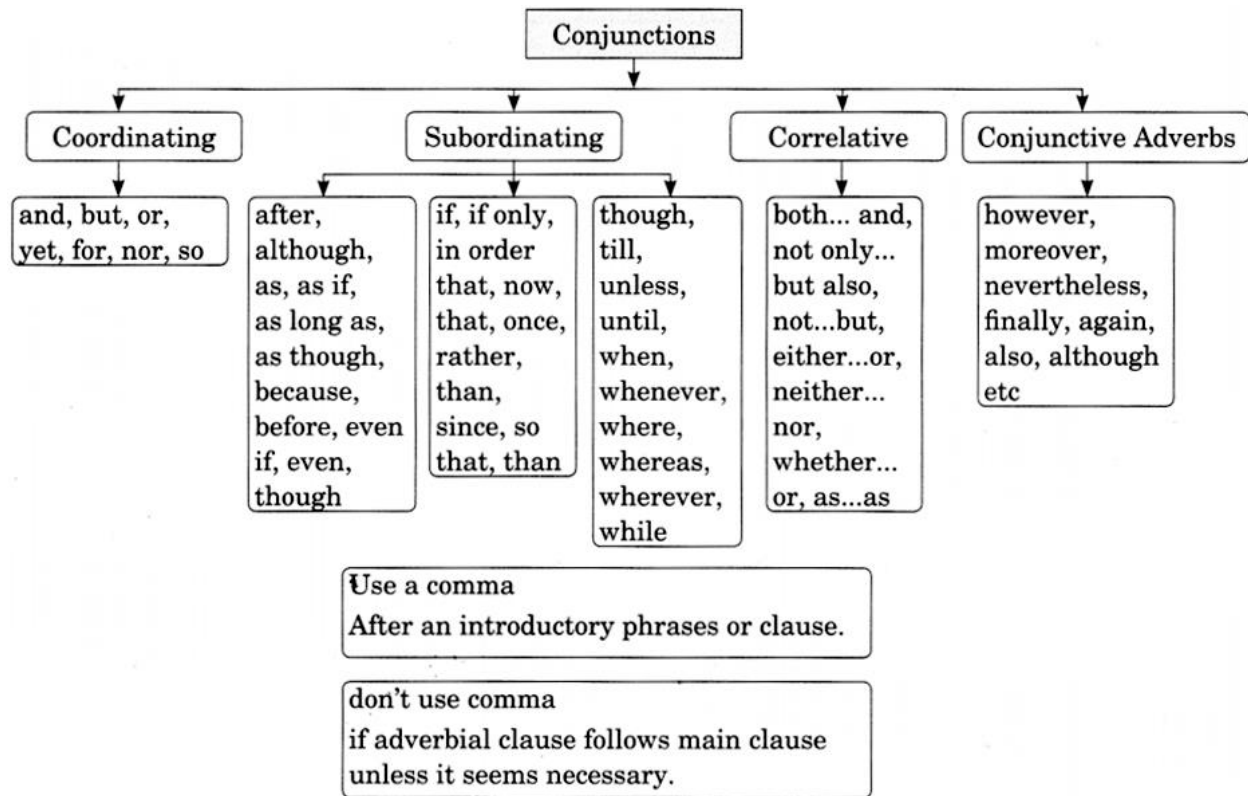


# Conjunctions Exercises

A conjunction is a part of speech that is used to connect words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. Conjunctions are considered to be invariable grammar particles, and they may or may not stand between items they conjoin.

A conjunction is a connecting or linking word used to join phrases, clauses and sentences.



There are following types of conjunctions for, an, nor, but, or, yet, so

## Co-ordinating Conjunctions

There are seven Co-ordinating conjunctions.

They give equal importance to the words or sentences they connect.

for	and	nor	but	or	yet	so

F	A	N	B	O	Y	S
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Examples:

- Words: peanuts, cookies, and milk.
- Phrases: in the mountains, at the beach, or by the lakeside.
- Subordinate clauses: what you think, what you say, and what you do.

A coordinating conjunction joining two independent clauses creates a compound sentence and requires a comma before the coordinating conjunction.

Examples:

- Tom ate all the peanuts, so Phil ate the cookies.
- I don't care for the beach, but I enjoy a good vacation in the mountains.

### Correlative Conjunctions

either...or

both...and

neither...nor

not only...but also

These pairs of conjunctions require equal (parallel) structures after each one.

Faulty: Clara not only **wants money** but also **fame**.

Correct: Clara wants not only **money** but also **fame**.

Correct: Clara not only **wants money** but also **wants fame**.

### Conjunctive Adverbs

These conjunctions join independent clauses together.

The following are frequently used conjunctive adverbs. after all

after all	in addition	next
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also	incidentally	nonetheless
as a result	indeed	on the contrary
besides	in fact	on the other hand
consequently	in other words	otherwise
finally	instead	still
for example	likewise	then
furthermore	meanwhile	therefore
hence	moreover	thus
however	nevertheless	

Examples:

- The tire was flat; therefore, we called a service station.
- It was a hot day; nevertheless, the roofers worked on the project all day.

Coordinating conjunctions join equals to one another.  
words to words – phrases to phrases – clauses to clauses.

Examples:

- word to word: Most children like cookies and milk.
- phrase to phrase: The gold is hidden at the beach or by the lakeside.
- clauses to clause: What you say and what you do are two different things.

