



Unit 63 – Connecting Ideas (*If it rains, we'll cancel plans.. It will rain. So, we'll cancel plans..*)

A) Generally speaking, conjunctions and connectors describe the relationship between two statements. Additional information is conveyed through the use of these words. Conjunctions **join two clauses** (independent, dependent) so that it reads as one sentence while connectors are used **between two sentences**.

B) There are four types of conjunctions: coordinating, correlative, subordinating and conjunctive adverb (unit 58).

i) **Coordinating** – linking words that give equal value to the elements (nouns, adj., adv.) that they connect:

- a) and (addition) Masters students have to teach **and** research at the university.
- b) or (alternative) Does Alex have any brothers **or** sisters?
- c) but (contrastive) My dog enjoys baths **but** hates getting his nails trimmed.
- d) so (purpose) My sister is outgoing **so** she's quite popular at school.

ii) **Correlative** – pairs of words that work together to connect parts of a sentence that have equal value:

- a) both..and (combining) The singer's performance was **both** impressive **and** inspirational.
- b) not only..but also (addition) Mom **not only** picked up my books **but also** brought them to school for me.
- c) either..or (choice) We could **either** leave late tonight **or** early tomorrow morning.
- d) neither..nor (negative) **Neither** Tom **nor** the entire team tested positive for Covid-19.

iii) **Subordinating** – describe or expand the main clause or element (the explanation clause is subordinate):

- a) as, because, since (cause) We can't go to the reunion **since** we already have plans this weekend.
- b) so, so that (purpose) **So that** he'd be selected for the position, he was on his best behavior.
- c) although, though (contrastive) **Although** she's quiet in the office, she is well-respected by her colleagues.
- d) after, before, until (temporal) **Before** the test, Mr. Smith instructed all students to put away their phones.
- e) if, unless, whenever (condition) **If** you do arrive early, give me a call and I'll meet you for lunch.

C) Connectors are functionally similar to coordinating and subordinating conjunctions, however they connect complete sentences together (instead of nouns, clauses, etc.).

Note: -> Most connectors are **conjunctive adverbs** (see Unit 58-C for a review) and so we must be aware of their usage in various contexts; specifically whether to use them as conjunctions or as a connector between sentences.

Conjunction:	Corresponding Connector:
and	also/in addition/furthermore/besides/in addition to/not only..but/also/then/again,finally
but	alternatively/although/apart from/despite this/even so/instead/however/whereas/while
so,because(cause/effect)	as a result/consequently/in effect/leads to/since/that is why/therefore/thus
so(similarity)	as with/equally/in comparison/in the same way/like/likewise/so/similarly
sequence	afterwards/beforehand/before/first/next/then
or	alternatively/otherwise
while(same time)	at the same time(moment)/immediately/meanwhile/simultaneously/subsequently

Connectors must go between the two statements they connect. In some cases, the connector may be placed after the subject of the second sentence. **E.g.:** 'Hockey is Canada's favorite sport. It, **however**, isn't played by everyone.'

Note: -> A comma usually follows the connector if it is the first word used in a sentence. -> **Afterwards, I left.**

D) When to use a conjunction or connector? -> there are two main considerations:

- i) Conjunctions are often used when relaying information that is *already known* to the recipient. Connectors, on the other hand, are commonly used when conveying information *not already known*. Compare the following:
 - > **If it rains tomorrow**, we'll cancel plans to go to the park. -> (the reader is *already aware* of the chance of rain)
 - > It may rain tomorrow. **In that case**, we'll go to a movie. -> (the connector conveys the *effect* of the rain)
- ii) Conjunctions imply that two elements are *of the same idea*, while connectors provide *a clear distinction*:
 - > Excessive CO₂ in the atmosphere is causing global warming **and** extreme weather events.
 - > CO₂ is causing global warming. **Moreover**, nations must establish a framework to combat climate change.



Unit 63 – Exercises:

63.1 – Choose the most suitable answer: **both..and / either..or / neither..nor / not only..but also**. (63-B)

1. A: Who sent you this beautiful gift in the mail? B: I'm not sure but I think it was _____ Tim _____ Erin.
2. Fortunately, _____ the driver of the van _____ the passengers were hurt in the accident.
3. _____ Richard _____ Sally disappointed me last night. They didn't call to advise they'd be late for dinner.
4. He hurt _____ her feelings _____ her self-esteem. He shouldn't have said those things.

63.2 – Integrate the **connector** in brackets into one of the two sentences to form a logical statement. (63-B)

1. We weren't able to get a loan from the bank. We had to abandon the project. (therefore)

2. John and his wife are planning to buy their first house. They are working overtime. (accordingly)

3. They missed out on winning first place in their division. The Tigers lost the game. (as a result)

63.3 – Fill in the blanks with the following **conjunctions**. More than one answer may be possible. (63-B)

in case / nonetheless / due to / since(as) / as long as / if / whereas / besides / although / unless / in order to

1. You can take my car to work today **in case** there is another strike on public transportation.
2. _____ Mark arrives late again for the conference today, he may risk losing his job.
3. You can have tomorrow off _____ you finish your urgent work before the end of the day.
4. _____ our company is expanding overseas, we are in the process of hiring a new sales team.
5. Sarah does her best in the office every day, _____ her colleagues hardly do any work.
6. Our company is earning profit. _____ we are not expanding overseas _____ the global recession.
7. Erin arrives to the office early every day _____ start organizing her daily responsibilities.
8. Applicants for this position should speak more than one language _____ French or English.
9. _____ Susan was tired, she stayed until after 9pm to finish her assignment.
10. _____ David submits his documents by today, he won't be able to get his travel Visa.

63.4 – Using a **connector** provided on the previous page, separate the following sentences. (63-C)

1. Anna has a busy professional career and manages her family as well.

2. We didn't find a hotel in the area. We couldn't find a restaurant to eat at either.

3. Students use online meetings for groupwork. They use it to socialize with each other too.

63.5 – Using a **connector**, combine the two sentences or elements. More than one answer is possible. (63-C)

1. Dad wanted to watch tv. He read the newspaper. 1. Dad wanted to watch tv. **Instead**, he read the newspaper.
2. Ted studies a lot. He speaks English fluently. 2. _____.
3. Pete went to the doctor. He wasn't feeling well. 3. _____.
4. Molly got an 'A'. Sally got an 'A' too. 4. _____.
5. We can go to the museum or park today. 5. _____.
6. Lisa had just stepped out of her car when a large truck hit her car from behind.

7. We went to the theatre tonight. We took the kids out for ice cream after.

8. I might go to a movie tonight or I might just stay home and take it easy.
