

| 3.Indicate condition and result | and but |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | or |
| if | nor |
| unless | so |
| provided | for |
| providing that | yet |
| as long as (meaning if) |  |
| only if | Show that related information is |
| whether or noteven if | being added |
|  | and |
|  | not only--- but (also) |
|  | both --- and |
| 4.Express reason or a cause for an action |  |
| as | Show that the information being added is an alternative |
| since $\quad$ ded is an alternaive |  |
| because | either--- or |
| where | neither --- nor |
| although neither --- nor |  |
| even though | Show a cause and effect relationship |
|  | for |
| 5.indicate purpose | so |
|  |  |
| so that |  |
| in order that | Transitions |
| 6.Indicate manner Time transitions show order |  |
|  | of events, or order |
| of ideas <br> as though |  |
| 7.Indicate direct contrast or opposition | first |
|  | second |
|  | then |
|  | before |
| whereas | after that |
| while | afterward |
| Coordinating Conjunctions | next |
|  | meanwhile in conclusion |
|  | finally |
| or phrases They show how | in the end |
| the ideas in a sentence are | Show that related information is |
|  | being added. Some of these are also |

```
also
besides
furthermore
in addition
moreover
consequently
for example
```


## Signal direct opposition

on the other hand
in contrast
nonetheless
nevertheless

## Express results/consequence

consequently
therefore
consequently
thus
as a result
hence

## Express condition

otherwise

## Subordinating Conjunctions

Show time relationships
These subordinating conjunctions are used in adverb time clauses to indicate when the action in the first clause occurred.
before:
Before I bought my bicycle, I couldn't ride in the park.
after:
After I bought my bicycle, I was able to ride in the park every day.

