

# LINKERS

**TASK 1: The sentences that follow all contain mistakes in use of cohesive devices. Label them G for a grammar mistake (including wrong punctuation) and M (=meaning) if the wrong linker has been used. If the meaning seems to be okay, the mistake must be one of grammar, and vice versa.**

1. There are many good reasons for allowing employees to choose their own boss, however, this rarely happens.
2. Japan's shrinking working age population will almost certainly reduce economic growth. On the contrary, it might be good for Japan's overcrowded cities and overburdened infrastructure.
3. Latin American countries are often deeply divided. Because the indigenous people have never really gained equal rights.
4. There are many reasons why the number of temporary positions is increasing. For example, globalisation.
5. There are many positive effects of this policy on the poor people of today. And, it will help future generations.
6. The original research left several important questions unanswered, therefore, we also conducted individual interviews with five participants in the original survey.
7. This essay will look at three advantages of teaching other subjects in a second language: firstly, reinforcement of the subject content; secondly, efficient use of limited classroom time; and at last, student motivation.
8. This essay will look at three major reasons for deforestation in Southeast Asia. At first, I will describe trends in domestic use of wood over the last thirty years and its impact on local forests.
9. Despite people know that detergents cause harm to the environment, their use continues to rise.
10. He told us he had passed his driving test; indeed, he had failed.

**Task 2: Complete this comparison and contrast paragraph with appropriate discourse markers (there may be more than one correct answer).**

French and American business managers have decidedly different management styles. French meetings, 1\_\_\_\_\_, are long and rambling and rarely end on time. 2 \_\_\_\_\_, meetings often end without closure. Americans, 3\_\_\_\_\_, make an effort to start and stop a meeting on time, and American business meetings typically end with decisions and action plans. Another difference involves documentation. Americans adore documentation; they have a procedure manual for everything. The French, 4\_\_\_\_\_, think this is childish. French managers find it difficult to stick to a schedule, 5\_\_\_\_\_ American managers are intolerant of delays. 6\_\_\_\_\_, the French prefer to work alone, whereas Americans like to work in teams. Another major difference in management style is that in French companies, authority comes from the top; French managers do not share information with subordinates and make decisions with little participation by employees beneath them. In American companies, 7\_\_\_\_\_, top managers share information and frequently solicit input from subordinates.