

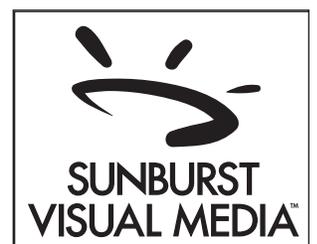
**Great Grammar
Conjunctions**

Grades 5-9



verbs
commas
spelling
style
poetry
grammar
metaphor
simile
punctuation
themes
plurals
adverbs

CNTV



CREDITS

Program Production

Sunburst Visual Media

Teacher's Guide

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Great Grammar: Conjunctions



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About This Guide

Providing students with visual media is an excellent way to take them out of the classroom and into the real world. Our programs offer real-world footage, dynamic graphics, engaging dramatizations, and first-person testimonials that keep students interested and help them visualize difficult concepts. More importantly, they reinforce critical learning objectives shaped by state and national educational standards. However, the learning doesn't begin and end when the program does. You can make the learning experience even more effective by using the materials provided in this Teacher's Guide.

This guide is divided into the following sections:

- **Fast Facts** are designed to give your students a quick overview of the information presented within the video.
- **Before Viewing Activities** help identify what students already know about the subject, what they are curious about, and what they hope to learn.
- **During Viewing Activities** may be used during viewing to enhance students' understanding of the video.
- **After Viewing Activities** help students summarize and draw conclusions from the information that was presented.
- **After Viewing Quizzes** test students' retention of the information presented in the program and activity sheets.
- **Additional Resources** are designed to help you extend the information presented in the program into other areas of your curriculum.
- **Answer Keys** are provided for relevant activities or reproducible pages.
- **Script** content is provided in an unabridged version for future reference.



Program Overview

In the video, students are introduced to conjunctions while creating a menu for a pizzeria. They learn that conjunctions connect words, phrases, clauses, and sentences; introduce dependent clauses; and work in pairs. Conjunctions make our life easier and are an important part of writing anything — an article, a story, or a restaurant menu.

There are three types of conjunctions: coordinating, subordinating, and correlative. Coordinating conjunctions are words like **AND**, **OR**, and **BUT** that connect two elements of the same kind. Subordinating conjunctions are used to connect a complete idea (independent clause) and an incomplete idea (dependent or subordinate clause). Correlative conjunctions are always used in pairs. **WHETHER ...OR** is a correlative conjunction: you need one to have the other.

Viewing Objectives

After viewing the DVD/video and utilizing the activities provided in the teacher's guide, the students will be able to:

- Identify and use coordinating conjunctions
- Identify and use subordinating conjunctions
- Identify and use correlative conjunctions
- Use standard English in written communication
- Use syntax ("Does it sound right?")
- Apply grammatical principals to reading and writing
- Correctly combine sentences utilizing conjunctions

Fast Facts

Having conjunctions makes writing and talking much easier. Conjunctions connect words, phrases or sentence parts. There are three main kinds of conjunctions:

- **Coordinating Conjunctions** are used to connect two elements of the same kind, such as two nouns, two phrases, or two clauses. The connected words or phrases do not depend on each other to make sense. Examples of coordinating conjunctions are: **and, but, and or.**
- **Subordinating Conjunctions** are used to connect a complete idea (independent clause) to an incomplete idea (subordinate or dependent clause). Some subordinating conjunctions are: **after, although, as, because, if, since, so, unless, until, when, whenever, while.**
- **Correlative Conjunctions** connect similar words, phrases, or clauses, but are used in pairs. Examples of correlative conjunctions are: **both...and, neither...not, either...or, not only...but also.**



Definitions and Examples

Fast Facts

ABSTRACT NOUN

— refers to feelings, qualities, or states of being, things that you cannot detect with any of your five senses

ex. *Homemade chocolate chip cookies represent love.*

ACTION VERB

— a word that expresses action

ex. *She raced to the playground.*

ADJECTIVE

— a word that modifies, or describes, a noun or pronoun

ex. *That is a pretty dress.*

ADVERB

— a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb

ex. *She plays the guitar well.*

COLLECTIVE NOUNS

— name groups or collections of things

ex. *The flock of ducks quickly flew away.*

COLON

— used to introduce a word, phrase, sentence, quote, or a list

ex. *I was looking forward to seeing the art festival: fire juggling and beautiful art.*

COMMON NOUN

— a noun that names any person, place, thing, or idea

ex. *The car raced down the road.*

COMPARATIVE

— used to compare two things; add ER to single-syllable adjectives

ex. *Blue herons are taller than most other birds!*

COMPLETE PREDICATE

— all the words that tell what the subject of a sentence does or is

ex. *Jonathan walked to the swimming pool.*

COMPLETE SUBJECT

— all the words that tell whom or what the sentence is about

ex. *The girl sits behind me.*



Definitions and Examples

COMPOUND PREDICATE

— when two or more verbs are attached to the same subject

ex. Penguins and seals will play and swim in the freezing water.

COMPOUND PREPOSITION

— made of two or three words

ex. According to, Because of, In front of, In place of, In spite of, Instead of, Out of

COMPOUND SENTENCE

— sentence that combines two or more sentences usually connected with a coordinating conjunction, such as or, nor, but, and, yet, or so

ex. I want to see the wildlife and I must meet the scientists who work there.

COMPOUND SUBJECT

— when two or more subjects are attached to the same verb, and usually connected by a coordinating conjunction

ex. Penguins and seals will play and swim in the freezing water.

CONCRETE NOUN

— connects to one or more of your senses

ex. Music filled the air.

COORDINATING CONJUNCTION

— connects words or phrases that do not depend on each other to make sense

ex. You can choose from black olives, onions, green peppers, and mushrooms.

COUNT NOUNS

— nouns that come in one or more, they can be counted.

ex. They rode bikes through the park.

CONJUNCTION

— a word that joins other words or groups of words in a sentence

ex. The boy skipped and hopped to the playground.

CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

— are always used in pairs

ex. Whether you order one topping or ten, you will get double toppings.

DECLARATIVE SENTENCE

— statements that convey thoughts, facts, or opinions

ex. I enjoy playing golf.



Definitions and Examples

Fast Facts

DIALOGUE TAGS

- may come before or after the quotation, but they always serve the same purpose, to identify the speaker of the quote

ex. Henry Ford said, “Nothing is particularly hard if you divide it into small jobs.”

DIRECT QUOTATIONS

- used to write down someone’s exact words

ex. “Lost time is never found again.”

FRAGMENT

- a group of words that does not express a complete thought

ex. Went on a bike ride.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

- shows an action that will be completed before a specific future time

ex. In a few minutes, he will have caught the ball five times

FUTURE TENSE

- tells us that the action has not happened yet, but it will happen in the future

ex. Luke’s team will play stronger defense by next season.

