

Connectors & Discourse Markers

Connectors, discourse markers, text or discourse organizers, conjunctions, linking words, transition signals...
Como você vai ver nas questões de vestibular, os nomes variam, por motivos que não nos cabe discutir aqui. Porém, é importante saber que se trata dessas palavras ou expressões que ligam uma oração a outra, um período a outro, ou mesmo uma parte do texto a outra. E, no que ligam, **estabelecem uma relação semântica** entre as duas partes; em outras palavras, fazem uma ponte de significado entre os dois trechos. São fundamentais, portanto, para melhor compreensão do texto.

Testemos sua intuição. Junte as palavras em negrito à relação semântica que introduzem.

() addition () cause () consequence () contrast

- A. This is one possible solution to the problem. **However**, there are others.
- B. If this project fails it will affect **not only** our department, **but also** the whole organization.
- C. We were unable to get funding and **therefore** had to abandon the project.
- D. **Due to** wet leaves on the line, this train will arrive an hour late.

(Sentences from the *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary*)

O quadro abaixo lista quatro relações e palavras ou expressões que podem estabelecê-las. Obviamente, a lista não é exaustiva. Então, olho vivo! Ao encontrar outras expressões, adicione-as aqui. E sempre preste muita atenção no sentido da frase, pois a mesma expressão, com frequência, tem mais de um sentido.

Adição <i>Addition</i>	<u>and</u> ;... too; also; in addition (to); moreover; furthermore; besides; as well (as); what's more; alongside; apart from	1. This plant requires sun all day. Furthermore , it needs rich soil. 2. My brother goes to school full-time. Besides this , he works 20h a week.
	not only ... but also; both... and	3. Not only is she taking physics but she is also taking biology.
<i>Negative addition</i>	neither ... nor; nor; or	4. Neither the pedestrian nor the bicyclist saw the car approaching. 5. I don't like bananas or apples.
<i>Intensifying addition</i> (elaborating on what you said; supporting previous idea)	<u>in fact</u> ; <u>as a matter of fact</u> ; actually; on top of that	6. No I don't work. In fact , I've never had a job. 7. You can take the pie with you. As a matter of fact , I wish you would because I'm on a diet.
Contraste, oposição ou concessão <i>Contrast, opposition or Concession</i>	<u>but</u> ; <u>yet</u> ; <u>however</u> ; in contrast; by contrast; <u>on the other hand</u> ; though; even so; nevertheless; nonetheless; despite; in spite of; all the same	8. The first part was easy; the second, however , took hours. 9. I know mountain climbing is dangerous. I'd like to try it nonetheless . 10. Even though she knew the answer, she did not respond.
	although; though; even though; <u>while</u> ; whereas; regardless of the fact that;	11. He must be about sixty, whereas his wife looks about thirty.
<i>Rephrasing or correcting</i>	on the contrary; <u>in fact</u> ; <u>rather</u> ; <u>instead</u> ; <u>at the same time</u>	12. Some people think that whales are fish. In fact , these animals are mammals. 13. I'm not sick; on the contrary , I'm in the peak of health. 14. He didn't call; rather/instead , he wrote her a letter
Causa ou Razão <i>Cause or Reason</i>	<u>for</u> ; because; <u>as</u> ; <u>since</u> ; because of; due to; owing to; <u>as a result of</u> ; in (the) light of; by reason of; in view of; for one thing; <u>as long as</u>	15. We can't go to Julia's party because we're going away that weekend. 16. She remained silent, for her heart was heavy. 17. Since we've got a few minutes to wait for the train, let's have a cup of coffee.
Conseqüência, Efeito ou Resultado <i>Consequence, Effect or Result</i>	<u>so</u> ; therefore; <u>as a result</u> ; consequently; thus; hence; accordingly	18. My knee started hurting so I stopped running. 19. I'd better write it down, otherwise I'll forget it.
	<u>otherwise</u> (negative consequence) <u>so ... that</u>	20. She looked so beautiful that he could not take his eyes off her

(Sentences from *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, www.TheFreeDictionary.com OR Larsen-Freeman, Diane. *Grammar Dimensions 4.*)

NO VESTIBULAR

(UFC- 2005)

01 Soon after the staging of the 2004 Olympic Games in Athens, the Paralympic Games, for
02 athletes with disabilities, were held. The programme included 18 sports, in which 4,000 athletes
03 from 130 countries participated. The twelve days of the event led to a series of infrastructure
04 changes that will very much improve the quality of life for citizens in Greece, especially groups
05 of people with restricted mobility - such as the elderly, pregnant women, and persons with a
06 disability. _____, the greatest legacy of the Athens 2004 Paralympic Games will be
07 a new social perception of the disabled.

