didn't succeed, however. (Он пытался забыть о ней, однако ему не удалось.) – **Although ...**

6. She was very busy, but I phoned her anyway. (Она была очень занята, но я все равно ей позвонил.) – **In spite of ...**

7. In spite of her advanced age, Mrs. Dew won the contest. (Несмотря на престарелый возраст, миссис Дью победила в состязании.) – **Although ...**

8. The scientists wanted to save money, so they used only local materials. (Ученые хотели сэкономить деньги, поэтому использовали только местные материалы.) – **In order to ...**

**Task 38. Insert the missing prepositions.**

1. First ... all I'd like to welcome you to our meeting.

2. This telephone is expensive, but ... the other hand it's superior in quality.

3. The answer, ... a nutshell, is "yes".

4. We all got into that trouble because ... you.

5. He is still smoking, ... spite of the doctor's warnings.

6. I'm not a vegetarian. ... the contrary, I love meat.

7. I want to go somewhere. To India, ... instance.

8. We study English language, and ... addition English history.

**Task 39. Choose the correct answers to the given text.**

There are many reasons for visiting the city of Rome. \_\_\_\_\_ (1), it is a city with an interesting history. \_\_\_\_\_ (2), it was the capital of the Roman Empire. \_\_\_\_\_ (3), Rome is very beautiful, \_\_\_\_\_ (4) its many palaces, churches and squares. \_\_\_\_\_ (5), many of the city's classical monuments have been preserved, \_\_\_\_\_ (6) it is possible to see how the city used to be. \_\_\_\_\_ (7), many people travel to Rome every year. \_\_\_\_\_ (8), I believe that, \_\_\_\_\_ (9) a trip to Rome may be expensive, it is well worth visiting such a wonderful city.

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
1	Since	On the whole	Firstly
2	Secondly	Finally	Therefore
3	in order to	Moreover	All in all
4	due to	because	So
5	Apart from	However	In addition
6	because	so	And
7	Because	But	For this reason
8	To sum up	Although	For example
9	moreover	although	due to

**Task 40. Choose the correct linking word.**

1. I have never been here before... (*as/but/and*) my friend has.
2. We took a taxi... (*in short/but/because*) we were late.
3. This house is beautiful... (*In addition to/ However/ Because*), it is in poor condition.
4. I was tired, ... (*so/for example/since*) I went to bed early.
5. ... (*All in all / Despite / Although*) she felt ill, she didn't call the doctor.
6. Some foods, ... (*moreover/as a result/such as*) chocolate, are very fattening.
7. Everyone attended the meeting... (*whose / whereas / apart from*) Steve, who was on holiday.
8. Is this the boy... (*whose/which/ what*) parents own the factory

## PART III READING

**Task 1. Look at the linking expressions underlined in the text. Which are used to**

- 1 *give extra information?*
- 2 *express reason/result?*
- 3 *express a purpose for doing something?*
- 4 *contrast information?*

### To the ends of the earth

Five people tell us how they've found success living and working in exotic locations.

#### A Emma

While I enjoyed my job at a busy surgery in Oxford, checking people's blood pressure wasn't really stretching me enough, so I applied for and got a job with the Flying Doctor service in Australia. We doctors are dropped off by plane at remote houses in the bush hundreds of miles from the town where we're based. We use the houses for our clinics. Common problems we have to treat are injuries after falls from horses, farm accidents, snake bites, as well as having to attend road accidents in the middle of nowhere. I wanted a job which would enable me to experience a different kind of life, and this job certainly does that.

#### B Holly

I've had the travel bug ever since I was very young. As soon as I left university, where I studied journalism, I got myself an administrative job and saved up enough money to go backpacking to New Zealand. When I got back, I started job-hunting so that I could save money for another big trip, which is when I stumbled across an advert for a job with a publisher of travel guides. When I was offered the job and was sent to South Africa to write a blog, I could have burst with excitement. The best part of my job is being able to take time off to go travelling for a couple of months. Although I travel for work, it's not the same as a holiday, when I can switch off and don't have deadlines. Still, I can't think of any job I'd rather be doing.

#### C Jonathan

I'm a graphic designer, and when I was made redundant I decided to set up my own business with my wife. The only problem was meeting the same standard of living - apartment, car, meals out. That's why I hit on the idea of moving somewhere in the world where you can enjoy the same lifestyle for

far less. In order to help us make the decision, we made contact through Facebook and Twitter with other people who have done the same thing.

### **D Annie**

I was on a business trip to Buenos Aires for a couple of weeks when I met an Italian who became the love of my life. Since I was freelance and he was a TV producer in Argentina it made sense that I would be the one to move. Despite this, the decision was agonising as I was building a career as a newspaper correspondent and all my contacts were in London. There was also the issue of leaving my family, friends and home but I knew if I didn't give it a try, I'd regret it forever. Fede took time off to help me settle in, but then I began to realise the enormity of what I'd done. Because I didn't speak Spanish very well, I felt frustrated and stupid but four months on I don't regret a thing.

### **E James**

As an engineer, I happily accepted an invitation to build a scientific research centre in Antarctica. Apart from scientists and explorers, this place has been untouched by civilization, which means we have only the basic requirements for human survival. From the moment you arrive you are faced with danger, whether it is landing in a plane on an ice runway or travelling across sea ice. However, seeing giant icebergs for the first time blew my mind. There are lots of surprises too, such as suffering from sunburn and the twenty-four hours of sunlight a day which makes it difficult to sleep even though you are exhausted.