HELPING VERB

- a verb that helps the main verb to express action

ex. Suzie was jumping high.

IMPERATIVE SENTENCE

- a mild command that instructs someone to do something

ex. Add flour to the cookie sheet.

INDIRECT QUESTION

- doesn’t really ask a question, just tells the reader what was asked

ex. My friend wondered how I survived the white-water rafting trip.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE

- asks a question, ends with a question mark

ex. How did she make that shot?

INTERRUPTED QUOTATION

- the quote begins, but gets interrupted with the dialogue tag

ex. “When you have eliminated the impossible,” Frederick Douglass said, “that which remains, however improbable, must be the truth.”



Definitions and Examples

IRREGULAR VERB

- a verb that doesn't follow the rules for tenses
ex. *She bought ice cream yesterday.*

LINKING VERB

- a verb that connects the subject to a noun or an adjective in the predicate
ex. *Martha is a nurse.*

NONCOUNT NOUNS

- things that can't be counted, they have to be considered as a whole
ex. *The weather was horrible today.*

NOUN

- a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea
ex. *The cat chased her tail.*

PAST PERFECT TENSE

- shows one action that was completed before another past action
ex. *Before the end of the game, Mike had thrown the ball five times.*

PAST TENSE

- tells us that the action has happened in the past
ex. *Max missed every toss during the game.*

PERFECT PRESENT TENSE

- tells about an action that started sometime in the past and is continuing up to the present moment
ex. *Miguel has played football for three hours today.*

PERFECT TENSES

- present perfect tense, past perfect tense, and future perfect tense

POSSESSIVE

- a noun or pronoun that shows ownership
ex. *The boy's uncle came to visit.*

PREDICATE

- tells what the subject does or what is being said about the subject
ex. *That tall man bent to come into the room.*

PREDICATE ADJECTIVE

- an adjective that follows a linking verb and describes the subject
ex. *The girl is interesting.*



Definitions and Examples

PREPOSITION

— a word that relates a noun or pronoun to another word in the sentence

ex. *She gave him a trunk of clothes.*

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE

— a group of words that begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun

ex. *The cup on the table is mine.*

PRESENT TENSE

— tells us about the action that is happening right now or that happens over and over again

ex. *Jesse dances every day.*

PRONOUN

— a word that takes the place of one or more nouns

ex. *She gave me five dollars.*

PROPER ADJECTIVE

— an adjective formed from a proper noun

ex. *He bought a Hawaiian shirt.*

PROPER NOUN

— a noun that names a particular person, place, or thing

ex. *The Grand Canyon is in another state.*

RAMBLING

— an exceedingly long sentence which includes too many little sentences connected with the word and or other coordinating conjunctions

RUN-ON

— two or more sentences that have been joined together incorrectly

ex. I have a dog he is black.

SEMI-COLON

— used to connect two sentences with similar content or to separate things in a list of complex items, especially if those items have commas between them already

ex. *Practicing moves at the ballet bar can be a great way to learn steps; however, it can be tiring.*



Definitions and Examples

SIMPLE PREDICATE

— includes only the verb

ex. *The tall man snowboarded the snowy hill.*

SIMPLE PREPOSITION

— a word that shows the relationship between the noun and the other parts of the sentence

ex. *The gallery is filled with cool exhibits.*

SIMPLE SUBJECT

— a noun or pronoun

ex. *He went to the store.*

SIMPLE TENSES

— present tense, past tense, and future tense

SUBJECT

— names who or what the sentence is about

ex. *That tall man bent to come into the room.*

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

— connect one complete idea with an incomplete idea, they introduce the subordinate or dependent clause (the incomplete information)

ex. *Because we use a secret ingredient, our pizza tastes great.*

SUPERLATIVE

— used to compare more than two things, add an EST to single-syllable adjectives

ex. *That's the loudest prairie dog!*



Common Proofreading Symbols

Use proofreading symbols to correct the following sentences

1. the Boy cant' see the chalkboard,
2. i would'nt eat that If i were you?
3. Isnt december youre favorit month.
4. lisa willn't like to ate chocolate coverd ants.
5. Tom ain't gonna like that Movie

	Insert a comma here	That teacher _, I tell you is the toughest.
	Apostrophe or single quotation mark needed	I couldn't remember where I put the keys.
	Insert item here	I [^] ice cream every night. _{eat}
	Use double quotation marks	My favorite story is "Ruby."
	Use a period here	He ate everything on his plate .
	Delete	She has has beautiful clothes.
	Transpose elements	Sally only ate the green candies.
	Close up this space	I saw a butter fly.
	A space is needed here	I need to do [#] my homework.
	Make letter lowercase	You should P roofread all your work.
	Capitalize letter	My favorite month is <u>april</u> .
	Begin new paragraph	"I love it," I said. [¶] "I thought you would," she replied.



Conjunctions Proofreading

Searching For Conjunctions

Use the insertion mark to show where a conjunction can be used to combine the sentences. You might also need to add a comma, change capital letters, delete some words or a punctuation mark. Then rewrite the sentence using a conjunction.

1. Susan ran all the way. The bus had already left.

2. I did not hear the alarm. My pillow was over my head.

3. Is that a seal? Is that a sea lion?

4. He was lost. He had followed the map.

5. I wanted to see the game. I bought tickets.

6. I was eating my lunch. The bell rang.



Where's the Conjunction?

Read each sentence and underline the conjunction.

1. My son likes to play baseball, but his favorite sport is basketball.
2. Maria drew a picture of her mother and her father.
3. Is that a mango or a papaya?
4. Although she lost the race, she still felt very proud.
5. When you are ready, we will leave for the show.
6. I was scared because the lion roared.
7. Neither you nor I can eat a whole pizza.
8. Jason is not only a Marine, but also a carpenter.
9. Both red and blue are my favorite colors.
10. I will not help you unless you try your best.



Conjunctions Correct/Incorrect

Read each sentence. Decide if the statement is true or false. Think about how you would explain your decision.

Before Viewing

true false

Conjunctions are little words that help us link together other words or phrases.

There are five main kinds of conjunctions.

Conjunctions may connect words, phrases, clauses, and paragraphs.

Conjunctions may introduce dependent clauses and work in pairs.

Subordinating conjunctions are words like *and*, *but*, or *or*.

Coordinating conjunctions connect two elements of the same kind, such as two nouns, two phrases, or two clauses.

Sentences cannot begin with a conjunction.

Conjunctions that connect one complete idea with an incomplete idea are called subordinating conjunctions. Correlative conjunctions work in pairs.

