

PARTS OF SPEECH

All About

Conjunctions

Name: _____ Date: _____ Per: _____

PARTS OF SPEECH: CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctive Adverbs

Conjunctive adverbs: A conjunctive adverb is an adverb that connects words, phrases, and clauses.

Example: I want to visit Spain; however, my passport is expired.

The conjunctive adverb however joins the phrases "I want to visit Spain" and "my passport is expired."

Conjunctive Adverbs
also besides however nonetheless likewise otherwise similarly next

Name: _____ Date: _____ Per: _____

PARTS OF SPEECH: CONJUNCTIONS

Crossword Puzzle

Directions: Using the clues provided, complete the crossword puzzle by writing the type of adverb that the definition describes. **HINT:** Instead of writing adverbs of manner, just write manner.

ACROSS
3. a pair of conjunctions that link words, phrases, and clauses
4. a conjunction that connects words, phrases, and clauses of equal rank

DOWN
1. a word that connects parts of a sentence

Name: _____ Date: _____ Per: _____

PARTS OF SPEECH: CONJUNCTIONS

Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunction: A subordinating conjunction is a conjunction that joins two clauses or ideas in a way that makes one grammatically dependent on the other.

Example: When the bell rang, the students packed up their belongings.

when = subordinating conjunction
When the bell rang... = subordinate clause
...the students packed up their belongings = main clause of the sentence

We served tamales tonight because they are Anna's favorite.
We served tamales tonight before she went to the park.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Per: _____

PARTS OF SPEECH: CONJUNCTIONS

Coordinating Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions: A coordinating conjunction connects words, phrases, and clauses of equal rank.

Example: I like pickles, but I loathe cucumbers.

The acronym **FANBOYS** will help you remember the seven coordinating conjunctions

For – it means because or since
And – it means in addition to the other
Nor – use this in a neither/or pair
But – shows a contrast or exception
Or – shows an alternative
Yet – an alternative for but
So – means as well or in addition

Fill-in-the-Blank
Directions: Fill in the blank with the coordinating conjunction that makes the most sense.

1. She doesn't drink milk. _____ does she drink juice.
2. I drank some water. _____ I was parched.
3. The group of students put a lot of work into the presentation. _____ they did not pass.
4. Sally studied all night for her exam. _____ she earned a great grade.
5. I need to buy apples, carrots. _____ oranges.
6. My younger brother is silly. _____ he is lots of fun to play with.
7. _____ laughing for dinner tonight.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Per: _____

PARTS OF SPEECH: ALL ABOUT CONJUNCTIONS

Student Reference Sheet

Conjunction: A conjunction is a word that connects parts of a sentence together.

Coordinating Conjunctions: A coordinating conjunction connects words, phrases, and clauses of equal rank.
Examples: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.
Example sentence: I want to buy an ice cream cone, but I have no money.

Subordinating Conjunction: A subordinating conjunction connects the two ideas and establishes an order of importance between the two clauses.
Examples: after, before, because, as, when, until, whereas, whether, while, unless.
Example sentence: After I go to the bank, I will have money for this.

POWERPOINT PRESENTATION, EXERCISES
& ACTIVITIES, TESTS & ANSWER KEYS



PARTS OF SPEECH

All About Conjunctions

TABLE OF CONTENTS

3. Terms of Use
4. Letter to the Teacher
5. Student Reference Sheet
6. Pre Test version 1
7. Pre Test version 2 (I included this page for classes that don't take a pre-test seriously)
8. Coordinating Conjunctions 1
9. Coordinating Conjunctions 2
10. Subordinate Conjunctions 2
11. Subordinate Conjunctions 2
12. Correlative Conjunctions 1
13. Correlative Conjunctions 2
14. Conjunctive Adverbs 1
15. Conjunctive Adverbs 2
16. Crossword Puzzle version 1
17. Crossword Puzzle version 2 (includes differentiation)
18. Conjunctions Final Test
- 19+ Answer Keys**



THE DARING ENGLISH TEACHER

Terms of Use

THANK YOU FOR PURCHASING THIS RESOURCE.

PLEASE READ THE TERMS OF USE BEFORE DISTRIBUTING THESE MATERIALS.

This purchase is good for a single-teacher (or teacher team) classroom license for use in one classroom. **If you wish to photocopy and/or digitally share this resource with another teacher**, please purchase an additional license at a discounted rate under the "My Purchases" tab on Teachers Pay Teachers.

Reproducing any part of this resource for more than one teacher, classroom, or for-profit educational and tutoring centers is strictly prohibited. **Publishing this resource online is prohibited.**

By purchasing this resource, you agree not to publish any portion of it openly online. **YOU MAY NOT POST ON AN OPEN SITE**, even on unprotected classroom websites, without the express written permission of The Daring English Teacher. Doing so violates the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA). **You may post on secured, password-protected classroom sites. Google Classroom is okay.**

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Thank you for your cooperation,

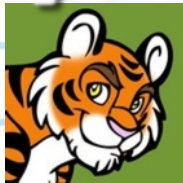
The Daring English Teacher

TheDaringEnglishTeacher@gmail.com

©2017-present – The Daring English Teacher, Inc.



