GRAMMAR QUIZ

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Complete the sentences below with one of the following: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.

1. We can go out for dinner now ... later.
   a) or
   b) yet
   c) but

2. John can’t speak Japanese, ... he can speak Spanish.
   a) so
   b) nor
   c) but

3. I was late, ... I decided to take a taxi to work.
   a) for
   b) yet
   c) so

4. My classmate didn’t study for the test, ... she still passed.
   a) yet
   b) nor
   c) or

5. In the end, the company didn’t make money ... did it lose money.
   a) for
   b) nor
   c) so

6. My pet cat is cold and hungry ... it didn’t come back home last night.
   a) for
   b) or
   c) nor

7. Seoul is a large city, ... it is located in Asia.
   a) but
   b) and
   c) so

8. The universe is a big place, ... there may be intelligent life out there.
   a) or
   b) for
   c) so

9. I have some free time ... an extra ticket. Do you want to see a movie?
   a) and
   b) for
   c) yet

10. I’m not really hungry, ... that apple pie looks delicious!
    a) so
    b) yet
    c) nor

11. Elephants are big, ... blue whales are even bigger.
    a) or
    b) so
    c) but

12. The capital city of the United States not New York, ... is it Los Angeles.
    a) and
    b) nor
    c) yet

13. Can you help me carry these books, ... are you busy right now?
    a) yet
    b) and
    c) or

14. I need a pen ... some paper to write some notes.
    a) and
    b) but
    c) for

15. Sam lived in France for two years, ... he can speak French.
    a) so
    b) nor
    c) or

16. Coordinating conjunctions are interesting ... useful.
    a) or
    b) and
    c) but

15 – 16 = Excellent
13 – 14 = Good
12 or Less = Study More!

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ANSWER KEY

1. A  9. A
2. C  10. B
3. C  11. C
5. B  13. C
6. A  14. A
7. B  15. A
8. C  16. B

Grades as percentages

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Grammar Notes

Coordinating conjunctions (also sometimes called coordinators) join words, phrases, or clauses of equal weight or importance in a sentence.

When they are used to join two independent clauses, a comma is placed before the conjunction.

For example:
- “Seoul is a large city. It is located in Asia.”
- “Seoul is a large city, and it is located in Asia.”

When they are used to join compound predicates, a comma is NOT placed before the conjunction.

For example:
- “We ate popcorn at the cinema. We drank cola at the cinema.”
- “We ate popcorn and drank cola at the cinema.”