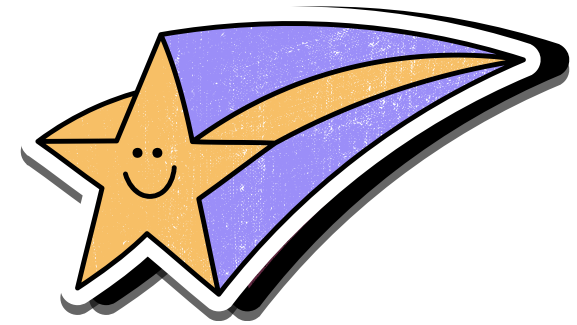
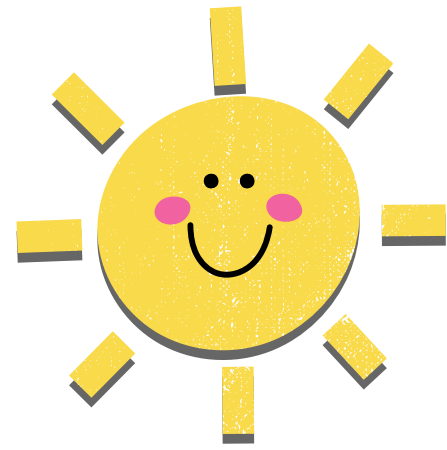
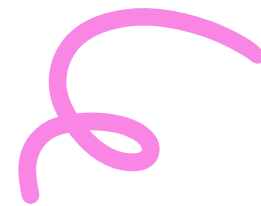
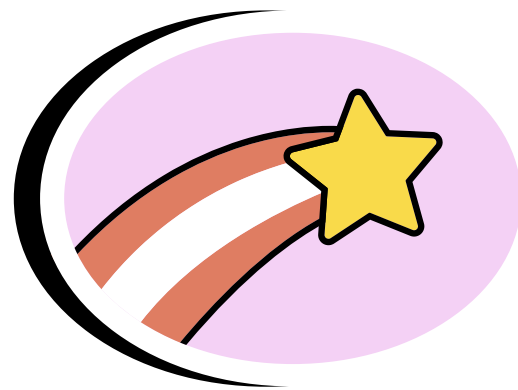




Parts of speech

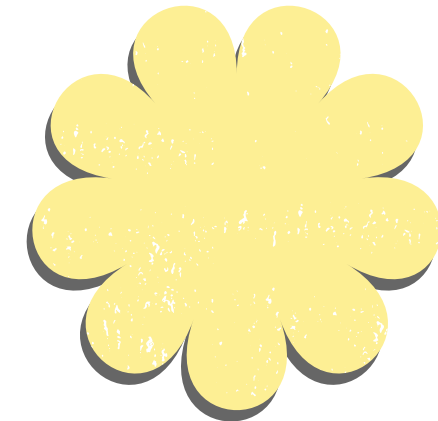
CONJUNCTIONS



Introduction

Welcome to our grammar lesson!

- Introduction to Conjunctions
- What are Conjunctions?
- Why are Conjunctions Important?
- Types of Conjunctions
- Conclusion

