



**SNS COLLEGE OF
TECHNOLOGY
(An Autonomous Institution)
COIMBATORE-35
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH**



A connective is a word that joins one part of a text to another. Connectives can be conjunctions, prepositions or adverbs. **Connectives** are connecting adverbs that link ideas which may be in different sentences or paragraphs. **Connectives** are **used** between paragraphs or between sentences in order to show a connection between one part of your writing and another.

Types of Connectives

Connectives are mainly used to join actions, ideas and thoughts. They are categorised into three main types:

Coordinating connectives – used to combine two independent clauses. Examples of coordinating connectives are for, and, nor, but, or, yet and so.

Subordinating connectives – used to combine an independent clause and a dependent clause. Examples of subordinating connectives are if, although, though, after, before, because, as if, unless, until, when, while, etc.

Correlative connectives – used to combine two phrases or parts of the sentence which have equal importance within a sentence. Examples of correlative connectives are not only...but also, either...or, neither...nor, whether...or, rather...or, if...then, etc.

USAGE	CONNECTIVE WORDS
addition ideas	of and, also, besides, further, furthermore, too, moreover, in addition, then, of equal importance, equally important, another
time	next, afterward, finally, later, last, lastly, at last, now, subsequently, then, when, soon, thereafter, after a short time, the next week (month, day, etc.), a minute later, in the meantime, meanwhile, on the following day, at length, ultimately, presently



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order sequence	or first, second, (etc.), finally, hence, next, then, from here on, to begin with, last of all, after, before, as soon as, in the end, gradually
space place	and above, behind, below, beyond, here, there, to the right (left), nearby, opposite, on the other side, in the background, directly ahead, along the wall, as you turn right, at the top, across the hall, at this point, adjacent to
to signal example	an for example, to illustrate, for instance, to be specific, such as, moreover, furthermore, just as important, similarly, in the same way
results	as a result, hence, so, accordingly, as a consequence, consequently, thus, since, therefore, for this reason, because of this
purpose	to this end, for this purpose, with this in mind, for this reason(s)
comparison	like, in the same manner (way), as so, similarly
contrast connectives	but, in contrast, conversely, however, still, nevertheless, nonetheless, yet, and yet, on the other hand, on the contrary, or, in spite of this, actually, in fact
to summarize or report	in summary, to sum up, to repeat, briefly, in short, finally, on the whole, therefore, as I have said, in conclusion, as you can see



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Fill in the blanks with an appropriate conjunction.

1. it was raining, I still felt hot. (As / Although / Because)
2. She may be the most deserving candidate, that doesn't mean that she will get the job. (as / so / but)
3. She can't walk she has broken her leg. (so / because / though)
4. it was a hot afternoon, I did manage to do some work. (Although / Despite / However)
5. you like it or not, I am going to invite Rohit to my party. (If / Whether / Unless)
6. it was a busy day, I couldn't even take a coffee break. (As / So / Though)
7. Everyone loved her she was an unassuming woman with pleasant manners. (because / though / if)
8. I donate to animal rights groups I am passionate about it. (because / whether / if)
9. You are going to help me in the kitchen you like it or not. (if / whether / unless)
10. She was upset she had failed her test. (because / so / hence)
11. the movie lacked an interesting plot, I still liked it. (Although / As / If)
12. You have to work hard you want to succeed in life. (if / unless / whether)

Answers

1. Although it was raining, I still felt hot.
2. She may be the most deserving candidate, but that doesn't mean that she will get the job.
3. She can't walk because she has broken her leg.
4. Although it was a hot afternoon, I did manage to do some work.
5. Whether you like it or not, I am going to invite Rohit to my party.
6. As it was a busy day, I couldn't even take a coffee break.
7. Everyone loved her because she was an unassuming woman with pleasant manners.
8. I donate to animal rights groups because I am passionate about animal welfare.
9. You are going to help me in the kitchen whether you like it or not.
10. She was upset because she had failed her test.
11. Although the movie lacked an interesting plot, I still liked it.
12. You have to work hard if you want to succeed in life.



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Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate conjunctions in the following sentences:

1. Deepak _____ Santhosh are best friends.
2. Make sure you work hard _____ you will not be able to score good marks.
3. _____ Anna does not cook much, she loves baking.
4. Let me know _____ you will be able to make it to the party.
5. I have to go home now _____ I really wish I could stay for some more time.
6. I am not well _____ I decided to take a day off from work.
7. _____ you work out regularly, you will not see any results.
8. He had no money, _____ he was prepared to help me
9. I could not find the place _____ I lost the map.
10. _____ I was walking on the street, I found a wounded dog.

Answers:

1. Deepak and Santhosh are best friends.
2. Make sure you work hard or you will not be able to score good marks.
3. Although Anna does not cook much, she loves baking.
4. Let me know if you will be able to make it to the party.
5. I have to go home now but I really wish I could stay for some more time.
6. I am not well, so I decided to take a day off from work.
7. Unless you work out regularly, you will not see any results.
8. He had no money, yet he was prepared to help me.
9. I could not find the place since/because I lost the map.
10. While I was walking on the street, I found a wounded dog.