

Průvodka



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenceschopnost

INVESTICE
DO ROZVOJE
VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Číslo projektu	CZ.1.07/1.5.00/34.0802
Název projektu	Zkvalitnění výuky prostřednictvím ICT
Číslo a název šablony klíčové aktivity	III/2 - Inovace a zkvalitnění výuky prostřednictvím ICT
Příjemce podpory	Gymnázium, Jeviščko, A. K. Vitáka 452

Název DUMu	<i>Linking ideas</i>
Název dokumentu	VY_32_INOVACE_06_01
Pořadí DUMu v sadě	1
Vedoucí skupiny/sady	<i>Jan Hrazdira</i>
Datum vytvoření	<i>11. 11. 2012</i>
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Ročník studia	1.
Přemět nebo tematická oblast	<i>Anglický jazyk</i>
Výstižný popis způsobu využití materiálu ve výuce	Materiál je zaměřen na procvičení použití spojovacích výrazů v angličtině. Inovace: materiál je zaměřen i na práci s multimediálními a ICT technologiemi - počítačem a interaktivní tabulí.



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Linking ideas

We usually use linking words to connect our ideas, so that people can easily read our thoughts. Here is a list of linking words.

Giving examples

for example

e.g.

for instance

etc.

namely

Adding information, facts

and

in addition (to) , also (not only)

as well as, too

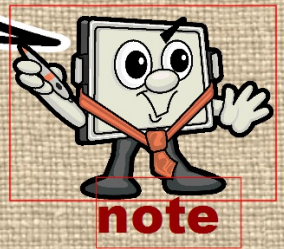
futhermore and moreover = as well as, in addition to

apart from and besides

Summarising
in summary
in conclusion
to conclude
to summarise
in brief

**These expressions are
initial expressions
within the sentence.**

Sequencing text/ thoughts
firstly, secondly, finally/ lastly
the first point, the second point,
the former, the latter



Giving reason and result

because

because of

as

since

therefore

so

consequently

as a result

Contrasting ideas

but

however

although/ even though

despite/ despite the fact

in spite of/ in spite of the fact

nevertheless

whereas

in theory.... in practice

1) She has got a lot of hobbies. She likes horseriding, dancing , travelling and listening to the music. (for example,)

She has got a lot of hobbies, for example horseriding, dancing, travelling and listening to the music.


answer

2) We are interested in pupils´ marks. We are interested in pupils´ projects. (as well as, too)

We are interested in pupils´ marks as well as in pupils´ projects.


answer

3) Travelling has got a lot of advantages. It is sometimes expensive. There are crowded places. You must use other transport to get to your destination. (firstly, secondly, finally)

Travelling has got a lot of disadvantages. Firstly, it is sometimes expensive. Secondly, there are crowded places. Finally, you must use other transport to get to your destination.

4) She works in Hungary. She speaks Hungarian well. (so)

She works in Hungary so she speaks Hungarian...


answer


answer

5) Giving pocket money gives you an opportunity to buy something. It tells us about your needs. (moreover, furthermore)

Giving pocket money gives youn an opporunit to buy something. Moreover/Furthermore, it tells us about your needs.


answer

6) We are the most famous band in the world except The Blue. (beside, apart from)

Beside/ Apart from The Blue, we are the most band in the world.


answer

7) I don't send many emails. I write a lot of postcards. (but, although, however).

I don't send many emails but I write a lot of postcards. However, I don't send many emails, I write a lot of postcards.



8) She speaks Hungarian well. She works in Hungary. (because)

She speaks Hungarian well because she works in Hungary.



Použitá literatura a zdroje:

Soars, J., Soars, L. *NewHeadway Pre-intermediate*. 3rd Edition. Oxford: OUP, 2008. ISBN 978-0-19-471-683-3.

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