Fonts and Clipart By...



Parts of Speech

All About Conjunctions

Hello and thank you for purchasing this classroom resource. This individual lesson about conjunctions is the sixth lesson in a series about the parts of speech.

This download is good for a single-use license. If you wish to share any of this resource with your colleagues, additional licenses may be purchased at a discounted rate. This product may not be recreated or reproduced for profit. It may also not be published in any form on the Internet (doing so violates the Digital Millennium Copyright Act).

This resource includes two separate files. The first file is an editable and animated PowerPoint presentation. This file is editable so that you can customize it to fit your classroom's individual needs. I usually teach this presentation over a series of several days spread out through a couple months. However, it can also be taught in back-to-back, consecutive days. When I teach this in my classroom, I focus on one section or type of adjective a day.

The second file is this PDF file containing the supplemental teaching resources. The supplemental resources include several files that will help you teach your secondary students about verbs: a printable student reference sheet, two pages of the same test (labeled differently for your convenience), 8 different classroom worksheets (with the option for color or black and white picture if applicable), two pages of a crossword puzzle (one includes extra differentiation), a final test, and all of the answer keys that are objective.

When you get a moment, please provide feedback for your purchase. Providing feedback for paid items helps me improve the quality of my resources and helps you earn TpT credits that can be applied toward future purchases.

Thank you again!

Sincerely,

The Daring English Teacher

TheDaringEnglishTeacher@gmail.com

PARTS OF SPEECH: ALL ABOUT CONJUNCTIONS

Student Reference Sheet

Conjunction: A conjunction is a word that connects parts of a sentence together.

Coordinating Conjunctions: A coordinating conjunction connects words, phrases, and clauses of equal ranks.

Examples: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.

Example sentence: I want to buy an ice cream cone, **but** I have no money.

For – it means because or since

And – it means in addition to; also

Nor – use this in a neither/nor pair

But – shows a contrast or exception

Or – shows an alternative

Yet – an alternative for but

So – means as well or in addition

Subordinating Conjunction: A subordinating conjunction connects the two ideas and establishes an order of importance between the two clauses.

Examples: after, before, because, as, when, until, whereas, whether, while, unless.

Example sentence: **After** I go to the bank, I will have money for the ice cream.

Correlative Conjunction: A correlative conjunction is a paired conjunction that links words, phrases, and clauses.

Examples: both/and, neither/nor, either/or, not/but, not only/but also.

Example sentence: I want **both** the chocolate syrup **and** the sprinkles on my ice cream.

Conjunctive Adverb: An adverb that connects words, phrases, and clauses.

Examples: also, besides, however, nonetheless, likewise, otherwise, similarly, next.

Example sentence: I want some ice cream; however, it's too cold outside right now.

PARTS OF SPEECH: CONJUNCTIONS

Pre Test

Part 1: Matching Definitions

Directions: Correctly match the terms on the left with their corresponding definitions on the right.

TERMS

1. _____ Conjunction
2. _____ Coordinating Conjunction
3. _____ Subordinating Conjunction
4. _____ Correlative Conjunction
5. _____ Conjunctive Adverb

DEFINITIONS

- A. A conjunction that connects the two ideas and establishes an order of importance between the two clauses.
- B. A word that connects parts of a sentence together.
- C. An adverb that connects words, phrases, and clauses.
- D. A paired conjunction that links words, phrases, and clauses.
- E. A conjunction that connects words, phrases, and clauses of equal ranks.

Part 2: Multiple Choice

Directions: Identify the underlined conjunction as either a coordinating or subordinating conjunction.

6. The members of the family enjoy camping, and they often go fishing on vacation.
7. She watches TV, but she prefers to read a book.
8. When she went to the store, she bought eggs, milk, and cheese.
9. You will have to ride the bus until you get your driver's license.
10. While the cake baked in the oven, she cleaned the mess she made in the kitchen.
11. She needs to go to the post office, for she needs to mail a letter.

- | |
|--|
| <p>A. Coordinating</p> <p>B. Subordinating</p> |
|--|

Part 3: Fill-in-the-Blank

Directions: In the blank space provided, write the correct correlative conjunction that is missing.

12. I want to purchase _____ the red sheets and the yellow sheets.
13. Neither bowling _____ ice skating sound appealing today.
14. The mom told the toddler that he could have _____ the cookie or a cupcake.
15. Not only did Lorraine ace the test, _____ she also scored the highest in her class.

Part 4: Punctuating Conjunctive Adverbs

Directions: Properly punctuate the sentences below that contain conjunctive adverbs.

16. The students were hoping for a free day however the substitute had other plans.
17. Jeanne does not like ice cream Besides she would rather have sherbet instead.
18. The mother hippo was determined nevertheless to teach her baby how to swim.
19. Craig did not finish his homework He did finish his classwork however.
20. She won't be attending the birthday party this weekend therefore she will have time to study.

PARTS OF SPEECH: CONJUNCTIONS

Test

Part 1: Matching Definitions

Directions: Correctly match the terms on the left with their corresponding definitions on the right.

