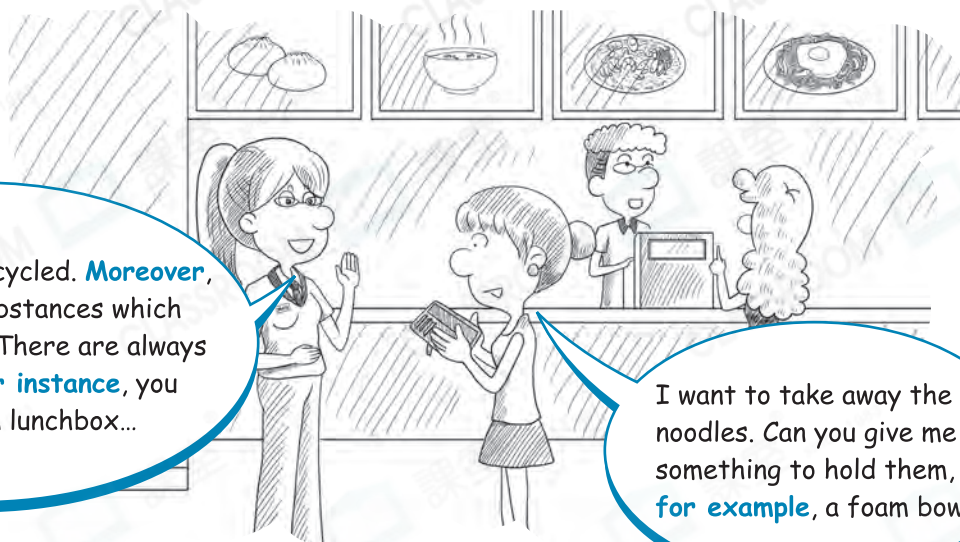


18

Connectives (I)



Foam cannot be recycled. **Moreover**, it creates toxic substances which are harmful to us. There are always better choices. **For instance**, you may bring your own lunchbox...

I want to take away the noodles. Can you give me something to hold them, **for example**, a foam bowl?



Usage

We learnt to use connectives like *since* and *because* to join ideas in *Grammar Revolution* S.1 and S.2.

Connectives	
Adding information	and, also, besides
Showing contrasts	but
Showing alternatives	or
Showing reasons	because, as, since, because of
Showing results	so, therefore, as a result
Showing purposes	in order that, so that

In this unit, we are going to learn to use **adverbs** and **certain phrases** (*furthermore*, *in addition*, *moreover*, *for example*, *for instance*) as connectives to add information and give examples. We add a comma after them.

e.g. The food in this restaurant tastes bad. **Furthermore**, its service is very slow.

Giving examples

Adding information

e.g. Fred plays a lot of sports. **For example**, he swims and cycles every day.



Educator's Tips

When using connectives to join ideas, you may replace the repeated nouns with a pronoun.

e.g. Susan can play the violin well. **In addition**, she (Susan) is skilful at dancing.



Part 1 Connectives: adding information

We use the adverbs and phrases *furthermore*, *in addition* and *moreover* to add information to what has already been mentioned.

e.g. *Mary's grandpa cannot see very well. **Furthermore** / **In addition** / **Moreover**, he has lost his memory.*

(= Grandpa has bad eyes and a bad memory.)



Educator's Tips



We usually put *furthermore*, *in addition*, *moreover* and *besides* at the beginning of a sentence; while we can put *also* in various positions in a sentence.

Besides / Furthermore / In addition / Moreover	<i>Coffee smells nice. Besides / Furthermore / In addition / Moreover, it is refreshing.</i> At the beginning
Also	<i>Coffee smells nice. Also, it is refreshing.</i> At the beginning
	<i>Vivian loves coffee. <u>She</u> also likes cakes.</i> After the subject
	<i>Coffee smells nice. It <u>is</u> also refreshing.</i> After verb 'to be'
	<i>Linda may buy cola. She <u>may</u> also buy tea.</i> After a modal verb

Exercise 1

Rewrite the following sentences using the connectives in brackets. For Question 6, write the second sentence by using the connective given.

1. Mrs Leung is a beautiful lady. Mrs Leung is very kind-hearted. (furthermore)

Mrs Leung is a beautiful lady. Furthermore, she is very kind-hearted.

2. Daniel studies every day. Daniel has a tutorial class at weekends. (also)

3. Joe and Bill are not friends. Joe and Bill always quarrel with each other. (besides)

4. Mandy needed to work last Saturday. Mandy had to work till midnight. (in addition)



5. Flora and I will shop together. Flora and I will watch a musical. (also)

6. Simon does not like dogs. ... (moreover)



Part 2 Connectives: giving examples

We use the phrases *for example* and *for instance* to give further explanation of an idea. We usually put them at the beginning of a sentence.

e.g. *Dave's sister is very annoying. **For example** / **For instance**, she sings loudly while Dave is doing his homework.*



Exercise 2

Put the words in the correct order to form two sentences. Use punctuation marks and capital letters where necessary.

1. did many things / she / for instance / Gloria / tidied up her bedroom / yesterday

Gloria did many things yesterday. For instance, she tidied up her bedroom.

2. does not behave well / for instance / Kenny / he / lies to the teacher / at school

3. we / for example / did a lot of shopping / I / bought three handbags / in Japan

4. many funny tricks / can dance on two legs / can do / it / this dog / for example

Unit Recap

Wilson wrote a report to evaluate the Christmas Bazaar at school last week, but he made some mistakes about connectives. Correct the underlined connectives by writing the correct ones above them.

Christmas Bazaar Evaluation Report

We organised a Christmas Bazaar on 20th December, 20XX to raise funds for the poor children in China. A total of \$3253 was raised. The money will be donated to a local project to support the children's daily expenditure. (1) In addition, it will subsidise part of their school fees and food cost.

Evaluation

It is the first fund-raising event held at our school. (2) For example, we do not have much experience in running a bazaar. Therefore, the event was not as successful as expected. First, the schedule was too tight. (3) Furthermore, there was not enough time for promotion. Things sold in the bazaar (4) also were not attractive enough. (5) Also, some student helpers reflected that the items were too old or even broken. (6) For instance, many students left right after school instead of going up to the school hall on 5/F.

Suggestions

This is a meaningful event which should be held again in the future. To attract more students, we suggest holding it in the playground on G/F during lunchtime. (7) Moreover it should be planned two months ahead so more preparation work can be done beforehand. (8) For instance we need to promote the event to more students. (9) We also should check the conditions of the items in advance. (10) Example, donations of broken or damaged items should not be accepted. It is hoped that we will learn from this experience and be able to organise other meaningful charity events soon.



Vocabulary:

bazaar (n.): an activity in which things are sold to raise money

expenditure (n.): the money that is spent on something