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Foreign Language 2 (English)
(2nd Semester)



LESSON 01

Grammar

Linking words
Word combinations



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Linking words

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Word combinations

01- Linking Words

Contrast, Addition, Example ... etc.



Connecting words and phrases in the English language is one area we need to master.

Words and phrases need to be connected for a variety of reasons. For example, you may want to make a **comparison, contrast, show purpose** or **demonstrate condition**.

Most of the connectives, words that form the connection, are used **to join two clauses together** or **start a new sentence expanding** on the previous statement.

A- Contrast:

Word / Phrase:	Example:
However / Nonetheless	The library was open. However , no student came
Although	Although he is fat, he can still run far
Even though	Even though the exercise was so hard, I solved it in the right way
Though	Though they were speaking in undertones, she could hear them
Yet	I haven't told anyone else yet
In contrast / In comparison	The father drives crazy fast, in contrast , his son drives slowly
On the other hand	Being a star is bittersweet. On one hand, you're loved by millions, but on the other hand you're forever remembered for what you did years ago
But	He stumbled but didn't fall
Nevertheless	Statements which, although literally true, are nevertheless misleading
Still	The books I ordered still haven't arrived. Where are they ?
Despite / In spite of	He remains a great leader despite / In spite of age and infirmity
While / whereas	Nothing much changed while / whereas he was away
On the contrary	There was no malice in him, on the contrary , he was very kind

B- Addition:

Word / Phrase:	Example:
Furthermore	He always arrives on time, furthermore , his work is always excellent
Additionally / An additional	Additionally , 50 hours of practical experience will be necessary
Too	Is he coming too ?
Also	A brilliant linguist, he was also interested in economics
Along with	I own the flat at number seven, along with all the others in the building.
As well as that	Running is healthy as well as it makes you feel good
In addition	They study economics and, in addition , mathematics
Besides	I have no other family members besides my parents
Not only / but also	The car not only is economical but also feels good to drive
Moreover	The whole report is badly written. Moreover , it's inaccurate enough
Apart from this	It's a great job, apart from the early start in the mornings
In addition to this	He's a fitness instructor in addition to being a full-time student

C- Example:

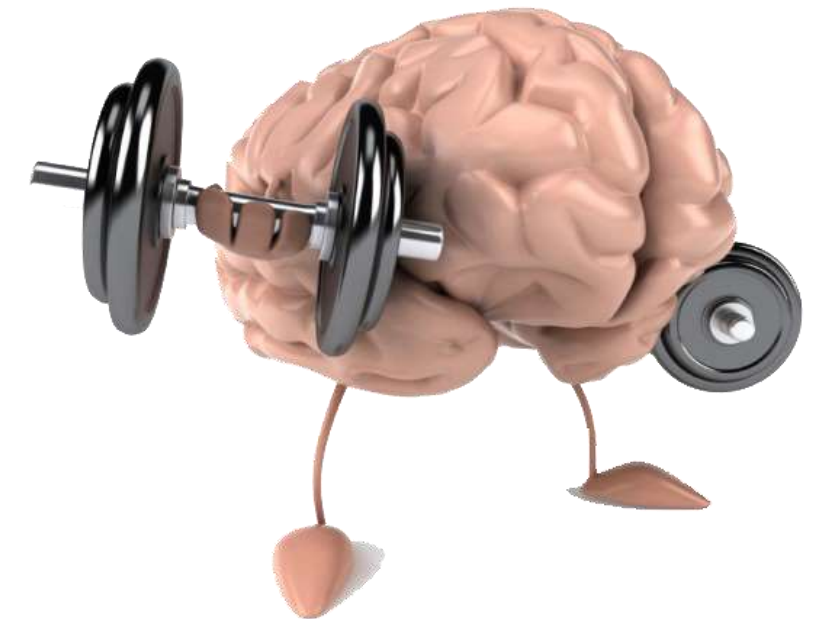
Word / Phrase:	Example:
For example	Many of the things he loved as a child - for example candy and cartoons - still give him pleasure
That is	I'll meet you in the city, that is , I will if the trains are running
Including	I speak many languages fluently including German and Spanish
For instance	If you were to go to Italy, for instance , you would get a different perspective on our culture
Such as	Emerging economies such as Turkey and Malaysia have lot of opportunities to be more competitive
Namely	We need to get more teachers into the classrooms where they're most needed, namely in high poverty areas

Exercise 02:

Complete the sentences with one of following linking words:

Although; Even though; On the other hand; Nevertheless; Despite, On the contrary; Furthermore; As well as; In addition; Including; Such as; But

