**1) Coordinating Conjunctions/FANBOYS** (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) can join two independent clauses.

I hate exercising. I do it every day. (two independent clauses with subjects + verbs)

🡪 I hate exercising, \_\_\_\_\_ I do it every day.

**2) Subordinating Conjunctions** are dependent words that begin a dependent/subordinate clause. For example:

* ***If*** *I go, ..*
* ***Because*** *I was hungry…*
* ***Although*** *I’m new here, …*

These are not complete sentences. They are subordinate clauses; they need a main (independent) clause to make a complete sentence.

**Wrong**: Because I was hungry.

**Correct**: I went to the store **because** I was hungry.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Common subordinating conjunctions** | | | | |
| after | because | since | what | wherever |
| although | before | so that | whatever | whether |
| as | even if | that | when | which |
| as if | even though | though | whenever | whichever |
| as long as | if | unless | where | while |
| as though | provided that | until | whereas | who |

**3) Conjunctive Adverbs/Transition** **Words** are usually used to start a sentence. They cannot join sentences. They help the reader understand how sentences relate to each other.

* John said the dog had bit him before. **However**, the dog didn’t bite me.
* **Firstly**, you should register. **Next**, you need to make an appointment.
* There are several factors that are causing the population to decrease. **For instance**, some people do not want to have children.

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| **Transitional words (Conjunctive adverbs)** | | | | | |
| **Addition** | **Alternative** | **Contrast** | **Time** | **Example or Emphasis** | **Result or Consequence** |
| additionally | in fact | however | afterwards | for example | accordingly |
| also | instead | in contrast | eventually | for instance | as a result |
| besides | likewise | nevertheless | finally | in fact | consequently |
| first, second | on the contrary | nonetheless | in the meantime | in other words | hence |
| furthermore | on the other hand | still | later | in particular | therefore |
| in addition | otherwise |  | meanwhile | namely | thus |
| moreover | similarly |  | now | of course |  |
| next |  |  | subsequently | that is |  |
|  |  |  | then | undoubtedly |  |

**Exercise 1**. Listen to your teacher read out some words. Classify them into the below table.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Coordinating Conjunction (FANBOYS) | Subordinating Conjunction (dependent word) | Conjunctive Adverb (transition word) |
|  |  |  |

**Exercise 2**. Make the sentences more coherent by adding the below word.

“People prefer to life the high-class life.   It is expensive.”

(but)

(although)

(however)

**Exercise 3**. Correct the mistake.

*Life is not as easy and comfortable in an apartment. Because apartments are smaller than houses.*

*Although, most employees work regular hours from 9 to 5. Some companies are letting their workers do their work from home. (1x)*

**Exercise 4.** Make the paragraph more coherent by adding **conjunctive adverbs**.

Smoking in restaurants should be banned. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, when people smoke in restaurants, the smoke from their cigarettes affects other people. This smoke, called second-hand smoke, is unhealthy for others to breathe. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a 2011 report from the Johnson Institute stated that second-hand smoke is even more dangerous than the smoke inhaled by the smokers themselves. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, smoking negatively affects how food tastes. It has been proven that the sense of smell contributes to how people enjoy their food. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, if the restaurant smells like an ashtray, eating food in it will not be as enjoyable.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the government should take measures to ensure people are not allowed to smoke in restaurants. This will create a better dining experience for smokers and non-smokers.