Conjunctions

Subordinate

- Since
- When
- If
- Because
- After
- As

Coordinate Conjunction

- So
- And
- Or
- But
- For

UNIT 10

CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunction = kata sambung

Merupakan kata yang menghubungkan kata dengan kata, bagiankalimatdenganbagiankalimat, ataumenghubungkankalimatdengankalimat.

Yang termasukdalam conjunction adalah

1. **Jenis-Jenis Conjunction**
   - Coordinating conjunction : berfungsiuntukmenghubungkanduaindukkalimatatauduabuahkalimat yang sejajar.

     Example : and, or, but, for, yet, so (sehingga)
   - Subordinating conjunction : berfungsiuntukmenghubungkananakkalimatdenganinduk Kalimatnya.

     Example : when, if, because, as (sebagai), after (setelah)

2. **Sentences**
   a. Menyatakan adanyasuatupenambahan
      - Riri and Rendi play basketball in the yard.
      - Riri or Rendi play basketball in the yard.
      - The girl in very clever, but she is not so proud.
   b. Menyatakan sebab
      - He doesn't go to school because he is sick.
   c. Menyatakan syarat
      - She will win the scholarship if she studies hard.
   d. Menyatakan waktu
      - I have begun to swim since I was at school.
      - As he was resting, someone knocked the door.
   e. Menyatakan pertentangan
      - Although he was sick, he went to work.
   f. Menyatakan tujuan
      - You have to study English, in order that you can get a better job.

1. Accordingly   : karena alasan itu
2. After all   : bagaimanapun
3. All the same   : bagaimanapun (juga)
4. Both .... and   : tidak hanya .... tetapi juga
5. Consequently   : akibatnya, sabagai kelanjutannya
6. Either ..... or   : ini atau itu, salah satu
7. For   : karena
8. Further more   : lagi pula
9. Hence   : dari sana, dari sekarang, dari saat ini
10. In case   : jika harus terjadi
11. In order that   : supaya
12. In the meantime : sementara itu
13. Lest   : kalau-kalau, supaya tidak
14. Moreover   : disamping itu
15. Namely   : yaitu
16. Neither ..... nor : tidak/ bukan ini .....
17. Nevertheless   : namun, meskipun demikian/ begitu
18. On the contrary : sebaliknya
19. Otherwise   : jika tidak
20. Say   : katakanlah

Exercise 1

Fill in the blank spaces with *and*, *but*, *or*, or *so* appropriately

1. Are you coming _____ going?
2. She said 'goodbye' _____ left the room.
3. You can use my car _____ go by taxi.
4. I like hotdog _____ my sister doesn't.
5. Bandung is a big city _____ Kuningan is a small town.
6. The ten-o'clock bus was late_____ I took another bus.
7. She was late for the meeting, _____ she went home.
8. Irma didn't want to continue her study _____ took a job instead.
9. He is not only a good teacher _____ also a great writer.
10. You may enter the room _____ stay outside.

Exercise 2

Complete the sentences with _although_ or _in spite of_

1. _____ it rained a lot, we enjoyed our holiday.

2. Setiawan decided to give up on his job _____ I advised him not to.

3. The heating was full on, but _____ this house was still cold.

4. I love music _____ I can't play any musical instrument.

5. _____ I had planned everything carefully, a lot of things went wrong.

6. _____ all my careful plans, a lot of things went wrong.

7. _____ being very tired, we carried on walking.

8. I couldn't sleep, _____ I was tired.

9. _____ not having eaten for three days, I am not starving.

10. We lost all the match _____ we were the dreaming team.

Exercise 3

Rewrite the sentence as indicated by the word in bracket

Example:

- Although the traffic was bad, I arrived on time (despite)

  Despite _the bad traffic_, I arrived on time.

- Because the traffic was bad, I couldn't arrive on time (because of)

  Because of _the bad traffic_, I couldn't arrive on time.

