**METU NCC Fall 2021**

**SFL**

**WHO 3**

**ELEMENTARY GROUP**

**(Student’s Copy)**

**CONNECTING IDEAS**

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| **Part 1. REVISION** |

**You know how to form simple sentences, and you practiced combining simple sentences using “and, but, or, so.” These linkers combine two or more sentences.**

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| **AND / BUT / OR / SO**  **Sentence 1 , sentence 2 .** |

**TASK 1. Study the example sentences in the box and find the meaning of each linking word. Write it in the blanks.**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| reason/result | alternative/choice | addition | contrasting/opposite idea |

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **MEANING** | **EXAMPLES** |
| **AND** | **­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | * I went shopping**, and** I bought souvenirs of my trip. * My roommate is a music student**, and** she plays different instruments. | |
| **BUT** | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | * She likes classical music**, but** she doesn’t like rock. * I bought a lot of things**, but** I didn’t spend a lot of money. | |
| **OR** | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | * I could spend the weekend at home**, or** I could visit my family. * Every Friday night, she goes to a classical concert**, or** she visits an art gallery. | |
| **SO** | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | * My family liked their gifts**, so** I got very happy. * They both like jazz music**, so** they go to concerts together. | |

**Connecting More Than Two Sentences**

**When we combine more than two sentences, we sometimes need to make some changes in the sentences to make the sentence smooth.**

*Example:*

My parents wanted me to study in a foreign country.

My parents wanted me to learn another language.

My parents do not want me to stay in a foreign country too long.

**We can combine the sentences above into one sentence:**

My parents wanted me to study in a foreign country ***and*** learn another language, ***but*** they do not want me to stay in a foreign country too long.

**TASK 2. Combine the following groups of sentences into one sentence. Make necessary changes. Use correct punctuation.**

1. This semester, I like my classmates.

This semester, I like the teachers.

The teachers are very strict.

The teachers give a lot of homework.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. We finished a review of the tenses.

I’m still having a little trouble with the tenses.

I need to get some help from my teacher.

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1. You need a quiet place to study.

You can go to the university library.

You can go to the self-access center.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**You can also combine two simple sentences by using a transition word. Transition words explain the relationships between ideas. However, they cannot join single words, phrases or incomplete sentences.**

|  |
| --- |
| **Sentence ; transition word , sentence .**  **. Transition word ,** |

**It is important to use these transition words correctly because they will help you write logical paragraphs in your academic life. The following chart shows some of the most commonly used transition words with similar meanings.**

**We usually use transitional words with a semicolon (;) before it and a comma (,) after it to join two sentences, or we can use them at the beginning of a sentence with a comma only.**

e.g. She didn’t feel well**;** **therefore,** she left the office early.

She didn’t feel well**.** **Therefore,** she left the office early.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MEANING** | **LINKERS** | **TRANSITION WORDS** | **EXAMPLES** |
| **ADDITION** | and | moreover  furthermore  in addition  also \* | \* The car was in excellent condition**, and** the price was reasonable.  \* The car was in excellent condition**.** **Moreover, /; moreover,** the price was reasonable. |
| **CONTRAST / CONCESSION** | but | however  on the other hand | \* Mary is lazy**, but** John is hardworking.  \* Mary is lazy. **On the other hand,** John is hardworking.  \* Mary is lazy**.** **However, /; however,** she always gets high  grades. |
| **RESULT** | so | therefore  as a result consequently \*\* | \* Some learners have different needs**, so** most schools have different classes for each group.  \* Some learners have different needs**. Therefore, /;**  **therefore,** most schools have separate classes for each  group. |

**\*** You may use **ALSO** as in the examples below:

* Credit cards are convenient. **Also**, they reduce the need to carry cash. **(at the beginning - informal)**
* Credit cards are convenient. They **also** reduce the need to carry cash. **(before the verb)**
* Muğla has warm summers and winters. There is **also** little or no rainfall during summer months. **(after verb *to be*)**

