

Conectores (although, however, because of...) – Ficha 1

Nombre: _____ Clase: _____ Fecha: _____ Puntuación: / 38



Haz esta ficha en
línea y comprueba tus
respuestas al instante

Ejercicio 1: Elige el conector

Completa cada oración con una palabra o expresión del recuadro. Puedes usar algunas palabras más de una vez. Sobran dos palabras.

Ejemplo: I was late ___ I missed the bus. → because

BANCO DE PALABRAS

although however because because of so but in spite of unless in order to

1. We stayed at home _____ the heavy rain.
2. _____ she was tired, Maria went to the party.
3. The hotel was expensive. _____, the staff were very friendly.
4. I didn't call you _____ my phone battery was dead.
5. It was getting late, _____ we decided to take a taxi.
6. Tom finished the race _____ his injured knee.
7. I'd like to come, _____ I have to work tomorrow.
8. "Why did you leave early?" " _____ I had a headache."

Ejercicio 2: Une las dos partes

Une cada comienzo de oración con el final correcto del recuadro.

BANCO DE PALABRAS

I didn't feel bored. the strong wind. he still can't speak Spanish well. she was late for work.
Amira gave an excellent speech. they wanted a quieter life. most students passed it.

9. Although the film was very long, → _____
10. We couldn't play tennis because of → _____
11. Leo has lived in Spain for years. However, → _____
12. She missed the bus, so → _____
13. Despite feeling nervous, → _____
14. They moved to the countryside because → _____
15. The test was difficult, but → _____

Ejercicio 3: Reescribe las oraciones

Reescribe cada oración usando la palabra o expresión entre paréntesis. Mantén el mismo significado.

Ejemplo: I was tired, but I couldn't sleep. (Although) → Although I was tired, I couldn't sleep.

16. It was cold, but we went swimming. (although)

17. The flight was delayed because the weather was bad. (because of)

18. Sara studied hard, but she failed the exam. (however)

19. It rained, but the match continued. (despite)

20. I was hungry, so I made a sandwich. (because)

21. Although it was noisy, the baby slept. (in spite of)

22. Did you stay at home because it was raining? (because of)

23. My brother is very rich. He isn't happy. (although)

Ejercicio 4: Corrige los errores

Cada oración tiene un error. Escribe la oración correcta.

Ejemplo: We were late because of we missed the bus. → We were late because we missed the bus.

24. Although it was late, but we kept working.

25. We cancelled the picnic because the rain.

26. Despite of the cold, they walked to school.

27. However the price was high, I bought the jacket.

28. I couldn't sleep because of I drank too much coffee.

29. In spite of he was ill, he went to work.

30. It was very hot, because we opened all the windows.

31. Did you choose this school because of it is near your home?

Ejercicio 5: Ordena las palabras

Ordena las palabras para formar oraciones. Añade comas donde sea necesario.

Ejemplo: was / tired / although / she / she / kept / running → Although she was tired, she kept running.

32. although / the ticket / was / expensive / we / enjoyed / the concert

33. the match / was / cancelled / because of / the snow

34. she / didn't / go / to the party / because / she / felt / ill

35. despite / the traffic / we / arrived / on time

36. is / the restaurant / popular / because of / its / pizza / ?

37. the hotel was old. / however, / it / was / very clean

38. I / missed / the train / so / I / took / a taxi

Soluciones – Conectores (although, however, because of...) – Ficha 1

Ejercicio 1: Elige el conector

1. **because of**
'Because of' expresa una causa y va seguido de un sintagma nominal (the heavy rain).
2. **Although**
'Although' expresa contraste y va seguido de una oración completa.
3. **However**
'However' inicia una nueva oración y va seguido de una coma para expresar contraste.
4. **because**
'Because' expresa una causa y va seguido de una oración con sujeto y verbo.
5. **so**
'So' introduce una consecuencia.
6. **in spite of**
'In spite of' expresa contraste y va seguido de un sintagma nominal.
7. **but**
'But' une dos oraciones que contrastan dentro de la misma frase.
8. **Because**
Respondemos a una pregunta con 'why' con 'because' + oración.