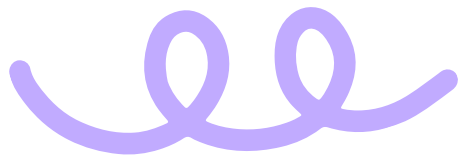


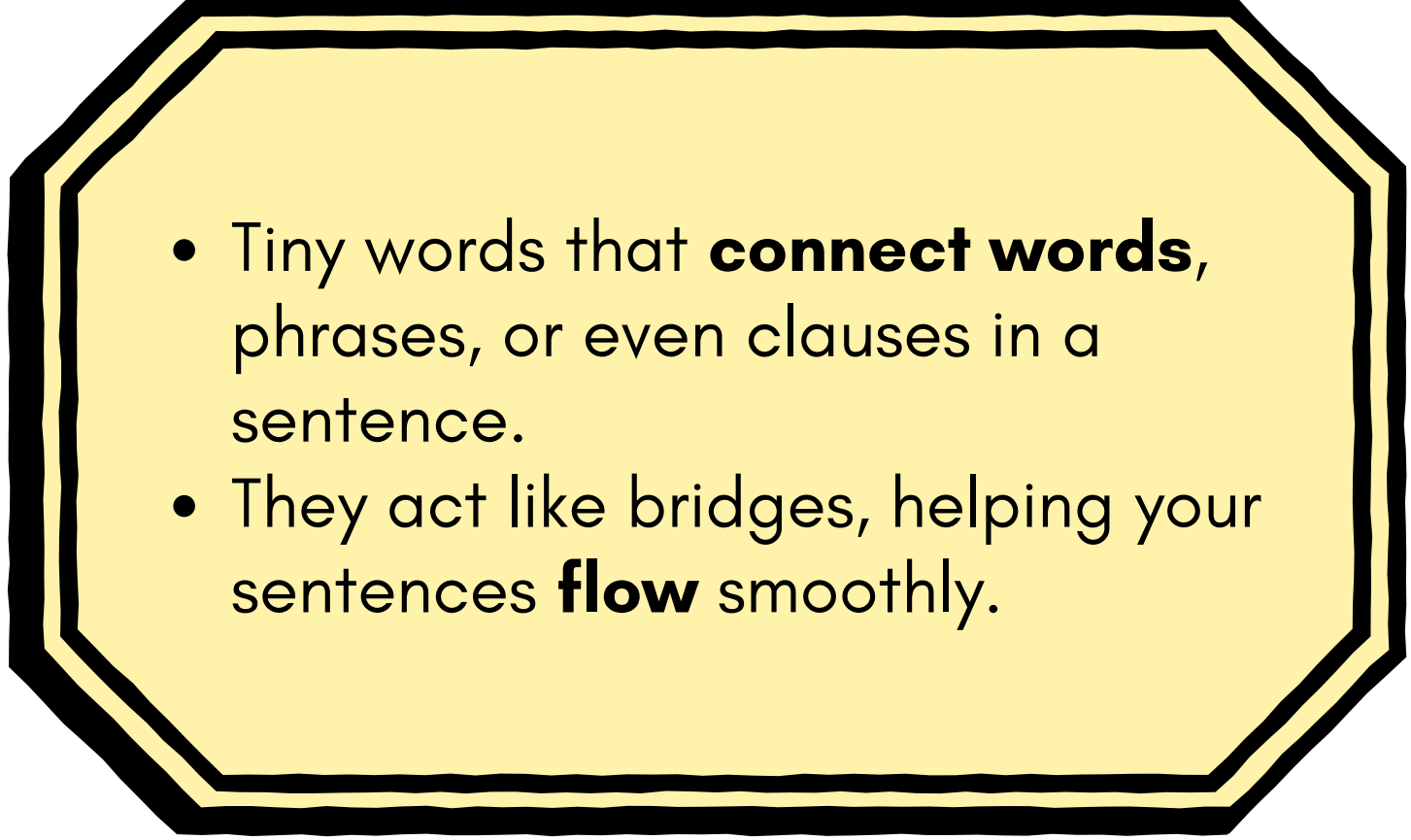


Conjunctions

Example: I went to the store **and** bought milk **and** eggs.

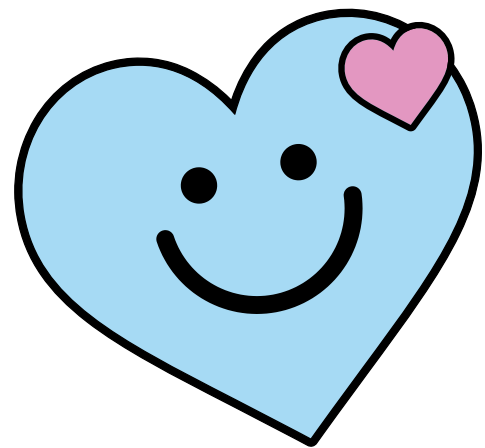
Example: We can go to the park, **but** it might rain.



- 
- Tiny words that **connect words**, phrases, or even clauses in a sentence.
 - They act like bridges, helping your sentences **flow** smoothly.



Why are conjunctions important?