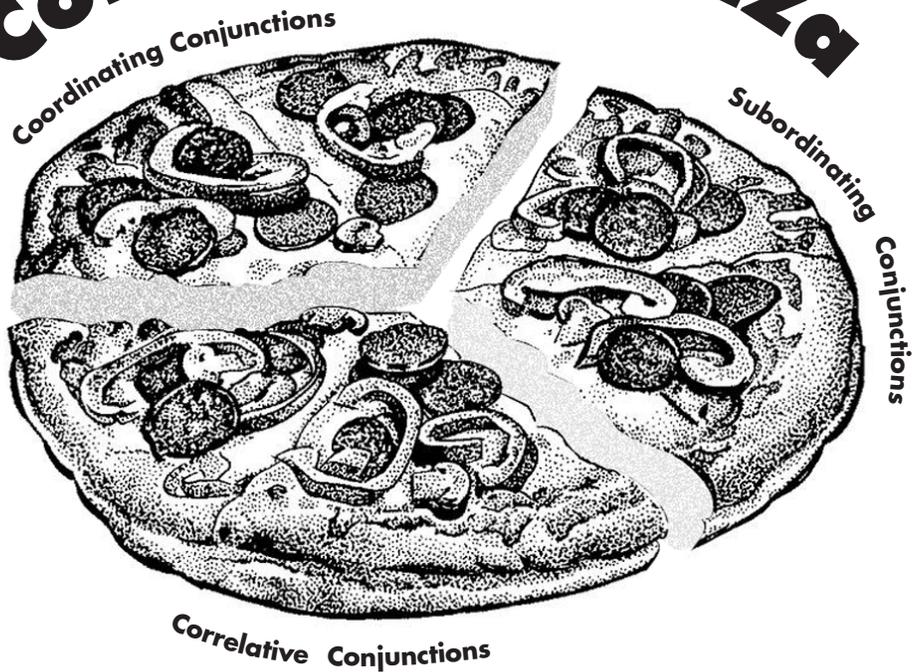
Correlative conjunctions work in pairs.

After Viewing

true false

Conjunction Pizza



Look at the first word in each row. Write a definition for the word and give some examples.

Conjunctions	
Coordinating Conjunctions	
Subordinating Conjunctions	
Correlative Conjunctions	



Conjunctions Note Taking

Explain the three main kinds of conjunctions and give examples of each. Remember a conjunction connects words, phrases, or clauses.

Coordinating conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions



Conjunction Match Up

Draw lines to connect the words, phrases, or clauses into complete sentences.

We are open Monday through Saturday

nor tip is included in the price.

Although we specialize in pizza,

please leave your phone number.

Whenever you call in an order

and thin crusts are the same price.

Both thick

we also offer pasta.

Neither tax

but we are closed on Sundays.

Now write your own sentences using the conjunctions in the box.

but	either ... or	because
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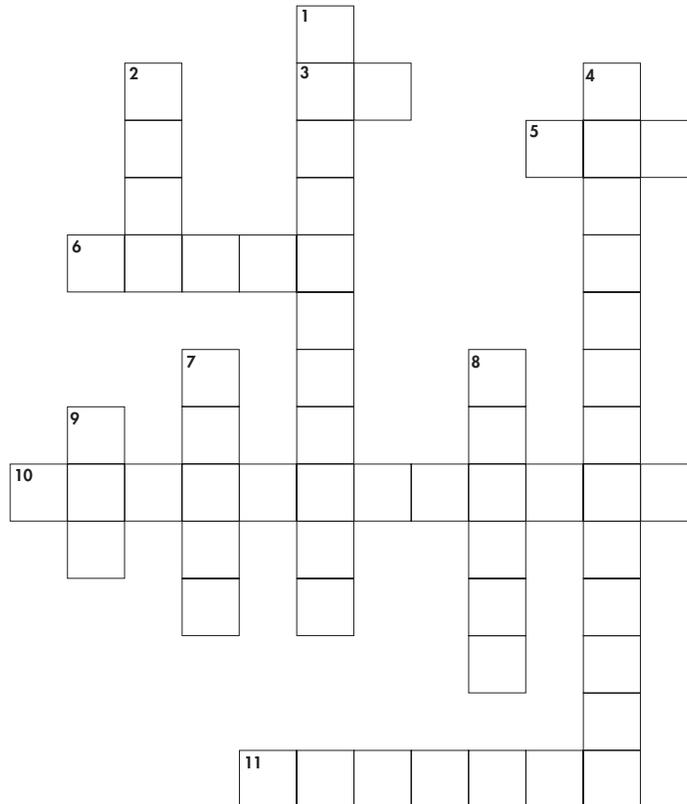
1.

2.

3.



Conjunctions Crossword



Across

3. Do you want pepperoni ___ sausage.
5. An example of a coordinating conjunction.
6. The bell rang ___ I was eating lunch.
10. These conjunctions link two elements that are the same.
11. Conjunctions help in writing and ___.

Down

1. ___ conjunctions always work in pairs.
2. ___ red and blue are my favorite colors.
4. Conjunctions that connect one complete idea with an incomplete idea are called ___ conjunctions.
7. There are ___ main kinds of conjunctions.
8. You can ___ dine in or take out.
9. Neither ... ___ are correlative conjunctions that work together.



Contractions Quiz

Read the selection carefully and underline all the conjunctions. Write three examples of each kind of conjunction in the chart.

Welcome to the Pizzeria

You may choose from black olives, onions, green peppers, and mushrooms. The vegetarian special has tomatoes and mushrooms. Today's special is one large pizza or two small pizzas for \$9.99. Each Pizza comes with free pasta or free garlic bread.

Although we specialize in pizza, we offer salads. When you are finished, we will happily box up the leftovers for you to take home. After we prep the ingredients, we begin to make the pizza. Because we use a secret sauce, our pizzas taste great. Enjoy a salad while you wait for your pizza. We use only the freshest ingredients whenever we make a pizza.

Whether you order one topping or ten, you'll receive double portions! Both thick and thin crusts are the same price. We offer not only large pizzas but also extra large pizzas!

You can either dine in or take out. Neither tax nor tip is included in the price.



Coordinating Conjunctions	Subordinating Conjunctions	Correlative Conjunctions
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Conjunction Quiz

Use the words in the box to fill in the blanks.

WORD BANK:	coordinating conjunctions	conjunctions
	subordinating conjunctions	correlating conjunctions

1. _____ are always used in pairs.
2. Little words that help us link together other words and phrases are called _____.
3. Conjunctions that connect one complete idea with an incomplete idea are called _____.
4. _____ are words like AND, OR, and BUT that connect two elements of the same kind.

