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| Coordinating Conjunctions | FANBOYS –  for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so | Function: Coordinating conjunctions are used to join items or clauses of equal importance.   * “and” and “nor” show an agreement * “yet” and “but” show disagreement * “for” and “so” are used to show a reason (cause/effect relationship) | Sample Sentences:  Frank will eat pizza **or** spaghetti for dinner.  Sally wants to go to the party**, but** she is not allowed to attend. |
| Subordinating Conjunctions | After Until  Although When  Because While  Even though If Before Since  As long as Unless  In order to | Function: Subordinating conjunctions are used to join a dependent clause and an independent clause.  The subordinating conjunction can be the first word in a sentence, or it can be in the middle of the sentence.  Sentence Patterns:   1. subordinating conjunction+ dependent clause + comma + independent clause 2. independent clause + subordinating conjunction + dependent clause (no comma is needed in this case) | Sample Sentences:  **Because** he is sick, Fred is not at school today.  **Until** I get my science grade up, I am in big trouble.  I can’t go to the party **because** I am sick.  I won’t be buying a Manhattan apartment **unless** I win the lottery. |
| Correlative Conjunctions | Both…and  Either…or  Not only…but also  Neither…nor | Function: Correlative conjunctions are pairs of conjunctions that work together to coordinate two items.  \*These are not as commonly used as coordinating and subordinating conjunctions. | Sample Sentences:  **Both** Jena **and** Megan are in fourth period language arts.  **Not only** did Apex win the race, **but** they **also** qualified for the state meet. |

**Questions:** **Notes:**