A conjunction is a part of speech that is used to connect words, phrases, clauses, or sentences.

Conjunctions List

There are only a few common conjunctions, yet these words perform many functions: They present explanations, ideas, exceptions, consequences, and contrasts. Here is a list of conjunctions commonly used in American English:

And, as, because, but, for, just as, or, neither, nor, not only, so, whether, yet

Examples of Conjunctions

In the following examples, the conjunctions are in bold for easy recognition:

- I tried to hit the nail *but* hit my thumb instead.
- I have two goldfish *and* a cat.
- I'd like a bike *for* commuting to work.
- You can have peach ice cream *or* a brownie sundae.
- Neither the black dress *nor* the gray one looks right on me.
- My dad always worked hard so we could afford the things we wanted.
- I try very hard in school *yet* I am not receiving good grade.

Conjunction	What is linked	Example	
and	noun phrase + noun phrase	We have tickets for the symphony and the opera.	
but	sentence + sentence	The orchestra rehearses on Tuesday, but the chorus rehearses on Wednesday.	
or	verb + verb	Have you seen or heard the opera by Scott Joplin?	
so	sentence + sentence	I wanted to sit in front row, so I ordered my tickets early.	

bothand	subject + subject	Both my sister and my brother play the piano.
eitheror	noun + noun	Tonight's program is either Mozart or Beethoven.
neithernor	subject + subject	Neither the orchestra nor the chorus was able to overcome the terrible acoustics in the church.
not onlybut also	sentence + sentence	Not only does Sue raise money for the symphony, but she also ushers at all of their concerts.

because, as, since	As and since can begin a sentence.	As/since it was late, we decided to go home. Peter has given up sailing, for he doesn't have the time.
because of, on account of, due to and owing to	We can use all these words in place of because of.	Everyone was depressed on account of/due to/owing to the bad weather. Note this

Ex.1 Test

1. And

1.	My brother loves animals. He just brought a puppy a kitten home with him.
	1. But
	2. Or
	3. Yet
	4. And
2.	I'd like to thank you the lovely gift.
	1. Or
	2. For
	3. And
	4. Yet
3.	I want to go for a hike I have to go to work today.
	1. But
	2. Yet
	3. Or
	4. For
4.	They do not smoke, do they play cards.

	2. Or
	3. Nor
	4. Yet
5.	I'm getting good grades I study every day.
	1. Or
	2. Yet
	3. But
	4. Because
Ex	.2 Fill the gaps with a correct conjunction.
wł	nether, though, unless, as, so that, where, whenever, if.
1.	I visit the Grand Canyon whenever I go to Arizona.
2.	This is the place where we stayed last time we visited.
3.	If you win first place, you will receive a prize.
4.	You won't pass the test you study.
5.	I could not get a seat, though I came early.
6.	We are leaving Wednesday whether or not it rains.
	Pay attention to your work so that you will not make mistakes.
8.	The musicians delivered a rousing performanceas they had rehearsed often.
	She's honestso everyone trusts her. (if, so, when)
Ex	. 3 Complete each sentence using the correct conjunction pair from the parenthesis:
1.	I plan to take my vacation in June in July. (whether, nor / either, or or, as / if, so)
2.	I'm feeling happy sad, I try to keep a positive attitude. (either, if /
	whether, or / or, when)
3.	had I taken my shoes off I found out we had to leave again. (no
	sooner, so / than, rather / than, whether)
4.	only is dark chocolate delicious, it can be healthy. (whether, not / or
	not / not, but)
5.	I have salad for dinner,I can have ice cream for
	dessert. (if, then / when, than / whether, or)
6.	flowers trees grow during warm weather. (not only, or /
	both, and / not,but)

8.	Calculus is	easy	difficult	(not, but / both, and / either, or)	
9.	It's	going to rain	snow tonight	t. (as, if / either, or / as, as)	
10.	Savory flavors a	ares	sweetsour	(often, and / neither, nor / both, and)	
Ex	. 4 Complete eac	h sentence using	g the correct conjunction	on from the parenthesis:	
1.	My car has a rac	dio a	a CD player. (but, or, a	and)	
2.	Sharon hates to	listen to rap mu	sic, will sh	ne tolerate heavy metal. (but, nor, or)	
3.	Carol wanted to drive to Colorado, Bill insisted that they fly. (and, or, but)				
4.	I'm afraid of he yet, nor)	ights,	_ I appreciate the view	w from the top of this building. (and,	
5.	I have to be on	time,	_ my boss will be anno	oyed if I'm late. (and, nor, for)	
6.	Do you like cho	colate	vanilla ice cream b	etter? (or, nor, and)	
7.	I have to go to v	vork at six,	I'm waking up	at four. (but, so, yet)	
8.	I was on time, _	every	yone else was late. (so	, but, for)	
9.	Nadia doesn't li	ke to drive,	she takes the l	ous everywhere. (but, yet, so)	
10.	Our trip to the ridisplay. (but, fo		eresting, th	nere were several new artifacts on	
Ex	5. Complete eac	h sentence using	g the correct linking w	ord from the parenthesis:	
1.	Bianca wore her therefore, on the		, her feet staye	ed dry during the storm. (however,	
	I love the color in fact)	red;	, this shade seems a lit	ttle too bright. (therefore, nonetheless,	
3.	You have to be	on time;	, you'll miss the t	rain. (nonetheless, however, otherwise)	
4.	Teresa likes to ragain)	read;	, her sister Julia prefe	rs to watch TV. (however, in contrast,	
5.	She really want	ed to eat ice crea	am;, she ha	ad a salad. (however, likewise, instead)	
6.	We were working instead, therefore		, Jill and Jerry wer	re lounging by the pool. (meanwhile,	
7.	He is a weak leanevertheless)	nder;	_, he has plenty of sup	porters. (otherwise, moreover,	
8.	She has an incre undoubtedly, sin		, she will go f	ar in her music career. (otherwise,	
9.	Natalie wanted (therefore, name		didn't have apples;	, she decided to bake a cake.	
10.	We had hoped t again)	o go to Spain; _	, we ended ι	up in France. (otherwise, instead,	

Ex. 6 Choose the correct sentence.

1.

- a) Think again. But is connecting two independent clauses.
- b) Think again. But is connecting two independent clauses.
- c) Well done. But is used in the sense of 'with the exception of'.

2.

- a) Because is a subordinating conjunction, no comma needed.
- b) Because is a subordinating conjunction, no comma needed.
- c) As the subordinate clause comes first in the sentence, it must be offset with a comma.

3.

- a) As is a subordinating conjunction and does not need a comma.
- b) As is a subordinating conjunction and does not need a comma.
- c) The introductory clause needs to be offset with a comma.

4.

- a) 'Or' is a coordinating conjunction and is preceded by a comma.
- b) No need for a comma if 'or' is separating two elements in a list.
- c) 'Or' is a coordinating conjunction and is preceded by a comma.

5.

- a) Here 'and' is joining two independent clauses and needs a comma.
- b) 'And' is separating two items in the same clause and does not need a comma.
- c) Here 'and' is joining two independent clauses and needs a comma.

6.

- a) The initial clause needs to be set off with a comma.
- b) 'Although' is a subordinating conjunction and does not need a comma.
- c) 'Although' is a subordinating conjunction and does not need a comma.