Detailed List of Conjunctions

1. Coordinating Conjunctions

These conjunctions link words, phrases, or clauses of equal importance. The most common ones are:

- **And** – *I enjoy reading, and I love writing stories.*
- **But** – *She wanted to go for a walk, but it started raining.*
- **Or** – *Do you want coffee or tea?*
- **So** – *I studied hard, so I passed the test.*
- **For** – *He stopped to rest, for he was tired.*

Tip: Remember the acronym **FANBOYS** (For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet So) for these conjunctions.

2. Subordinating Conjunctions

These connect a dependent clause (an incomplete thought) to an independent clause (a complete thought). They help to add reasons, conditions, and contrasts.

- **Because** – *I missed the bus because I woke up late.*
- **Although** – *Although it was cold, we went for a swim.*
- **Since** – *Since she had free time, she decided to read a book.*
- **If** – *If you study hard, you will pass the exam.*
- **When** – *I feel happy when I listen to music.*
- **While** – *She read a book while waiting for her friend.*
- **Unless** – *You won't improve unless you practise regularly.*
- **As soon as** – *I'll call you as soon as I arrive.*

3. Correlative Conjunctions

These are pairs of conjunctions that work together to join words or phrases. They are useful in making comparisons or linking similar ideas.

- **Either...or** – *You can either call me or send me an email.*
- **Neither...nor** – *She likes neither coffee nor tea.*
- **Both...and** – *He is both talented and hardworking.*
- **Not only...but also** – *Not only did she finish early, but she also helped others.*
- **Whether...or** – *I can't decide whether to go out or stay home.*

4. Conjunctive Adverbs

These words act as conjunctions to link independent clauses, showing cause, contrast, or adding information. They usually require a semicolon or a period between clauses.

- **However** – *It was late; however, she continued working.*
- **Therefore** – *She practised a lot; therefore, she improved quickly.*
- **Moreover** – *The food was delicious; moreover, the service was excellent.*
- **Nevertheless** – *He was tired; nevertheless, he kept running.*
- **Consequently** – *The road was closed; consequently, they took a detour.*

5. Cause and Effect Conjunctions

These show a relationship between two ideas, specifically showing the reason or result.

- **Because** – *He succeeded because he worked hard.*
- **Since** – *Since she was unwell, she stayed home.*
- **As** – *I didn't go out, as it was raining.*

6. Conditional Conjunctions

These are commonly used in conditional sentences, especially helpful for hypothetical or potential situations.

- **If** – *If it rains, we'll stay indoors.*
- **Unless** – *We'll go to the beach unless it's too cold.*
- **Provided (that)** – *We'll have a picnic, provided it doesn't rain.*
- **As long as** – *I'll lend you the book as long as you return it.*

7. Contrast Conjunctions

These are used to show contrast or opposition between ideas.

- **Although** – *Although it was expensive, they bought it.*
- **Even though** – *Even though she was tired, she kept studying.*
- **Whereas** – *He enjoys sports, whereas she prefers reading.*
- **While** – *She loves hiking, while he would rather relax.*

Intensifiers

Common Intensifiers:

1. **Very** – She was very tired after the long journey.
2. **Really** – It was really exciting to watch the performance.
3. **Extremely** – The test was extremely difficult.
4. **So** – He was so happy when he got the news.
5. **Incredibly** – She's incredibly talented at playing the violin.
6. **Totally** – The movie was totally amazing!
7. **Completely** – I was completely surprised by the announcement.
8. **Absolutely** – This cake is absolutely delicious.
9. **Quite** – The story was quite interesting.
10. **Fairly** – The exam was fairly easy, much to everyone's relief.
11. **Somewhat** – His response was somewhat confusing.
12. **Rather** – It was rather cold outside, so I wore a coat.
13. **Particularly** – She was particularly excited about her new job.
14. **Too** – This coffee is too hot to drink.
15. **Awfully** – The weather was awfully cold last night.

Example Sentences by Context:

- **Expressing High Degree**:
  - She was **extremely** grateful for the help.
  - The book is **absolutely** fascinating!
- **Expressing Moderate Degree**:
  - He's **quite** good at drawing.
  - The task was **fairly** straightforward.
- **Adding Emphasis in Negative Situations**:
  - It was **too** difficult for beginners.
  - The conditions were **awfully** challenging.