Mark each statement True or False.

- T F There are four main kinds of conjunctions.
- T F Neither...nor are examples of subordinate clauses.
- T F Correlative conjunctions are always used in pairs.
- T F A dependent clause can be understood on its own.
- T F Coordinating conjunctions connect words or phrases that do not depend on each other to make sense.
- T F "Whether . . . or" work together so they're considered correlative conjunctions.



Interdisciplinary Ideas

Additional
Resources

Grammar

Have students write poems for specific parts of speech. Each poem should describe the job of the part of speech or include several examples of that part of speech.

Have students write riddles based on the functions of parts of speech. Students can read the riddles out loud while the other students guess the part of speech.

Play a grammar game. Give each team of students a set of cards that indicate the various parts of speech studied. Write a sentence on the board. Teams of students each send one player at a time to place a part of speech card below the corresponding word.

Have students color-code sentences. They choose sentences from literature books or content-area books. Teams or individual students copy sentences, using the following color code:

nouns — dark blue	pronouns — light blue	action verbs — dark green
linking verbs — light green	adjectives — purple	adverbs — orange
conjunctions — white	prepositions — tan	interjections — pink

Continue this activity in a different way. Randomly pass out cards to students on which you have written words using the code. Students then build a correct sentence together.

Have students do word sorting. They choose a paragraph from a piece of writing. Then they make a chart of the words of each type of speech they found in the paragraph. Students can then trade charts with another student and check each other's work.

Develop a magazine scavenger hunt. Students can scour magazines and cut out words that fit the parts of speech categories studied.

Play Scrabble on the bulletin board. Assign colors to specific parts of speech and have students add words to the board with each part of speech studied.

Do a poem search. How many of each part of speech can your students find in a poem?

Use the book *Jabberwocky*. What words can students use to replace the nonsense words used? Students can also make their own versions in picture books.

Give each part of speech a cents value. Who can find the sentence worth the most money in a literature book or content area book?

noun — 25 ¢	pronoun — 30¢	verb — 35¢	adjective — 40¢
adverb — 50¢	conjunction — 60¢	preposition — 75¢	interjection — \$1

Make three dice. The first one says noun, noun, verb, verb, adjective, adjective. The second one says N, S, T, L, R, P. The third one says 15 seconds, 20 seconds, 30 seconds, 40



Interdisciplinary Ideas

seconds, 50 seconds, 60 seconds. Team members take turns rolling the dice. During the rolled amount of time, each player is to name as many words of the part of speech and letter rolled as possible.

Use yarn to practice prepositions. Students stand in a circle with a loop of yarn being held by one finger of each student. Upon your instructions, students demonstrate being inside the yarn, outside the yarn, on the yarn, above the yarn, etc.

Punctuation

Have students make character creations. They create a character completely from punctuation marks. Then, they write sentences about their character, correctly using the punctuation marks in their sentences.

Listening for punctuation. Assign each punctuation mark that you have studied a specific action. For example, every time students hear a place where a period belongs, they can clap their hands. They might snap their fingers if they hear a place where a comma belongs. This might take some whole group practice with looking at a piece of writing on the overhead. Students will eventually recognize locations where the marks are required and understand the purposes of each mark.

Have students scan advertisements in newspapers, magazines, and junk mail for exclamation points. On their own or with their teammates, they decide on whether the exclamation points are effectively used or overused. Encourage them to rewrite these advertising sentences to convey the emphasis without using the exclamation point for effect.

Help students understand how commas affect understanding by playing court reporter. Ask one or two students to read a passage from their papers or some reading for the class while the other students write what they say. Then have the reporters prepare a transcript of what they heard, inserting punctuation where they think it is needed. Each team should compare the reporters' versions with the originals and solve any disputes over comma use by referring to the appropriate sections of this chapter.

The apostrophe is a messy punctuation mark and is frequently misused. Help students see how popular use is changing the perception of apostrophes by asking students in groups to examine sections of the Yellow Pages or the advertisements in the local newspaper to find examples where expected apostrophes are missing. They can also look for places where apostrophes are overused. Encourage them to notice such misuses and bring them to the attention of the class. Create a bulletin board of samples from the real world.

The most troublesome possessive is its, which many students confuse with it's. Ask students to keep a list in their journals of places where they see these words confused, including



Interdisciplinary Ideas

Additional
Resources

published work and other students' writing. "It's hunting makes students learn the its/it's rule and become more aware of how they use these words in their own writing.

Have students do a group editing exercise for punctuation. As a student's writing draft is displayed on the overhead, other students raise "road signs" to indicate the punctuation they suggest. For example, a stop sign for a period, a yield sign for a comma, and so on.



Classroom Discussion Prompts

Additional
Resources

1. What is a conjunction?
2. Why do we use conjunctions?
3. Give an example of a coordinating conjunction in a sentence.
4. Why are conjunctions such as “although” called subordinating conjunctions?
5. Why are conjunctions important in writing and talking?
6. What are some common correlative conjunctions?
7. Do you use conjunctions in your writing or talking? If so, give an example.
8. How would our language be different if we did not have conjunctions?



Suggested Reading List

Additional
Resources

Collins, Harold, S. ***Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections***, 1992. This book is part of the Straight Forward English Series. A 32-page paperback book with basic English grammar information. It is a useful reference book.

Fine, Edith, Josephson, Judith P. ***Nitty-Gritty Grammar: A Not-So-Serious Guide to Clear Communication***. Ten Speed Press, 1998. This book offers a wonderfully witty look at grammar. The authors use rhymes, sayings, jokes, and comics to explain various parts of speech and punctuation. The easy-to-follow format gives a sentence illustrating a common grammatical error then tells the reader the rule.

Egan, Lorraine, H. ***Grammar Puzzles and Games Kids Can't Resist***. Scholastic Professional Books, 2000. The folks at Scholastic have published another great book. Crossword puzzles, mazes, and codes are used to teach punctuation and grammar in a fun way. It also includes teacher friendly step-by-step mini lessons.

Heinrichs, Ann. ***Conjunctions. The Child's World***, Incorporated, 2004. This book is part of the series Fun With Grammar. It is written for ages 6-10 but can be used as a springboard for older children.

Heller, Ruth. ***Fantastic! Wow! And Unreal: A Book About Interjections and Conjunctions***. Putnam Juvenile, 2000. Wonderfully illustrated book that teaches about interjections and conjunctions. Students will like the colorful artwork and skillful use of words. This book will help students identify conjunctions.

Karnowski, Lee. ***Great Grammar Lessons***. Scholastic Professional Books, 2000. Lee Karnowski is a former teacher and a professor. She uses a variety of genres to help students discover how grammar works. This book is geared toward grades 3-6 and collaborative learning.