Adapted from: [http://www.business.2005.gr/eC_ENNNewsletter item.asp?id=5396&lg=EN](http://www.business.2005.gr/eC_ENNNewsletter%20item.asp?id=5396&lg=EN)

ANSWER QUESTIONS 1 – 2 ACCORDING TO THE TEXT ABOVE.

1. The appropriate expression to complete the blank in line 06 is:

- (A) Besides (B) However (C) In general
(D) Once more (E) For instance

2. Lines 03 – 04 contain a relation of

- (A) repetition. (B) opposition. (C) comparison.
(D) cause and effect (E) complementarity

3. (PUC-Rio 2007 Gr 2) Check the item in which there is a correct correspondence between the idea expressed by the words in **bold type** and the idea in *italics*.

- (A) "...**although** combined use reduces the sensation of tiredness and sleepiness, actual capabilities are significantly impaired" (**Although** ⇒ *conclusion*)
(B) "...increased risk for problems **such as** automobile accidents" (**Such as** ⇒ *result*)
(C) "Alcohol affects **not only** the motor coordination **but also** the capacity of decision..." (**Not only ... but also** ⇒ *addition*)
(D) "... **because** it affects one important area of the brain ..." (**Because** ⇒ *contrast*)
(E) "**Despite** how good they may feel, they shouldn't drink and drive." (**Despite** ⇒ *conclusion*)

4. (PUC-Rio 2006.2) In the sentence "Despite studies that link bedroom TVs to kids' sleep problems, the most common reason (...) children could watch shows of their choice", the word "*despite*" expresses an idea of:

- (A) contrast (B) addition (C) result
(D) conclusion (E) comparison

5. (PUC-Rio 2006) In the sentence "...a lot of them changed their nationality to something else due to a rumor that users with their countries set to Brazil ... an error page.", "due to" can be best substituted by:

- (A) in addition to (B) because of (C) instead of
(D) such as (E) despite

6. (UERJ 2004 final) The transition signals **as well as** ("... marked uniforms are required in those professions that come into regular contact with extraordinary danger ... **as well as** those who come into an unusually intimate contact with the domestic domain ...") and **while** ("Police patrol officers wear uniforms, while detectives wear jacket and tie ...") convey respectively the notions of:

- (A) emphasis and time (C) alternation and cause
(B) addition and contrast (D) comparison and result

7. (UERJ 2004 final) "**So my women's clothes come off very sexy and revealing. However, my men's clothes are classic.**" The transition words **so** and **however** imply the notions contained respectively in:

- (A) *likewise* and *but* (C) *hence* and *moreover*
(B) *therefore* and *then* (D) *thus* and *nevertheless*

8. (UFF 2005) The semantic idea expressed by **whereas** (in "Americans equate happiness with self-esteem and personal success, **whereas** for the Japanese, joy derives more from self-discipline and fulfilling one's obligations to family, company and community") can also be conveyed by:

- (A) in other words (B) but (C) because
(D) of course (E) both ... and

9. (PUC-Rio 2002) The sentence "While French at one time was the foreign language most favored by educated Brazilians, nowadays many younger citizens are required in school to learn English as a second language and are seen chatting in English at the mall, exercising their bilingual skills." expresses an idea of:

- (A) addition. (B) result. (C) definition.
(D) conclusion. (E) contrast.

10. (PUC-Rio 1999) The sentence "**Yet immigrants also...degree**" (in "while immigrants make up only 12% of today's workforce, they clean half the restaurant tables in the U.S. Yet immigrants also are 50% more likely than Americans to have a graduate degree.") introduces ...

- (A) a conclusion. (B) a definition. (C) a contrast.
(D) a result. (E) an example.

