



I. Conjunctions

Conjunções são palavras que ligam termos semelhantes ou orações. Vamos estudar as conjunções coordenativas e subordinativas. Conjunções coordenativas ligam orações independentes uma da outra, e conjunções subordinativas ligam uma oração que é dependente de outra que é independente.

1) Conjunções coordenativas

Podemos dividi-las em cinco grupos menores: aditivas, adversativas, alternativas, conclusivas e explicativas.

1.1) Aditivas (Addition): Dão ideia de adição, acrescentamento.

and, in addition to, not only...but also, both...and, as well as.

Ex.: My favorite colors are both red and black.

Ex.: I have to study and (I) have to clean the house.

Ex.: It's necessary not only know how to read, but also know how to write.

Ex.: In addition to theoretical knowledge, we got practical experience.

1.2) Adversativas (Contrast): Expressam oposição, ressalva, contraste, compensação.

but, yet, however, nevertheless, nonetheless, though, regardless, still, notwithstanding.

Ex.: We didn't have much time, but we managed to finish.

Ex.: He flunked the exam, however he studied more and had a second chance.

Ex.: He loves his girlfriend, yet he cheats her with other girl.

1.3) Alternativas (Correlative Conjunctions): Expressam alternativa, alternância.

either...or, neither...nor, whether...or.

Obs: Usamos either...or para frases positivas e neither...nor para frases de cunho negativo.

Ex.: Either you study or you work.

Ex.: They neither do their homework nor cleaned the room.

Ex.: I don't know whether I stay or go.

1.4) Conclusiva (Conclusion): Iniciam uma conclusão.

Therefore, hence, thus, so.

Ex.: We arrived late, therefore we couldn't enter.

1.5) Explicativa (Explanation): Precedem uma explicação, um motivo.

Because, because of, cause, that's why, why, owing to, since, due to, as, seeing that, seeing as.

Obs.: Depois de because usamos um sujeito mais um verbo, e depois de because of usamos um pronome ou um substantivo

Because + subject + verb

Because of + noun / pronoun

Ex.: We didn't know about the event because nobody told us.

Ex.: They couldn't go out because of the rain.

2) Conjunções Subordinativas

2.1) Causais (Reason): Introduzem orações que expressam causa.

Because, because of, cause, that's why, why, owing to, since, due to, as, seeing that, seeing as.

Obs.: Lembrem que depois de because usamos um sujeito mais um verbo, e depois de because of usamos um pronome ou um substantivo.

Ex.: Our company bankrupted due to the competition.

Ex.: We lost ourselves in the forest that's why we called the police.



2.2) Comparativas (Comparison): Introduzem orações que representam o Segundo elemento de uma comparação.

as, like, such as, just like, just as, for example, as...as, so...as.

Ex.: You ought to do just like they do.

Obs1.: As e like são usados para casos diferentes. Usamos like quando dizemos que algo é semelhante à outra coisa, se parece com outra coisa. Já o as é usado para dizer que uma coisa tem função de outra.

Ex.: She works like me, she is a teacher too. (ela trabalha semelhante a mim, exerce um trabalho na sala de aula parecido com o meu)

Ex.: She works as a teacher too. (Ela trabalha como professora, ela é professora)

Ex.: She works like a teacher. (ela não é professora, mas trabalha como se fosse uma)

Obs2.: Usamos as para dizer do mesmo modo ou nas mesmas condições. Depois de as deve vir um sujeito + verbo.

Ex.: I didn't move anything. I left everything as it was. (podemos usar like para este sentido também)

Ex.: You should have done it as I showed you. (podemos usar like para este sentido também)

Ex.: You should have done it like this. (repare que não temos a sequência sujeito mais verbo)

Obs3.: Podemos usar o as no sentido de because.

Ex.: As I was hungry, I decided to find somewhere to eat.

Ex.: We watched TV all evening as we didn't have anything better to do.

2.3) Concessivas (Concession): Iniciam orações que exprimem um fato que se concede, que se admite, em oposição a outro:

in spite of, despite, though, although, even though, regardless, even if.

Ex.: Even if you study hard, there will be other people better, that's why you have to study more.

Obs1.: Depois de although, though e even though usamos um sujeito mais um verbo.

Although / even though / though + subject + verb

Ex.: Although he knew about that, he didn't say anything.

Obs2.: Depois de in spite of e despite usamos um substantivo, um pronome ou um verbo no gerúndio (-ING). Reparem que não existe despite of, ou seja, só existe despite ou in spite of.

Ex.: Despite being a huge place, it's easy to find what we want.

2.4) Condicionais (Condition): Iniciam orações que exprimem condição ou hipótese.

if, whether, as long as, so long as, provided (that), providing (that), unless, if not, in case, otherwise.

Ex.: I'll help you so long as you tell me what you are hiding.

Obs.: In case significa no caso de, se. Entretanto, não é usado da mesma forma. Usamos in case para dizer porque alguém faz ou não faz algo. Você faz algo agora, caso seja preciso depois. Olhem os exemplos.

