

# Connectors

Week 5 Lesson 5

# Lesson 5 objectives

By the end of this lesson you will...

- familiarize with the connectors: time, sequence and addition.
- understand how to give examples and rephrase using connectors
- check your knowledge by taking a quiz

# Time words and phrases

The time words *when, whenever, while, before, after, until, as, as soon as, once, by the time, by/in + date,* and *since* come at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence.

- *Whenever there is excess supply in a market, we expect to see prices falling.*
- *Van Gogh painted many of his masterpieces while he was living at Arles in Provence.*
- *As soon as the strength of the bridge has been tested, we can begin planning the opening ceremony.*

In sentences referring to the future with two clauses you must use a present, not a future, tense after the time words.

- *We will try to set up some meetings when we will get to New York tomorrow morning.*
- *As the public will leave the museum, they will be asked to make a small contribution to its upkeep.*

Note that when the word *since* expresses time (rather than a reason, see page 063), you will normally have to use a present perfect tense before it.

- *This hospital ~~was inspected~~ has been inspected five times since it was opened in 1994.*


# Sequencing events

You can use a number of words to order information by time. Some of the most common are: *first(ly)*, *second(ly)*, etc., *then*, *next*, *after that*, *at the same time*, *finally/lastly*.

- *First*, you start the engine. *Then/Next* you press the accelerator. *Then/Next*, you press the clutch pedal with your left foot, and hold it fully down. *After that*, you move the gear lever into first gear, and let the clutch pedal up until you hear the engine noise change slightly. This change means that you are at the biting point. *Finally*, after checking that it is safe to move, you release the handbrake and, *at the same time*, let the clutch pedal come up a little more. The vehicle will begin to move off.

# Other words and phrases

*In the meantime* (which is common in spoken English) and *meanwhile* both mean 'while something else is happening'. *Afterwards* and *subsequently* mean 'after that' and *eventually* means 'after a longer period of time'.

-  *Jeff will now prepare the room for his presentation. In the meantime, shall we take a coffee break?*
- *Caroline Carman became the Marketing Director in 2005, and the CEO shortly afterwards, overseeing the merger with Stapleton plc. Subsequently, she was appointed as a non-executive director of several charities. Eventually, on retirement, she began a second career as an author and management guru.*

**TIP** *At first* (= in the beginning) is different from *first/ly* (= first in a list).

- *First At first the company's prospects looked good, but things rapidly began to go wrong.*

*At last* (= after a long delay) is different from *lastly* (= last in a list).

- *When technicians were lastly at last able to identify the computer virus, the network could be protected.*

*Finally* can mean 'at last' or 'lastly'.

# Expressing additional information

1 Apart from *and*, the commonest words which express additional information are *also*, *as well (as)*, and *too*.

The most frequent of these in writing is *also*.

- *We will discuss the decline in Britain's manufacturing base, and we will also consider some of the measures the government is taking to arrest this decline.*

*As well* and *too* are normally used at the end of sentences in spoken English.

- *Although most of my presentation will focus on English cathedrals, I'll discuss one or two examples from France as well/too.*

The phrases *as well as* and *in addition to* are followed by the *-ing* form of a verb or by a noun.

- *As well as/In addition to eating smaller fish, the tiger shark has been known to consume weaker members of its own family.*
- *Barrow and Wilson sells antique furniture as well as/in addition to rare and first edition books.*

2 These other connectors all have the same basic meaning, and can add emphasis and variety to your writing: *in addition*, *moreover*, *furthermore*, *what is more*, *not only ... (but) also*.

- *Learners of second languages often have to fit classes around their full-time jobs. In addition,/Moreover,/Furthermore,/What is more, they may be required to show evidence of their progress by taking exams.*
- *Fridtjof Nansen was not only an explorer and scientist, but also a renowned humanitarian.*

In order to give greater emphasis, you can begin your sentence with *not only ...* If you do this, you need to invert (= change the order of) subject and verb and, if there is no auxiliary verb (*be*, *have*, *will*, etc.) present, you must use a form of *do*.

