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Nexus or plugins are words that connect ideas in text and help structure, sort and make the message function clearer. This is the third part in Star Directions. Example: We love each other very much, but we can't live together because we always struggle. Now read the phrases bypassing the plug-ins. Relationships are not so obvious: we love each other very much; We can't live together. we always fight. Plug-ins for the structure of the text To enter the theme Main Purpose / This letter about / We met We offer to expose / We appeal to you for the reason of this call to note the order of ideas or facts To begin with: first, first, first, to continue: then, then second, third second, in third place To complete: finish, finally, finally finish, eventually, the last, so //In conclusion / Ultimately / To refer to the topic announced in regard / about / in regards / o / About to start a new theme another moment / The next point / The other question to deal with is the sequel on one point More also / Also / Also as we said / Continuation on the other.... / On the one hand,... / On the other.... On the other hand,... / Otherwise,... On the contrary / Instead of entering the explanation I mean / This / In other words / In other words Put another way / This is the most important / Central idea / Worth highlighting / Worth remembering / You must insist on ... This needs to be taken into account... To give detailed information For example / A good example of this ... / As a concrete example / In particular / As in each case / As a sample / So generalize in the resume / Summing up the most important ... Overall / Globally... Plug-ins to structure ideas to indicate the reason, because (I am against the indicative) / since / saw that / s / because of / thank you / because of ... To specify the condition yes / in the case / to the state / to indicate the goal, because (I am against subjunctive inclination) / in order to / so / with a purpose to ... To specify the concession though / though / although / although to indicate the consequence accordingly / hence / hence / therefore / so / so / so indicate the opposition (confrontation) instead / vice versa / however / now however .../ Despite this ... Now Practice Knots 4 423 424 425 437 438 3. Write an agreed text based on the following statements. Avoid repetitions with grammatical (which, yours, his, which) and success (child). If necessary, link the offers to plug-ins (and, however, when). LITTLE BOY Summary - Pepper Busbee is an 8-year-old - Pepper Busbee lives with his family in a small town in the United States. - Everyone knows Pepper Busbee as a little boy because of the pepper busbee in low altitude. - Pepper Busbee is rejected and disturbed by the rest of his comrades - Little Boy's only friend is the father of a little boy, James - with James every day seems like a new adventure. - The world of Little Boy is collapsing - James is recruited as a soldier to go to World War II. 1. Introduction of plug-ins are elements that exhibit a semantic and pragmatic relationship of addition, separation, contrast or effect between two sentences or top units (sentences or paragraphs). They have the function of expressing a semantic relationship between text units in order to facilitate the interpretation of the text. Thus, we can argue that plugins show the relationship of consistency between different parts of the text. They don't create semantic relationships, but they explain it or, if possible, more than one semantic relationship, they point it out. To what extent are plug-ins needed? If we take into account the structuring and binding nature of discursive markers, it seems logical to think that the text will be better formulated, it will have more cohesion between the various parts, and it will be clearer if it contains these types of connective expressions, as they indicate what are the semantic relationships that are established between the statements and what the structure of the exhibition is. However, it should be noted that this is as long as we use plug-ins properly, and even in some cases the use of these devices is not necessary (e.g. when writing an unofficial note or mobile message). 2. The grammatical properties of connectors Not all discursive markers have the same obitulative, grammatical and historical properties in prayer and text. This is the third part of the 2016-17 series 2016-17 series. They are an independent structure, which is why they have great syntactical independence in prayer. A common feature of all these plugins is that they are usually combined with conjugated verbs in indicative. In this first group we find plugins such as: however, with everything, that is, however, now, etc. integrated into the sentence: these are those that do not go between breaks and those with a subordinate element in Training. This is the third season in the United States and the second largest in the world. The grammatical characteristic that we have to take into account is that when connective expression contains a connection, a sentence should follow it and therefore a conjugated verb should appear in the sequence below. However, when the plugin has only one excuse and no link, that plug-in is accompanied by a nominal syntagma, or an infinitive one when two related phrases have the same subject matter. Examples: - connectors that contain a connection that: though, though, though, so, since, given that, etc. - connectors that contain an excuse, usually: because, because, because, because of, to copy, in order to, with purpose, despite, etc. - items traditionally known as connections: but, and, or, because, etc. Types of plug-ins In this section we will focus on the types of plug-ins of the planned written language. Obviously, we don't use the same type of plugins when we talk about it as when we write it, and we also use it differently depending on the type of text we produce. That's why the use of plug-ins is especially relevant in exhibition and argumentative texts, not in narratives or narratives. As we have analysed before, the main function of exhibition and argumentative texts is to present a number of information in a reasonable and convincing way in order to lead the reader to the conclusions that interest us. Therefore, it is important to relate prayers to each other. In this type of text, it is also very important to show how the elements are chained in the series, as well as to indicate the structure of the exhibition. All of these operations require clear instructions provided by speech markers. It's the third-largest lee. These are the connections of traditional grammar). b) PLUGINS THAT SERVE TO STRUCTURE A TEXT (affects a relatively large piece of text. 4. Exercises In this section you will find a series of exercises on connectors. Exercise 1 In the following statements there is no connector, express the semantic relationship established between the different sentences. Four possible text markers are offered for each application. Choose which marker is the most on a case-by-case basis. All statements come from Daniel Cassani's book, Kitchen Letters, though some have been slightly manipulated. 1. practical application of writing, plain language includes the aforementioned reading criteria. (On the one hand, as far as, since then, now). 2. Relatively short texts should also have their own organization, more modest. (that is, however, about). Within, sentences are sorted from more general to specific; examples are always at the end of it all. text markers always take the appropriate position at the beginning of the sentence, which makes it easy to distinguish them. (Also, really, though). 4. It matters, above all, that the page and paragraphs have a good image and invite you to read.the wise recommendation is that each page has three to eight paragraphs, and that each contains three to four sentences. (though, for this reason, since, as it is now). 5. The text will get clarity if the order was made more obvious or....., if the structure was explained in the beginning. (though, pitch tant, given that, for example). 6. For everyday writings, for functional and fast meals from Monday to Friday, short and lighter periods are more digestible. There are also holidays such as Sunday or Christmas and it is commonplace and tradition to get fed up to the top! (but, indeed, for this reason) 7. Yaker is a card that fits into any game.there are names, verbs and adjectives of quite common meaning that we use when not coming up with other words. (however, on the other hand). Specific words refer to material objects or objects; The reader can easily decipher them because a clear image is made, associating them with reality. abstracts denote more diffuse concepts or qualities and usually cover more adoptions. (as for, however). 9. Most of us wrinkle our nose when we are corrected in a coma and we declare the right to score freely. It's not surprising..... that most literate people dispense with this aspect of writing or consider it uns important. (but therefore on the other hand). 10. Punctuation of the structures of the various ducts: the completion of paragraphs, sentences, subordination of the relationship between ideas, etc.10, depending on the characters used and in what quantity it is possible to determine the degree of complexity of the letter. (however, at the same time, in on the other hand). Exercise 2 Make a list of plug-ins that mark the following relationship between items: a) START A NEW TOPIC b) CONTINUE ON SAME POINT (c) QUARTER d) FINISH e) EMPHASIZE Solutions Exercise 1 1. (On the one hand, as much as so, however) 2. (i.e. in relation, however) 3. (Also, really, however) 4. (though, for this reason, since as it is now) 5. (though, therefore, given that, for example) 6. (but, really, for that reason) 7. (however, on the other hand) 8. (however, however, nevertheless) 9. (but therefore on the other hand) 10. (however, at the same time, on the other hand) Exercise 2 (a) START A NEW TOPIC in regards to as far as it is, another point, as, above, the next point is in connection with etc. b) CONTINUE ON SAME POINT besides, besides, then, on the other hand, on the other hand, on the other hand, etc.) SUMMARize's summary, summing up, summarizing, briefly, in a few words, globally, collecting the most important thing, in general, ... d) FINISH in conclusion to conclude finally, so ultimately ... (e) EMPHASIZING that, in other words, in a different way, as has been said, it is worth saying that it is worth insisting, the most important thing is that, it should be noted, it must be taken into account, and if not, that is, indeed,... exercicis connectors catala pdf

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