Coordinating conjunctions usually form looser connections than other conjunctions do.  
Examples:

- Marge was late for work, and she received a cut in pay. (very loose)
- Marge was late for work, so she received a cut in pay. (loose)
- Because Marge was late for work, she received a cut in pay. (The subordinate conjunction because creates a tighter link between the two ideas.)

Coordinating conjunctions go in between items joined, not at the beginning or end.  
Examples:

- Correct: I like coffee, but I don't like tea.
- Incorrect: But I don't like tea, I like coffee.
- Punctuation with coordinating conjunctions:

When a coordinating conjunction joins two words, phrases, or subordinate clauses, no comma should be placed before the conjunction.  
Examples:

- Words: cookies and milk.
- Phrases: at the beach or by the lakeside.
- Subordinate clauses: what you say and what you do

A coordinating conjunction joining three or more words, phrases, or subordinate clauses creates a series and requires commas between the elements.

- Punctuation: Place a semicolon before the conjunctive adverb and a comma after the conjunctive adverb.

## Subordinating Conjunctions

These words are commonly used as subordinating conjunctions after

after	in order (that)	unless
although	insofar as	until
as	in that	when
as far as	lest	whenever
as soon as	no matter how	where
as if	now that	wherever

as though	once	whether
because	provided (that)	while
before	since	why
even if	so that	
even though	supposing (that)	
how	than	
if	that	
in as much as	though	
in case (that)	till	

Subordinating conjunctions also join two clauses together, but in doing so, they make one clause dependent (or “subordinate”) upon the other.

Examples:

**It is raining.**  
**We have an umbrella.** } Both are independent clauses, simple sentences.

**Add because to it is raining.**

**because it is raining** } This is no longer an independent clause or sentence.

Put the two clauses together.

Because it is raining, we have an umbrella.

Or

We have an umbrella because it is raining.

A subordinating conjunction may appear at a sentence beginning or between two clauses in a sentence.

A subordinate conjunction usually provides a tighter connection between clauses than a coordinating does.

Loose: It is raining, so we have an umbrella.

Tight: Because it is raining, we have an umbrella.

### **Punctuation Note:**

When the dependent clauses is placed first in a sentence, use a comma between the two clauses. When the independent clause is placed first and the dependent clause second, do not separate the two clauses with a comma.

Examples:

dependent clause  
Because it is raining, we have an umbrella  
comma

independent clause  
we have an umbrella because it is raining  
no comma

### Conjunctions Exercises Solved Examples

#### Question 1.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate conjunctions.

- (i) We started early \_\_\_\_\_ we might not miss the show. (because/ so that / on condition that)
- (ii) I can help you \_\_\_\_\_ you tell me the truth. (so / provided / unless)
- (iii) He is both scholarly \_\_\_\_\_ cultured. (also / as well / and / as well as)
- (iv) He looks \_\_\_\_\_ he is ill. (like / as / though / as if)
- (v) You must apologize; \_\_\_\_\_ you will be punished. (unless / whether / but / otherwise)
- (vi) He tiptoed into the class \_\_\_\_\_ he should disturb the students. (if / unless / lest)
- (vii) \_\_\_\_\_ she was angry, she said nothing. (Though / If / Even if)
- (viii) We were tired \_\_\_\_\_ we had been running for hours. (so / because / while)

#### Answer:

- (i) so that
- (ii) provided
- (iii) and
- (iv) as if
- (v) otherwise
- (vi) lest
- (vii) Though
- (viii) because

## Question 2.

Choose the correct conjunction.

- (i) I need to work hard \_\_\_\_\_ I can pass the exam.
- (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ he was the best candidate, he didn't win the elections.
- (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ you come back from your trip, we'll meet to discuss the problem.
- (iv) They said that movie was fantastic, \_\_\_\_\_ I watched it.
- (v) \_\_\_\_\_ he was very ill, he didn't take any medicine.
- (vi) I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ I can buy a pair of jeans.
- (vii) She went to the shops \_\_\_\_\_ couldn't find anything that could fit her needs.
- (viii) Everybody likes him because he is nice \_\_\_\_\_ helpful.
- (ix) \_\_\_\_\_ he was angry with her, he didn't utter a word.
- (x) Keep quiet \_\_\_\_\_ go out.

Answer:

- (i) so that
- (ii) Although
- (iii) When
- (iv) so (v) although
- (vi) where
- (vii) but
- (viii) and
- (ix) Since
- (x) or

## Conjunctions Exercises Practice Examples

### Question 1.

Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunctions.

- (i) Nitin had lost his way home \_\_\_\_\_ he was not scared. (and / but)
- (ii) He knew he was in the woods \_\_\_\_\_ he could hear the sound of some wolves howling. (as / and)
- (iii) His legs began to hurt \_\_\_\_\_ he kept walking. (but/or) The road forked into two narrow paths.
- (iv) He could – go left \_\_\_\_\_ right. (either – or/ neither – nor) He wondered which road would lead him to his village. He saw that one of the paths looked more worn out than the other.
- (v) It had less grass growing. \_\_\_\_\_ it also had imprints of footsteps. (or/and)
- (vi) Nitin was confident that this path would lead him to his village \_\_\_\_\_ people must have walked on it. (because / or)
- (vii) With hope in his heart, Nitin began walking on the chosen path \_\_\_\_\_ within half an hour he could see smoke rising into the sky. (but/ and)
- (viii) He was delighted \_\_\_\_\_ fire smoke indicated that there were people close by. (but / because)
- (ix) Nitin was so excited that \_\_\_\_\_ his legs were aching, he began running. (because/ although)