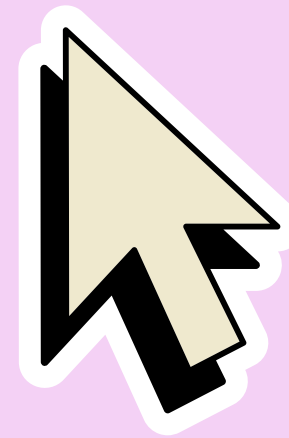


- They improve your writing by making it clearer and more interesting.
- They show different relationships between ideas in your sentences.

1. Coordinating Conjunctions

- Coordinating conjunctions connect items of equal importance.
- Remember them with the handy acronym FANBOYS

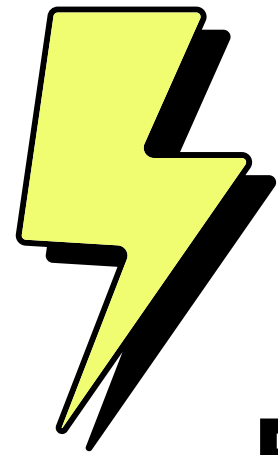
Examples: I like pizza, but I also enjoy pasta.



**Types of
Conjunctions**

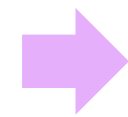


Coordinating Conjunctions



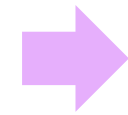
FANBOYS

For



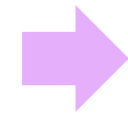
Introduces an additional reason or explanation.

And



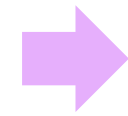
Shows that things happen together or in sequence.

Nor



Used for negative choices or options.

But



Introduces a contrast or opposing idea.

Or



Offers a choice or alternative.

Yet

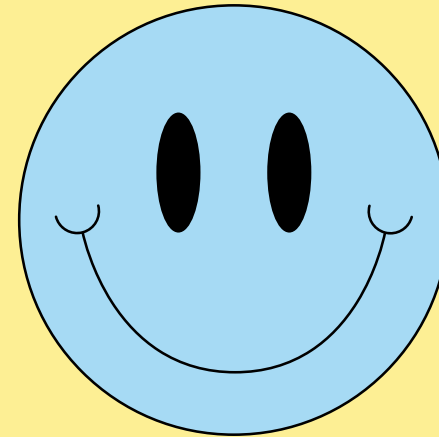
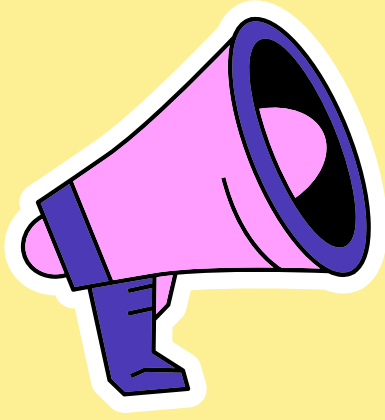


Connects contrasting ideas, often with a surprising twist.

So



Shows a consequence or result of the first clause.



Coordinating Conjunctions in Action

- **Example:** I went to the park and played frisbee.
- **Connection:** Shows two actions happening together (sequence)
- **Sentence:** She can swim or ride a bike.
- **Connection:** Offers a choice (alternative)

**Types of
Conjunctions**

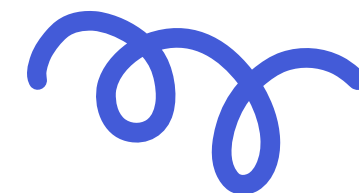
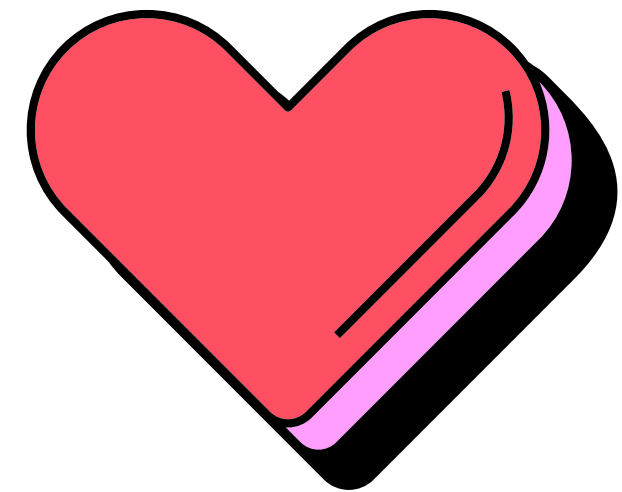


2. Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions introduce dependent clauses, which rely on the main clause for meaning.

