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Subordinating Conjunctions

Practice 1: Choose the correct answer.

Headaches can be related to tension, stress (1) _____ a lack of sleep. It can be accompanied by nausea, vomiting or fatigue. You would want to rule out as many causes as possible (2) _____ running to the doctor. Some headaches are irritating (3) _____ others are debilitating. (4) _____ they are addressed quickly, headaches can also get you into a vicious cycle that spirals into general ill health. Children can suffer from the same types of headaches as adults too (5) _____ their symptoms may vary. Wearing dental braces can cause headaches, especially (6) _____ an adjustment (7) _____ these headaches are often temporary.

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|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. but | B. and | C. while | D. after |
| 2. A. because | B. even if | C. before | D. although |
| 3. A. while | B. or | C. even if | D. while |
| 4. A. Even if | B. And | C. Since | D. Both |
| 5. A. since | B. once | C. and | D. although |
| 6. A. while | B. after | C. since | D. but |
| 7. A. even if | B. while | C. and | D. but |

Practice 2: Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions.

| | | | |
|---------|---------|------------|----------|
| such as | and | however | but |
| | because | as well as | although |

A gemstone or gem is a piece of attractive mineral, which, when cut and polished, is used to make jewellery (1) and other adornments. However, certain rocks, (2) such as lapis-lazulli (3) and organic materials like amber or jet, are not minerals (4) although are still used for jewellery, and are therefore often considered to be gemstone as well.

Most gemstone are hard. (5) However, some soft minerals are used in jewellery (6) because of their lustre or other physical properties that have aesthetic value. Rarity is another characteristic that lend value to a gemstone.

Apart from jewellery, from earliest antiquity until the 19th Century, engraved gems and hardstone carvings (7) as well as cups were major luxury art forms; the carvings of Carl Faberge were the last significant works in this tradition.

The traditional classification in the West, which goes back to the Ancient Greeks, begins with a distinction between precious (8) and semi-precious stones; similar distinctions are made in other cultures. This distinction is unscientific and reflects the rarity of the respective stones in ancient times, (9) and their quality: all are translucent with fine colour in their purest forms, except for the colourless diamond.

The traditional distinction does not necessarily reflect modern values (10) however, while garnets are relatively inexpensive, a green garnet called Tsavorite, can be far more valuable than a mid-quality emerald.

Practice 3: Fill in the blanks with suitable subordinating conjunctions.

(1) _____ many do not have much knowledge on this particular topic, the “dangers of cell phone radiation” is a rarely discussed topic among the people of this country. Radiation exists because (2) _____ you receive or make a phone call from your cell phone, radio waves are transmitted from the cell phone’s antenna to a receiving tower or satellite. (3) _____ this happens, radiation is generated. The main problem of using a cell phone is (4) _____ the most vulnerable part of our body to be hit by the highest quantity of microwave is our brain. This is because the antenna of a cell phone is usually placed nearest to our heads. It is proven that the antenna of a cell phone is placed less than 5cm from our brain.

To avoid radio wave exposure to vital organs when using your cell phone, your usage environment must be taken into consideration (5) _____ to have a deflective barrier between you and the handset itself.

Several Safe Approved Shields are made to deflect excessive radio wave or microwave exposure for cell phone usage in near-field proximity of the body. Deflection materials are used because of their unique ability to provide a non-saturating barrier. This same technique is used to create a shield between you and the cell phone handset (6) _____ the cell phone radiation can be avoided.

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|----|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. | A. Because | B. Even if | C. While |
| 2. | A. only if | B. when | C. after |
| 3. | A. When | B. Since | C. Even if |
| 4. | A. that | B. although | C. until |
| 5. | A. while | B. once | C. in order |
| 6. | A. because | B. so that | C. as if |