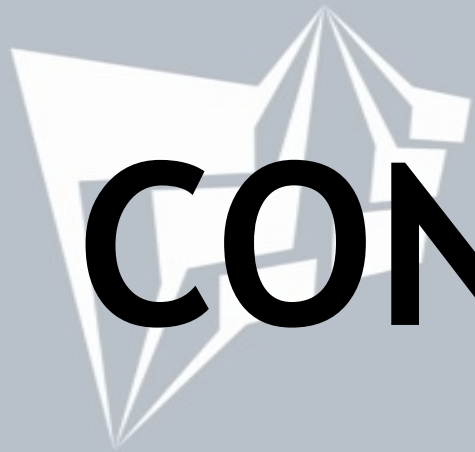


CONJUNCTIONS



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✨ What is a Conjunction?

- ▶ A conjunction is a part of speech that connects words, phrases, clauses, or even sentences. It acts as a bridge between ideas, helping language flow smoothly and logically.

🧠 Why Are Conjunctions Important?

Conjunctions help:

- Avoid repetition (e.g., "She is smart. She is kind." → "She is smart and kind.")
- Combine short, choppy sentences
- Show relationships like contrast, cause and effect, condition, or time
- Improve coherence in both writing and speaking

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Types of Conjunctions

1. □ Coordinating Conjunctions

These connect two equal parts of a sentence: words, phrases, or independent clauses.

 Key rule: They join elements that are grammatically the same.

► Common Coordinating Conjunctions (FANBOYS):

Conjunction	Use	Example
For	reason/cause	He was tired, for he had worked all day.
And	addition	She bought apples and bananas.
Nor	negative alternative	He neither smokes nor drinks.
But	contrast	I wanted to go, but it was too late.
Or	choice	Do you want tea or coffee?
Yet	contrast, similar to "but"	She is small, yet strong.
So	result/consequence	It was raining, so we stayed inside.

2. ▢ Subordinating Conjunctions

These connect a dependent clause (incomplete idea) to an independent clause (complete idea). They show relationships such as time, cause, condition, concession, or purpose.



Time

- after, before, when, while, until, as soon as
→ *I'll call you after I reach home.*



Cause/Effect

- because, since, so that, as
→ *She stayed home because she was sick.*



Condition

- if, unless, in case, provided that
→ *You can't go out unless you finish your homework.*



Contrast/Concession

- although, even though, though, whereas
→ *Although he was tired, he continued working.*



Examples:

- Since it was raining, we stayed indoors.
- If you hurry, you might catch the train.
- I will come unless I feel sick.

3. ● Correlative Conjunctions

These are paired conjunctions that work together to join words or groups of words. The sentence elements connected are usually balanced or parallel in structure.

▶ ■ Common Correlative Pairs:

Pair	Example
Either ... or	Either you apologize or you leave.
Neither ... nor	Neither Jack nor Jill was invited.
Both ... and	Both the teacher and the students were happy.
Not only ... but also	Not only is she smart, but also creative.
Whether ... or	I don't know whether he will call or text.

▣ 4. Conjunctive Adverbs

✧ What is a Conjunctive Adverb?

A conjunctive adverb connects independent clauses just like coordinating conjunctions do, but they also act like adverbs—modifying the whole clause and showing relationships such as contrast, result, sequence, or comparison.

- ▶ 🔑 They often appear at the beginning, middle, or end of the second clause and are usually followed by a comma when used at the start.

► **Common Conjunctive Adverbs:**

Function

Conjunctive Adverbs

Addition

also, moreover, furthermore, in addition

Contrast

however, nevertheless, on the other hand, still, instead

Result

therefore, thus, hence, accordingly

Time/Sequence

then, next, afterwards, meanwhile, subsequently

Comparison

similarly, likewise

Cause/Effect

consequently, as a result



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✓ Examples in Sentences:

+ Addition:

- She speaks English fluently. Moreover, she's learning French.

⚖ Contrast:

- He studied hard. However, he failed the test.