Katz, Bobbi. ***25 Great Grammar Poems With Activities***. Scholastic Professional Books, 2000. Bobbi Katz is a well-known children's author and poet. She uses her skill as a poet to help students in grades 3-6 learn punctuation and grammar rules. The book also includes mini lessons and practice sheets.



Suggested Reading List

Additional
Resources

McKerns, Dorothy, Motchkavitz, Leslie. ***The Kid's Guide to Good Grammar.***

Lowell House Juvenile, 1998. Students in grades 3-7 will find this book very helpful in learning the essential rules of grammar. It has easy-to-read charts, word lists, games, and activities. The authors utilize readings from classic literature to illustrate various grammar rules in this uncomplicated book.

Pulver, Robin. ***Punctuation Takes a Vacation.*** Holiday House, 2003. A fun way to introduce the importance of punctuation. An entertaining story that will delight young students but also teach them a lesson. Students should appreciate why punctuation is necessary through the text and illustrations.



Below are a list of sites that you may use to find more information about the conjunctions. Due to routine web maintenance, not all of the links will be accurate at the time of access. If the link is not available, try to conduct a search on that topic from the main site or from a search engine.

Funbrain

This site allows you to identify various parts of speech while playing an interactive game. Select the advance level for all parts of speech. This is a fun center activity.

www.funbrain.com/grammar

Conjunctions

After giving a brief overview of conjunctions, this site allows you to see how much you know. Take the online quiz and identify types of conjunctions. This offers a great review of coordinating and subordinating conjunctions.

www.srv.net/~allenh/leave/conjunctions.html

English Conjunctions

Linda Bryson gives a thorough explanation of conjunctions. The site also includes tables with examples and sample sentences using the three main kinds of conjunctions.

www.gsu.edu/~wwwesl/egw/bryson/htm

The Guide to Grammar and Writing

This is a site for intermediate and advanced students. A comprehensive explanation of conjunctions and their usage is given. It also has a link to hear "Conjunction Junction" from Schoolhouse Rock.

www.webster.commnet.edu/grammar/conjunctions.htm

Virtual Salt Conjunctions

This page puts into plain words the main types of conjunctions. It also offers ways to compare and contrast them. It uses easy-to-read charts followed by examples.

www.virtualsalt.com/conjunct.htm

Towson University - Conjunctions

This site defines conjunctions as joiners. It has definitions for the types of conjunctions and easy-to-read charts. These are followed by examples.

www.new.towson.edu/ows/conjunctions.htm



Internet Sites

Interlink Language Centers

Review conjunctions with the easy to read explanations and examples. Then test your skill with conjunctions by taking the Pop Quiz.

www.eslus.com/LESSONS/GRAMMAR/POS/pos8.htm

Grammar Safari

Here's your opportunity to show what you have learned about conjunctions. Go on a "grammar safari" using the World Wide Web (WWW) to find examples of conjunctions in authentic communication. This activity may be used for independent journal assignments, small collaborative groups or class instruction.

www.iei.uiuc.edu/web.pages/grammarsafari.html



Conjunctions Proofreading

Searching For Conjunctions

Use the insertion mark to show where a conjunction can be used to combine the sentences. You might also need to add a comma, change capital letters, delete some words or a punctuation mark. Then rewrite the sentence using a conjunction.

1. Susan ran all the way. The bus had already left.

Susan ran all the way but the bus had already left.

2. I did not hear the alarm. My pillow was over my head.

I did not hear the alarm because my pillow was over my head.

3. Is that a seal? Is that a sea lion?

Is that a seal or a sea lion?

4. He was lost. He had followed the map.

He was lost although he had followed the map.

5. I wanted to see the game. I bought tickets.

I wanted to see the game so I bought tickets.

6. I was eating my lunch. The bell rang.

While I was eating my lunch, the bell rang.

ANSWER KEY



Where's the Conjunction?

Read each sentence and underline the conjunction.

1. My son likes to play baseball, but his favorite sport is basketball.
2. Maria drew a picture of her mother and her father.
3. Is that a mango or a papaya?
4. Although she lost the race, she still felt very proud.
5. When you are ready, we will leave for the show.
6. I was scared because the lion roared.
7. Neither you nor I can eat a whole pizza.
8. Jason is not only a Marine, but also a carpenter.
9. Both red and blue are my favorite colors.
10. I will not help you unless you try your best.

ANSWER KEY



Conjunctions Correct/Incorrect

Read each sentence. Decide if the statement is true or false. Think about how you would explain your decision.

Before Viewing

true false

Conjunctions are little words that help us link together other words or phrases.

There are five main kinds of conjunctions.

Conjunctions may connect words, phrases, clauses, and paragraphs.

Conjunctions may introduce dependent clauses and work in pairs.

Subordinating conjunctions are words like and, but, or.

Coordinating conjunctions connect two elements of the same kind, such as two nouns, two phrases, or two clauses.

Sentences cannot begin with a conjunction.

Conjunctions that connect one complete idea with an incomplete idea are called subordinating conjunctions. Correlative conjunctions work in pairs.

Correlative conjunctions work in pairs.