- 01 He likes all kinds of sports, **such as** skiing, hockey and volleyball.
- 02 **Despite** being a great researcher, only few people outside of Europe know him.
- 03 **Although** Samantha was tired, she watched TV until well after midnight.
- 04 **In addition** to the six air bags, the car also has a built-in security system.
- 05 The scientist studied the behavior of various animals, **including** whales and dolphins.
- 06 **Although** my father likes country music, he rarely listens to it on the radio.
- 07 On one hand we have to fight against environmental problems, **but on the other hand** we need more and more energy every day.
- 08 The company manufactures cars **as well as** motorcycles.
- 09 I like travelling by underground, **even though** it gets pretty crowded during rush hours.
- 10 I already knew a lot about cyber-security. **Nevertheless**, the lecture was quite interesting.
- 11 Our economy will not improve this year. **On the contrary**, all projections show that it will get worse.
- 12 I don't really want to go to the cinema tonight. **Furthermore**, I must prepare a paper for tomorrow's class.



02- Word Combinations

Definition:

“**Word Combinations**” or “**Compound words**” are one of the most used words in English grammar subjects and daily life. Compound words are generally formed by the **combination of two words** with each other. These combined words may **not stray too far from their meanings**. But it can also make a **completely different meaning**.

Compound words Vs. Phrasal Verbs:

Phrasal Verbs are a specific type of **verb** that consists of a **main verb and a particle** (Ex: Take off, Get up, Go back, Break down ...), while **Word Combinations** are groupings of words that **frequently occur together** but do not form a **single lexical unit** like phrasal verbs (Ex: Godfather, Grandfather,....)

Compound words Types:

There are three different types of Compound words:

Closed-form

Open-form

Hyphenated





Closed-form:

Closed compound words are formed when **two fully independent**, unique words are combined **to create a new word**. For example, you would combine “grand” and “mother” to create the closed-form word “**grandmother**”. In a sentence, this would look like, “My **grandmother** is coming over.” These are the most common types of compound words.

Open-form:

Open compound words are formed when **two words remain separate** on the page but are used together **to create a new idea with a specific meaning**. For example, “attorney” and “general” are used to form the open compound word “**attorney general**”. You could see this in the sentence, “The **attorney general** holds the power in legal matters.”

Hyphenated:

Hyphenated compound words are formed when two separate words are **joined together by a hyphen (-)**, Note that hyphenated compound words are most commonly used when the words being joined together are combined **to form an adjective before a noun**, for example: “**Full-time worker**”, However, these hyphenated compound words **become open compounds** when they are placed **after the word they describe**, For example: “The worker is full time”

Examples:



Closed-form

Keyboard, Jellyfish,
Honeycomb, Herein,
Hellhole, Handbook,
Haircut, Granddaughter,
Foresee, Forehand,
Forbearer, Fishpond,
Earthworm, Daytime,
Counterpoint, Bookworm,
Basketball, Snowball,
Sometimes

Open-form

Peanut butter,
Boy Scouts,
No one,
Ice cream,
Real estate,
High school,
Living room,
Sweet tooth,
Hot dog,
Post office,
Full moon

Hyphenated

two-fold, check-in, merry-go-round,
father-in-law, seventy-two, long-term,
up-to-date, mother-in-law, one-half,
over-the-counter

To form an adjective before a noun:
forty-acre farm, **full-time** worker, on-
campus housing, **family-run** business

**Hyphenated Compound words become
open compounds when they are placed
after the word they describe:**
The farm has **forty acres**, The worker is
full time, The housing is all **on campus**
for freshman, The business is still **family
run**.



Exercise:

Use the following words to form Compound Words:

Close Compound Words:

Smart, Tooth, Water, Week, Cow, Back, Rain, Every, Rail,
Finger

end, body, phone, ground, road, boy, print, brush, fall,
coat

Smartphone; Toothbrush; Waterfall; Weekend; Cowboy; Background; Raincoat; Everybody; Railroad; Fingerprint

Open Compound Words:

Heart, Waiting , First , Web , Search , Prime , Black ,
Remote , Video , Cell , Vacuum

engine, attack , phone , minister , page, cleaner, aid , game
, eye , control , room

Heart attack, Waiting room; First aid; Web page; Search engine; Prime minister; Black eye; Remote control; Video game; Cell phone; Vacuum cleaner

Hyphenated Compound Words:

long, well, free, editor, empty, life, far, nitty, mind, topsy

size, fetched, turvy, gritty, in-chief, handed, blowing, term,
being, for-all

Long-term; Well-being; Free-for-all; Editor-in-chief; Empty-handed; Life-size; Far-fetched; Nitty-gritty; Mind-blowing; Topsy-turvy