Ejercicio 2: Une las dos partes

9. **I didn't feel bored.**
'Although' introduce un contraste: una película larga, pero no aburrida.
10. **the strong wind.**
'Because of' necesita un sintagma nominal, no una oración.
11. **he still can't speak Spanish well.**
'However' expresa un contraste sorprendente con la primera oración.
12. **she was late for work.**
'So' introduce la consecuencia de perder el autobús.
13. **Amira gave an excellent speech.**
'Despite' + forma en -ing expresa un contraste con la oración principal.
14. **they wanted a quieter life.**
'Because' va seguido de una oración que expresa la causa.
15. **most students passed it.**
'But' une dos ideas que contrastan.

Ejercicio 3: Reescribe las oraciones

16. **Although it was cold, we went swimming.**
'Although' + oración sustituye a 'but'. No uses los dos en la misma oración.
17. **The flight was delayed because of the bad weather.**
Después de 'because of' necesitamos un sintagma nominal: the bad weather.
18. **Sara studied hard. However, she failed the exam.**
'However' normalmente inicia una nueva oración y va seguido de una coma.
19. **Despite the rain, the match continued.**
'Despite' va seguido de un sustantivo (the rain), no de una oración.
20. **I made a sandwich because I was hungry.**
'Because' introduce la causa; 'so' introduce la consecuencia.
21. **In spite of the noise, the baby slept.**
'In spite of' necesita un sustantivo, por eso 'it was noisy' pasa a ser 'the noise'.
22. **Did you stay at home because of the rain?**
En las preguntas, 'because of' también necesita un sintagma nominal: the rain.
23. **Although my brother is very rich, he isn't happy.**
'Although' une las dos ideas que contrastan en una sola oración.

Ejercicio 4: Corrige los errores

24. **Although it was late, we kept working.**
No uses 'although' y 'but' juntos en la misma oración.
25. **We cancelled the picnic because of the rain.**
Delante de un sintagma nominal necesitamos 'because of', no 'because'.
26. **Despite the cold, they walked to school.**
El error es 'despite of': hay que usar 'despite' o 'in spite of'. Ambas soluciones son correctas.
27. **Although the price was high, I bought the jacket.**
'However' no puede unir dos oraciones de esta forma; usa 'although'.
28. **I couldn't sleep because I drank too much coffee.**
Delante de una oración (sujeto + verbo) usamos 'because', no 'because of'.
29. **Although he was ill, he went to work.**
Hay varias formas correctas de corregir el único error; 'In spite of the fact that' + oración también es válida.
30. **It was very hot, so we opened all the windows.**
Abrir las ventanas es la consecuencia, así que necesitamos 'so'.
31. **Did you choose this school because it is near your home?**
'It is near your home' es una oración, así que usamos 'because'.

Ejercicio 5: Ordena las palabras

32. **Although the ticket was expensive, we enjoyed the concert.**
'Although' + oración puede ir al principio (con coma) o en medio de la frase.
33. **The match was cancelled because of the snow.**
'Because of' va seguido del sintagma nominal 'the snow'.
34. **She didn't go to the party because she felt ill.**
'Because' + oración expresa la causa de la oración principal negativa.
35. **Despite the traffic, we arrived on time.**
'Despite' + sustantivo expresa un resultado inesperado.
36. **Is the restaurant popular because of its pizza?**
En una pregunta, 'is' va delante del sujeto; después viene 'because of' + sintagma nominal.
37. **The hotel was old. However, it was very clean.**
La primera oración se mantiene como un bloque fijo, así que no son posibles órdenes como 'The hotel was very clean. However, it was old.'
38. **I missed the train, so I took a taxi.**
'So' introduce la consecuencia y normalmente lleva una coma delante.

Notas para el profesor: Empiece clasificando los conectores en tres grupos: contraste, causa y consecuencia. Después, céntrese en lo que va detrás de cada uno: una oración con sujeto y verbo (although, because) o un sustantivo o una forma en -ing (because of, despite, in spite of). Los errores típicos son usar 'although... but' en la misma oración, 'because the rain', 'despite of' y emplear 'however' como 'although' para unir dos oraciones. Como actividad de ampliación, pida a los alumnos que escriban un párrafo breve sobre un día difícil utilizando al menos cinco conectores distintos.