After Viewing

true false

ANSWER KEY



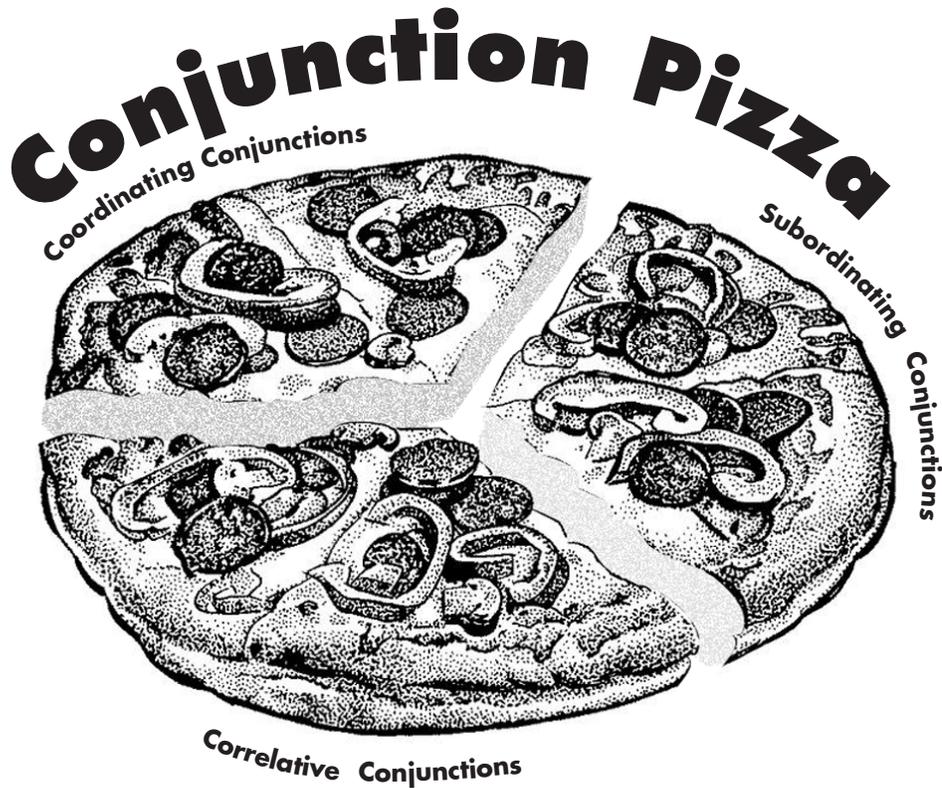
Conjunctions Graphic Organizer

While you watch the video/DVD, fill in as much information as possible. Conjunctions connect words, phrases, or clauses.

Coordinating Conjunctions	Subordinating Conjunctions	Correlative Conjunctions
<p>Use to connect complete sentences. They are words like <i>and</i>, <i>or</i>, <i>but</i> that connect two elements of the same kind, such as two nouns, two phrases, or two clauses. Coordinating conjunctions connect words or phrases that do not depend on each other to make sense.</p>	<p>Use to connect a complete idea to an incomplete idea</p>	<p>Conjunctions that are used in pairs</p>
<p><i>and</i> _____</p> <p><i>or</i> _____</p> <p><i>but</i> _____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p><i>after</i> _____</p> <p><i>although</i> _____</p> <p><i>as</i> _____</p> <p><i>because</i> _____</p> <p><i>if</i> _____</p> <p><i>since</i> _____</p> <p><i>so</i> _____</p> <p><i>unless</i> _____</p> <p><i>until</i> _____</p> <p><i>when</i> _____</p> <p><i>whenever</i> _____</p> <p><i>while</i> _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p><i>both...and</i> _____</p> <p><i>neither...nor</i> _____</p> <p><i>either...or</i> _____</p> <p><i>not only...but also</i> _____</p> <p>_____</p>

ANSWER KEY





Look at the first word in each row. Write a definition for the word and give some examples.

Conjunctions	Connect words, phrases, or clauses
Coordinating Conjunctions	Are words like and, or, but that connect two elements of the same kind, such as two nouns, two phrases, or two clauses. Coordinating conjunctions connect words or phrases that do not depend on each other to make sense. Examples: AND, OR, BUT
Subordinating Conjunctions	Conjunctions that connect one complete idea with an incomplete idea are called subordinating conjunctions because they introduce the subordinate or dependent clause. Examples: after, although, as, because, if, since, so, unless, until, when, whenever and while.
Correlative Conjunctions	Correlative Conjunctions connect similar words, phrases or clauses but are used in pairs. Examples of correlative conjunctions are: both... and, neither...not, either...or, not only...but also.

ANSWER KEY



Conjunctions Note Taking

Explain the three main kinds of conjunctions and give examples of each. Remember a conjunction connects words, phrases, or clauses.

Coordinating conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions are words like *and*, *or*, *but*. They connect two elements of the same kind such as two nouns, two phrases or two clauses. Coordinating conjunctions connect words or phrases that do not depend on each other to make sense. Examples: *and*, *or*, *but*.

Subordinating conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions connect one complete idea with an incomplete idea. They are called subordinating conjunctions because they introduce the subordinate or dependent clause. Examples: *after*, *although*, *as*, *because*, *if*, *since*, *so*, *unless*, *until*, *when*, *whenever*, *while*.

Correlative conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions connect similar words, phrases, or clauses, but they are used in pairs. Examples of correlative conjunctions are: *both...and*; *neither...nor*; *either...or*; *not only...but also*.

ANSWER KEY



Conjunction Match Up

Draw lines to connect the words, phrases, or clauses into complete sentences.

We are open Monday through Saturday

Although we specialize in pizza,

Whenever you call in an order

Both thick

Neither tax

nor tip is included in the price.

please leave your phone number.

and thin crusts are the same price.

we also offer pasta.

but we are closed on Sundays.

Now write your own sentences using the conjunctions in the box.

but either ... or because

1. _____

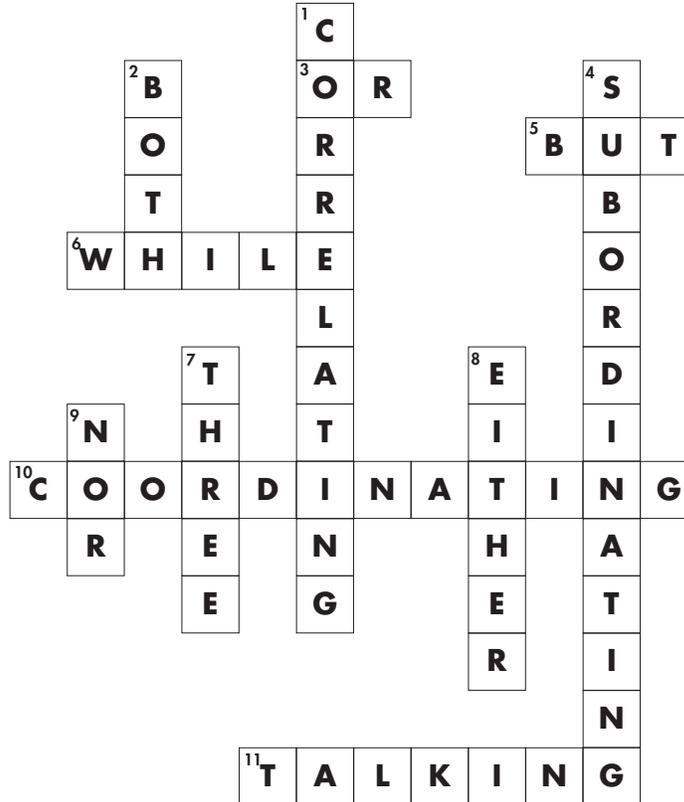
2. _____

3. _____

ANSWER KEY



Conjunctions Crossword



Across

- 3. Do you want pepperoni ___ sausage.
- 5. An example of a coordinating conjunction.
- 6. The bell rang ___ I was eating lunch.
- 10. These conjunctions link two elements that are the same.
- 11. Conjunctions help in writing and ___.