TERMS

1. _____ Conjunction
2. _____ Coordinating Conjunction
3. _____ Subordinating Conjunction
4. _____ Correlative Conjunction
5. _____ Conjunctive Adverb

DEFINITIONS

- A. A conjunction that connects the two ideas and establishes an order of importance between the two clauses.
- B. A word that connects parts of a sentence together.
- C. An adverb that connects words, phrases, and clauses.
- D. A paired conjunction that links words, phrases, and clauses.
- E. A conjunction that connects words, phrases, and clauses of equal ranks.

Part 2: Multiple Choice

Directions: Identify the underlined conjunction as either a coordinating or subordinating conjunction.

6. The members of the family enjoy camping, and they often go fishing on vacation.
7. She watches TV, but she prefers to read a book.
8. When she went to the store, she bought eggs, milk, and cheese.
9. You will have to ride the bus until you get your driver's license.
10. While the cake baked in the oven, she cleaned the mess she made in the kitchen.
11. She needs to go to the post office, for she needs to mail a letter.

- | |
|--|
| <p>A. Coordinating</p> <p>B. Subordinating</p> |
|--|

Part 3: Fill-in-the-Blank

Directions: In the blank space provided, write the correct correlative conjunction that is missing.

12. I want to purchase _____ the red sheets and the yellow sheets.
13. Neither bowling _____ ice skating sound appealing today.
14. The mom told the toddler that he could have _____ the cookie or a cupcake.
15. Not only did Lorraine ace the test, _____ she also scored the highest in her class.

Part 4: Punctuating Conjunctive Adverbs

Directions: Properly punctuate the sentences below that contain conjunctive adverbs.

16. The students were hoping for a free day however the substitute had other plans.
17. Jeanne does not like ice cream Besides she would rather have sherbet instead.
18. The mother hippo was determined nevertheless to teach her baby how to swim.
19. Craig did not finish his homework He did finish his classwork however.
20. She won't be attending the birthday party this weekend therefore she will have time to study.

PARTS OF SPEECH: CONJUNCTIONS

Coordinating Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions: A coordinating conjunction connects words, phrases, and clauses of equal ranks together.

Example: I like pickles, **but** I loathe cucumbers.

She went hiking, fishing, **and** camping.

The acronym **F.A.N.B.O.Y.S.** will help you remember the seven coordinating conjunctions



For – it means because or since

And – it means in addition to; also

Nor – use this in a neither/nor pair

But – shows a contrast or exception

Or – shows an alternative

Yet – an alternative for but

So – means as well or in addition

Fill-in-the Blank

Directions: Fill in the blank with the coordinating conjunction that makes the most sense.

1. She doesn't drink milk, _____ does she drink juice.
2. I drank some water, _____ I was parched.
3. The group of students put a lot of work into the presentation, _____ they did not pass.
4. Sally studied all night for her exam, _____ she earned a great grade.
5. I need to buy apples, carrots, _____ oranges.
6. My younger brother is silly, _____ he is lots of fun to play with.
7. You can have spaghetti and meatballs _____ lasagna for dinner tonight.
8. I want to go to the mall with you, _____ I am grounded and have to stay home.
9. I want to go to the mall with you, _____ I need to buy a new pair of jeans.
10. It is really hot outside today, _____ I decided to wear a tank top.
11. Elijah can finish his homework, _____ he can receive a bad grade on the assignment.
12. He did not fill the car up with gas, _____ did he clean out the trunk.
13. Carol wanted to help bake the cookies, _____ she did not have enough chocolate.
14. We want to win the basketball tournament, _____ we must practice a lot.
15. We want to win the basketball tournament, _____ we don't have time to practice.

PARTS OF SPEECH: CONJUNCTIONS

Coordinating Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions: A coordinating conjunction connects words, phrases, and clauses of equal ranks together.

Example: I like pickles, **but** I loathe cucumbers.

She went hiking, fishing, **and** camping.

The acronym **F.A.N.B.O.Y.S.** will help you remember the seven coordinating conjunctions



For – it means because or since

And – it means in addition to; also

Nor – use this in a neither/nor pair

But – shows a contrast or exception

Or – shows an alternative

Yet – an alternative for but

So – means as well or in addition

Sentence Combining

Directions: Combine the sentences into one grammatically correct sentence using coordinating conjunctions.

Example: Caleb likes fishing. Caleb dislikes cleaning the fish.

Caleb likes fishing, but he dislikes cleaning the fish.

1. Louisa does not eat wheat. She does not eat peanuts.

2. The car has a flat tire. I cannot drive to work today.

3. I want to adopt a puppy. I do not have time to take it for walks.

4. I am sleepy. I have a stomach ache.

5. I need to clean up my room. My friends are coming over later this evening.

6. Cleo can rent a movie. Cleo can buy a movie.

7. Clara and Elliot studied for the exam. They did not score well on it.

PARTS OF SPEECH: CONJUNCTIONS

Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunction: A subordinating conjunction is a conjunction that joins two clauses or ideas in a way that makes one grammatically dependent on the other.

Example: **When** the bell rang, the students packed up their belongings.



when = subordinating conjunction

When the bell rang,... = subordinate clause



main clause of the sentence

We served tamales tonight **because** they are Anna's favorite.

She finished her breakfast **before** she went to the park.