🎯 Result:

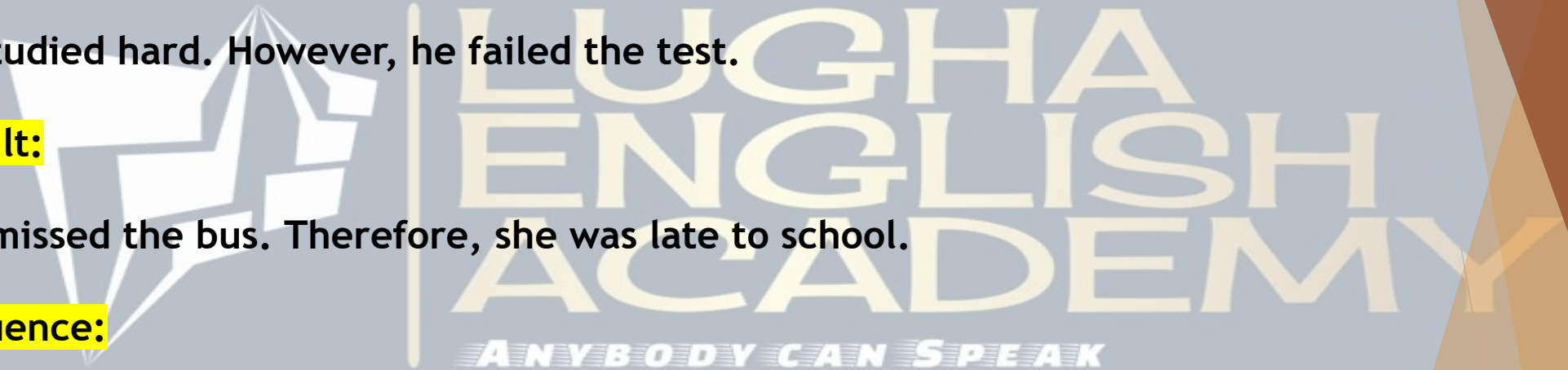
- She missed the bus. Therefore, she was late to school.

🕒 Sequence:

- We went to the park. Afterwards, we had ice cream.

▢ Comparison:

- He enjoys hiking. Similarly, his brother loves the outdoors.



Important Grammar Tip:

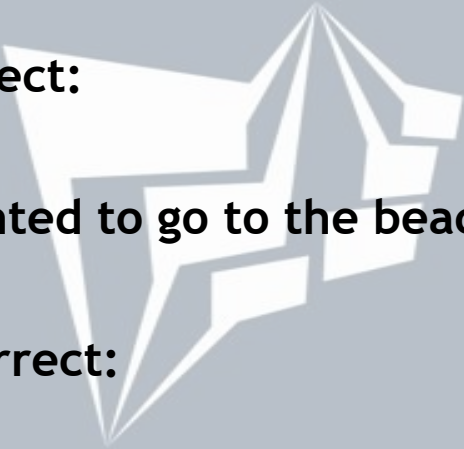
When joining two independent clauses, conjunctive adverbs are often preceded by a semicolon (;) and followed by a comma (,):

 Correct:

- I wanted to go to the beach; however, it started raining.

 Incorrect:

- I wanted to go to the beach, however it started raining.



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Final Summary of All Types of Conjunctions:

Type	Function	Examples
Coordinating	Joins equal parts (words, phrases, clauses)	and, but, or, so, yet, for, nor
Subordinating	Joins dependent to independent clause	because, although, if, since, when
Correlative	Paired conjunctions showing balance	either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also
Conjunctive Adverbs	Join independent clauses; show transition or relation	however, therefore, moreover, meanwhile, consequently

1. Fill in the Blanks with the Correct Conjunction

- Exercise: Choose the correct conjunction from the options to fill in the blanks.
 - I wanted to go to the party, _____ I was feeling too tired.
 - (but, so, or)
 - She could not attend the meeting _____ she was out of town.
 - (because, although, and)
 - Would you prefer tea _____ coffee?
 - (or, and, but)

2. Combine Sentences Using Conjunctions

- Exercise: Combine the following pairs of sentences using the appropriate conjunction.
 - I like swimming. I like hiking.
 - She studied hard. She failed the test.
 - We went to the park. We didn't have enough time.

