

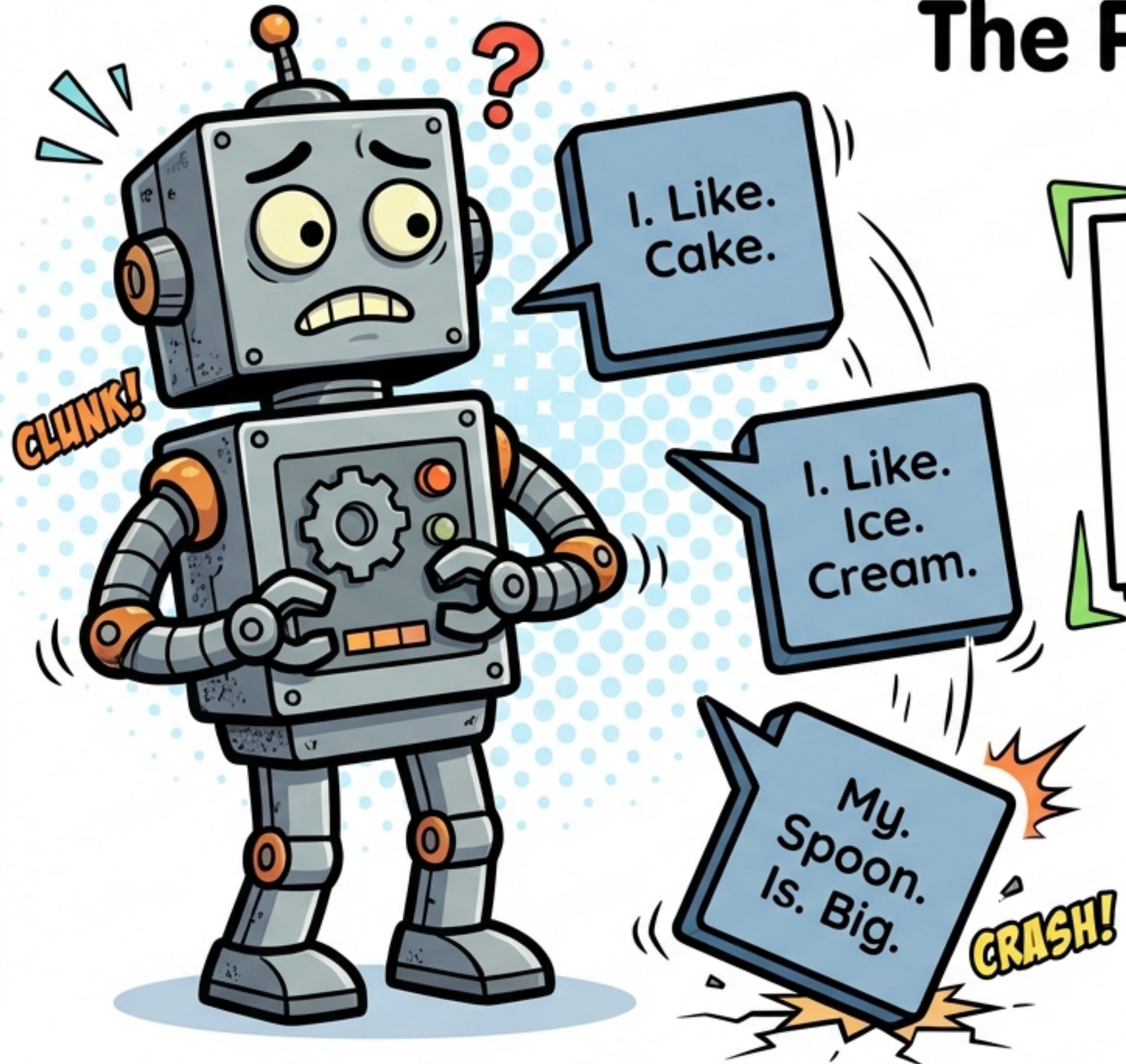
The Super Squad of Sentences!

Unleash the Power of Connectives and the FANBOYS.



Welcome, hero! Words are powerful, but sometimes they need help to stick together. Enter the world of Connectives—the “word-glue” that turns simple ideas into super stories.

The Problem: Robot Mode



Without connectives, we sound like robots! Short sentences are lonely and choppy. We need a way to bridge ideas together to make our writing flow smoothly.



