

# Study Guide for Conjunctions

- Conjunctions are joining words. They join ideas together in a meaningful way.

Coordinating conjunctions include the following: **and, but, for, yet, so, or, nor.**

- Coordinating conjunctions join words that are the same.

Nouns—Jack **and** Jill; tea or coffee

Adjectives—tired **but** happy; ripe and juicy; yellow or orange

Adverbs—here **and** there; fast or slow; quickly **but** carefully

Pronouns—she **and** I; us or them; no one **but** me

- Coordinating conjunctions join phrases.

Sue went up the steps **and** into the house.

They battled across the raging river **and** up the steep, slippery bank.

- Coordinating conjunctions join simple sentences. These are now compound sentences.

Jack is leaving now, **but** he'll be back later.

Sarah is going to Michigan, **and** I'm going with her.

It is getting dark, **so** I'll walk home with you.

Correlative conjunctions include the following: **whether . . . or, both . . . and, as . . . as, either . . . or, neither . . . nor, not . . . but, not only . . . but also.**

- Correlative conjunctions are used in pairs.

I can't decide **whether** to go to the skate park or to the movies.

**Both** Angela **and** Carol left early. I will come **as** soon **as** I can.

Subordinating conjunctions include the following: **after, as, although, before, once, because, then, though, therefore, until, unless, where, wherever, when, whenever, while**

- Subordinating conjunctions are used to link a subordinate clause to a principal clause.

She was late **because** she lost her way.

I will wait **until** my friends arrive.

**When** the light went out, we lit a candle.

I'll look after the animals **while** you're away.