**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Conjunctions**

**Definition:** A conjunction is a word that joins words, groups of words, or complete sentences of equal value.

1. Coordinating conjunctions join words or groups of words of equal value.

EXAMPLES:

1. Lucy and Ed left the door open.
2. He is going to school, but I am going to work.
3. He is going to school; however, I am going to work.
4. Subordinating conjunctions are words that make one group of words (dependent clause) dependent upon another group of words (independent clause). The group of words beginning with a subordinating conjunction would be a sentence fragment by itself.

EXAMPLES:

1. When I came in, he left. Fragment: When I came in.
2. He left because he was late. Fragment: Because he was late.

**Exercise:**

Directions: Underline the conjunctions in the following sentences.

1. Janet and Joan are twins, but they are different in many ways.
2. While basalt is one of the heaviest rocks, pumice floats in the water.
3. If you have used a piece of pumice stone to rid your fingers of grim, you know of its other qualities.
4. Pumice forms when boiling rock pours out of a fuming volcano.
5. It is a mixture of basalt and air bubbles.
6. He had lots to do; therefore, he went home.
7. Although it is spring, the air temperature remains chilly.
8. The time is passing quickly, yet I have not completed the assignment.
9. The names and the numbers are relevant, for they must be used to find the data.
10. It is time for us to locate those passages, so the instructor will know we’re serious.