Identifying Subordinating Conjunctions

Circle the subordinating conjunctions in the sentences below.

1. Although it isn't her birthday until next week, we are celebrating it tonight.
2. She really wanted a new necklace for her birthday, though she is quite content with the bracelet.
3. Before we leave on vacation, we need to lock up the house and turn off our appliances.
4. Because it is raining, the children need to wear their rain boots and raincoats.
5. She can eat that last piece of pie after she finishes all of her vegetables.
6. When Olivia and Henrietta get home, we are going to watch this movie.
7. The kittens played with the tinfoil since it was left out on the floor.
8. Whenever I try to finish my painting, I always get distracted by the television.
9. Some people think that I should travel the world while I am still young.
10. The cookies were horribly burnt, even though Susana meticulously followed the recipe and instructions.
11. Unless a miracle happens tonight, I won't finish my research paper on time.
12. I need to go to the bank later today because I need to deposit my paycheck.
13. My sister's favorite cookie is chocolate chip, whereas my brother's favorite is peanut butter.
14. "Clean your room and your bathroom when you get home," Mom ordered.
15. They need to clean the kitchen once they finish cooking omelets for breakfast.

PARTS OF SPEECH: CONJUNCTIONS

Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunction: A subordinating conjunction is a conjunction that introduces a subordinate clause and connects it to the main clause to create a complex sentence.

Example: When the bell rang, the students packed up their belongings.



when = subordinating conjunction

When the bell rang,... = subordinate clause



main clause of the sentence

Subordinating Conjunction Word Bank

after	although	before	once
since	so that	though	unless
until	when	whereas	whether

Fill-in-the-Blank

Using the words in the word bank, complete the sentence by writing the correct subordinating conjunction.

1. My parents said I can't go to the dance _____ I clean my room.
2. She does not like lima beans. She does like green beans, _____.
3. _____ you like it or not, this is the way it has to be.
4. _____ she practiced her cello solo so often, she did great in the recital.
5. She cannot leave the room _____ the clock strikes one.
6. I want to go to the bakery _____ I can order a cake for my aunt's birthday.
7. _____ Aubrey gets home, we are all going out for dinner tonight.
8. Kyle likes to play soccer, _____ his brother Samuel likes to play tennis.
9. I need to go mail these invitations _____ I finish addressing them.
10. He can speak German very well, _____ Spanish is his first language.
11. _____ it gets too late, we need to get home quickly.
12. _____ I finish washing the carrots, I am going to peel them.

PARTS OF SPEECH: CONJUNCTIONS

Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions: A correlative conjunction is a paired conjunction that links words, phrases, and clauses. There are always two separate conjunctions that make up a correlative conjunction.

Example: I like **both** Mexican food **and** Italian food.



These two conjunctions (both & and) form a correlative conjunction

Correlative Conjunctions

both...and...

neither...nor...

either...or...

not (only)...but(also)...

Coordinating vs. Correlative

Circle the conjunctions in the sentences and then identify the conjunctions as coordinating or correlative.

Example: correlative Neither Alma nor Candice want to play kickball.

1. _____ Both Suzy and Jacob like playing video games.
2. _____ She needs to go to the bank, for she needs to withdraw money.
3. _____ I wanted to play soccer this season, but I missed registration.
4. _____ You can either finish your dinner or go upstairs.
5. _____ The children like neither the puppies nor the kittens.
6. _____ Not only did our teacher assign an essay, but she also assigned vocabulary.
7. _____ She went swimming and hiking last weekend.
8. _____ She not only went swimming, but also went hiking last weekend.
9. _____ They need to either pay for their entrance or leave the park.
10. _____ They need to pay for their entrance or leave the park immediately.
11. _____ The school nurse and the school psychologist are both at a conference today.
12. _____ The school nurse and the school psychologist are attending a conference.
13. _____ I want to go to college and study to be an engineer.
14. _____ They not only saw a movie, but they also went to the amusement park.
15. _____ Neither Sam nor Nora can play today.

PARTS OF SPEECH: CONJUNCTIONS

Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions: A correlative conjunction is a paired conjunction that links words, phrases, and clauses. There are always two separate conjunctions that make up a correlative conjunction.

Example: I like **both** Mexican food **and** Italian food.



These two conjunctions (both & and) form a correlative conjunction

Correlative Conjunctions

both...and...

neither...nor...

either...or...

not (only)...but(also)...

Coordinating vs. Correlative

Write your own original sentence using the conjunction(s) provided. Punctuate your sentence correctly.

Example: either...or...

She can either have a laptop or a desktop computer.

1. both...and..

2. for

3. neither...nor...

4. and

5. either...or...

6. nor

7. not...but...

8. but

9. or

10. yet

11. so

12. both...and...

13. neither...nor...

14. either...or...

15. not...but...

PARTS OF SPEECH: CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctive Adverbs

Conjunctive adverbs: A conjunctive adverb is an adverb that connects words, phrases, and clauses.

Example: I want to visit Spain; **however**, my passport is expired.



The conjunctive adverb **however** joins the clauses "I want to visit Spain" and "My passport is expired."