**Task 2. Mrs Black is a community health worker. She is giving a talk to a group of parents. Complete her talk using the linkers in the boxes before each section.**

### **Section 1**

**as a matter of fact   so   at first   because   by the way   firstly   but  
the thing is   whereas**

Good morning. <sup>1</sup> At first, when I came in, this morning I thought I would talk about childhood illnesses, <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ then I was asked to say something about 'safety in the home', <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ I'll begin with that.

<sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, I'll say a few general words. <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, people don't realize that homes are dangerous places. <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, the statistics show that more accidents occur in the home than any other single location. It's curious isn't it? <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the dangers on the roads and in factories are obvious, the dangers in the home just aren't understood. <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, I just read in the paper this morning a good example of this – a five-year-old boy who had to be

rushed to hospital <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ he pulled a boiling kettle off a stove and burnt himself – did any of you read that?

## Section 2

**in case for example all in all anyway on the contrary provided  
in other words alternatively in addition in fact**

<sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, as I was saying, we have to become aware of the dangers. Let's consider the dangers of poisoning. Some people think that <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, they store things like bleach and household cleaners out of sight of children, everything will be all right, and they forget, that children love to explore and taste everything. Remember, access by children must be prevented.

<sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, keep substances out of children's reach. <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you could keep them in a locked cupboard <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, you could store them on a high shelf.

<sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, you should take care with any medicines that are in the house. You shouldn't take pills in front of children, <sup>16</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ they think they are something nice to eat, like sweets. <sup>17</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you shouldn't ask your doctor for sweet tasting medicine at all. <sup>18</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, it's better to get medicine that tastes like 'real' medicine. <sup>19</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, you should treat **all** powders, liquids and pills in the house with the greatest respect.

## Task 3

### A

**Look at the writing task in the box and the sample answer which follows it. Choose the most appropriate words and phrases in bold. In several cases, both options are possible. The first one has been done for you.**

*Some say that young people should take a break between school and college or university to go traveling and learn more about the world. Others say that it is better for them to go straight to college or university when they finish school, and then go traveling when they have finished their studies. What do you think? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.*

These days, it is very common for young people to take time off studying between school and college. Many of them go traveling, and spend a year or longer visiting interesting and exotic places. (1) **But / However**, is it better to do this, or to continue studying without a break?

(2) **First of all / Firstly**, there are several benefits to taking time off to travel. (3) **As well as / In addition to** meeting lots of interesting people, you can also experience cultures that are very different from your own.

(4) **I believe / I think** that first-hand knowledge and experience of the world around you early in life are useful things to have. (5) **Moreover / Furthermore**, you learn to look after yourself in different and often difficult situations. (6) **Although / While** few people have serious problems when they travel, you will occasionally encounter situations where you need to think and act quickly without having friends or family to turn to. Unfortunately, traveling has its disadvantages (7) **also / as well**, such as homesickness and culture shock. (8) **Despite / Nevertheless**, these inconveniences are an inevitable part of traveling and are greatly outweighed by the advantages.

(9) **The most important reason / The main reason** for going straight to university after school is the fact that the sooner you get qualifications, the quicker you can get a job and start earning. (10) **As far as I am concerned / For me**, starting work and making money is one of the most important things in life. I am not alone in this opinion. (11) **Many consider / Many say** a sound career with a good salary to be one of life's most important goals. (12) **Second / Secondly**, if you go straight to university, you learn so many things that will help you in your future life. (13) **Eventually / Finally**, going straight to university from school means that you maintain a momentum that you might lose if you go traveling. (14) **I mean / In other words**, you remain focused on studying.

(15) **In conclusion / To summarize**, I would say that spending a year traveling between leaving school and starting university has its advantages and disadvantages. (16) **On the one hand / To begin**, you are seeing something of the world. (17) **After that / On the other hand**, you are delaying your education and career. (18) **In my opinion / I opinion that**, it is better to carry on with your studies, and leave the traveling until later.

## **B**

**Using the key words and expressions in bold from the task above (Task 2 / A), present an argument for one of the following issues.**

1. A government's main priority is to provide education for its people.
2. The only way to save the environment is for governments to impose strict quotas on the energy we use (for example, by restricting car ownership, limiting the water we use).
3. Satisfaction in your job is more important than the money you earn.
4. Living in a town or city is better than living in the countryside.

**Task 4. Read the complete essay about China. The linking words have been removed. Replace them with correct words from each box.**

on the whole      both... and      so

**Compare and contrast the modern way of life in China  
with the way of life 50 years ago.**

China is developing very fast nowadays because of (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the government's \_\_\_\_\_ the people's hard work. Some of the changes are for the better, whereas others perhaps are not so beneficial. (2) \_\_\_\_\_, there have been more positive than negative developments, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ life in China is generally better than before. The changes are considered below.

so      and      as a result      for example (x2)      firstly      but

(4) \_\_\_\_\_, people's standard of living is higher than before. People's lives were very difficult after the Second World War. There was no food, no electricity, and it was very hard to buy goods in shops. Because of the lack of provisions, the government had to make a rule that individuals could buy only small quantities. (5) \_\_\_\_\_, one person could only buy five kilos of rice per month. At that time, people had to rely on the help of their neighbours more than they do now. They always knocked on each other's doors if they needed soya sauce or drinking water, (6) \_\_\_\_\_. Nowadays, life has changed. Almost every family has at least one TV, (7) \_\_\_\_\_ most people in the towns have computers. People can buy anything they want in the shops, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ they have a better diet; they eat more protein than before, such as red meat, chicken and eggs. (9) \_\_\_\_\_, they live longer. It used to be rare for people to live beyond the age of 70, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ now longevity is common.

