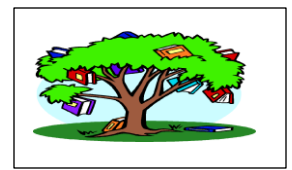


Toward Better Literacy: Reference Outlines



Conjunctions and Conjunctive Adverbs

Coordinating Conjunctions (FANBOYS) “coordinate” sentences in different ways

- + For (reason)
- + And (along with)
- + Nor (both are “out”)
- + But (exception)
- + Or (choice)
- + Yet (unsure)
- + So (consequence)

Subordinating Conjunctions (*while, although, because, if, when, etc.*)

- + When you start a clause with a subordinating conjunction, it creates a dependent clause.
 - The reader needs to know when this clause ends and the main clause begins.
 - Example: When all facts were known, the Message proved to be true.

Conjunctive Adverbs

- + Adverbs modify verbs, adverbs and adjectives. When conjunctive, they link predicates.
- + Starting a sentence with a conjunctive adverb may be better than a conjunction.
 - Example: Many claim to know the truth. But no one really knows as they should. Better: Everyone touts their opinion. However, no one has a lock on reality.
- + With some conjunctive adverbs, however, commas are not always necessary.
 - Example: We love to raft the rivers and travel to Colorado accordingly.
- + To create a **compound sentence** using a conjunctive adverb, a **semicolon** is necessary.
 - Example: She is a great skier; nevertheless, she stays away from the bowls.

Types of Conjunctive Adverbs

Continuation:	accordingly * consequently * hence * therefore * indeed * then
Exception:	however * nonetheless * nevertheless * instead * otherwise
Addition:	moreover * furthermore
Similarity:	likewise * also * besides
Time:	meanwhile * still * finally