****Because, since, although, while, if, unless, before, after, until**

Examples: Since it was raining, we stayed inside.



Subordinating Conjunctions in Action

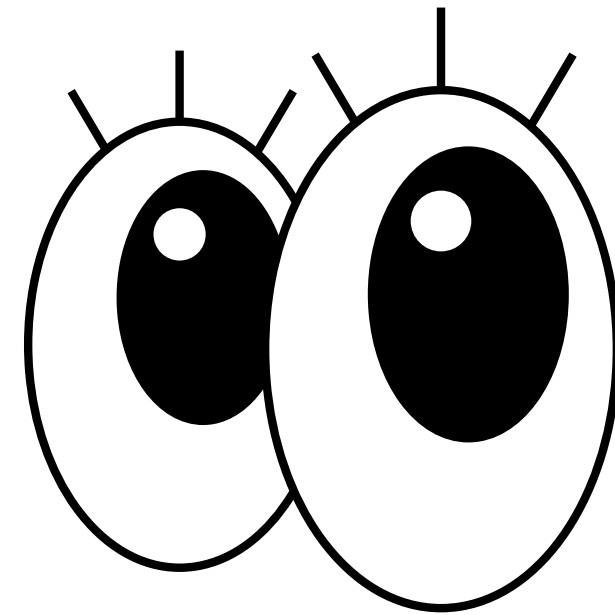
100

Example: If you study hard, you will get a good grade.

Connection: Introduces a condition (conditional)

Example: We went for a walk after dinner.

Connection: Shows the order of events (time)



* Conjunctions for Different Relationships *



Time: Before, after, since, until, when, whenever

Example: We ate lunch before we went to the movies.

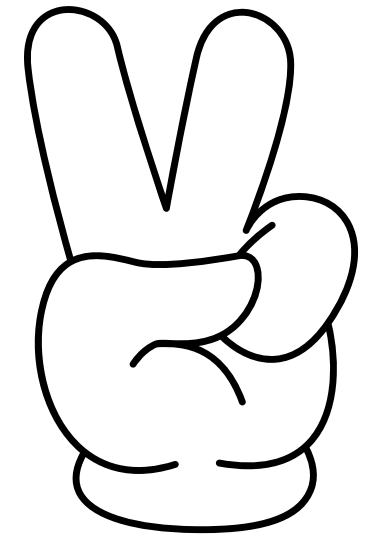
Cause & Effect: because, since, so, therefore, as a result

Example: I studied hard, so I got a good grade.

1



Conjunctions for Different Relationships



Contrast: But, yet, however, although, while

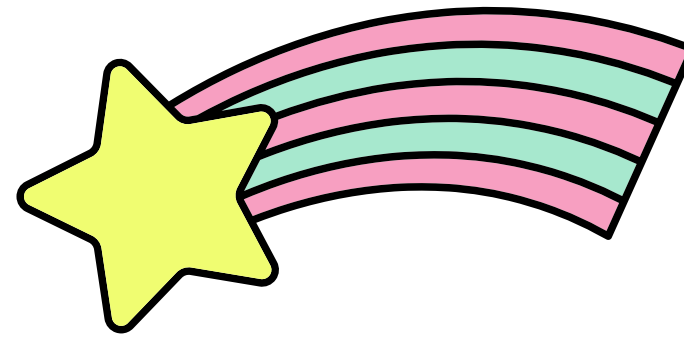
Example: I love pizza, but I don't like pineapple on it.

Condition: If, unless, whether

Example: If you finish your homework, you can play video games.

2

Conclusion



Coordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS) connect ideas of ***equal importance***. Subordinating conjunctions introduce dependent clauses that rely on the main clause for meaning.

