

High Intermediate 2
Unit 7, Writing Note
Presented by Mohammad Rajabpur

Result Sentence Connectors

The following sentence connectors are used when we want to combine two independent clauses and the second independent clause is the result or the consequence of the first one:

Therefore

She studied hard for the exam; **therefore**, she passed with flying colors.

Thus

She saved diligently for months; **thus**, she could afford her dream vacation.

As a result

It rained heavily all night; **as a result**, the roads were flooded.

Consequently

He forgot to set his alarm; **consequently**, he missed the bus.

Accordingly

He realized the project deadline was approaching quickly; **accordingly**, he increased his work hours to ensure completion on time.

Contrast Sentence Connectors

The following sentence connectors are used when we want to combine two independent clauses and the second independent clause is in contrast to the first one:

However

She wanted to go for a walk; **however**, it started raining.

Nevertheless

It was a difficult task; **nevertheless**, he completed it.

Nonetheless

She was exhausted after the long hike; **nonetheless**, she decided to join her friends for dinner.

In contrast

The old policy was quite rigid; **in contrast**, the new policy is more flexible.

On the contrary

He thought the exam would be easy; on the contrary, it was quite challenging.

On the other hand

This method is fast; on the other hand, it may not be accurate.

Punctuation Patterns of Combinations

1) Independent clause + Semicolon + Sentence Connector + Comma + Independent Clause.

The semicolon is used to link two closely related independent clauses. The sentence connector follows the semicolon, and a comma follows the sentence connector to separate it from the second independent clause.

Examples:

Sally doesn't study hard this term; **therefore**, she might fail.

Mary didn't study her lessons at all last term; **however**, she got very good grades.

2) Independent clause + Period + Sentence Connector + Comma + Independent Clause.

The period separates the two independent clauses. The sentence connector begins the second independent part, and a comma follows the sentence connector to indicate a pause before the second independent clause.

Examples:

Sally doesn't study hard this term. **Therefore**, she might fail.

Mary didn't study her lessons at all last term. **However**, she got very good grades.

3) Independent clause + Period + Subject + Comma + Sentence Connector + Comma + Verb + the Rest of the Independent Clause.

The period separates the two independent clauses. In the second clause, the sentence connector is placed between the subject and the verb and is set off by commas to indicate its role as an interrupter or parenthetical element within the clause.

Examples:

Sally doesn't study hard this term. She, **therefore**, might fail.

Mary didn't study her lessons at all last term. She, **however**, got very good grades.

Source:

<https://www.anglophone.ir/high2/>