Conjunctive Adverbs

also besides however nonetheless likewise otherwise similarly next

Conjunctive Adverbs

Circle the conjunctive adverb in each sentence.

1. You're my neighbor; nonetheless, I feel like we don't see much of each other.
2. I think you are really great. In fact, I think we should be best friends.
3. Your dog snuck into my yard. However, he did not get to my rose garden.
4. The students would not behave for the substitute; therefore, they got in trouble when the teacher returned.
5. We wanted to go to the lake today. However, it was raining so we decided to stay home.
6. Above all, it is important to recycle.
7. You need to set aside time to study for the test; otherwise, you might fail the class.
8. Nonetheless, some students prefer not to eat school lunches.
9. In the morning, a bird hunted for a worm; then, it returned to her nest and fed her babies.
10. We were supposed to go to the water park. Instead, we went to the skate park.
11. My mom's car broke down this morning, and therefore I had to walk to school.
12. Forgetting to return my library books was indeed a mistake.
13. Allen forgot to brush his hair in the morning; he did brush his teeth, however.
14. I really want a kitten. However, my mother is allergic.
15. She earned a 40 percent on the quiz. Nevertheless, she was quite pleased with her grade.

PARTS OF SPEECH: CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctive Adverbs

Conjunctive adverbs: A conjunctive adverb is an adverb that connects words, phrases, and clauses.

Example: I want to visit Spain; **however**, my passport is expired.



The conjunctive adverb **however** joins the clauses "I want to visit Spain" and "My passport is expired."

Conjunctive Adverbs

also besides however nonetheless likewise otherwise similarly next

Conjunctive Adverbs

Each sentence contains a conjunctive adverb. Rewrite each sentence so that it is grammatically correct.

1. the big test is tomorrow however I am not ready at all

2. my brother forgot to buy dog food at the store and therefore he had to go back and buy some

3. above all you must always remember to say thank you for gifts

4. sally likes the color pink whereas her best friend Carla likes yellow

5. during the storm the power went out then we couldn't find the candles to light our house

6. they just bought a new oven therefore they are baking cookies today

7. even though they lost the game the teammates were happy nonetheless

8. you will need to turn your work in on time otherwise it will be marked late

PARTS OF SPEECH: CONJUNCTIONS

Crossword Puzzle

Directions: Using the clues provided, complete the crossword puzzle by writing the type of adverb that the definition describes. HINT: Instead of writing adverb of manner, just write manner.

ACROSS

3. a pair of conjunctions that link words, phrases, and clauses
4. a conjunction that connects words, phrases, and clauses of equal ranks

DOWN

1. a word that connects parts of a sentence together
2. a conjunction that connects the two ideas and establishes an order of importance between the two clauses
3. a type of adverb that connects words, phrases, and clauses

COSS

a pair of conjunctions that link words, phrases, and clauses

a conjunction that connects words, phrases, and clauses of equal ranks

WN

a word that connects parts of a sentence together

a conjunction that connects the two ideas and establishes an order of importance between the two clauses

a type of adverb that connects words, phrases, and clauses

1

2

3

4

Types of Conjunctions

PARTS OF SPEECH: CONJUNCTIONS

Final Test

Part 1: Matching Definitions

Directions: Correctly match the terms on the left with their corresponding definitions on the right.

TERMS

1. _____ Conjunction
2. _____ Coordinating Conjunction
3. _____ Subordinating Conjunction
4. _____ Correlative Conjunction
5. _____ Conjunctive Adverb

DEFINITIONS

- A. A conjunction that connects the two ideas and establishes an order of importance between the two clauses.
- B. A word that connects parts of a sentence together.
- C. An adverb that connects words, phrases, and clauses.
- D. A paired conjunction that links words, phrases, and clauses.
- E. A conjunction that connects words, phrases, and clauses of equal ranks.

Part 2: Multiple Choice

Directions: Identify the underlined conjunction(s) as either a conjunctive adverb or a coordinating, subordinating, or correlative conjunction.

6. After watching the horror movie, the young child was afraid at night.
7. She didn't want to attend the show, nevertheless, she went begrudgingly.
8. The students bolted out the door when the bell rang.
9. Please take out the trash because today is trash day.
10. She loves eating pizza, but it gives her heartburn.
11. We can either go to the museum or go to the library.
12. I don't like a lot of sushi; however, I do like California rolls.
13. Neither he nor she want to go to the baseball game tonight.
14. Please bring your camera to the recital, for I want to capture every moment of it.
15. I don't like pancakes. I love waffles, though.

- A. Conjunctive Adverb
 - B. Coordinating
 - C. Subordinating
 - D. Correlative

Part 3: Fill-in-the-Blank

Directions: In the blank space provided, write the correct either the correct coordinating, subordinating, or correlative conjunction.

16. Not only is my favorite band coming to town, but it is _____ performing a free concert.
17. At the store, she bought sugar and flour, _____ she forgot the eggs.
18. I really want to do well on tomorrow's exam, _____ I will study a lot tonight.
19. Toby's favorite class is mathematics, _____ his brother's favorite class is chemistry.
20. Teachers lock their doors _____ the tardy bell rings.

Parts of Speech: Conjunctions

Coordinating Conjunctions

Answer Key

Coordinating conjunctions: A coordinating conjunction connects words, phrases, and clauses ranks together.