A Connective (or Conjunction) is a word that joins words, phrases, or clauses together. It is the Super Glue of grammar!

Meet the Team: The FANBOYS

The Coordinating Conjunctions

There are 7 elite words that have the power to join two complete sentences together. We call them the FANBOYS!



For

(The Explainer)



And

(The Collector)



Nor

(The Refuser)



But

(The U-Turn)



Or

(The Decider)



Yet

(The Twister)



So

(The Result)

Secret File



Grammar Secret: “Coordinating” means they join two things that are equal—like two main sentences!

F is for FOR

Super Power: The Explainer

Use FOR when you want to explain why something happened. It is a fancy, formal way of saying 'because.'

Reason

I drank some water,
for, I was thirsty.



A is for AND

Super Power: The Collector



Use AND to add one idea to another.
It joins things that are alike or
happen in a sequence.

The sun went down, **and**
the stars came out.



‘And’ can join two whole sentences, or just
two small words (like ‘milk and cookies’).

N is for NOR

Super Power: The Refuser



Use **NOR** to say “not this one, and not that one either.” It usually teams up with the word “Neither.”

The Switch Move

is he

Normal: He is not hungry.
→ With **Nor**: ...**nor** is he thirsty.

I do not like spinach,
nor do I like broccoli.

B is for BUT

Super Power: The Changer



Use **BUT** to show a difference, a problem, or a surprise twist. It connects opposite ideas.

I wanted to buy candy,



, **but** I had no money.

The
Switch
Move

Normal: He is not hungry.
→ With **But**: ...**but** he is thirsty.

I do not like spinach,
but I like broccoli.

O is for OR

Super Power: The Decider



Use **OR** when you have a choice to make or there are two possibilities.

We can go to the park, **or** we can stay home.

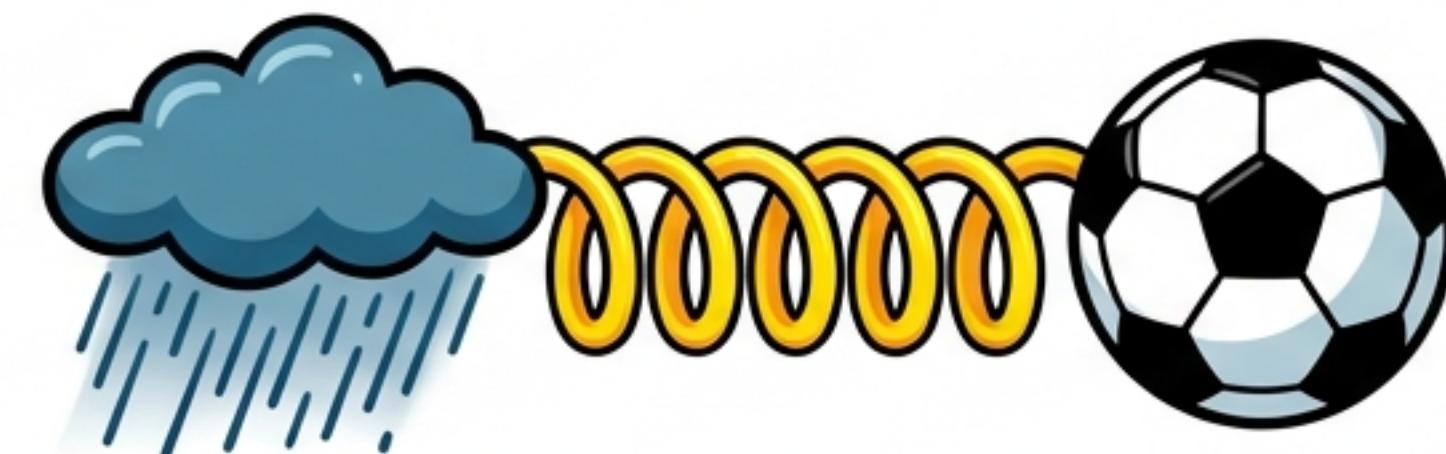
Y is for YET

Super Power: The Twister



Use YET to show a strong contrast or something unexpected. It is like a stronger, more surprising "But".

It was raining hard, yet we still played soccer.



S is for SO

Super Power: The Result



Use **SO** to show what happened next (the effect).

