**Directions**: Fill in the blanks using the appropriate conjunction. Use commas if necessary.

1. My dad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I are going fishing this afternoon.

2. The old man doesn’t have much money \_\_\_\_\_ he always seems to have nice things.

3. Either we are going to win \_\_\_\_\_\_ they are going to win.

4. I don’t have much time \_\_\_\_\_ hurry up!

5. He wasn’t a popular king \_\_\_\_\_ all of his countrymen hated him.

6. I want to get there early \_\_\_\_ we should leave soon.

7. It doesn’t matter whether they get the job \_\_\_ not.

8. We don’t like red \_\_\_\_ do I like blue.

9. I ran after the cat \_\_\_\_\_ could not catch her.

10. We played very well \_\_\_\_ we still lost the game.

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**CONJUNCTIONS**

**CONJUNCTIONS** are words that connect other words, phrases, or clauses. There are 4 types:

1. **Coordinating conjunctions**
2. **Correlative conjunctions**
3. **Subordinating conjunctions**
4. **Conjunctive conjunctions**

**1. COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS** connect words or groups of words of the same grammatical type, such as nouns, verbs, or adjectives, or the same grammatical structure, such as phrases or clauses.

**F A N B O Y S**

o n o u r e o

r d r t t

* **But** and **yet** show a contrast between the items they connect.
  + The orange juice was tart **yet** refreshing.
* **Or** shows a choice or offers alternatives between the items it connects.
  + Brian wants a tennis racket **or** a video game for his birthday.
* **For, so,** and **nor** usually connect independent clauses. **For** and **so** show a cause/effect relationship or explains why something is the way it is.
  + I could not find your house, **so** I called to ask for directions.
* **Nor** usually connects negative statements.
  + The garage did not repair my car, **nor** did they give me a refund.

**2. COORELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS** function like coordinating conjunctions, but they have two parts.

* Either…or
* Not only…but (or “but also”)
* Neither…nor
* Both…and
* Whether…or
* As…as

**Both** the police **and** the FBI were investigating the crime.

**Either** he goes, **or** I do.

**Neither** Mary **nor** Josh will agree to write the script.

**3. SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS**

One of the most common ways of joining ideas—aside from coordinating conjunctions—is using subordinating conjunctions. Here are some of the most common subordinating conjunctions and the logical connections they create:

Those that show **time**: when, while, after, since, once, until, as soon as, before, as long as

Those that show **place**: where, wherever

Those that show **contrast**: although, even though, while

Those that show **cause**: since, as, because

Those that show **condition**: if, unless, provided that, in case, assuming that

A **subordinate clause** is created by adding a subordinating conjunction to an independent clause:

Subordinating conjunction + independent clause = subordinate clause

**Because** + the bathtub overflowed = Because the bathtub overflowed

The subordinate clause is now a fragment and must be attached to an independent clause:

Subordinate clause Independent clause

**Because** the bathtub overflowed, Carlos spent Saturday night with a wet-vac.

OR

Independent clause Subordinate clause

Carlos spent Saturday night with a wet-vac **because** the bathtub overflowed.

**4. CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS** act as conjunctions because they connect independent clauses. They act as adverbs because they also modify one of the independent clauses.

Some common conjunctive adverbs include:

afterwards likewise

anyway nevertheless

besides next

consequently now

eventually otherwise

finally still

for example, for instance then

however therefore

instead thus

later unfortunately

I would like to buy a new car; **however,** I will settle for a used one.

I could not find your house; **therefore,** I called to ask for directions.

I like seafood; **however,** I am allergic to shellfish.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Topic: **Conjunctions** | Name:  Date:  Class/Period: |
| **CONJUNCTIONS** are words that connect other words, phrases, or clauses.  **1. COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS** connect words or groups of words of the same grammatical type, such as nouns, verbs, or adjectives, or the same grammatical structure, such as phrases or clauses.  **2. COORELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS** function like coordinating conjunctions, but they have two parts.  **3. SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS**  One of the most common ways of joining ideas—aside from coordinating conjunctions—is using subordinating conjunctions. Here are some of the most common subordinating conjunctions and the logical connections they create.  **4. CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS** act as conjunctions because they connect independent clauses. They act as adverbs because they also modify one of the independent clauses. | **Types:**  **Examples:**   * But and yet show a contrast between the items they connect.   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   * Or shows a choice or offers alternatives between the items it connects.   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   * For, so, and nor usually connect independent clauses. For and so show a cause/effect relationship or explains why something is the way it is.   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   * Nor usually connects negative statements.   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **Examples:**  **Sample Sentences:**    **Examples:**  **Examples:**  **Sample Sentences:** |
| **Summary:** | |

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Period \_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Conjunctions Practice Worksheet**

**A. Match the sentence halves to make a complete sentence. Draw lines between the two.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Both Peter  Not only do we want to go  Either Jack will have to work more hours  That story was  Students who do well not only study hard  In the end he had to choose | but we have enough money.  neither true nor realistic.  and I are coming next week.  either his career or his hobby.  but also use their instincts if they do not know the answer.  or we will have to hire somebody new. |

**B. Combine the following sentences into one sentence using paired conjunctions (conjunctions that go together). Choose from the following options:** *both ... and; not only ... but also; either ... or; neither ... nor*

1. We could fly. We could go by train.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. She will have to study hard. She will have to concentrate to do well on the exam.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Jack is not here. Tom is in another city.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The speaker will not confirm the story. The speaker will not deny the story.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Pneumonia is a dangerous disease. Small pox is a dangerous illness.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Fred loves traveling. Jane wants to go around the world.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. It might rain tomorrow. It might snow tomorrow.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Playing tennis is good for your heart. Jogging is good for your health.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**C. Below you will find clauses that need a conjunction to create a compound sentence. Choose the conjunction that makes the most sense in the sentence.**

1. You can come to the meeting \_\_\_\_ you can hear all the information.
   1. So
   2. Because
   3. While
   4. Until
   5. Nevertheless
2. I’m not leaving \_\_\_\_\_ I get an apology from you.
   1. So
   2. Because
   3. While
   4. Until
   5. Nevertheless
3. I came here \_\_\_\_\_ you could give me an explanation.
   1. So
   2. Because
   3. While
   4. Until
   5. Nevertheless
4. Bob is very tall \_\_\_\_\_ Bill is very short.
   1. So
   2. Because
   3. While
   4. Until
   5. Nevertheless
5. You look frightened \_\_\_\_\_ there is nothing to be scared of.
   1. So
   2. Because
   3. While
   4. Until
   5. But
6. I refuse to pay anything \_\_\_\_\_ you do the work properly.
   1. So
   2. Because
   3. While
   4. Until
   5. But
7. I’m going shopping for food this evening \_\_\_\_\_ I am having guests for dinner.
   1. But
   2. While
   3. Until
   4. Because
   5. So
8. You seem happy \_\_\_\_\_ you are smiling all the time.
   1. But
   2. While
   3. So
   4. Because
   5. Nevertheless
9. I don’t mind if you go out for lunch \_\_\_\_\_ we will take a break at noon.
   1. So
   2. Because
   3. While
   4. Until
   5. Therefore
10. I don’t think she’s perfect for the job; \_\_\_\_\_ she’s certainly better qualified than Steve.
    1. Until
    2. Nevertheless
    3. While
    4. So
    5. Therefore