**\*\*** We use **CONSEQUENTLY** to introduce the negative results only.

* ~~She won the lottery; consequently, she bought a Ferrari.~~

**TASK 3. Choose the appropriate transitional word for each of the sentences below.**

1. This job doesn’t pay well; ***therefore / however***, it is a lot of fun.
2. The applicants should speak and write English fluently. ***Moreover* / *However***, they should have good communication skills.
3. She has a job interview tomorrow; ***furthermore / therefore***, she doesn’t want to come to the party tonight.
4. The workload was very heavy at my previous job. ***In addition / On the other hand***, the people in the office were not helpful at all.
5. The sales department couldn’t sell the products at that price. ***Also / Consequently***, they decided to reduce the prices.
6. Linda had a good education and became a successful businessperson. ***On the other hand / As a result***, her brother dropped out of school and worked as a farm laborer.
7. Our office is very large with four rooms; ***furthermore / however***, it has a wonderful view of the sea.

**TASK 4. Complete the sentences below with an appropriate transitional word in the box. Pay attention to capitalization.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| and | moreover | but | however |
| on the other hand | therefore | so |

1. Living alone can be difficult, **\_\_\_\_\_\_but**  many people choose to do so.
2. Living alone isn’t easy; **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_therefore\_\_\_,** many people prefer to live with their family or with a roommate.
3. Living alone can be difficult. **\_\_\_Moreover\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,** it can be expensive.
4. Living alone isn’t easy, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and\_\_\_\_\_\_** it is usually expensive.
5. We don’t have enough money, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_so\_\_\_** we can’t afford to buy a new car.
6. We can’t afford to buy a new car. **\_\_\_\_\_\_ On the other hand\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,** my brother wants to continue to look for one.
7. Some synthetic materials are uncomfortable to wear. **\_\_However\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,** they are easy to clean.

**TASK 5. Choose the correct transitional word from the brackets and combine the sentences. Pay attention to punctuation and capitalization.**

1. We studied grammar today. We did some spelling exercises.

(**Therefore / Also**)

***We studied grammar today. Also, we did some spelling exercises.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

1. My cousin sat under the sun for a long time. She got sunburned.

(**Consequently / However**)

***\_\_My cousin sat under the sun for a long time; consequently, she got sunburned.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

1. I felt sick in the morning. I went to work.

(**Moreover / However**)

***\_\_I felt sick in the morning. However,I went to work.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

1. The cafe is close to the campus and offers cheap meals. It is very popular with students.

(**On the other hand / Therefore**)

***\_The café is close to the campus and offers cheap meals; therefore, ıt is very populae with students.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

1. The workers want higher wages. They want better working conditions.

(**In addition / Therefore**)

***\_The workers want higher wages. In addition, they want better working conditions.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

1. Traditional Indian medicine focuses on the individual person. Western medicine focuses on the disease.

(**On the other hand / Furthermore**)

***\_Tradional Indian medicine focuses on the individual person.On the other hand , western medicine focuses on the disease.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

1. There are a lot of jellyfish in the water around here. They are harmless.

(**However / Consequently**)

***There are a lot of jellyfish in the water around here. However, they are harmless.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

**TASK 6. Combine the sentences using the linking words given. Pay attention to punctuation and capitalization.**

1. Cigarette smoking is dangerous to health. Millions of people continue to smoke.

BUT **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

HOWEVER **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. My French colleagues didn’t understand English very well. I used a lot of gestures.

SO **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

AS A RESULT **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. Many parents are worried about the unhealthy food at school cafeterias. They are upset over the problem of discipline in the schools.

IN ADDITION **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

ALSO **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**TASK 7. Read the text below and fill in the blanks with the correct transition word in the box. Be careful. There are more transitional words than you need. Pay attention to punctuation and capitalization.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| but | furthermore | so | as a result | however | and |



In the minds of many people, the octopus is considered a dangerous animal; 1) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** for me this strange creature is very interesting because it has extraordinary powers. For example, the octopus has excellent, humanlike eyesight. The orange-brown eyes are mobile. They can be turned into different directions, 2) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** this helps the animal to spot and avoid its enemy. 3) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the octopus has a surprising ability to change color; 4) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** it can adapt to its environment easily to hide from its enemies.

