A06

CONNECTORS

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I. Write T (true) or F (false).

1. ____ Coordinating conjunctions are used to join two independent clauses.
2. ____ A transition at the beginning of an independent clause should be followed by a semicolon.
3. ____ Subordinating clauses are also known as independent clauses.
4. ____ The word "nor" is a coordinating conjunction that requires reversing the subject and verb that follows it.
5. ____ Transitions can only be placed at the very beginning of a sentence.
6. ____ If a subordinating clause comes first in a sentence, it is typically followed by a comma.
7. ____ The transition "otherwise" can be used to show both a condition and a result/effect.
8. ____ "Because" is an example of a coordinating conjunction.
9. ____ The word "though" can function as both a transition and a subordinating conjunction depending on its position.
10. ____ Transitions like "in sum" and "overall" are primarily used to list ideas in order of importance.

II Choose the best answer.

1. Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly when using a transition to join two independent clauses?

- I can remember people's names easily, however, I can't usually remember their phone numbers.
- I can remember people's names easily; however, I can't usually remember their phone numbers.
- I can remember people's names easily however I can't usually remember their phone numbers.

2. Identify the sentence that follows the correct grammatical rule for the coordinating conjunction "nor":

- Helena doesn't remember names consistently, nor she does remember passwords.
- Helena doesn't remember names consistently, nor doesn't she remember passwords.
- Helena doesn't remember names consistently, nor does she remember passwords.



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