11. (PUC-Rio 1999) When the writer says "As you are reading these words, you are taking part in one of the wonders of the natural world. For you and I belong to a species with a remarkable ability ... " (lines 2-4), the conjunction **for** can be understood as

- (A) however. (B) already. (C) and.
(D) because. (E) therefore.

12. (UERJ 2005 EQ1) Cohesion in the text is achieved through the use of transition signals in the discourse. The marker *Not only ... but also* (*Not only is your main light, the sun, constantly shifting, but also your subject, often people, rarely remain in the same place for long periods of time.*) expresses the following notions:

- (A) comparison and addition
(B) contrast and enumeration
(C) identification and emphasis
(D) introduction and exemplification

13. (UFF 2004) Consider the sentences: "When Embrapa launched the carrot in 2000, scientists thought it would sweep the market. It hasn't." (lines 13-14) Mark the option that could be used to join these 2 sentences.

- (A) but (B) so (C) therefore
(D) still (E) although

14. (UNIRIO 2005) The discourse marker in the text that denotes contrast is:

- (A) nevertheless. (B) also. (C) such as.
(D) because. (E) as.

15. (UFPI 2007) "Biodiesel is a vegetable oil-based fuel that runs in unmodified diesel engines ... It's usually made from soy or canola oil, and can also be made from recycled fryer oil. Since it's made domestically, it reduces our trade deficit and creates jobs."

O conector *Since* estabelece uma relação de:

- (A) temporalidade. (B) causa e efeito.
(C) conformidade. (D) adversidade.
(E) condição.

16. (PUC-Rio 2004) In the sentence "The abundant botanical resources of tropical forests have already provided substantial medical advances; yet only 1 percent of the known plant and animal species ...", the word *yet*:

- (A) adds an example. (B) introduces a result.
(C) makes a comparison. (D) makes a contrast.
(E) provides a cause.

BUILDING BLOCKS

(Fonte: <http://cla.univ-fcomte.fr>)

1. Junte o fim da frase a seu início.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| a) It's a lovely city but | () it has good public transport. |
| b) It's a lovely city and | () accommodation is terribly expensive. |
| c) He's very good-looking and | () he is good natured. |
| d) He's very good-looking but | () he didn't like it very much. |
| e) He's very good-looking so | () he's not very intelligent. |
| f) He went to America and | () he has no trouble finding girl-friends. |
| g) He went to America but | () he lost contact with his family in Europe. |
| h) He went to America so | () he visited Canada. |

2. Choose the appropriate linking word for each item.

- a) Profits have increased over the past months. _____ we start the new year in a strong financial position.
() In addition () However () Therefore
- b) Profits have increased over the past months. _____ we are not in a strong financial position.
() In addition () However () Therefore
- c) Profits have increased over the past months. _____ we have increased our share of the market.
() In addition () However () Therefore
- d) The number of these endangered animals has multiplied over the last ten years. _____ there is no reason for increased protection.
() Moreover () Nevertheless () Thus
- e) The number of these endangered animals has multiplied over the last ten years. _____ they are living longer and in better health.
() Moreover () Nevertheless () Thus
- f) The number of these endangered animals has multiplied over the last ten years. _____ there are good reasons for continuing their protection.
() Moreover () Nevertheless () Thus
- g) In the developing world salaries are low. _____ goods cannot always be produced more cheaply.
() Also () Yet () Consequently
- h) In the developing countries salaries are low. _____ strikes are rare.
() Also () Yet () Consequently
- i) In the developing world salaries are low. _____ goods can be produced more cheaply.
() Also () Yet () Consequently
- j) The game was postponed _____ rain.
() because of () despite of () in addition to
- k) _____ you've offered, I accept.
() since () whereas () besides

Answer Key:

1. B
2. D
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. B
7. D
8. B
9. E
10. C
11. D
12. A
13. A
14. A
15. B
16. D

BUILDING BLOCKS

Check the exercise online: http://cla.univ-fcomte.fr/english/grammar/linking/link_words_table.htm

1) b - a - c - g - d - e - h - f

2)

a) Therefore

b) However

c) In addition

d) Thus

e) Moreover

f) Nevertheless

g) Yet

h) Also (na visão de um empresário, é mais uma vantagem)/ Yet (na visão de outras pessoas, é um contraste.)

i) Consequently

j) because of

k) Since