**TASK 8. Read the text below and fill in the blanks with the correct transitional word in the box. Pay attention to punctuation and capitalization.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| so | however | and | but | in addition |

*This is a report written by a hotel inspector.*

For the most part, everything in the hotel operated smoothly and efficiently. The staff seemed hardworking and helpful. For example, as soon as I checked in, a very polite porter was there to take my luggage, 1) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** he escorted me to my room. 2) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the facilities and service were good, especially those connected with the front desk, the lobby and the dining room. 3) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** there were a few problems, and I should report them. To begin with, the elevator was slow. There are sixteen floors in the hotel, 4) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** only two elevators serve these floors. Moreover, the air-conditioning in my room didn’t work well, 5) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** I had to ask for help from one of the staff.

If the problems that I mention in this report are solved, the hotel will have an excellent quality.

**SUMMARY CHART OF TRANSITION WORDS AND LINKING WORDS**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **FUNCTION** | **LINKING WORDS** | **TRANSITION WORDS** |
| **Addition** | **and** | **moreover**  **furthermore**  **in addition**  **also** |
| * I think I will accept the job offer. The working hours are flexible, **and** the salary is good. | * I think I will accept the job offer. The working hours are flexible. **Moreover**, the salary is good. |
| **Contrast**  **& Concession** *(unexpected result)* | **but** | **however**  **on the other hand** |
| * Jill doesn’t do well in school, **but** her sister is a successful student. * We tried everything to convince him to come with us, **but** he wanted to stay home. | * Jill doesn’t do well in school. **However/On the other hand,** her sister is a successful student. * We tried everything to convince him to come with us; **however**, he wanted to stay home. |
| **Result** | **so** | **therefore**  **as a result**  **consequently** |
| * She arrived early at the market, **so** she got the freshest food. * Greta didn’t study regularly, **so** she couldn’t pass the exam. | * She arrived early at the market; **therefore,** she got the freshest food. * Greta didn’t study regularly; **consequently**, she couldn’t pass the exam. |

**TASK 9. (HOMEWORK) Fill each gap with a suitable word from the box below. Be careful. There is one extra word. Pay attention to punctuation and capitalization.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **or** | **however** | **on the other hand** | **therefore** |
| **moreover** | **but** | **so** | **and** |

**LEARNING A NEW LANGUAGE**

Learning something new takes great effort and time. (1) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** learning a new language is not easy. It can be one of the most difficult tasks to achieve. Three aspects make this learning experience hard: phonology, structure and practice.

First of all, the learner should consider phonological, i.e. sound related, differences in two languages while they are trying to learn a new language. The student should be aware of the differences in the system of sounds between the mother tongue (2) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the new language. The student should be careful about this because some sounds exist in one language, (3) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** it may not exist in the other. For example, Turkish does not have several sounds of English. Words such as ‘this,’ ‘that’ and ‘think,’ or ‘where’ and ‘what,’ which start with the ‘th’ or 'w' sounds, are very frequent in English. (4) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** they do not exist in Turkish.

Secondly, a language learner should learn the new structure of the language. Grammar is part of this structure. (5) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** word usage and word order are a part of the language structure. The English language system has almost no similarities with Turkish. For example, English has the “SVO” (subject - verb - object) word order; (6) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Turkish has the “SOV” structure. Therefore, Turkish speakers of English try to make sure that they obey the new SVO rules of the English language. This causes them to lose a lot of time.

Finally, there are not many opportunities to practice the new language outside the classroom. Students sometimes prefer to use their mother tongue even in class, (7) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** they fail to use a good opportunity to practice the target language.

To conclude, if the students are aware of the phonology and structure of the new language and do a lot of practice outside class, they will be at an advantage.