neither... nor...      for example      also

Other changes have happened within the fields of technology and education. Levels of technology are increasing; the Chinese can produce a wide range of electronic equipment and household appliances, such as computers, cameras and microwaves. This was impossible 50 years ago. The education system has (11) \_\_\_\_\_ changed. Schools now teach a new curriculum based on those in other countries. (12) \_\_\_\_\_, 50 years ago students spent much time learning how to speak the old Chinese language. However, they learnt (13) \_\_\_\_\_ Physics \_\_\_\_\_ any other Science subject.

also      however      so      and (x4)      finally      but      for example



(14) \_\_\_\_\_, there have been changes to people's ideas (15) \_\_\_\_\_ to some customs too. (16) \_\_\_\_\_, young people got married, on average, at 17 or 18 (17) \_\_\_\_\_ it was more common to find a partner within the local community (CBASSE, 1984). Young people marry later now, partly because access to education and travel has improved, (18) \_\_\_\_\_ they are more likely to study for longer and travel abroad before they marry. In the past, people usually got married at home (19) \_\_\_\_\_ wore traditional red clothes, (20) \_\_\_\_\_ now more people marry in a church and they wear Western clothes. Another example is that in the past women did not usually have jobs; they looked after the home, (21) \_\_\_\_\_ they rarely went against their husbands' wishes. (22) \_\_\_\_\_ nowadays, most women have jobs and more independence; they (23) \_\_\_\_\_ have their own ideas .

however    also    and (x2)    to sum up

(24) \_\_\_\_\_, China is now very different compared to 50 years ago. Some changes are negative, such as the increase in the number of people who smoke nowadays, (25) \_\_\_\_\_ the growth in environmental pollution. (26) \_\_\_\_\_, it is certain that China is getting better and better, (27) \_\_\_\_\_ people are feeling more comfortable day by day. It is (28) \_\_\_\_\_ certain that China will continue to improve in the future.

**Task 5. Notice some of the ways in which the following single sentence can be added to and commented on. Translate the text.**

I'm going to continue with my English,

<b>because</b>	I like the language,
<b>because of</b>	this book.
<b>owing to</b>	its importance in the world of business,
<b>on account of</b>	what my teachers have told me.
<b>in case</b>	I need it one day.
<b>in order to</b>	take Proficiency next year.
<b>so as not to</b>	forget what I've learnt.
<b>so that</b>	I can work in the States one day.
<b>whether</b>	you think it's a good idea or not.
<b>wherever</b>	I go.
<b>whatever</b>	happens.
<b>whichever</b>	country I go to next.
<b>however</b>	difficult the next stage is.
<b>regardless</b>	of my slow progress so far.
<b>even if</b>	I have to give up all my other interests.
<b>whenever</b>	I can.
<b>if</b>	it's possible.

<b>providing</b>	I can find a teacher.
<b>provided that</b>	someone agrees to teach me.
<b>unless</b>	you persuade me that Chinese is more useful.
<b>although</b>	I know I'm not the most gifted linguist.
<b>even though</b>	I'm a very busy person.
<b>in spite of</b>	the cost of these lessons.
<b>despite</b>	what you've said about my slow progress.
<b>but</b>	I think I'll give up Russian.
<b>whereas</b>	everyone else in the class is giving up.
<b>unlike</b>	the others, who are stopping,
<b>as opposed to</b>	my Japanese.
<b>so</b>	you'll see me again next term.
<b>which</b>	is a bit silly, I suppose,
<b>considering</b>	I live on a desert island.

**Task 6. Read the text paying attention to the linking words and phrases. Translate it.**

Notice, in this final and-more-difficult-section, how-a sentence can be added to, strengthened or balanced.

The illogical nature of much of English grammar makes it an unfortunate choice as a world language, **let alone** the leading one.

**Consequently**, many non-native speakers resent having English forced upon them. All possible attempts should be made, **therefore**, to further the cause of Esperanto. **For this reason**, we should all try to ensure that French is not lost as an international language.

**In spite of** this – or **because of** it, perhaps – English has been the vehicle for much of the world's greatest literature.

It does, **however**, prove to be a relatively easy language for most people to learn, **at least** in the early stages.

**On the other hand**, no other language can boast the richness and versatility that English has acquired over the centuries.

**Furthermore**, its vocabulary is impossibly imprecise, its preposition usage totally ridiculous, **not to mention** the absurdity of its spelling rules.

**Moreover**, it has lost so much of its charm over the past few decades that it no longer represents a satisfying subject for study.

**What is more**, the language has diversified into so many forms that most English speakers the world over would have difficulty in understanding each other.