**It started to rain,
so I opened my
umbrella.**

CAUSE
(Rain)

EFFECT
(Umbrella)

The Secret Weapon: The Comma

When a FANBOY joins two big sentences that could stand on their own (Complete Thoughts), they need a bodyguard: The Comma!



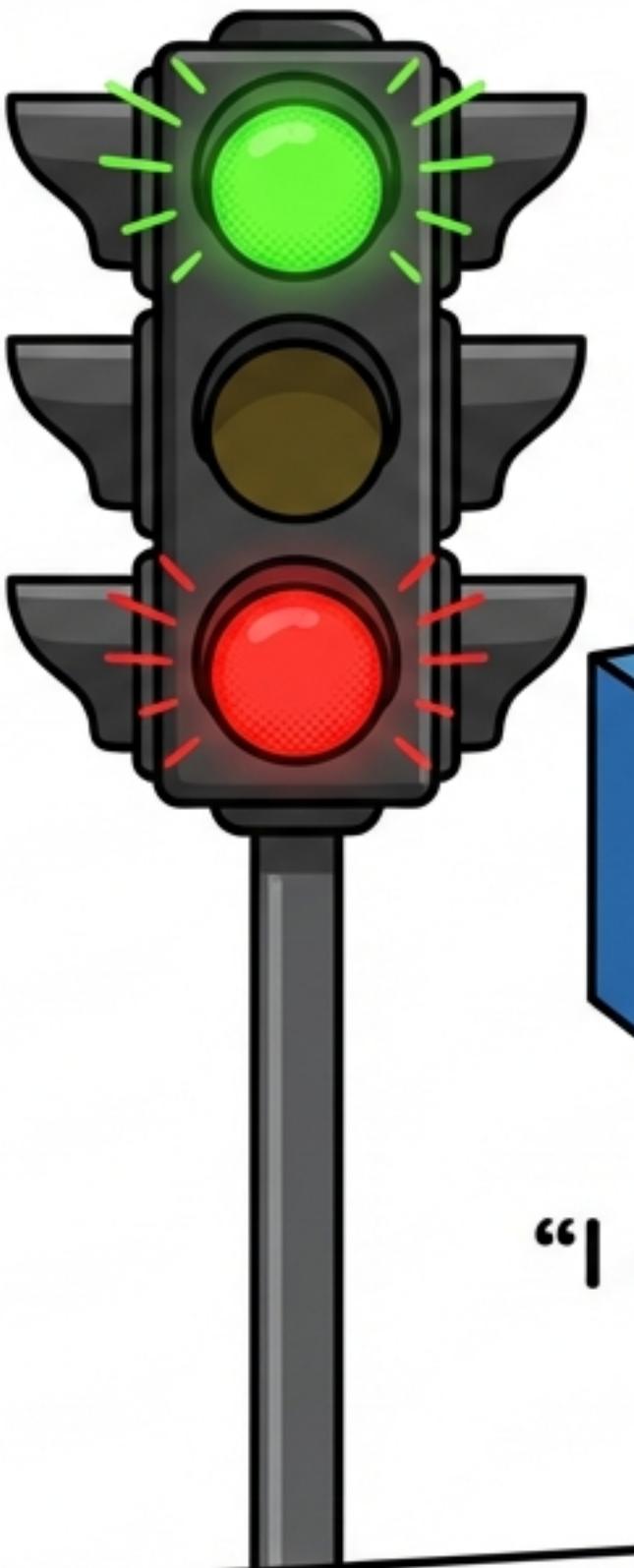
WHIZ!

COMMA OR NO COMMA?

NO
Comma needed!



“I love cats and dogs.”



STOP!
Add a Comma!



“I love cats, and I love dogs.”

BAM!

WHIZ!

Tricky Trap: The Two “So’s



BAM!

Sometimes “So” is actually “So that” in disguise!

The Secret Test Box

Try adding the word “that” after “so”.



1. NO COMMA: If you can say
“so that”, it’s a Purpose.

Example:

I ate lunch **so** (that) I
wouldn’t be hungry.



2. YES COMMA: If “so that”
sounds weird, it’s a Result.

Example:

I was hungry, **so** I
ate lunch.



BAM!

WHIZ!

SUPER SQUAD QUIZ!

BOOM!

DING!