- *Not only was Fridtjof Nansen an explorer and scientist, but also a renowned humanitarian.*  
Or ... *(but) he was also a ...*
- *Not only ~~succeeded Nansen~~ did Nansen succeed in crossing Greenland from east to west, (but) he also managed to gather information on the Inuits.*

# Giving examples and rephrasing

- 1 You can use *for example*, *for instance*, *e.g.*, and *such as* to introduce an example or examples. *For example* is more common than *for instance*; *e.g.* tends to be used for a series of short examples.
  - *Grierson plc made many attempts to enter the American market. For instance, it acquired a small mail order company in Wisconsin in 2009.*
  - *Another solution is to digitize information, and give coded access to those who need it. This would mean, for example, that the sales team would have access to all the information they might need while on the road contacting clients.*
  - *One can save files on a physical object such as a hard drive or on a memory stick, or one can save them on a server hosted elsewhere.*
  - *Micronutrients (e.g. chromium, iodine, and zinc) are found in such small quantities in the body that their presence may need to be detected by spectrographic methods.*

2 *That is to say, i.e., in other words, and namely* are sometimes used to introduce a definition, paraphrase or a particular example.

- *Many countries depend on primary industries, that is to say, industries that take directly from the earth or sea.*
- *The kangaroo is a marsupial, i.e. an animal that suckles its young in a pouch on the mother's belly.*
- *Cars contribute to, and are symbolic of, what has come to be called the 'obesogenic' environment we now find ourselves in. In other words, society and our cities are now shaped in a way that makes us likely to become fat.*
- *We will look at four management models, and we will then examine how they fit, or fail to fit, one organization, namely a university.*

3 *In brief, to sum up, and in conclusion* can be used to introduce restatements in summarized form.

- *(in a presentation) ... and these are no more than a few examples of the airborne pollution that now afflicts the mega-cities we have allowed to develop. We are, in brief, poisoning the very air that sustains our urban lives.*
- *In conclusion, it seems clear that in times of recession a significant proportion of investors will revert to traditionally safer holdings such as gold.*



# Let's practice

## Task 1. Circle the correct option.

1. The engineering team continued to test the engine *by the time/ until* they found the fault.
2. We will have a question- and- answer session before we *finish/ will finish*.
3. The government *received/ has received* six offers since the centre was turned over to the private sector.
4. The list price, *i.e./ e.g.* the price of an article as listed by the manufacturer may be subject to discount by the retailer.
5. *Namely / To sum up*, authenticating paintings has become a much more reliable process, but can perhaps never be perfected.

## Task 2. Rewrite the sentences, following the instructions in brackets.

1. Charles I lost the Battle of Naseby, and was also forced to give up his crown (start with *As well as.....*)
2. The company was declared bankrupt, and the CEO was imprisoned for fraud (use *moreover* and write *2 sentences*)
3. Edison patented many new inventions, and also developed systems for the mass distribution of electricity (start with *Not only...*)

**Task 3. Complete the text, using one of the words or the phrase in the box in each space. One word/ phrase is not needed**

• *At last*    *then*    *same*    *first*    *lastly*    *next*    *after*

***From wood chips to paper***

1. \_\_\_\_\_, the wood chips are mixed with water and acid. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ they are heated and crushed to a heavy pulp. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ that, the wood pulp is cleaned, and at the 4. \_\_\_\_\_ time, chemically bleached to whiten it. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ it is passed through rollers to flatten it, producing sheets of wet paper. 6. \_\_\_\_\_, the sheets are dried to make the finished paper.

# Keys

## Task 1.

1. Until
2. finish
3. has received
4. i.e.
5. To sum up

## Task 2.

1. As well as losing the Battle of Naseby, Charles I was also forced to give up his crown.
2. The company was declared bankrupt. Moreover, the CEO was imprisoned for fraud.
3. Not only did Edison patent many new inventions, but he also developed systems for the mass distribution of electricity.

## Task 3.

1. First
2. Then/ Next
3. After
4. same
5. Then/ Next
6. Lastly

- **Now, go to your assignments in MS Teams. Check your knowledge by taking the quiz that your instructor assigned.**