Example: I like pickles, **but** I loathe cucumbers.

She went hiking, fishing, **and** camping.

The acronym **F.A.N.B.O.Y.S.** will help you remember the seven coordinating conjunctions



For – it means because or since

And – it means in addition to; also

Nor – use this in a neither/nor pair

But – shows a contrast or exception

Or – shows an alternative

Yet – an alternative for but

So – means as well or in addition

Fill-in-the Blank

Directions: Fill in the blank with the coordinating conjunction that makes the most sense.

1. She doesn't drink milk, nor does she drink juice.
2. I drank some water, for I was parched.
3. The group of students put a lot of work into the presentation, but/yet they did not pass.
4. Sally studied all night for her exam, so she earned a great grade.
5. I need to buy apples, carrots, and oranges.
6. My younger brother is silly, and he is lots of fun to play with.
7. You can have spaghetti and meatballs or lasagna for dinner tonight.
8. I want to go to the mall with you, but I am grounded and have to stay home.
9. I want to go to the mall with you, for I need to buy a new pair of jeans.
10. It is really hot outside today, so I decided to wear a tank top.
11. Elijah can finish his homework, or he can receive a bad grade on the assignment.
12. He did not fill the car up with gas, nor did he clean out the trunk.
13. Carol wanted to help bake the cookies, but she did not have enough chocolate.
14. We want to win the basketball tournament, so we must practice a lot.
15. We want to win the basketball tournament, but we don't have time to practice.

Parts of Speech: Conjunctions

Coordinating Conjunctions

Answer Key

Coordinating conjunctions: A coordinating conjunction connects words, phrases, and clauses ranks together.

Example: I like pickles, **but** I loathe cucumbers.

She went hiking, fishing, **and** camping.

The acronym **F.A.N.B.O.Y.S.** will help you remember the seven coordinating conjunctions



For – it means because or since

And – it means in addition to; also

Nor – use this in a neither/nor pair

But – shows a contrast or exception

Or – shows an alternative

Yet – an alternative for but

So – means as well or in addition

Sentence Combining

Directions: Combine the sentences into one grammatically correct sentence using coordinating conjunctions.

Example: Caleb likes fishing. Caleb dislikes cleaning the fish.

Caleb likes fishing, but he dislikes cleaning the fish.

1. Louisa does not eat wheat. She does not eat peanuts.

Louisa does not eat wheat, nor does she eat peanuts.

2. The car has a flat tire. I cannot drive to work today.

The car has a flat tire, so I cannot drive to work today.

3. I want to adopt a puppy. I do not have time to take it for walks.

I want to adopt a puppy, but I do not have time to take it for walks.

4. I am sleepy. I have a stomach ache.

I am sleepy, and I have a stomach ache.

5. I need to clean up my room. My friends are coming over later this evening.

I need to clean up my room; for my friends are coming over later this evening.

6. Cleo can rent a movie. Cleo can buy a movie.

Cleo can rent a movie, or (Cleo/he/she) can buy a movie.

7. Clara and Elliot studied for the exam. They did not score well on it.

Clara and Elliot studied for the exam, (but/yet) they did not score well on it.

Parts of Speech: Conjunctions

Subordinating Conjunctions

Answer Key

Subordinating conjunction: A subordinating conjunction is a conjunction that joins two clauses in a way that makes one grammatically dependent on the other.

Example: **When** the bell rang, the students packed up their belongings.



when = subordinating conjunction

When the bell rang,... = subordinate clause



main clause of the sentence

We served tamales tonight **because** they are Anna's favorite.

She finished her breakfast **before** she went to the park.

Identifying Subordinating Conjunctions

Circle the subordinating conjunctions in the sentences below.

1. Although it isn't her birthday until next week, we are celebrating it tonight.
2. She really wanted a new necklace for her birthday, though she is quite content with the bracelet.
3. Before we leave on vacation, we need to lock up the house and turn off our appliances.
4. Because it is raining, the children need to wear their rain boots and raincoats.
5. She can eat that last piece of pie after she finishes all of her vegetables.
6. When Olivia and Henrietta get home, we are going to watch this movie.
7. The kittens played with the tinfoil since it was left out on the floor.
8. Whenever I try to finish my painting, I always get distracted by the television.
9. Some people think that I should travel the world while I am still young.
10. The cookies were horribly burnt, even though Susana meticulously followed the recipe and instructions.
11. Unless a miracle happens tonight, I won't finish my research paper on time.
12. I need to go to the bank later today because I need to deposit my paycheck.
13. My sister's favorite cookie is chocolate chip, whereas my brother's favorite is peanut butter.
14. "Clean your room and your bathroom when you get home," Mom ordered.
15. They need to clean the kitchen once they finish cooking omelets for breakfast.

Parts of Speech: Conjunctions

Subordinating Conjunctions

Answer Key

Subordinating conjunction: A subordinating conjunction is a conjunction that introduces a subordinate clause and connects it to the main clause to create a complex sentence.

