

The rooster is crowing.

subject →

verb ↙

My friend loves dogs.

subject ↗

verb ↘

object ↖

Conjunctions



Conjunctions – a type of connective

Connectives are words or short phrases that we use to link ideas together. **Conjunctions** are a subgroup of connectives.

Conjunctions are **joining words**. We use them to join together words, **phrases** or **clauses**.

'**And**' is the most commonly used conjunction.

burger **and** fries

I like dogs **and** I like cats.

My brother is mean **and** nasty.

Can you think of any other joining words?

Here are some more conjunctions you might know:

or

because

but

although

so

in order to



Coordinate conjunctions

Conjunctions can be divided into two main groups:

coordinate conjunctions

subordinate conjunctions

There are seven **coordinate conjunctions**:

and

but

or

so

nor

for

yet

Coordinate conjunctions can be used to join two **clauses** together to make longer sentences (**compound** sentences).

Jake wanted to go skateboarding **but** his mother said he had to do his homework.

Laura got \$20 for her birthday **so** she is going to buy a new top.



Coordinate conjunctions

Use the correct coordinate conjunctions to join these clauses together.

I want to buy some new DVDs

for

Mrs. Smith will be very angry.

Let's head home

yet

do I like tea.

You'd better do your homework

so

she eats cake all the time.

My grandpa has a hearing aid

but

he can hear better.

My uncle is so funny

or

he always makes me laugh.

I don't like coffee

and

I haven't got any money.

My mom wants to lose weight

nor

it is getting dark.



solve



Correlative conjunctions are types of coordinate conjunctions that work in pairs.

Neither...nor **Whether...or** **Both...and** **Either...or**



The oatmeal is **neither** too hot
nor too cold; it is just right!

Whether you like it **or** not, we are
having spinach for dinner!

Both Sarah **and** Martin have
won the award.

Either we keep climbing **or** we
admit defeat!

Write a sentence using correlative conjunctions.

Subordinate conjunctions

There are lots of different **subordinate conjunctions**.

Here are some of them:

although

even though

as soon as

because

when

since

whereas

until

which

unless

so that

despite

whose

before

Subordinate conjunctions can be used to join clauses together. They help to give additional information about key ideas in the sentence.

Cause and effect, and reason

Some subordinate conjunctions show **reason**, and links between **cause and effect**.

Tomas was tired **because** he had stayed up late watching TV.

Nita is hungry **even though** she only just had breakfast.

I will get good grades **if** I work hard at school.



Here are some more conjunctions which tell us about cause and effect, and reason.

so that

although

in order to

despite

why

unless

Write three sentences using these conjunctions.

**Some subordinate conjunctions link ideas by time and place.
Can you drag these conjunctions to the correct places?**

1. I will go to bed _____ I've watched this movie.
2. You will find your keys _____ you left them.
3. I like listening to music _____ I do my homework.
4. I will be there _____ I can make it.
5. _____ we go on vacation, I hope it's sunny.
6. You have to clean your room _____ you can go out!

as soon as



solve



Some subordinate conjunctions link ideas to show **similarity** and **contrast**.

I love fries, just **as** my sister loves fries.
Fries are much better **than** potato chips.

I like ketchup on my fries, **whereas** my sister prefers mayonnaise on her fries.



Other subordinate conjunctions tell us more about **nouns** in sentences.

Lisa, **who** is my sister, eats way more fries than I do.

Boston, **which** is where I live, is a very pretty city.

The book that my teacher gave me to read is boring.



Other types of connectives

A conjunction is one type of connective. Another type of connective is a **conjunctive adverb**.

Conjunctive adverbs are adverbs that function like conjunctions by helping to connect ideas in sentences.

However, unlike conjunctions, conjunctive adverbs cannot do the joining job on their own! When you use a conjunctive adverb to join two clauses, you also need to use a **semicolon**.

We practiced for weeks; unfortunately, it wasn't enough.

conjunctive adverb

It is only 10:30 in the morning; however, I have already eaten my lunch!

Notice that a comma is used after each conjunctive adverb.



Here are some commonly used conjunctive adverbs:

however

consequently

as a result

therefore

unfortunately

nonetheless

besides

nevertheless

furthermore

moreover

in contrast

for example

likewise

subsequently

similarly

Conjunctive adverbs can be used to show cause and effect, time and sequence, and similarity and contrast.

Can you write a sentence using a conjunctive adverb to join two clauses? Be sure you use a semicolon before the conjunctive adverb and a comma afterwards.

Select a conjunctive adverb of your choice to join each set of clauses together.

'Serendipity' sounds like an interesting word;

- ▼ I have no idea what it means!

We spent the whole day shopping; - ▼ we couldn't find a thing to buy.

There was nothing in the fridge so we decided to go out to eat; - ▲ Tom had 2 for 1 pizza coupons!

There was a terrible storm; - ▲ the plane was delayed.

