



Year
6



Grammar: Conjunctions

Coordinating Conjunctions



 **LIVEWORKSHEETS**

Coordinating Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words that are used to **connect** words, phrases, and sentences.

There are three types of conjunctions, **Coordinating Conjunctions** (most common), Subordinating Conjunctions and Correlative Conjunctions.



Coordinating Conjunctions



- The coordinating conjunctions are generally used **in between** the words or groups of words to link them and so are found in the middle of the sentence and **not towards the beginning or the end.**

Example:

*I've been living in Los Angeles **for** about six months.*

Coordinating Conjunctions



- They are also used when listing a series of items-between the last two items in a series.
- When a coordinating conjunction is used to join two words/phrases, We do not use a comma.

Example:

1. I put *mayonnaise* **and** *mustard* in this sandwich.
2. I love to eat Italian and Chinese

Coordinating Conjunctions



- When a coordinating conjunction is used with **more than two items**, the **comma** before the coordinating conjunction is optional.

Example with comma:

- Manasi teaches English, German, and Science in school.

Example without a comma:

- Manasi teaches English, German and Science in school.

Coordinating Conjunctions



- When coordinating conjunctions are used to **separate** two complete sentences, a **comma** must **come before the conjunction**.

Example:

1. You can come buy groceries with me, **or** you can stay home until I get back.
2. The lady was feeling ill, **so** she went home to bed.
3. *My mom was born in the U.S., **and** my dad was born in Switzerland.*

Coordinating Conjunctions



- When a coordinating conjunction is used to show that something has two characteristics that seem **opposite**, a **comma** is often **used** as well.

Example:

1. My mom doesn't like to cook, **but** she does it anyway.
2. I got a new prescription for my glasses, **yet** my vision is still a bit blurry.

Types of Coordinating Conjunctions (FANBOYS)

For

shows reason or purpose

And

connects two or more ideas

Nor

shows a non-contrasting, negative idea.

But

shows contrast or exception.

Or

shows choice or option.

Yet

also shows contrast or exception.

So

shows consequence.





Example of sentence



Show reason
or purpose

*I go to the library, **for** I
love to read.*

Shows contrast

*The sauce was
sweet **yet** had a spicy
flavor to it.*

connects two
ideas

*Everyday after school, I
go to the library **and**
study.*

Shows choice

*Do you like
chocolate **or** vanilla
better?*

Show
negative idea

*He didn't return my
calls, **nor** did he
respond to any of my
texts.*

Shows
consequence

*I've just eaten
dinner **so**, I'm not
hungry.*

Shows contrast

*The dress was
beautiful **but** slightly
expensive.*