



## University Centre Abdelhafid Boussouf E-learning Centre



### English - Level 2

## Lesson 04 Conjunctions

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<b>Students Concerned- Semester 06 -</b>			
<i>Institute</i>	<i>Department</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Specialty</i>
<i>Letters and Languages</i>	<i>-Foreign Languages</i>	<i>Licentiate 02</i>	<i>French</i>
<i>Economic Sciences</i>	<i>-Economic Science -Commercial Science -Management Science</i>	<i>Licentiate 02</i>	<i>All specialties</i>

### ***Objectives of the Lesson***

This lesson has been designed to make students use Conjunction correctly; they will be able to connect several words and even broader concepts and ideas together. They allow students to build complex sentences that can convey interesting and compelling messages.

## . WHAT IS A CONJUNCTION?

A conjunction is a word that connects elements of a sentence, such as words, phrases, or clauses. The three types of conjunctions are: subordinating conjunctions, coordinating conjunctions, and correlative conjunctions.

**1.1 Coordinating Conjunctions:** Coordinating conjunctions are single words that connect similar parts of a sentence, such as adjectives, nouns, and clauses. The acronym **FANBOYS** is often used to refer to coordinating conjunctions.

**“For, And, Nor, But/Or/Yet/ So”**

### **Examples:**

I am going on a cruise to Mexico, Jamaica, and Aruba.

I really want to go skiing, but there isn't enough snow on the slopes.

Meredith does not want an orange nor a grapefruit.

Danny would rather have a chocolate bar or hot cocoa than a granola bar.

Jenny could not find her notes last night, so she could not study for her test.

Her dress was blue and purple.

### **Subordinating Conjunctions:**

Subordinating Conjunctions break sentences into word clusters called dependent (or subordinate) clauses. Dependent clauses cannot stand alone and must be connected to an independent clause to make a complex sentence. Subordinating conjunctions connect the dependent clause to the independent clause.

Everyone was happy when it stopped snowing.

Common Subordinating Clauses Examples:

After/If/ only /Unless/ Although/ In order/ that /Until/ As/ Now/ When/ As/ if/ Once/  
Whenever/As long as/ Provided/ Where/ As/ though/ Rather than/Whereas/ Because/ Since/  
Wherever/ Before/ So that/ Whether/ Even if/ That/ While/ Even though /Though/ Within/ If/  
Without and Besides.

Example:

\_We can go to the beach when it opens in June.

\_The baby always cries whenever his mother leaves the room.

\_Even if the movies are closed, we could still go to the mall./ We could still go to the mall  
even if the movies are closed.

## Practice

Complete each sentence using the **subordinating conjunction** from the parenthesis:

1. I visit the Grand Canyon\_\_\_\_\_I go to Arizona. (once, whenever, wherever)
2. This is the place\_\_\_\_\_we stayed last time we visited. (where, when, how)
3. \_\_\_\_\_you win first place, you will receive a prize. (wherever, if, unless)
4. You won't pass the test \_\_\_\_\_you study. (when, if, unless)
  5. I could not get a seat,\_\_\_\_\_I came early. (as, though, when)
  6. We are leaving Wednesday\_\_\_\_\_or not it rains. (if, whether, though)
  7. Pay attention to your work\_\_\_\_\_you will not make mistakes. (so that, unless, or)



