

## 2 Practice 1

Complete the sentences with 'and', 'but', 'or', 'yet', 'so' or 'for'. More than one answer may be possible.

- The dog hasn't eaten all day \_\_\_\_\_ she must be very hungry.
- We can go out for a pizza \_\_\_\_\_ we can eat in. It's up to you.
- George is coming to town, \_\_\_\_\_ I don't know if he'll visit us.
- It's not very polite to eat \_\_\_\_\_ talk at the same time.
- It's cold outside, \_\_\_\_\_ I suggest you put on your coat.
- I got out of bed \_\_\_\_\_ had a shower.
- It was raining outside \_\_\_\_\_ it was also quite warm, \_\_\_\_\_ we decided to take the dog for a walk.
- I turned on the television, \_\_\_\_\_ there was nothing interesting to watch.
- We decided to go home \_\_\_\_\_ it was getting late.

## 3 Subordinating conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions are used to join a subordinate dependent clause to a main clause. Study the sentences below and match the clauses to their meaning.

- It looks as though you've never met before.
- You can come to my party as long as you don't bring Mike!
- Tom went swimming although it was raining.
- Ring the doorbell once you arrive.
- You can go whenever you want.
- I won't call you unless there's a problem.
- Don't call me until I finish work. I'll be busy all day.
- He called me by my first name since we already knew each other well.
- He was shot in the back as he tried to escape.

- any time, when
- as if, like
- as soon as
- because
- despite the fact that
- except if
- if, on the condition that
- not before
- while



# Conjunctions

Lesson code: TG9A-Z52F-FNM7

INTERMEDIATE

## 1 Coordinating conjunctions

A **conjunction** is a word or phrase that joins two parts of a sentence. **Coordinating conjunctions** are used to join two parts of a sentence that may be single words or clauses. Study the table below.

Conjunction	Use and examples
<b>and</b>	To add or connect two things together: Bob <b>and</b> Jill live in the same street.  To suggest that one idea happens after another idea: I called his name, <b>and</b> he came.  To suggest that one idea is the result of another: I heard the weather forecast <b>and</b> decided not to go out.
<b>but</b>	To suggest a contrast that is unexpected: He has no money <b>but</b> he is happy.
<b>or</b>	To suggest alternatives: We can start the lesson at 3pm <b>or</b> we can begin at 4pm.
<b>yet</b>	To make a contrast: Joseph plays rugby well, <b>yet</b> his favorite sport is football.
<b>so</b>	To suggest a result: It was raining <b>so</b> we decided to stay in.  To mean "as well" or "in addition": Joe is hungry and <b>so</b> am I.
<b>for</b>	To mean "because" in very formal or literary contexts: I don't know what he looks like <b>for</b> I have never met him.



## 4 Practice 2

Complete the sentences with a suitable conjunction from Exercise 3.

- Angela was smiling although she was feeling sad.
- You can have another chocolate \_\_\_\_\_ you finish your homework first.
- I can't pay you \_\_\_\_\_ I got my salary. I'm broke at the moment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ it rains this weekend, we will go to the beach.
- Alain speaks German very well \_\_\_\_\_ he has lived there for over 20 years.
- Let me know \_\_\_\_\_ you arrive at the station. I'll come and pick you up.
- I love riding my bike. I often go for a ride \_\_\_\_\_ I have a free afternoon.
- Look at the clouds. It looks \_\_\_\_\_ it's going to rain.
- Robert called me \_\_\_\_\_ I was making dinner.

## 5 Practice 3

Make one sentence from two like in the example.

as soon as  
so that

because  
after

before  
while

even though

1. I left at 1pm. He arrived at 1.15pm.

He arrived after I left.

2. I left at 1pm. He arrived at 12.45pm.

He .....

3. I left at 1pm. He arrived at 1.01pm.

He .....

4. We decided to go for a walk. It was raining.

We .....

5. I went to bed early. I was tired.

I .....

6. I was swimming in the sea. A jellyfish stung me.

A jellyfish .....

7. He put on his glasses. He could read the newspaper.

He .....