QUIZ TIME!

CORRECT!



Q1: Which FANBOY joins two opposite ideas?

Q2: Which FANBOY shows a choice?

Q3: Does this sentence need a comma?
“He ran fast but missed the bus.”



A: BUT
(or YET)



A: OR

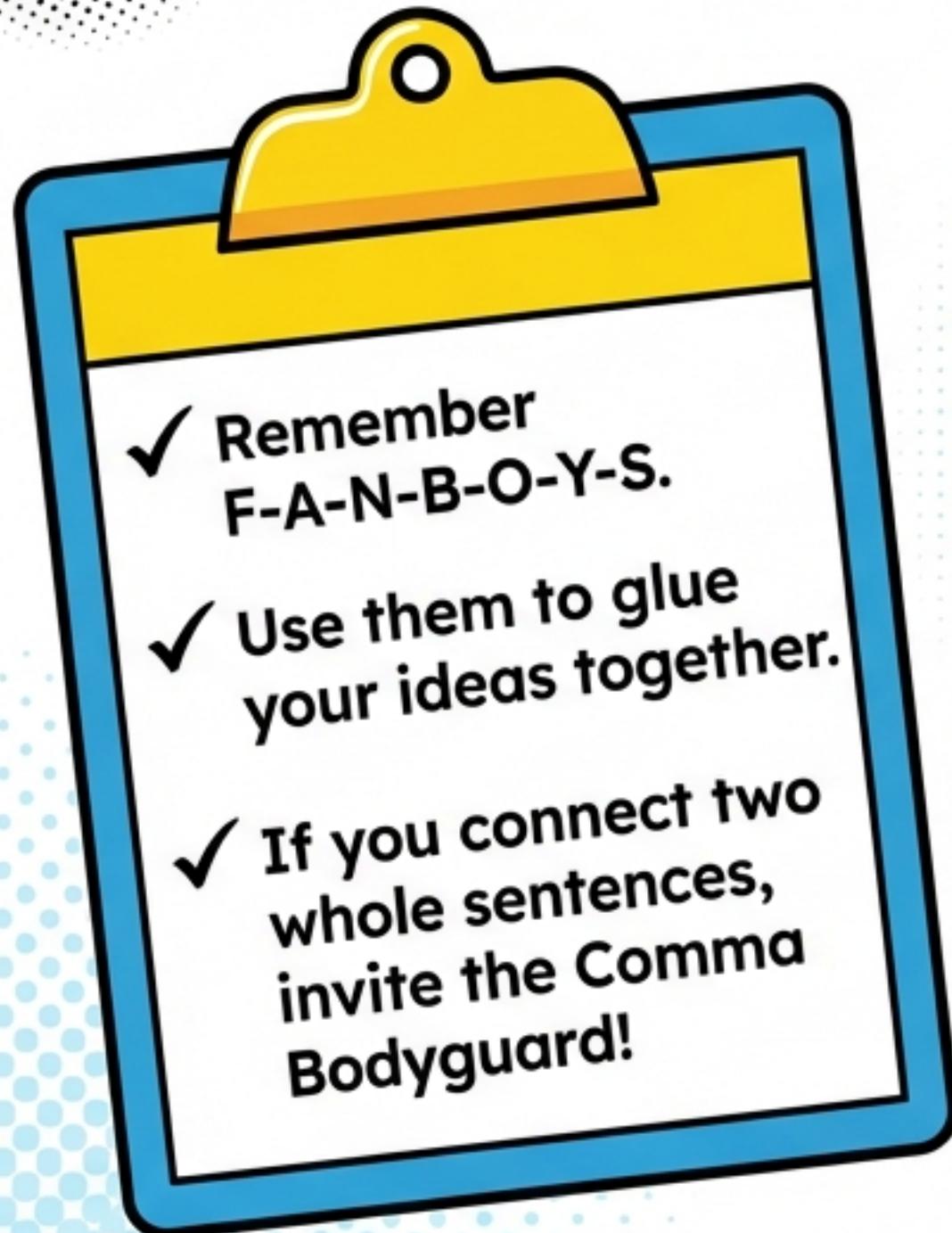


A: NO!
("Missed the bus" isn't a full sentence!)

BAM!

HOORAY!

You are a Connector Pro!



Go forth and build amazing sentences!