Example: When the bell rang, the students packed up their belongings.



when = subordinating conjunction
When the bell rang,... = subordinate clause



main clause of the sentence

Subordinating Conjunction Word Bank

after	although	before	once
since	so that	though	unless
until	when	whereas	whether

Fill-in-the-Blank

Using the words in the word bank, complete the sentence by writing the correct subordinating conjunction.

- My parents said I can't go to the dance unless I clean my room.
- She does not like lima beans. She does like green beans, though.
- Whether you like it or not, this is the way it has to be.
- Since she practiced her cello solo so often, she did great in the recital.
- She cannot leave the room until the clock strikes one.
- I want to go to the bakery so that I can order a cake for my aunt's birthday.
- When Aubrey gets home, we are all going out for dinner tonight.
- Kyle likes to play soccer, whereas his brother Samuel likes to play tennis.
- I need to go mail these invitations after I finish addressing them.
- He can speak German very well, although Spanish is his first language.
- Before it gets too late, we need to get home quickly.
- Once I finish washing the carrots, I am going to peel them.

Parts of Speech: Conjunctions

Correlative Conjunctions

Answer Key

Correlative conjunctions: A correlative conjunction is a paired conjunction that links words, phrases, and clauses. There are always two separate conjunctions that make up a correlative conjunction.

Example: I like **both** Mexican food **and** Italian food.



These two conjunctions (both & and) form a correlative conjunction

Correlative Conjunctions

both...and...

neither...nor...

either...or...

not (only)...but(also)...

Coordinating vs. Correlative

Circle the conjunctions in the sentences and then identify the conjunctions as coordinating or correlative.

Example: correlative

Neither Alma nor Candice want to play kickball.

1. correlative

Both Suzy and Jacob like playing video games.

2. coordinating

She needs to go to the bank, for she needs to withdraw money.

3. coordinating

I wanted to play soccer this season, but I missed registration.

4. correlative

You can either finish your dinner or go upstairs.

5. correlative

The children like neither the puppies nor the kittens.

6. correlative

Not only did our teacher assign an essay, but she also assigned vocabulary.

7. coordinating

She went swimming and hiking last weekend.

8. correlative

She not only went swimming, but also went hiking last weekend.

9. correlative

They need to either pay for their entrance or leave the park.

10. correlative

They need to pay for their entrance or leave the park immediately.

11. correlative

The school nurse and the school psychologist are both at a conference today.

12. coordinating

The school nurse and the school psychologist are attending a conference.

13. coordinating

I want to go to college and study to be an engineer.

14. correlative

They not only saw a movie, but they also went to the amusement park.

15. correlative

Neither Sam nor Nora can play today.

Parts of Speech: Conjunctions

Conjunctive Adverbs

Answer Key

Conjunctive adverbs: A conjunctive adverb is an adverb that connects words, phrases, and clauses.

Example: I want to visit Spain; **however**, my passport is expired.



The conjunctive adverb **however** joins the phrases "I want to visit Spain" and "My passport is expired."

Conjunctive Adverbs

also besides however nonetheless likewise otherwise similarly next

Conjunctive Adverbs

Circle the conjunctive adverb in each sentence.

1. You're my neighbor; nonetheless, I feel like we don't see much of each other.
2. I think you are really great. In fact, I think we should be best friends.
3. Your dog snuck into my yard. However, he did not get to my rose garden.
4. The students would not behave for the substitute; therefore, they got in trouble when the teacher returned.
5. We wanted to go to the lake today. However, it was raining so we decided to stay home.
6. Above all, it is important to recycle.
7. You need to set aside time to study for the test; otherwise, you might fail the class.
8. Nonetheless, some students prefer not to eat school lunches.
9. In the morning, a bird hunted for a worm; then, it returned to her nest and fed her babies.
10. We were supposed to go to the water park. Instead, we went to the skate park.
11. My mom's car broke down this morning, and therefore I had to walk to school.
12. Forgetting to return my library books was indeed a mistake.
13. Allen forgot to brush his hair in the morning; he did brush his teeth, however.
14. I really want a kitten. However, my mother is allergic.
15. She earned a 40 percent on the quiz. Nevertheless, she was quite pleased with her grade.

Parts of Speech: Conjunctions

Conjunctive Adverbs

Answer Key

Conjunctive adverbs: A conjunctive adverb is an adverb that connects words, phrases, and clauses.

Example: I want to visit Spain; **however**, my passport is expired.



The conjunctive adverb **however** joins the phrases "I want to visit Spain" and "My passport is expired."

Conjunctive Adverbs

also besides however nonetheless likewise otherwise similarly next

Conjunctive Adverbs

Each sentence contains a conjunctive adverb. Rewrite each sentence so that it is grammatically correct.

1. the big test is tomorrow however I am not ready at all

... tomorrow. However, I ... -or- ...tomorrow; however, I ...

2. my brother forgot to buy dog food at the store and therefore he had to go back and buy some

... store, and, therefore, he...

3. above all you must always remember to say thank you for gifts

Above all, you ...

4. sally likes the color pink whereas her best friend Carla likes yellow

... pink. Whereas, her best... -or- ...pink; whereas, her best ...

5. during the storm the power went out then we couldn't find the candles to light our house

...out. Then, we ... -or- ...out; then, we ...