**Besides**, who really wants a world language anyway? **In fact**, who needs language?

## GLOSSARY

- above all** – прежде всего
- accordingly** – соответственно
- actually** – фактически, на самом деле, вообще-то
- admittedly** – правда, по общему признанию
- after / after that** – после, после того как
- after a while** – вскоре, немного погодя
- after all** – ведь, как-никак, не стоит забывать что, к тому же, все-таки
- after some time** – через некоторое время
- afterwards** – впоследствии, потом, позже
- again** – снова, опять же, вновь; ещё раз; к тому же; кроме того; вдвое
- all in all** – в итоге, в целом, в конечном счете
- all things considered** – принимая все во внимание
- all this time** – все это время
- along with** – одновременно с, вместе с, равно как и
- also** – также
- alternatively** – в качестве альтернативы, как вариант, кроме того
- although** – (но) хотя / даже если, несмотря на то, что; и хотя; даром что
- and** – и, причем, при этом, а также, тогда как
- another possibility would be** – другой возможностью могло бы быть
- anyhow** – так или иначе, во всяком случае, как бы то ни было
- apart from** – кроме, исключая; наряду; не говоря о; оставляя в стороне
- as** – так как, когда
- as a consequence** – в результате, соответственно, и как следствие, вследствие
- as a general rule** – как правило, обычно, в общем и целом
- as a matter of fact** – в действительности, фактически
- as a result (of)** – в результате
- as can be expected** – как можно ожидать
- as far as** – как только, едва
- as far as I am concerned** – насколько мне известно
- as follows** – следующим образом, следующее
- as opposed to** – вместо того, чтобы; в отличие от; в противовес по сравнению с
- as soon as** – как только, едва
- as was previously stated** – как уже отмечалось ранее
- as well (as)** – также (как), а также
- at last** – наконец
- at present** – сейчас, в настоящий момент
- at that time** – в то время, тогда
- at that very moment** – в тот самый момент
- at this point** – на данный момент, на этой стадии; на этом месте, пока что
- at this time** – сейчас, теперь
- because** – потому что
- because of** – из-за / из-за того, что

**because of this/that** – из-за этого/ того  
**before** – перед, до, прежде чем, до того как  
**besides** – кроме того; помимо того; также; вдобавок к тому;  
**both ...and...**– и...и...; как..., так и..., и к тому же  
**briefly** – короче говоря  
**but** – но, однако, зато, кроме  
**by and by** – вскоре  
**by comparison** – для сравнения, в то время как; сравнительно  
**by the time** – к тому времени, как  
**clearly** – ясно, бесспорно  
**consequently** – следовательно  
**considering** – принимая во внимание; если учесть, что; с учетом  
**conversly** – наоборот  
**correspondingly** – соответственно  
**depending on** – в зависимости от  
**despite** – несмотря на  
**despite the fact that** – несмотря на тот факт, что  
**due to / due to the fact that** – согласно / согласно тому, что  
**during** – во время, в процессе, в течение, в продолжение  
**earlier** – ранее, раньше  
**either...or...**– или..., или...  
**equally** – одинаково, в равной степени  
**especially** – особенно, специально, главным образом  
**even** – даже  
**even if** – даже если  
**even though** – даже хотя  
**eventually** – в конце концов, в конечном счёте; в итоге; со временем  
**except** – за вычетом/исключением; кроме как; не говоря о; помимо  
**finally** – в конце концов, в конечном счёте  
**first** – в первую очередь, во-первых  
**firstly** – во-первых  
**following** – исходя из этого, в результате, вследствие  
**for example / e.g. (exempli gratia)** – например  
**for instance** – например  
**for this/that reason** – по этой / той причине  
**formerly** – прежде, раньше, некогда  
**from my point of view** – с моей точки зрения  
**from the very beginning** – с самого начала  
**from then on** – с того времени  
**further** – кроме того, далее  
**furthermore** – к тому же, также, еще; к тому же кроме того  
**generally** – как правило, обычно, вообще  
**given that** – с учетом того, что; при условии, что; если  
**having said that** – вместе с тем, при этом

**hence** – таким образом, исходя из этого, следственно  
**however** – однако  
**I am inclined to believe that** – я склонен полагать, что  
**I feel strongly that** – я глубоко убежден, что  
**if** – если  
**importantly** – что особенно важно  
**in a nutshell** – кратко, в двух словах  
**in a while** – вскоре  
**in addition (to)** – кроме того, вдобавок, к тому же  
**in another case** – в другом случае  
**in brief / in short** – коротко, одним словом, короче говоря  
**in case** – в случае, если / на случай, если  
**in case of** – в случае (чего-либо), при возникновении  
**in comparison** – в сравнении  
**in conclusion** – в заключение, в завершение, напоследок, подводя итоги  
**in contrast** – в отличие от, для сравнения, напротив  
**in fact** – фактически, на самом деле  
**in general** – в целом, в общем  
**in my opinion** – по моему мнению, на мой взгляд  
**in order to** – другими словами, иначе говоря  
**in other words** – другими словами, иначе говоря  
**in spite of** – несмотря на  
**in spite of the fact (that)** – несмотря на, несмотря на тот факт, что  
**in sum** – в общем, короче говоря подводя итог, в целом, в итоге  
**in summary** – в общем, короче говоря, подводя итог, в целом, в итоге  
**in the end** – в конце концов  
**in the event of** – в случае (чего-либо), при возникновении  
**in the event that** – в случае, если / на случай, если  
**in the meantime** – тем временем, за это время, между тем  
**in the same way** – таким же образом  
**in theory ... in practice** – в теории ... на практике  
**in this case** – в этом случае  
**in this manner** – таким образом, таким способом  
**in this situation** – в данной ситуации  
**including** – включая, в том числе  
**indeed** – действительно  
**initially** – вначале  
**instead / instead of** – взамен, вместо чего-л., вместо  
**irrespective of** – независимо от (того, что)  
**it is widely believed that** – многие считают / повсеместно считается, что  
**it seems to me that** – мне кажется, что  
**it strikes me that** – мне кажется, что  
**last, lastly** – последний, последний раз, в заключение, наконец  
**later** – позднее