Down

- 1. ___ conjunctions always work in pairs.
- 2. ___ red and blue are my favorite colors.
- 4. Conjunctions that connect one complete idea with an incomplete idea are called ___ conjunctions.
- 7. There are ___ main kinds of conjunctions.
- 8. You can ___ dine in or take out.
- 9. Neither ... ___ are correlative conjunctions that work together.

ANSWER KEY



Contractions Quiz

Read the selection carefully and underline all the conjunctions. Write three examples of each kind of conjunction in the chart.

Welcome to the Pizzeria

You may choose from black olives, onions, green peppers, and mushrooms. The vegetarian special has tomatoes and mushrooms. Today's special is one large pizza or two small pizzas for \$9.99. Each Pizza comes with free pasta or free garlic bread.

Although we specialize in pizza, we offer salads. When you are finished, we will happily box up the leftovers for you to take home. After we prep the ingredients, we begin to make the pizza. Because we use a secret sauce, our pizzas taste great. Enjoy a salad while you wait for your pizza. We use only the freshest ingredients whenever we make a pizza.

Whether you order one topping or ten, you'll receive double portions! Both thick and thin crusts are the same price. We offer not only large pizzas but also extra large pizzas!

You can either dine in or take out. Neither tax nor tip is included in the price.



Coordinating Conjunctions	Subordinating Conjunctions	Correlative Conjunctions
<u>and</u>	<u>although</u>	<u>whether...or</u>
<u>or</u>	<u>when</u>	<u>both...and</u>
_____	<u>after</u>	<u>not only... but</u>
_____	<u>because</u>	<u>also</u>
_____	_____	<u>either...or</u>
_____	_____	<u>neither...nor</u>

ANSWER KEY



Conjunction Quiz

Use the words in the box to fill in the blanks.

WORD	coordinating conjunctions	conjunctions
BANK:	subordinating conjunctions	correlating conjunctions

1. **correlating conjunctions** are always used in pairs.
2. Little words that help us link together other words and phrases are called **conjunctions**.
3. Conjunctions that connect one complete idea with an incomplete idea are called **subordinate conjunctions**.
4. **Coordinating conjunctions** are words like AND, OR, and BUT that connect two elements of the same kind.

Mark each statement True or False.

- T F There are four main kinds of conjunctions.
- T F Neither...nor are examples of subordinate clauses.
- T F Correlative conjunctions are always used in pairs.
- T F A dependent clause can be understood on its own.
- T F Coordinating conjunctions connect words or phrases that do not depend on each other to make sense.
- T F "Whether . . . or" work together so they're considered correlative conjunctions.

ANSWER KEY



Script

CAST

Character

Host StandupTianna

Host VOrole

Child VOrole

TEASE

Host Standup

I don't know about you, but pizza's one of my favorite foods. Hi, I'm Tianna, and welcome to one of my favorite pizzerias!

Host VO

Today, you're going to have a very special assignment: you're going to help ME create a MENU that tells customers all about the pizzeria: what kind of pizzas are served, what the specials are, and whether they can dine in or carry out.

Host Standup

And in order to do THAT, you're going to need to use conjunctions — you know, those little words that help us link together other words and phrases. It may sound pretty simple, but using conjunctions correctly is an important part of writing anything — an article, a story, or a restaurant menu.

Ready? Let's get started.



Script

OPEN: Great Grammar: Conjunctions

INTRODUCTION

Host Standup

Every time you order a pizza, you make a choice, right? You choose the toppings you want to have on the pizza, the size of the pizza, and the kind of crust. Say you're about to order a pizza. You might ask your friend:

Host VO

Do you want pepperoni or sausage?

That little word OR is a conjunction. It connects the two words PEPPERONI and SAUSAGE. Without conjunctions you would have to ask two questions:

Do you want pepperoni?

Do you want sausage?

But thanks to conjunctions, you can just ask one. And, thanks to conjunctions your friend can simply say:

I want pepperoni and sausage!

Host Standup

See how much easier conjunctions make our lives?

There are three main kinds of conjunctions:

- Coordinating
- Subordinating
- Correlative

That sounds complicated, but really all that those big names mean is that conjunctions are used to connect words, phrases, clauses, and sentences; introduce dependent clauses; and work in pairs.

You'll see how easy it is as we write the text for our menu. Let's get started.



Script

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Host Standup

Pizza parlors are famous for giving you LOTS of choices. And where there are choices, there are coordinating conjunctions. Coordinating conjunctions are words like AND, OR, and BUT that connect two elements of the same kind, such as two nouns, two phrases, or two clauses. Coordinating conjunctions connect words or phrases that do not depend on each other to make sense.

Host VO

For example, in the sentence:

You can choose from black olives, onions, green peppers, and mushrooms.

AND is the conjunction. None of the words connected by AND actually DEPEND on one another for the sentence to make sense. If you took out GREEN PEPPERS, the sentence would still make sense:

You can choose from black olives, onions, and mushrooms.

Host Standup

Let's look at an example in which coordinating conjunctions connect PHRASES.

Host VO

Today's special is one large pizza or two small pizzas for \$9.99.

Here we have two phrases: one large pizza and two small pizzas. The sentence would work just as well if we eliminated one of the phrases:

Today's special is one large pizza for \$9.99.

Host Standup

Coordinating conjunctions also connect complete sentences.

Host VO

We could say:

We are open Monday through Saturday.
We are closed Sundays.

Or we could combine the two and say

We are open Monday through Saturday, but we are closed Sundays.



Script

Host Standup

See how much easier it is to use conjunctions in our writing? Now it's your turn. Try to spot the coordinating conjunctions as we write a few sentences for the pizzeria's menu.

Child VO

The vegetarian special has tomatoes and mushrooms.

Host VO

In this sentence, the coordinating conjunction **AND** connects the words tomatoes and mushrooms.

Child VO

Each pizza comes with free pasta or free garlic bread.

Host VO

In this sentence, the coordinating conjunction **OR** connects two phrases: free pasta or free garlic bread.

Child VO

We offer free delivery service, but we only offer carryout service after 10 p.m.

Host VO

Here the coordinating conjunction **BUT** actually connects two complete sentences. The first sentence is **WE OFFER FREE DELIVERY SERVICE** and the second sentence is **WE ONLY OFFER CARRY OUT SERVICE AFTER 10 P.M.** The coordinating conjunction **BUT** connects the two sentences together.

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Host Standup

As you can see, pizza places offer lots of choices: toppings, free deals, and delivery or carryout service. But our menu will have more than choices; it will also have other information — you know, things like business hours, special ingredients, and even warnings.



Script

Sometimes these types of sentences have two parts: a complete idea and an incomplete idea connected by a conjunction.

