

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Two Types of Conjunctions

**A conjunction is a word that joins sentences, phrases, or words together.**

**A coordinating conjunction joins words that are equally important in a sentence.**

example: The pelican ate a fish and flew away.

In this example, the pelican did two things that are equally important, but not necessarily related. It ate a fish. It also flew away.

The three most common coordinating conjunctions are: *and*, *but*, or

**A subordinating conjunction joins words, but also shows a relationship between the words.**

example: The sky became dark because a storm was rolling in.



# PREVIEW

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Unc  
coc

1. I went to bed when the sun went down. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Mom told me to finish my chores before I go outside. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Janice will sing or dance at the talent show. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I am not going to the movies unless Joey comes too. \_\_\_\_\_
5. We went to the party, but we forgot to bring a gift. \_\_\_\_\_
6. We can see more grass each day as the snow melts. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Ken caught three fish and cooked them for dinner. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Amy has a stomachache because she ate too much ice cream. \_\_\_\_\_

Use a subordinating conjunction to combine each pair of sentence. Write your new sentence on the lines below each.

9. A tree fell across the road.  
There was a violent storm last night.

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10. Jenna was supposed to join us for dinner.  
I asked the waitress for an extra menu.

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11



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12. Marshall does not put the milk back in the refrigerator.  
The milk spoils.

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13. Sara is afraid of heights.  
She will not go on the roller coaster.

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# ANSWER KEY

## Two Types of Conjunctions

**A conjunction is a word that joins sentences, phrases, or words together.**

**A coordinating conjunction joins words that are equally important in a sentence.**

example: The pelican ate a fish and flew away.

In this example, the pelican did two things that are equally important, but not necessarily related. It ate a fish. It also flew away.

The three most common coordinating conjunctions are: *and*, *but*, or

**A subordinating conjunction joins words, but also shows a relationship between the words.**

example: The sky became dark because a storm was rolling in.

In this example, the sky becoming dark and the storm rolling in are both important parts that have a cause/effect relationship.



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Unc  
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- 1.
2. Mom told me to finish my chores **before** I go outside. **subordinating**
3. Janice will sing **or** dance at the talent show. **coordinating**
4. I am not going to the movies **unless** Joey comes too. **subordinating**
5. We went to the party, **but** we forgot to bring a gift. **coordinating**
6. We can see more grass each day **as** the snow melts. **subordinating**
7. Ken caught three fish **and** cooked them for dinner. **coordinating**
8. Amy has a stomachache because she ate too much ice cream. **because**

# ANSWER KEY

## ANSWERS WILL VARY.

Use a subordinating conjunction to combine each pair of sentence. Write your new sentence on the lines below each.

9. A tree fell across the road.  
There was a violent storm last night.

A tree fell across the road because there was a violent storm last night.

10. Jenna was supposed to join us for dinner.  
I asked the waitress for an extra menu.

I asked the waitress for an extra menu because Jenna was supposed to join us for dinner.

11. I walked five miles to school.  
I missed the bus this morning.

12



~ **PREVIEW** ~

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13. Sara is afraid of heights.  
She will not go on the roller coaster.

Sara will not go on the roller coaster if she is afraid of heights.