**let alone** – не говоря уж, не учитывая; не считая того, что  
**likewise** – так же, таким же образом, то же самое  
**meanwhile** – тем временем, между тем  
**moreover** – кроме того, более того; сверх того; к тому же; мало того  
**namely** – а именно  
**naturally** – естественно  
**needless to say** – само собой разумеется, излишне говорить  
**neither....nor...** – ни..., ни...  
**nevertheless** – все-таки, тем не менее  
**next** – потом, затем, далее  
**nonetheless** – тем не менее, несмотря ни на что, все равно  
**not only ... but also** – не только..., но и...  
**not to mention** – не говоря уже о  
**now** – сейчас, теперь  
**now and then** – время от времени, иногда  
**obviously** – очевидно, определенно, явно, безусловно; конечно  
**of course** – конечно  
**on account of** – из-за того, что; вследствие; по той причине, что  
**on the condition that** – при условии, что  
**on the contrary** – наоборот, совсем наоборот, на самом деле, напротив  
**on the one hand...** – с одной стороны ...  
**on the other hand** – с другой стороны  
**on the whole** – в целом; в итоге; вообще; в среднем  
**on top of that** – сверх всего прочего, вдобавок ко всему  
**once** – как только, когда, если  
**only if** – только если  
**otherwise** – без этого, в противном/ином случае, иначе  
**overall** – в целом  
**owing to /owing to the fact that** – благодаря / благодаря тому, что  
**particularly / in particular** – особенно / в особенности, в частности  
**people often claim that** – люди часто утверждают, что...  
**personally, I believe that** – лично я думаю, что  
**presently** – вскоре, теперь, сейчас  
**previously** – предварительно, заранее, ранее, прежде, раньше, уже  
**prior to** – до, перед, раньше, прежде  
**provided that** – при условии, что / при условии, если  
**providing (that)** – при условии, что / при условии, если  
**rather / rather than** – скорее / вместо того, чтобы; а не  
**regardless** – не обращая внимания ни на что, не считаясь ни с чем  
**second** – второе, во вторую очередь, во-вторых, далее  
**secondly** – во-вторых  
**significantly** – значительно, существенно  
**similarly** – подобным образом; так же; аналогично; подобно; сходно;  
**since** – так как / поскольку

**so** – итак, так  
**so as (+to –infinitive)** – для того, чтобы / с тем, чтобы  
**so as not to** – чтобы не  
**so that** – так что, вследствие чего; с тем, чтобы, чтобы  
**so that (+clause, often with can / could / might / would / will)** – с тем, чтобы  
**whether** – ли, вне зависимости от, будь то  
**some people argue that** – некоторые люди утверждают, что  
**some time later** – через некоторое время  
**sometimes** – иногда  
**soon** – вскоре  
**still** – при этом, все еще  
**such as** – такой как  
**surely** – конечно  
**surprisingly** – поразительно; на удивление; как ни странно; неожиданно  
**taking everything into account** – принимая все во внимание  
**that is / i.e. (id est)** – то есть  
**that's why** – вот почему  
**the alternative is** – альтернатива такова  
**then** – тогда, затем, позже; после чего, то время; в дальнейшем  
**then again / that said** – впрочем, хотя  
**therefore** – поэтому  
**third** – третье, в-третьих, в третью очередь  
**thirdly** – в-третьих  
**throughout** – все время, в течение, на протяжении  
**thus** – таким образом, отсюда и  
**to begin with** – для начала, прежде всего  
**to conclude** – чтобы сделать вывод, наконец, в заключение  
**to illustrate** – для иллюстрации / примера  
**to my mind** – на мой взгляд, по моему мнению  
**to say nothing of** – не говоря уже о  
**to sum up** – в общем, короче говоря подводя итог, в целом, в итоге  
**to summarize** – подводя итог  
**too** – очень; крайне, слишком; также; к тому же  
**typically** – как правило, по большей части, как обычно, в большинстве случаев  
**under these circumstances** – при таких обстоятельствах  
**undoubtedly** – несомненно, без сомнения  
**unless** – если не  
**unlike** – в отличие от  
**until** – до, пока, до тех пор пока  
**until that time** – до того времени  
**until then** – до того времени  
**we can conclude that** – мы можем заключить, что  
**what is more** – более того, самое главное, а кроме того, мало того  
**whatever** – что бы ни, все равно

**when** – когда

**when compared to** – по сравнению с

**whenever** – когда бы ни

**whereas** – в то время как, тогда как, поскольку, несмотря на

**wherever** – где бы ни, куда бы ни, где угодно, повсюду, в любом месте

**which** – который, какой

**which is why** – и, следовательно, вот почему, и поэтому

**whichever** – какой бы ни, любой, какой угодно

**while** – несмотря на, в то время как, хотя, когда

**yet** – при этом, с другой стороны, впрочем, в то же время; однако



## Answer Key

### Part I

#### Unit 1. Listing

##### Task 2.

A. 2. In the early modern period, European companies gained *both* territorial *and* economic power. 3. Unemployment *both* results in loss of output for the country *and* causes social hardship. 4. This essay discusses *both* the films *and* the newspaper reviews of the period.