Here's an example:

Host VO

Although we specialize in pizza, we also offer pasta.

This sentence has two parts.

The first part:

Although we specialize in pizza

Doesn't make sense on its own. It's DEPENDENT upon the second part:

We also offer pasta

Host VO

So, the first part is called a DEPENDENT or SUBORDINATE CLAUSE because the information depends upon the rest of the sentence to be understood. The second part is called an INDEPENDENT CLAUSE because it can be understood on its own.

The dependent clause is introduced by the conjunction ALTHOUGH and followed by a comma. Notice how the dependent clause COULD be moved to the end of the sentence:

We also offer pasta although we specialize in pizza.

Now the conjunction is in the middle of the sentence and we don't need the comma to separate the two parts.

Host Standup

Conjunctions that connect one complete idea with an incomplete idea are called subordinating conjunctions because they introduce the subordinate or dependent clause — you know, the incomplete information. Some common subordinating conjunctions are:

Host VO

After, although, as, because, if, since, so, unless, until, when, whenever, and while.

Host Standup

Now, it's your turn again. Let's write a few sentences using some of these



Script

subordinating conjunctions. We'll start by writing sentences that BEGIN with subordinating conjunctions.

Child VO

When you are finished, we will happily box up the leftovers for you to take home.

Host VO

WHEN YOU ARE FINISHED is the dependent clause — it doesn't mean much on its own. So, WHEN is the subordinate conjunction that introduces it.

Child VO

After we prep the ingredients, we begin to make the pizza.

Host VO

AFTER WE PREP THE INGREDIENTS is the dependent clause and AFTER is the subordinate conjunction that introduces it.

Child VO

Because we use a secret sauce, our pizzas taste great.

Host VO

BECAUSE WE USE A SECRET SAUCE is the dependent clause and BECAUSE is the conjunction that introduces it.

Child VO

Whenever you call in an order, please leave your address and telephone number.

Host VO

WHENEVER YOU CALL IN AN ORDER is the dependent clause...it's dependent upon the rest of the sentence to make sense. So, WHENEVER is the subordinate conjunction that introduces the dependent clause.

Host Standup

Now, let's write a few sentences that use subordinating conjunctions to introduce dependent clauses at the END of sentences.

Child VO

Enjoy a salad while you wait for your pizza.

Host VO

Here the second half of the sentence — WHILE YOU WAIT FOR YOUR PIZZA — doesn't



Script

make much sense on its own: it's the dependent clause. The conjunction **WHILE** connects it to the beginning of the sentence. Notice that no commas are needed because the conjunction follows the independent clause — the part of the sentence that makes sense alone.

Child VO

You will receive two free toppings if you order online.

Host VO

IF YOU ORDER ONLINE is the dependent clause and **IF** is the subordinate conjunction.

Child VO

We only use the freshest ingredients whenever we make a pizza.

Host VO

WHENEVER WE MAKE A PIZZA is the dependent clause and **WHENEVER** is the subordinate conjunction.

Child VO

Don't order a supreme pizza unless you like all of the toppings.

Host VO

UNLESS YOU LIKE ALL OF THE TOPPINGS is the dependent clause. It doesn't make sense on its own. **UNLESS** is the subordinate conjunction that connects it to the rest of the sentence.

CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

Host Standup

You've probably noticed how the best pizza places offer lots of deals.

You know, like:

Host VO

Whether you order one topping or ten, you'll receive double portions!

This kind of sentence uses correlative conjunctions — conjunctions that are always used in pairs. **WHETHER...OR** is a correlative conjunction: you need one to have the other. You wouldn't say:

You order one topping or ten you'll receive double portions!

OR



Script

Whether you order one topping ten you'll receive double portions!

WHETHER and OR work together...they're considered a correlative conjunction!

Host Standup

Other common correlative conjunctions are:

Both...and

Neither...nor

Either...or

Not only...but also

Now, let's see how many of these we can use in our menu.

Child VO

Both thick and thin crusts are the same price.

Host VO

BOTH...AND is a correlative conjunction. They function as a pair.

Child VO

We offer not only large pizzas but also extra large pizzas!

Host VO

NOT ONLY...BUT ALSO is another correlative conjunction.

Child VO

You can either dine in or take out.

Host VO

EITHER...OR is a common correlative conjunction.

Child VO

Neither tax nor tip is included in the price.

Host VO

NEITHER...NOR is a correlative conjunction. It's the negative form of EITHER...OR.



Script

REVIEW

Host Standup

Let's check out our completed menu and see how it looks.

[THIS WILL BE SHOWN ONLY]

Selections

You can choose from black olives, onions, green peppers, and mushrooms.

The vegetarian special has tomatoes and mushrooms.

Today's special is one large pizza or two small pizzas for \$9.99.

Each pizza comes with free pasta or free garlic bread.

Hours

We are open Monday through Saturday, but we are closed Sundays.

We offer free delivery service, but we only offer carryout service after 10 p.m.

The Best Pizza in Town

Although we specialize in pizza, we offer salads.

When you are finished, we will happily box up the leftovers for you to take home.

After we prep the ingredients, we begin to make the pizza.

Because we use a secret sauce, our pizzas taste great.

Enjoy a salad while you wait for your pizza.

We only use the freshest ingredients whenever we make a pizza.

Special Prices

Whether you order one topping or ten, you'll receive double portions!

Both thick and thin crusts are the same price.

We offer not only large pizzas but also extra large pizzas!

Please Note

You can either dine in or take out.

Neither tax nor tip is included in the price.

Host VO

Check out all of those coordinating conjunctions: AND, OR, BUT.

And there are the subordinating conjunctions: ALTHOUGH, WHEN, AFTER, BECAUSE...they're at the beginning of sentences and commas set off the dependent clause.

There are some more subordinating conjunctions: WHILE and WHENEVER are in the middle of the sentences.



Script

Finally there are the correlative conjunctions that we used: **WHETHER...OR**, **BOTH...AND**, **NOT ONLY...BUT ALSO**, **EITHER...OR**, and **NEITHER...NOR**.

Host Standup

After looking at this menu, I'm ready to order a pizza myself! Oh, did you hear that? I just used a subordinating conjunction: **AFTER**. See how easy it is? Pretty soon you'll be connecting words, phrases, sentences, and clauses like a pro. In the meantime, if you want to jumpstart your own writing, try this!

Host VO

Create a menu for a restaurant that serves all of your favorite foods. Go ahead: be creative. It can have hamburger pizzas and chocolate caramel Sundays. Make sure you use coordinating, subordinating, and correlative conjunctions in your menu. Then, trade menus with a classmate and double check that he or she has used each of the conjunctions correctly! Good luck!

