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Class:

1. What is a Conjunction? (Definition)

A Conjunction is a "**Glue Word**." It joins two words, two phrases, or two complete sentences together to make one smooth sentence.

- **Example:** I like tea. I like coffee. = I like tea and coffee.

2. The "FANBOYS" Formula

Use this trick to remember the 7 main conjunctions:

- **F - For** (Used to show reason)
- **A - And** (Used to add information)
- **N - Nor** (Used for negative choices)
- **B - But** (Used to show contrast/difference)
- **O - Or** (Used to show a choice)
- **Y - Yet** (Used to show an unexpected result)
- **S - So** (Used to show a result)

3 QUICK CATEGORIES TO REMEMBER

- **Coordinating (FANBOYS):** These join two equal parts. Words: For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So.
- **Subordinating:** These join a dependent part to a main sentence, Words: - Because, Although, If, Since, While, Unless.
- **Correlative:** These are "Partner Words" that always work in pairs = Pairs: Either...or, Neither...nor, Not only...but also, Both...and.

3. The Essential Four (Quick Guide)

Type	Function	Common Words	Example Sentence
Addition	Adds more information.	And, Also, As well as, Moreover	I like swimming and dancing.
Contrast	Shows opposite ideas.	But, Yet, However, Although	He is rich but very humble.
Choice	Offers an option.	Or, Either...or, Neither...nor	You can have tea or coffee.
Reason	Explains "Why".	Because, As, Since, For	I was late because of the rain.
Result	Shows the effect.	So, Therefore, Consequently	I studied hard, so I passed.
Time	Shows when it happened.	When, While, Before, After, Until	Wash your hands before you eat.
Condition	Shows a requirement.	If, Unless, Provided that	You will win if you practice.
Comparison	Compares two things.	Than, Rather than, As...as	She is taller than her sister.

4. Usage Logic (Visual Mapping)

- **Addition (+):** Use **AND** to add things together.
- **Contrast (+/-):** Use **BUT** when the second part is different from the first.
- **Option (?):** Use **OR** when you have to pick one path.
- **Result (->):** Use **SO** to show what happened next.
- **Reason (<-):** Use **BECAUSE** to look back at the cause.



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Instruction : Combine the following pairs of sentences using the advanced conjunctions. Focus on formal structure.

- He was extremely exhausted. He could not even utter a single word.

.....

- You must practice with discipline. You will not reach the finals.

.....

- She is a brilliant scientist. She is a compassionate social worker.

.....

- The thief saw the police. He fled from the scene immediately.

.....

- He is incredibly wealthy. He leads a very frugal and simple life.

.....

- I will invest in this venture. You provide a detailed business plan.

.....

- He did not prepare for the interview. He was not selected for the job.

.....

- He didn't come to school. He was feeling unwell. (Because)

.....

- You may choose the blue scholarship. You may choose the green grant.

.....

- I was observing the stars. I noticed a rare celestial event.

.....

- He is very young. He exhibits remarkable leadership qualities.

.....



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Instruction : In the following complex and compound sentences, identify and circle the conjunctions. Look out for "Correlative Pairs" and "Compound Conjunctions."

- Notwithstanding the heavy downpour, the rescue team reached the village.
- He behaved as though he had been the victim of a great injustice.
- We must work diligently lest we should fail to meet the project deadline.
- The committee will approve the proposal provided that all safety norms are met.
- No sooner had the bell rung than the students vacated the premises.
- Whether we win the championship or lose it, our team spirit remains intact.
- I shall not accompany you unless you apologize for your previous conduct.
- He is not only an astute businessman but also a renowned philanthropist.
- She stayed up late in order that she might complete the research paper.
- Scarcely had the play started when the power supply was interrupted.
- He spoke as if he were the sole authority on the subject of astrophysics.
- Although the evidence was stacked against him, he maintained his innocence.
- You can either opt for the humanities stream or pursue the sciences.
- The teacher explained the theorem while the students took meticulous notes.
- Neither the principal nor the board members found the explanation valid.
- The economy recovered quickly because the government implemented new policies.
- Keep the documents in the locker in case there is an inspection tomorrow.
- Hardly had the sun risen when the travelers resumed their journey.
- He is both an eloquent speaker and a man of great integrity.
- The bridge was declared unsafe; consequently, the traffic was diverted.



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Instruction : Sort the following high-level conjunctions into their respective functional categories.

Additive & Transition	Adversative (Contrast)	Causal (Reason/Result)	Conditional & Pairs

- Furthermore
- Lest
- As if
- Whereas
- Consequently
- In case
- As though
- While
- Notwithstanding
- Either...or
- Since
- No sooner...than
- Moreover
- Neither...nor
- Because
- Hardly...when
- Provided that
- Whether...or
- Although
- As soon as
- Unless
- Not only...but also
- Even though
- Until



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Instruction : Select the most precise conjunction (A, B, C, or D) to complete the formal sentence.

- The soldiers continued to march _____ the blistering heat and lack of water.
(A) although (B) notwithstanding (C) because (D) provided that
- We must preserve our natural resources _____ future generations should suffer.
(A) unless (B) lest (C) otherwise (D) so that
- _____ had the curtain risen than the audience burst into thunderous applause.
(A) Hardly (B) Scarcely (C) No sooner (D) As soon as
- He talks _____ he were the Prime Minister of the country.
(A) though (B) as if (C) since (D) unless
- I will lend you my car _____ you promise to drive carefully and refill the tank.
(A) unless (B) although (C) provided that (D) yet
- _____ she was extremely tired, she stayed up to nurse her sick kitten.
(A) Since (B) Because (C) Even though (D) If
- He is _____ a great athlete _____ a scholar of ancient history.
(A) either...or (B) neither...nor (C) not only...but also (D) whether...or
- The bridge was closed for repairs; _____, commuters had to take a ferry.
(A) moreover (B) consequently (C) however (D) but
- You cannot enter the restricted zone _____ you have a special security pass.
(A) if (B) unless (C) because (D) although
- I have not seen such a beautiful sunset _____ I visited Hawaii five years ago.
(A) for (B) while (C) since (D) during
- _____ had I reached the platform when the train started moving.
(A) No sooner (B) Hardly (C) As soon as (D) Than
- He is _____ humble _____ everyone in the village respects him deeply.
(A) too...to (B) so...that (C) such...as (D) as...as
- You should keep the receipt _____ you need to return the product later.
(A) unless (B) in case (C) although (D) until