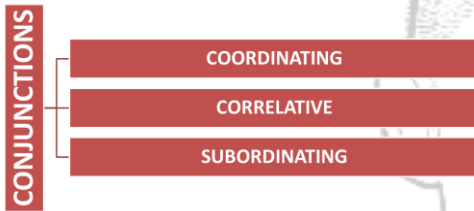


AULA 20
CONJUNÇÕES

TEORIA

As “Conjunctions” são vocábulos usados para conectar palavras, frases ou orações. Elas podem ser divididas em:



1. CONJUNÇÕES COORDENADAS

As “Coordinating Conjunctions” conectam dois “iguais”, ou seja, adjetivo com adjetivo, substantivo com substantivo ou uma oração com outra oração.

CONJUNÇÃO	TRADUÇÃO	EXEMPLOS
FOR	pois	I took my umbrella, for it was raining.
AND	e	She didn't speak to anyone and nobody spoke to her.
NOR	nem	We couldn't go to the store, nor do they could.
BUT	mas	They have a house, but they don't have a car.
OR	ou	Which color do you prefer, red or blue?
YET	mas	He says nice words, yet we don't trust him.
SO	então	She was sick, so she couldn't attend the meeting.

2. CONJUNÇÕES CORRELATIVAS

As “Correlative Conjunctions” são pares de palavras que se combinam, sendo a última palavra uma “coordinating conjunction”.

CONJUNÇÃO	TRADUÇÃO	EXEMPLOS
BOTH...AND...	tanto...quanto...	Both honey and sugar are sweet.
EITHER...OR...	ou...ou...	You can study either English or Spanish.
NEITHER...NOR...	nem...nem...	Pluto is neither a planet nor a star.
NOT ONLY...BUT ALSO...	não só...mas também...	He's not only an actor, but also a director.

3. CONJUNÇÕES SUBORDINADAS

As “Subordinating Conjunctions” são utilizadas para conectar uma oração subordinada (também chamada de “dependente”) a uma oração principal (também chamada de “independente”).

If John eats another sandwich,

• DEPENDENT CLAUSE

he will be sick.

• INDEPENDENT CLAUSE

3. “LINKING WORDS”

ADDITION AND TOO ALSO BESIDES AS WELL AS WELL AS MOREOVER WHAT'S MORE FURTHERMORE IN ADDITION (TO)	CONCLUSION SO THEN THUS ERGO HENCE THEREFORE AS A RESULT CONSEQUENTLY	CONTRAST BUT YET STILL HOWEVER NONETHELESS NEVERTHELESS NOTWITHSTANDING RATHER THAN INSTEAD OF	CAUSE FOR AS ONCE SINCE BECAUSE (OF) DUE TO OWING TO
CONDITION IF UNLESS WHETHER IN CASE OF AS LONG AS PROVIDED THAT	COMPARISON AS LIKE LIKewise SIMILARLY	CONCESSION THOUGH ALTHOUGH EVEN THOUGH DESPITE IN SPITE OF	EXEMPLIFICATION FOR EXAMPLE FOR INSTANCE SUCH AS E.G.

EXERCÍCIOS

1. (EEAR 2013) Fill in the blank with the correct response:
I can understand English _____ I can't speak it.

- a) so
- b) or
- c) but
- d) because

2. (EEAR 2019) The correct words to fill in the blanks are, respectively:

For the last year and a half, Ben Schlappig has been essentially homeless. The 25-year-old American has _____ fixed address, _____ the keys to his own front door.

- a) no – neither
- b) neither – nor
- c) either – neither
- d) not either – not neither

3. (EEAR 2013) Fill in the blank with the appropriate word to complete the text:

_____ being delicious, chocolate is nutritious because it contains vitamins A, B, C, D and E, and minerals – such as iron and phosphorus.

- a) But
- b) Besides
- c) Therefore
- d) In spite of

4. (EEAR 2016) In the sentence “Beware of the dog. He bites really hard; however, he can be bribed”, which word can replace “however” without interfering in the meaning?

- a) Because
- b) Moreover
- c) Therefore
- d) Nevertheless

5. (EEAR 2015) “Such as” is closest in meaning to

A recent study, carried out by the Federal University of Pará, concluded that açai helps prevent cardiovascular diseases, such as heart attacks and strokes.

- a) so.
- b) then.
- c) instead.
- d) for example.