3. Identify the Conjunction

- Exercise: Underline the conjunctions in the following sentences.
 - He went to the store because he needed some milk.
 - I wanted to go to the movies, but I didn't have enough money.
 - Either you can have pizza, or you can have pasta for dinner.

4. Write Sentences with Conjunctions

- Exercise: Write a sentence using each of the following conjunctions:
 - although
 - because
 - yet
 - and
 - either...or

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5. Correct the Sentence

- Exercise: Correct the following sentences by adding the correct conjunctions or adjusting their structure.
 - I wanted to go for a walk, but because it was raining.
 - He's a great student, and however, he sometimes misses his assignments.
 - I can't find my keys, neither can I find my wallet.

6. Using Correlative Conjunctions

- Exercise: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate correlative conjunctions (either...or, neither...nor, both...and, not only...but also).
 - _____ my brother _____ my sister went to the concert.
 - I will _____ study for the test _____ take a break.
 - _____ the movie _____ the book was fantastic.

7. Choose the Correct Conjunction for the Context

- Exercise: Choose the correct conjunction to make the sentence meaningful.
 - She was tired, _____ she kept working late into the night.
 - (and, but, so)
 - The car broke down, _____ we were able to find a mechanic nearby.
 - (because, although, yet)
 - He didn't want to go to the party, _____ he went because his friends were going.
 - (so, but, or)

8. Conjunctions to Express Relationships

- Exercise: Write a sentence that shows each of the following relationships using conjunctions:
 - Addition: (Use: and, both...and, not only...but also)
 - Contrast: (Use: but, although, yet)
 - Cause and Effect: (Use: because, so, therefore)

10. Complex Sentences with Multiple Conjunctions

- Exercise: Write a complex sentence that includes two conjunctions from different types (coordinating, subordinating, or correlative).
 - Example: "I went to the store because I needed food, but I forgot to buy milk."
 - Write your own sentence.

11. Write a Paragraph Using Conjunctions

- Exercise: Write a paragraph about your favorite hobby. Use at least 5 different conjunctions (coordinating, subordinating, or correlative) to connect ideas within your paragraph.
- Focus: Flow of ideas, sentence variety, coherence.

12. Write Complex Sentences Using 'Although'

- Exercise: Write three complex sentences using the conjunction although. Each sentence should express contrast or an unexpected result.
 - Example: "Although she was tired, she continued to work."

13. Fill in the Blanks (Choose the correct conjunctive adverb)

1. I was very tired; _____, I continued to study for the test.
 1. (however / because / unless)
2. He didn't finish his homework; _____, he got into trouble.
 1. (nevertheless / consequently / although)
3. The test was difficult; _____, most students passed it.
 1. (therefore / although / instead)
4. She enjoys classical music; _____, she often attends concerts.
 1. (otherwise / moreover / because)
5. You must complete the form correctly; _____, it will be rejected.
 1. (meanwhile / otherwise / hence)

Part A: Creative Sentence Writing

Use each conjunctive adverb in a meaningful, original sentence.

1.however

2.therefore

3.moreover

4.consequently

5.nevertheless

6.instead

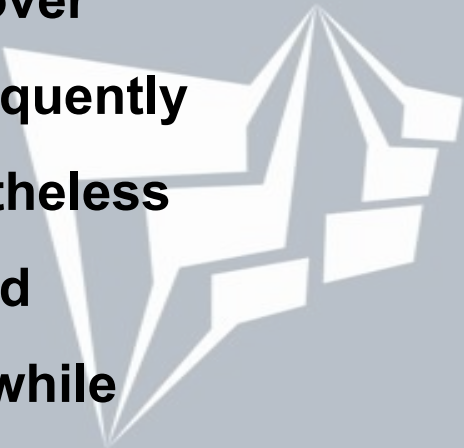
7.meanwhile

8.furthermore

9.otherwise

10.hence

✨ Example: *He wanted to win the match; however, he hadn't practiced at all.*



Part B: Paragraph Writing with Required Adverbs

Instructions: Write a short paragraph (5-6 sentences) using at least 3 conjunctive adverbs from the list above.

Topic suggestions (choose one or make your own):

- A time you made an important decision
- A challenge you overcame
- An adventure or unexpected event
- A story where things didn't go as planned

