

9. We walked around the *Gran Plaza* and then went into the cathedral, which was completed in the eighteenth century.
10. As we got ready to leave, we chatted in Spanish about all of the interesting things we had seen.

### Exercise 24 Using Appropriate Prepositions

Use appropriate prepositions to fill the blanks in the following sentences.

- EXAMPLE**
1. Tasty, fresh lobster is a treat, \_\_\_\_\_ many diners.
    1. *Tasty, fresh lobster is a treat, according to many diners.*
  1. Lobsters are large, green or gray, bottom-dwelling shellfish that live \_\_\_\_\_ the sea.
  2. The people who fish \_\_\_\_\_ these creatures are hardy and very determined folk.
  3. Using small, specially built boats and a number \_\_\_\_\_ cratelike traps made \_\_\_\_\_ wood, they go to work.
  4. Lobster fishing \_\_\_\_\_ the United States has been practiced only \_\_\_\_\_ the last century; before that time people thought lobster was not good to eat.
  5. For centuries, farmers used the plentiful lobsters as fertilizer \_\_\_\_\_ their gardens.
  6. To catch lobsters, the fishers first lower traps \_\_\_\_\_ chunks \_\_\_\_\_ bait \_\_\_\_\_ the sea.
  7. Then the fishers mark the location \_\_\_\_\_ colorful floats that identify the owners.
  8. If the fishers are lucky, the lobster enters the trap \_\_\_\_\_ the part called the *kitchen*, tries to escape \_\_\_\_\_ another opening called the *shark's mouth*, and then is trapped \_\_\_\_\_ the section called the *parlor*.
  9. Fishers call a lobster \_\_\_\_\_ only one claw a *cull*; one \_\_\_\_\_ any claws is called a *pistol* or a *buffalo*.
  10. By law, undersized lobsters must be returned \_\_\_\_\_ the sea.

## The Conjunction

**1g.** A **conjunction** is a word that joins words or word groups.

A **coordinating conjunction** joins words or word groups that are used in the same way.

### SKILLS FOCUS

Identify and use conjunctions. Identify and use coordinating conjunctions.

## TIPS &amp; TRICKS

You can remember the coordinating conjunctions as FANBOYS:

For  
And  
Nor  
But  
Or  
Yet  
So

## Reference Note

A third kind of conjunction—the **subordinating conjunction**—is discussed on page 151.

## HELP



In the first example for Exercise 25, *and* is a coordinating conjunction, and *both . . . and* is a correlative conjunction. In the second example, *Neither . . . nor* is a correlative conjunction.

## Coordinating Conjunctions

|     |     |    |     |
|-----|-----|----|-----|
| and | but | or | nor |
| for | yet | so |     |

**EXAMPLES** streets **and** sidewalks [two nouns]  
on land **or** at sea [two prepositional phrases]  
Judy wrote down the number, **but** she lost it.  
[two independent clauses]

*Correlative conjunctions* are pairs of conjunctions that join words or word groups that are used in the same way.

## Correlative Conjunctions

|                  |                         |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| both . . . and   | not only . . . but also |
| either . . . or  | neither . . . nor       |
| whether . . . or |                         |

**EXAMPLES** **Both** Jim Thorpe **and** Roberto Clemente were outstanding athletes. [two proper nouns]  
We want to go **not only** to Ontario **but also** to Quebec.  
[two prepositional phrases]  
**Either** we will buy it now, **or** we will wait for the next sale.  
[two independent clauses]  
**Neither** Mark Twain **nor** James Joyce won the Nobel Prize in literature. [two proper nouns]  
We should decide **whether** to stay **or** to go.  
[two infinitives]

## Exercise 25 Identifying and Classifying Conjunctions

Identify all the coordinating and correlative conjunctions in the sentences below. Be prepared to tell which ones are *coordinating conjunctions* and which ones are *correlative conjunctions*.

**EXAMPLES**

- For my family and me, moving is both an exciting and a dangerous experience.  
1. *and, both . . . and*
- Neither my father nor I have a sense of our limitations.  
2. *Neither . . . nor*

1. When we bought our new house, my mother wanted to hire movers, but my father and I said we could do the moving more efficiently by ourselves.
2. We said that doing the job ourselves would be not only much faster and easier but also far less expensive than having movers do it for us.
3. Neither my mom nor my brother was enthusiastic, but at last Dad and I convinced them.
4. Luckily, Uncle Waldo and my cousin Fred volunteered to help, for they thought it was a great idea.
5. Both Uncle Waldo and Fred lift weights, and they love to show off their muscles.
6. The rental truck we had reserved wasn't large enough, so we had to make several trips.
7. At the new house, we could get the sofa through neither the back door nor the front door, and Uncle Waldo strained his back trying to loosen the sofa from the door frame.
8. On the second load, either Fred or my father lost his grip, and the refrigerator fell on Dad's foot.
9. By the end of the day, all of us were tired and sore, but we had moved everything ourselves.
10. Whether we saved money or not after paying both Uncle Waldo's and Dad's medical bills and having the doorway widened is something we still joke about in our family.

## The Interjection

**1h. An *interjection* is a word that expresses emotion. An interjection has no grammatical relation to the rest of the sentence.**

|            |        |       |        |
|------------|--------|-------|--------|
| ah         | hurrah | uh-oh | wow    |
| aha        | oh     | well  | yahoo  |
| boy-oh-boy | oops   | whew  | yikes  |
| hey        | ouch   | whoa  | yippee |

Since an interjection is not grammatically related to other words in the sentence, it is set off from the rest of the sentence by an exclamation point or by a comma or commas.

### SKILLS FOCUS

Identify and use interjections. (page 78): Identify and use correlative conjunctions.