



CONJUNCTIONS

ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

- A **conjunction** is a word which connects two words or clauses or sentences/phrases and shows the relation between them.
- They are used to avoid making the text seem like bullet points and to make the text flow.



TYPES OF CONJUNCTIONS

Coordinating Conjunctions

- Used to link or join two words or phrases that are equally important and complete in terms of grammar when compared with each other.
 - Examples: For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, Soon
- F-A-N-B-O-Y-S**

Subordinating Conjunctions

- Used to join an independent and complete clause with a dependent clause that relies on the main clause for meaning and relevance.
- Examples: Although, As, Before, Once, Though, Until, Whether, etc.

Correlative Conjunctions

- They are pairs of conjunctions used in a sentence to join different words or groups of words in a sentence together.
- Examples: Both/and; Either/or; Just as/so; Neither/nor; Not only/but also; Whether/or; Hardly/when, etc.



COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

- FANBOYS

English
Grammar

- **Coordinating conjunctions** are used to link or join two words or phrases that are equally important and complete in terms of grammar when compared with each other.
- The sentences or words do not depend on anything to give themselves meaning.



For = Because → I told her to leave, **for** I was very tired.

And = In addition to → I like football, **and** I like hockey.

Nor = And not → I have neither done the dishes **nor** the laundry.

But = However → She's 85 **but** she still goes swimming every day.

Or = Either → I will eat either a hamburger **or** a hotdog.

Yet = But → The weather was cold, **yet** bright and sunny.

So = Therefore → It was still painful **so** I went to see a doctor.



These conjunctions are always placed between the two clauses or words that they are joining.



SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

English
Grammar

Used to join an independent and complete clause with a dependent clause that relies on the main clause for meaning and relevance.



Comes before the dependent clause but the dependent clause itself can be placed either ahead of or following the independent clause.

Subordinating Conjunctions

after

although

as

as far as

as if

as long as

as soon as

as though

because

before

even if

when

where

wherever

even though

every time

if

in order that

since

so

so that

than

though

unless

until

whenever

whereas

while



Coordinating conjunctions 2

and or for
 nor yet so
 but



Complete the sentence with the correct conjunction:

1. I know the answer, _____ I can't tell you.
2. Should we go by train, _____ take the bus?
3. I am allergic to cats, _____ I have two of them.
4. She did not study, _____ she failed the test.
5. I will be late for the party, _____ I will be having dinner with my parents first.
6. Can you stay here _____ wait for him?
7. She does not like apples, _____ does she like oranges.
8. He has a small house, _____ it feels very spacious.
9. You can pay with cash, _____ you can use your credit card.
10. He was driving too fast, _____ he missed the turn.
11. We bathed the dog, _____ we could not get him clean.
12. He was supposed to study, _____ he played games instead.

Name : _____

Coordinating Conjunctions

Sheet 2



Butterflies



Choose the correct coordinating conjunction for each sentence.

- 1) Butterflies are insects, _____ they are so beautiful.
a) yet b) for c) so
- 2) The wings of a butterfly are of different colors _____ patterns.
a) but b) and c) yet
- 3) They are found worldwide, _____ not in the continent of Antarctica.
a) so b) nor c) but
- 4) A butterfly's life cycle is made up of egg, larva, pupa _____ the adult
a) or b) and c) so
- 5) The caterpillar grows really fast, _____ it eats all the time.
a) nor b) but c) for
- 6) The caterpillar is tiny, _____ it cannot travel to a new plant.
a) and b) so c) or
- 7) A chrysalis is mostly green _____ brown.
a) so b) for c) or
- 8) A butterfly is sometimes called an imago _____ an adult.
a) or b) nor c) so
- 9) Butterflies quickly learn to fly, _____ they have to look for food.
a) and b) so c) for
- 10) Butterflies camouflage themselves, _____ other animals cannot see them.
a) so b) but c) nor

COMMON SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS INCLUDE:

- o **because, so that, as, since**
to express cause or reason
- o **before, after, until / till, when, as soon as, whenever, while**
to express time
- o **unless, if, even if, in case, providing**
to express condition
- o **although, even though, whereas**
to express contrast or concession

Subordinating Conjunctions

- o A **subordinating conjunction** joins a subordinate clause and a main (principal) clause.

:-) **Clauses** are groups of words with a subject and a verb.

:-) **subordinate clause** is a group of words with a subject and a verb that cannot stand alone.

:-) A **main clause** (unlike a dependent or subordinate clause) can stand alone as a sentence. A main clause is also known as an independent clause. See also:

What is a clause?

- An **independent clause** is a phrase that can stand alone as it's own sentence.

- The car is red.



- A **dependent clause** is a phrase that needs to have another one in order to make it a complete sentence.

- When the kids drove the car.




EXAMPLES

- *If he doesn't change his attitude, he'll lose his job.* [condition]
- *Even if you win a million dollars, it doesn't mean you'll be happy.* [condition]
- *I'll lend you my car, **providing** you promise to be careful.* [condition]
- *Elliot is tall and blond, **whereas** his brother is short and has dark hair.* [comparison]
- *Mark's very tall, **although** he's not as tall as his father yet.* [comparison]
- ***Although** they're poor, they're happy.* [concession]
- ***Even though** he's rich, I'm not sure that he's happy.* [concession]

EXAMPLE OF SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTION

- *Pete didn't go to work yesterday **because** he was ill.* [reason]
- ***As** he was feeling unwell, Hafez didn't go to work yesterday.* [cause, reason; more formal than because]
- *I'll send you a map **so that** you can find the place more easily.* [reason]
- *I'll call you **as soon as** I get home.* [time]
- *I'll wait **until** you arrive.* [time]
- *Did he say anything **before** he left?* [time]
- *The baby gets very grumpy **whenever** he's tired.* [time]




15 Conjunctions

Let's Do

Fill in the blanks suitably with the words given below.

and but because so as or

1. I couldn't play my ankle hurt.
2. The guests were to come at 5, they haven't arrived yet.
3. Sital Milan are good friends.
4. Write neatly you won't get good marks.
5. They helped me they are my friends.
6. It was dark outside I couldn't find my way.



Let's Practise

1. Fill in the blanks using the correct conjunction from the ones given in brackets.

- a. What would you do a stranger hurt you? (when/if)
- b. A great man has said, borrow lend, and you'll be happy." (neither ... nor/both ... and)
- c. I would love to come to the wedding I am invited. (when/if)
- d. The ceremony was long boring. (either ... or/both ... and)
- e. does Prashant like singing..... does he like dancing. (either ... or/neither ... nor)
- f. I will look after the baby its mother comes back. (when/until)
- g. choose this dress that one; both are pretty. (both ... and/either ... or)

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- h. My brother washed the dishes I was cleaning the table. (until/when)
- i. Neena Shilpi bought a new frock each. (both ... and/ either ... or)
- j. Sonam kept waiting it was 8'o clock. (until/when)



NOTE: SOLVE THE EXERCISES, MAKE A PDF FILE AND SEND IT TO ME FOR CORRECTION.