Ex.: We'll buy some more food in case Tom comes. (Ou seja, se o tom vier, nós teremos comida pra ele, e mesmo se ele não venha, nós também teremos comida pra ele, pois nos prevenimos e compramos antes)

Ex.: We'll buy some more food if Tom comes. (Ou seja, nós só vamos comprar comida se ele vier. Se ele não vier, nós não vamos comprar)



2.5) Conformativas: Indicam conformidade de um fato com outro.

according to, in accordance with, in agreement with.

Ex.: According to what he said, we have to hurry.

2.6) Consecutivas (Consequence): Iniciam orações que exprimem consequência.

So that, as soon as, at the moment that, immediately when.

Ex.: Please, send this so that Carl receives tomorrow.

Ex.: Contact me as soon as she arrives.

2.7) Finais (purpose): Iniciam orações que exprimem finalidade.

so as to, in order to, so that, in order that.

Obs.: Depois de in order to e so as to usamos um verbo. Depois de in order that e so that usamos um sujeito mais verbos.

In order to }
So as to } verbo

Ex.: She text him in order to receive an answer.

In order that }
So that } Sujeito + verbo

Ex.: He will travel in order that he can study.

2.8) Temporais (Time clause): Iniciam orações que exprimem tempo.

when, after, before, as, as long as, by the time, every time, since, the moment (that), till, until, while, whilst.

Ex.: I was washing the dishes when he arrived.

Ex.: While I was watching TV, she slept.

Ex.: I haven't seen her since I arrived.

Ex.: You will stay here until you regret.

3) Paralelismo (Correlative Conjunctions): São expressões usadas em pares para exprimir relações entres as orações. Nós já as vimos anteriormente, mas separadas em categorias.

Not only...but also

Both...and

Either...or

Neither...nor

Whether...or

From...to

Ex.: Your salary increased from three thousand to four thousand.

Ex.: Both Tamiris and Jamilly are great friends of mine.



- 01. (EFOMM)** Which conjunction correctly completes the sentence?
 “_____ he left school at 16, he still managed to become prime minister.”
 a) Because
 b) Even though
 c) Provided that
 d) So
 e) Thus
- 02. (EFOMM)** He says he’s not wealthy, and _____ he owns a house at the beach and drives a BMW.
 a) so
 b) so that
 c) because
 d) unless
 e) yet
- 03. (EFOMM)** Indicate in which of the sentences below the subordinator “although” can be used:
 a) I don’t like him; _____, I agree that he’s a good manager.
 b) _____, the rain, my cousins went to a party last night.
 c) The police, _____, did not believe him.
 d) _____ unhappy, Susan went out with him.
 e) It is a bit late, _____ I’d like to go out.
- 04. (EFOMM)** Mark the option in which the idea expressed by the underlined conjunction is correctly explained in parenthesis.
 a) She stared at me as if I were a complete stranger. (condition)
 b) While she was asleep, thieves broke in and stole her - handbag. (time)
 c) I cannot tell whether she is old or young, for I have never seen her. (result)
 d) I was feeling hungry, so I made myself a sandwich (reason)
 e) Unless they get protection, they will not testify. (purpose)
- 05. (EFOMM)** “The economic downturn has affected many households in the Unites States. U.S. homeowners have continued investing their money in the stock market though”. The underlined connective expresses the idea of:
 a) conclusion
 b) time
 c) emphasis
 d) contrast
 e) addition
- 06. (EFOMM)** “She has tried to reach them four times on the phone without success. Hence she needs to write them as her last option”. The underlined connective expresses the idea of:
 a) addition
 b) Conclusion
 c) Enumeration
 d) Contrast
 e) Concession



07. (EFOMM) Choose the correct option to complete the sentences:

I – A stranger came into the hall _____ he opened the front door.

II - _____ you begin to look at the problem there is almost nothing you can do about it.

III - _____ extensive inquiries were made at the time, no trace was found of any relative.

IV – You cannot be put on probation _____ you are guilty.

- a) like / although / despite / as soon as
- b) since / although / despite / as soon as
- c) since / even though / although / unless
- d) as / once / although / unless
- e) as / once / in spite of / even if

08. (EFOMM) “People believe that saving money is the key to happiness. Nevertheless, enjoying life also involves spending money on things that make you feel happy and accomplished.” The underlined connective could be replaced with:

- a) Thus
- b) Moreover
- c) Still
- d) Therefore
- e) Furthermore

09. (EFOMM) If he hadn't been shoved, there would never have been a fight.

- a) So he was, but there wasn't a fight.
- b) But he wasn't, so there wasn't a fight.
- c) So he wasn't, but there was a fight.
- d) But he was, so there was a fight.
- e) But he was, so there wasn't a fight.

10. (EFOMM) The alternative with the same meaning as “She saw it was raining, so she took an umbrella.” is:

- a) Even though it was raining, she took an umbrella.
- b) She took an umbrella then it was raining.
- c) It was raining and she saw.
- d) Seeing it was raining, she took an umbrella.
- e) It was raining because she took an umbrella.