B. 6. Most coffee bars *both* offer a cosy atmosphere *and* attract customers with loyalty cards. 7. These nationalized industries are *both* badly managed *and* poorly funded. 8. The colleges are *both* raising money *and* attracting new students. 9. The classrooms are *both* dirty *and* noisy.

##### Task 3.

2. Early humans *not only* painted on cave walls, *but they also* made tools out of flint. 3. The new building is *not only* used by researchers and administrative staff, *but also* provides accommodation for 300 students. 4. The campaign is *not only* helping to tackle poverty, *but it is also* providing funds for the education of many children. 5. Researchers have *not only* understood more about the genes, *but they have also* successfully identified many thousands of genetic variants. 6. Lab experiments are *not only* time-consuming, *but they are also* costly.

##### Task 4.

1. The illness is caused either by drinking or by smoking. 2. Students have either paid in cash, or they have completed a form. 3. In the past, schoolchildren either went to a secondary modern school, or they attended a grammar school. 4. In this company, employees either start at 8.00 and finish at 4.00, or start at 9.00 and finish at 5.00.

##### Task 5.

A. 2. This product is *neither* expensive *nor (is it)* popular. 3. The grassland is *neither* in good condition, *nor (is it)* well protected from development. 4. The visa application process was *neither* quick *and nor (was it)* easy.

B. 2. In the worst affected areas, people *neither* care for their animals, *nor (do they)* water their crops. 3 The companies *neither* use harmful chemicals, *nor (do they)* allow animal testing. 4. Changes in religious custom *neither* occur at the same time, *nor (do they)* follow the same pattern.

C. 2. Some children have *neither* watched television, *nor (have they)* played on the computer. 3. People are *neither* spending money on goods, *nor (are they)* taking holidays abroad. 4. Outside investors are *neither* helping the situation, *nor (are they)* offering work to local people.

#### **Unit 4. Clarification and example**

##### **Task 2.**

1 such as 2 for example 3 i.e. 4 such as 5 such as 6 including 7 namely  
8 especially 9 i.e. 10 namely

#### **Unit 5. Introduction and conclusion**

**Task 2.** 1. All in all-C ; 2. In short-B; 3. All in all-A; 4. In short-D; 5. In short-E.

##### **Task 3.**

2. As a result of this ban, 3. as a result of climate-related natural disasters, 4. as a result of the worsening economic situation. 5. as a result of exploiting cheap local labour and local resources, 6. As a result of this research, 7. As a result of this neglect.

#### **Unit 6. Expressing an Alternative**

##### **Task 2.**

1. I hope he drives carefully. Otherwise he may have an accident.
2. If the goods are faulty, we can replace them. Alternatively we can give you a refund.
3. There's a plane tonight. Alternatively you could get one tomorrow morning.
4. Tom will have to work harder. Otherwise he'll fail.
5. We must improve our profits. Otherwise we could go bankrupt.
6. You can buy the car now or alternatively you can pay for it in instalments.

##### **Task 3.**

1. Otherwise; 2. Instead; 3. Alternatively; 4. Instead; 5. Otherwise; 6 alternatively.

#### **Unit 7. Result and consequence**

##### **Task 2.**

1 Because of 2 as a result of 3 as a result of 4 Because of 5 as a result of  
6 because of 7 because of 8 as a result of 9 As a result of 10 Because of  
11 as a result of

#### **Unit 10. Giving reasons**

##### **Task 4.**

1. (a) Dave is driving fast so that he'll arrive on time.  
(b) Dave is driving fast because he's late.
2. (a) Louise wore a pink dress so that Ann would recognise her at the airport.  
(b) Louise wore a pink dress because it was her favourite colour.
3. (a) Ben has put nets on the window so that the mosquitoes can't come in.  
(b) Ben has put nets on the window because there are so many insects.
4. (a) Antoine has bought a computer so that he can play games on it.  
(b) Antoine has bought a computer because he needs it for his work.
5. (a) Nora eats green vegetables so that she can get enough vitamins.  
(b) Nora eats green vegetables because they're good for her health.

## Unit 11. Time

### Task 2.

(1) **In the past:** a few decades ago, at that point / moment in history, at the turn of the century, back in the 1990s, between 2003 and 2005, from 2006 to 2011, in medieval times, in my childhood / youth, in those days, last century

(2) **The past leading to the present:** ever since, for the past few months, lately, over the past six weeks

(3) **The present:** as things stand, nowadays, these days

(4) **The future:** by the end of this year, for the foreseeable future, for the next few weeks, from now on, in another five years' time, one day, over the coming weeks and months, sooner or later

### Task 3.

1 as 2 before 3 until 4 While 5 until 6 before 7 while 8 As

### Task 4.

#### Part 1:

1. Prior to (this phrase is usually followed by a noun or by an -ing verb. For example: *Prior to moving to the country, he had to learn the language*) 2. By the time 3. Formerly (we could also use *Previously*, but *Formerly* works better in this context) 4. Previously 5. Earlier (we could also use *Previously*)

#### Part 2:

1. While (we can also say *As* or *Just as*. Note that *while* is usually used to talk about long actions. For short actions, we would use *when*) 2. During (we can also say *Throughout*. *During* and *throughout* are followed by a noun) 3. In the meantime 4. At that very moment

#### Part 3:

1. Following (this word is always followed by a noun. We can also say *after*) 2. As soon as (we can also say *Once* or *The moment / minute that*. These words and phrases are always followed by an action: *Once the show had ended, we went home*) 3. Afterwards

## Unit 12. Condition

### Task 2.

1 provided 2 In case 3 If 4 if/provided 5 If 6 in case 7 in case 8 provided 9 provided 10 in case

### Task 3.

1 Both 2 b 3 a 4 a 5 Both 6 a 7 a 8 a

## Part II. Miscellanea

### Task 1.

a) cause ; b) depends on; c) reduce; d) because; e) results from; f) reduces/prevents; g) to reduce; h) cause; i) so; j) as a result of/because of.