1. Although he's got a Bataknese name, he is in fact a Javanese. (despite)

   _____

2. In spite of her injured foot, Kadita managed to walk to the village. (even though)

   _____

3. I decide to accept the job although the salary was low. (in spite of)

   _____

4. Although he has a very reasonable job, he isn't particularly well-paid. (despite)

   _____

5. I didn't wear a coat despite a cold weather. (although)

   _____

6. As they live near us, we see them quite often. (because of)

   _____

7. Because of his bad temper, I dismissed him from the list. (since)

   _____

8. Because we had nothing better to do, we watched TV the whole evening. (because of)

   _____

9. As it is a public holiday,all the shops will be shut tomorrow. (because of)

   _____

10. Since I felt very tired last night, I went to bed very early. (because of)

    _____

Exercise

My sister had a graduation ceremony last week. I was sad because I could not attend the ceremony. I had to attend a robotic competition to represent my school. Finally, I was the runner up and received the silver medal.

When I arrived home, my sister and parents had not arrived yet. I planned to make a gift for my sister, but I was confused about what I should make to surprise her. Then, I got an idea. I would make a tart cake because my mom still had a sponge cake. However, I did not know how to decorate a cake. I browsed the Internet for the tutorials to decorate a tart cake. Then, I checked the ingredients needed. Lucky for me, I had all the ingredients. I followed the instructions. I made butter cream using a mixer and then add food colouring. Then, I decorated the cake. Well, it was done.

A few minutes later, my parents and sister arrived. I took out the tart cake and said, "Congratulations!" Surprisingly, they also said, "Congratulations!" while bringing a box of chocolate. They hugged me and gave the chocolate to me. They knew that I was the runner up in the robotic competition. Finally, we ate the cake and chocolate together.

1. Why did the writer and his/her family give surprise to each other?
   A. To welcome the writer's family.
   B. To celebrate their achievements.
   C. To praise his/her sister's graduation.
   D. To fete the writer's winning in a competition.

2. What did the writer's feel in the end of the story?
   A. Glad.
   B. Satisfied.
   C. Confused.
   D. Surprised.

3. From the text we can conclude that ....
   A. the writer arrived home late
   B. the writer made chocolate
   C. the writer's family care for each other
   D. the writer is good at decorating cakes

4. "Finally, I was the runner up and received the silver medal." (Paragraph 1)
   What does the underlined phrase mean?
   A. The first place.
   B. The second place.
   C. The third place.
   D. The fourth place.

Termites belong to the insect order *Isoptera*. The name means 'equal wings', even though most termites (the workers) do not have wings. Termites live mainly in tropical countries such as Africa and Australia, although some species are found in temperate parts of North and South America and Europe. All of the 2,000 species of termites are social.

Termites establish the largest insect colonies. A termite colony contains four main castes (types) of insects; the queen, king, workers and soldiers. The queen is by far the largest insect in the colony, measuring up to 10 cm (4 in) long. The workers grow up to 5 mm (¼ in), a small fraction of its length. A nest may contain up to five millions individuals. Unlike other insect societies, a termite colony is made up of roughly equal numbers of males and females. As well as a queen, all termite colonies include a male called the king, who lives with the queen and fertilizes its eggs.

Termites emerge from their nest ready for their mating flight. After mating, the king and queen will found a new colony. They shed their wings and will probably remain underground for the rest of their lives.

Adopted from: Green, Jen, 2013, *Exploring Nature Incredible Insects*, Leicestershire, Annes Publishing Ltd.

5. The text is mainly about ....
   A. the colony of termites
   B. the habitat of termites
   C. the description of termites
   D. the physical characteristics of termites

6. By reading the text, a reader knows that ....
   A. termites live in a large group
   B. all termites have equal wings
   C. the queen remains in the nest for its life
   D. termites are only found in temperate areas

7. "They shed their wings and will probably remain underground ...." (Paragraph 3)
   The underlined word is closest in meaning to ....
   A. leave
   B. grow
   C. release
   D. maintain