6. they just bought a new oven therefore they are baking cookies today

...oven. Therefore, they ... -or- ...oven; therefore, they...

7. even though they lost the game the teammates were happy nonetheless

... were happy, nonetheless.

8. you will need to turn your work in on time otherwise it will be marked late

... on time. Otherwise, it ... -or- ...on time; otherwise, it ...

Crossword Puzzle

Across

- ## Down

- Cross**

a pair of conjunctions that link words, phrases, and clauses

a conjunction that connects words, phrases, and clauses of equal ranks

Down

a word that connects parts of a sentence

together

a conjunction that connects the two ideas and establishes an order of importance between the two clauses

a type of adverb that connects words, phrases, and clauses

1 C
O
N
J
U
N
C
T
I
V
E

2 S
U
B
O
R
D
I
N
A
T
I
N
G

3 C
O
R
R
E
L
A
T
I
V
E

4 C
O
O
R
D
I
N
A
T
I
N
G

Types of Conjunctions

Conjunctive Adverb

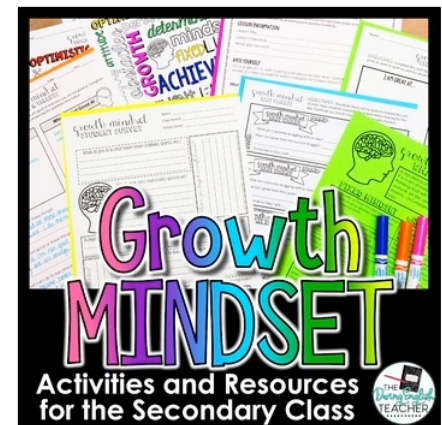
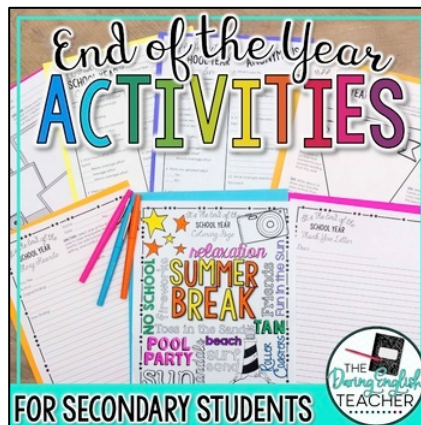
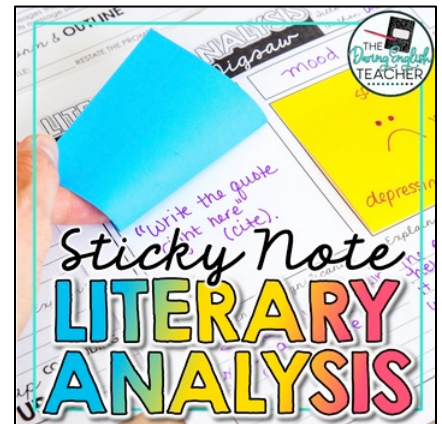
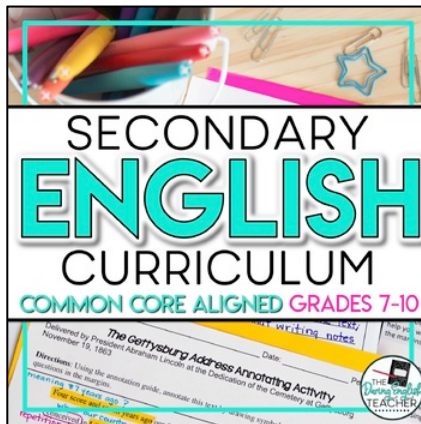
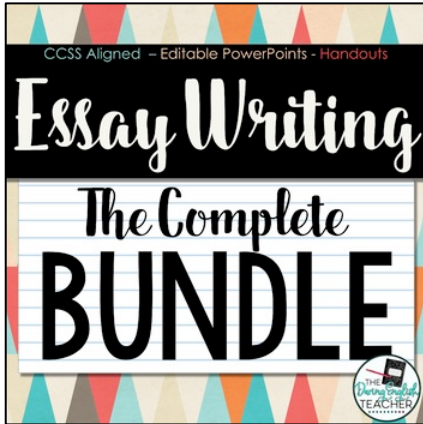
PreTest and Test Answer Key

1. B
2. E
3. A
4. D
5. C
6. A
7. A
8. B
9. B
10. B
11. A
12. both
13. nor
14. either
15. but
16. The students were hoping for a free day; however, the substitute had other plans.
17. Jeanne does not like ice cream. Besides, she rather have sherbet instead.
18. The mother hippo was determined, nevertheless, to teach her baby how to swim.
19. Craig did not finish his homework. He did finish his classwork, however.
20. She won't be attending the birthday party this weekend; therefor, she will have time to study.

Final Test Answer Key

1. B
2. E
3. A
4. D
5. C
6. C
7. A
8. C
9. C
10. B
11. D
12. A
13. D
14. B
15. A
16. also
17. but
18. so
19. whereas
20. after

YOU MAY ALSO LIKE...



FOLLOW ME ON SOCIAL MEDIA!



CLICK HERE TO
FOLLOW ME ON TPT