### Task 2.

1 when; 2 Although; 3 In spite of the fact; 4 By the time; 5 provided that; 6 in case; 7 once; 8 whereas ; 9 Given that.

**Task 3.**

1 if 2 unless 3 As long as 4 Supposing 5 Provided that

**Task 4.**

1 as soon as 2 until 3 Once 4 After 5 By the time

**Task 5.**

a) while, b) that, c) or, d) who, e) because.

**Task 6.**

1 However; 2 Although; 3 That's why; 4 so; 5 as well as; 6 In order to; 7 Despite; 8 too.

**Task 7.**

1) but; 2) On the other hand; 3) What is more; 4) As a result; 5) because; 6) However

**Task 8.**

1) since; 2) although; 3) but; 4) and; 5) so; 6) even though.

**Task 9.**

1) as a result; 2) what is more; 3) On the other hand; 4) For example.

**Task 10.**

1) as; 2) therefore; 3) despite; 4) such as; 5) even though.

**Task 11.**

Addition:	And; along with (this could also be equation); also; as well as; besides; furthermore; in addition; moreover; too; what's more
Equation:	Equally; correspondingly; in the same way; likewise; similarly
Conclusion:	in conclusion; in brief; thus; to conclude; to summarize; to sum up; briefly; therefore; we can conclude that

**Task 12.**

**1.** Furthermore / Moreover / In addition / What's more (this is less formal than the other expressions) **2.** As well as / Besides **3.** Likewise / Similarly / In the same way (the verbs in both sentences – i.e., *respect* – are the same and refer to the same thing, so we can use a word of equation here) **4.** As well as / Along with **5.** In addition **6.** Likewise / Similarly **7.** Likewise / In the same way / Correspondingly **8.** In brief **9.** We can conclude that **10.** Therefore (*To sum up*, *To conclude* and *To summarize* are usually used to conclude longer pieces of writing – e.g., at the end of an essay. *Thus* is slightly more formal than *therefore*, but has the same meaning)

**Task 13.**

1. 'Even though' = *despite the fact that ...*
2. Use 'despite' + *gerund*
3. 'Therefore' = *for this reason*
- 4., *however* ,
5. *Because ...*

6. 'Whereas' introduces a contrast
7. 'Since' = given the fact that
8. While..... (Similar to 'although')
9. 'Therefore' = for this reason
10. 'Provided' = on

**Task 14.**

1. 'However' used in this context, = no matter how much, despite how much, in spite of how much
2. 'Therefore' indicates, 'for the reason stated previously'
3. but
4. Although
5. consequently
6. Although.... Other ways to say this, In spite of the fact that I don't like Indian food .. /even though I don't like Indian food/despite not liking Indian food
7. Despite .... This can be expressed as, In spite of the fact she didn't study .../although she didn't study .../even though she didn't study
8. However ... This is the same as, In spite of how much/regardless of how much/it doesn't matter how much
9. nevertheless , ..... 'Nonetheless' can be used in the same way as 'nevertheless', and means, although I missed the train, I still arrived on time/despite missing the train.../in spite of missing the train/regardless of the fact that I missed the train.
10. irrespective of ..... 'Irrespective of' =regardless of/despite'

**Task 15.**

- 2 unless 3 before 4 despite 6 so 5 Because 7 while 8 Wherever

**Task 16.**

2. She didn't tell her the whole truth **so as not to** hurt her feelings. 3. We'll go shopping **only if** you clean out your room. / **Only if** you clean out your room, will we go shopping. 4. The twins are **both** sweet **and** charming. 5. **By the time** she left work, all the shops had closed.

- Task 17.** 2 A 3 C 4 B 5 A 6 B

**Task 18.**

- 2 They have a house in Italy as well as a villa in Spain. 3 Neither I nor Angela feels like watching a DVD. 4 He can come with us provided (that) he behaves himself. 5 This is the flat where I used to live. 6 It was such a perfect sunny day that we went on a picnic.

**Task 19.**

- 2) after ; 3) as if/though; 4) such; 5) in case; 6) unless; 7) where; 8) whose.

**Task 20.**

2. prevent her from buying; 3. so I gave them; 4. and as a result; 5. so great that; 6. with a view to riding; 7. whereas her sister is.

**Task 21.**

1. contrast 2. differ 3. differentiate 4. characteristics 5. distinction 6. Compared 7. comparison 8. similar to 9. similarities 10. In the same way 11. Likewise 12. By way of contrast 13. Nevertheless / Even so / However (*Even so* is more common in spoken than in written English) 14. discrepancy 15. Whereas

**Task 22.**

1) despite, 2) Due, 3) because, 4) Although, 5) spite, 6) However.

**Task 23.**

1b 2c 3a 4d

**Task 24.**

1 but, 2 on the other hand, 3 what is more, 4 as a result, 5 because, 6 however.

