

## Connectors & Sentence Patterns

### Group 1: Coordinating Conjunctions (= FANBOYS)

These connectors **join independent clauses**. Fanboys can be used in sentence patterns like **1 & 4** (see page 2 →). Below are examples of pattern 4.

**Independent clause + , fanboys + Independent clause.**

for	The meeting was cancelled, <b>for</b> the guest speaker fell ill and could not attend.
and	Prince George is a charming boy, <b>and</b> his sister Charlotte is a sweet toddler.
nor	No one was in the building last night, <b>nor</b> is anyone in it today.
but	The evidence seemed solid, <b>but</b> in the end the accused was not convicted.
or	You could go south for a sunny vacation, <b>or</b> you could escape to a ski resort.
yet	My sister and I look like twins, <b>yet</b> our personalities could not be more different.
so	The paralegal was not prepared for the hearing, <b>so</b> her client lost a lot of money.

### Group 2: Conjunctive Adverbs

These connectors also **join independent clauses**, but they use different punctuation patterns than fanboys. Conjunctive adverbs can be used in sentence patterns like **5, 6, & 7** (see page 2 →).

accordingly	hence	nevertheless
also	however	on the contrary
consequently	in addition	on the other hand
first	in fact	otherwise
finally	in other words	second
for example	in the meantime	that is
for instance	likewise	therefore
furthermore	moreover	thus

### Group 3: Subordinating Conjunctions (= Subordinators)

These connectors begin (and are considered **PART OF**) a **dependent clause (DC)**. A DC must be joined with an independent clause (IC) to form a complete sentence. (A DC on its own is a sentence fragment.) Subordinators can be used in sentence patterns like **8, 9, & 10** (see page 2 →).

after	even though	unless
although	if	until
as	in order that	when
as if	provided (that)	whenever
as though	since	where
because	so (that)	whereas
before	that	whether
even if	though	while