

*Conjunctions are words that join two or more words, phrases, or clauses*

## 1/ Coordinating Conjunctions:

**for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.** Coordinators can join sentences and begin sentences. When they join sentences, place a comma before the coordinator.

E.g. Kim likes heavy metal, **but** Tom prefers classical music.

Kim likes heavy metal. **But** Tom prefers classical music.

N.B. Transition words (**however, nevertheless, therefore.....**) do not join sentences; you have to use a semicolon (;) to join the sentences or begin a new sentence with the transition word.

E.g. Kim and Tom have different tastes in music and food; **however**, they both like to dance.

Kim and Tom have different tastes in music and food. **However**, they both like to dance.

## 2/ Subordinating Conjunctions:

they are conjunctions that join dependent clauses to independent clauses.

**PLACE:** *where, wherever, whither, wherein, whither, etc.*

**TIME:** *when, before, after, since, as, until, whenever, while, ere, etc.*

**MANNER:** *how, as, however, howsoever.*

**CAUSE or REASON:** *because, since, as, now, whereas, that, etc.*

**COMPARISON:** *than, as, whereas*

**PURPOSE:** *that, so, so that, in order that, lest, so. .. as.*

**RESULT:** *that, so that,*

**CONDITION or CONCESSION:** *if, unless, so, except, though, although; even if, provided, provided that, in case, etc.*

Subordinators join dependent clauses to sentences. When the dependent clause comes first, place a comma after it; if the dependent clause follows the independent clause, don't use a comma.

While Kim likes prime rib, Tom prefers rice and vegetables.

Kim likes prime rib while Tom prefers rice and vegetables.

Conjunction	Sentence
<b>Although</b>	<b>Although</b> he's very famous he is still nice.
<b>And</b>	I like tea <b>and</b> coffee.
<b>As</b>	<b>As</b> I came she was leaving. <b>As</b> you couldn't see the film, we'll tell you something about it.
<b>Because</b>	She goes to the tennis club <b>because</b> she likes to play tennis.
<b>But</b>	He reads magazines <b>but</b> he doesn't like to read books.
<b>Either</b>	I'm sorry, Peter is ill and I can't come <b>either</b> . We can <b>either</b> go to the cinema <b>or</b> to the café.
<b>Even</b>	She likes swimming, <b>even</b> in winter.
<b>even if</b>	Don't drink any alcohol <b>even if</b> you drive carefully.
<b>even so</b>	This book is very popular; <b>even so</b> , I don't like it.
<b>How</b>	Do you know <b>how</b> to ride a snowboard?
<b>However</b>	<b>However</b> we've lost the match. They worked hard for the test, <b>however</b> , they failed.
<b>If</b>	<b>If</b> they were older, they could go to the party.
<b>in case</b>	Take your mobile with you <b>in case</b> you miss the bus.
<b>in spite of</b>	He looks very fit <b>in spite of</b> his age.
<b>Neither</b>	They didn't go to the party, and <b>neither</b> did I. <b>Neither</b> drinks <b>nor</b> food are allowed in this room.
<b>Or</b>	Do you like tea <b>or</b> coffee?
<b>Otherwise</b>	Look at the map, please. <b>Otherwise</b> you'll get lost.
<b>Since</b>	<b>Since</b> he's lost his money, he couldn't go to the restaurant.
<b>Unless</b>	Her baby cannot fall asleep <b>unless</b> she stays in the room.
<b>What</b>	I don't know <b>what</b> to say.
<b>When</b>	<b>When</b> you're in London, write an e-mail to me.
<b>Whether</b>	I'm going home <b>whether</b> you like it or not.

**3/Correlative Conjunctions:** *both... and* - *either... or* - *neither... nor* -  
*not only... but also* - *whether... or*