**Task 25.**

1 since, 2 although, 3 but, 4 and, 5 so, 6 even though

**Task 26.**

1 as a result, 2 more than that, 3 on the other hand, 4 for example

**Task 27.**

1 as, 2 therefore, 3 despite, 4 such as, 5 even though

**Task 28.**

1. The main disadvantage ~~on~~ of, 2. Many people argue ~~this~~ that, 3. ~~on~~ in the first place, 4. ~~from~~ for instance, 5. All ~~on~~ in all, 6. The ~~mostly~~ most important benefit, 7. ~~of~~ For this reason, 8. To sum ~~out~~ up

**Task 29.**

1 In the first place, 2 Secondly; 3 Many people argue that, 4 like, 5 Furthermore, 6 The most important benefit, 7 Despite this, 8 To conclude

**Task 30.**

1 their, 2 such claims, 3 On the contrary, 4 instead of, 5 since, 6 Firstly, 7 whatever, 8 which is why, 9 such as, 10 Secondly, 11 What's more, 12 The reason, 13 in the process.

**Task 31.**

a) but also, b) in fact, c) that is why, d) not only, e) thus

**Task 32.**

a) while, b) sometimes, c) so, d) although, e) as

**Task 33.**

1. Despite ; 2. Although ; 3. However ; 4. despite ; 5. However ; 6. Although ; 7. however ; 8. although ; 9. Despite ; 10. despite 11. Although ; 12. However; 13. However; 14. Despite ; 15. Although.

**Task 34.**

1. which ; so that; 2. Although; 3. While; 4. as well as ; 5. both ... and ...;
6. neither ... nor ...; 7. However; 8. During; 9. Despite; 10. Even though;
11. due to ; 12. whereas ; 13. Therefore; 14. in order to; 15. In addition.

**Task 35.**

Students' answers, which may differ.

**Task 36.**

1. also (Диана посетила вчера галерею, и ее друг тоже ходил туда.)
2. too (У лисиц пушистые хвосты, и у белок тоже.)
3. Although (Хоть и было холодно, она решила надеть легкое пальто.)
4. Because of (Из-за плохого поведения мы оставили маленького Сэма дома.)
5. for instance (Моим детям очень весело зимой, например, им нравится играть в снежки.)
6. as well as (Когда мы ездим в Австрию, мы любим кататься на лыжах, а также просто гулять.)
7. in conclusion (И, в заключение, я бы хотел поблагодарить наших гостей за то, что пришли.)
8. still (Если мы выйдем прямо сейчас, мы еще сможем успеть на поезд.)
9. moreover (Это дешевый и, более того, эффективный способ изучения французского языка.)
10. namely (Один из моих любимых актеров, а именно Леонардо ДиКаприо, снялся в том фильме.)
11. on the whole (У них было много проблем, но, в целом, они довольно счастливы.)
12. whereas (В России так морозно, в то время как в Африке экстремально жарко.)
13. unlike (Дэвид очень глупый, в отличие от его кузена.)
14. therefore (Она получила визу, поэтому она собирается в Бразилию.)
15. nevertheless (У Мэри аллергия на орехи, и тем не менее, иногда она их ест.)

**Task 37.**

1. Although the weather was fine, we all stayed at home.
2. While we know that we should leave, we're not going to.
3. Despite feeling sick, Sam insisted on dancing.
4. While Maxim has done well in Maths, he has not done so well in History.
5. Although he tried to forget about her, he didn't succeed.
6. In spite of her being busy, I phoned her.
7. Although Mrs. Dew was at the advanced age, she won the contest.
8. In order to save money, the scientists used only local materials.

**Task 38.**

1. of, 2. on, 3. in, 4. of, 5. in, 6. on, 7. for, 8. in.

**Task 39**

- 1c, 2a, 3b, 4a, 5c, 6b, 7c, 8a, 9b

**Task 40.**

1 but, 2 because, 3 however, 4 so, 5 although, 6 such as, 7 apart from, 8 whose

**Part III. Reading****Task 1.**

1 as well as, also, too; 2 so, that's why, since, as, because;  
3 so that, to, in order to; 4 while, although, still, despite, however, even though

**Task 2.****Section 1.**

1 At first 2 but 3 so 4 Firstly 5 The thing is 6 As a matter of fact 7 Whereas  
8 By the way 9 because 10 Anyway

**Section 2.**

11 provided 12 In other words 13 For example 14 Alternatively 15 In addition  
16 in case 17 in fact 18 On the contrary 19 All in all

**Task 3.****A**

1. However 2. First of all / Firstly 3. As well as / In addition to 4. I believe / I think  
5. Moreover / Furthermore 6. Although / While 7. as well 8. Nevertheless 9. The  
most important reason / The main reason 10. As far as I am concerned / For me  
11. Many consider 12. Secondly 13. Finally 14. In other words 15. In conclusion /  
To summarize 16. On the one hand 17. On the other hand 18. In my opinion

**B**

Students' answers, which may be different.

**Task 4.**

1) both...,and..., 2) on the whole, 3) so, 4) firstly, 5) for example, 6) for example,  
7) and, 8) so, 9) as a result, 10) but, 11) also, 12) for example, 13) neither..., nor...,  
14) finally, 15) and, 16) for example, 17) and, 18) so, 19) and, 20) but, 21) and,  
22) however, 23) also, 24) to sum up, 25) and, 26) however, 27) and, 28) also



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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

LINKING WORDS

СЛОВА-СВЯЗКИ  
В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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