

## Lets refresh our memory on the **FANBOYS**....

FANBOYS are used to connect dependent/independent clauses with dependent/independent clauses.

**F** - for

**A** - and

**N** - nor

**B** - but

**O** - or

**Y** - yet

**S** - so



**But what exactly do each of the FANBOYS mean?**

**The fanboys are used to provide contrasting or similar meanings that connect each part of the sentence.**

**For** refers to the first (or in rare cases the second) part of the sentence doing something that affects the second part of the sentence.

**Example:** I like to dip my bread in tea, for it tastes more sweet that way.

\*For is often one of the more awkward FANBOYS\*

**And** connects the two parts of the sentences together. There is no contrast between them.

**Example:** I would like to get a dog from the pound, and I would also like to get a parrot.

**Nor** connects the two parts of the sentences together by saying that there is a negative association between them.

**Example:** I don't like sitting near the window seat and nor does he.

NOTE: The connecting word "neither" would fit better here than nor.

**But** provides contrast between the two parts of the sentences.

**Example:** I like to eat fried food, but it makes me bloated.

**Or** connects the sentences together by saying that they are compatible with another and interchangeable or that each of them are different than another.

**Example:** I don't like fried rice or orange chicken.

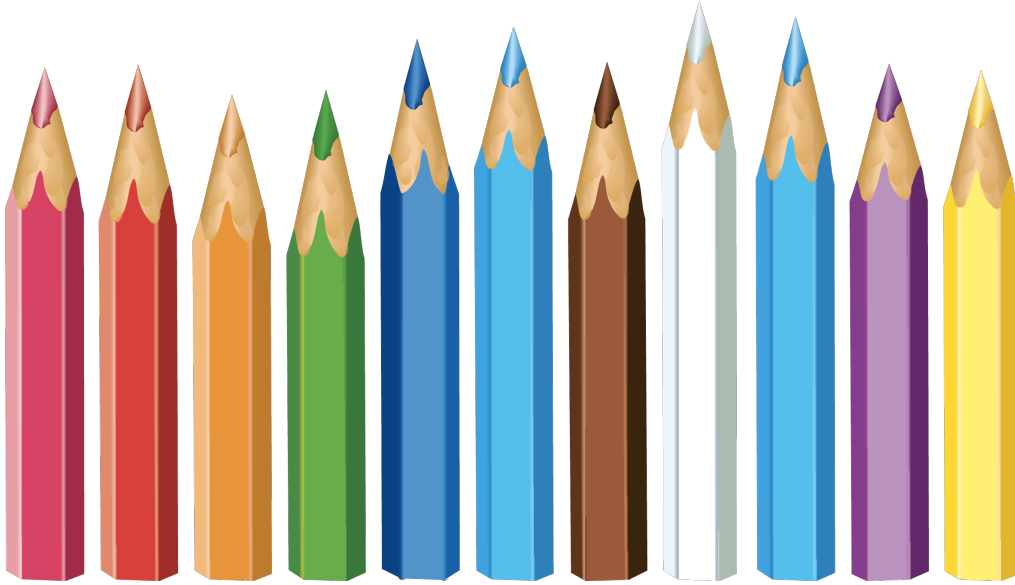
**Yet** refers to the first (or in rare cases the second) part of the sentence doing something that affects the second part of the sentence in a normally negative way.

**Example:** He studies very hard in preparation for tests, yet he still does not score very well.



**So** refers to the first (or in rare cases the second) part of the sentence doing something that directly affects the second part of the sentence.

**Example:** He does not like coffee, so he will not drink it.



**Now that we know how to use and properly identify FANBOYS lets refresh our memory on when and how to use the FANBOYS....**

A sentence that has an independent and dependent clause **MUST** have one of the fanboys.

**If the sentence has two independent clauses separated by a FANBOY there is a COMMA.**

**Example:** I am small, but I can still eat a lot.

**Example:** I like going to the beach in summer when it is warm, yet I also like going to the beach during winter when it is cold.

**If the sentence has one independent clause and one dependent clause separated by a FANBOY there is NO COMMA.**

**Example:** I am small but also eat a lot.

**Example:** The fly buzzed around but dropped dead soon after

A sentence can **NEVER** have two dependent clauses because that wouldn't be a complete sentence!

## **Lets Practice!**

Identify which fanboy should be used and whether a comma should be used.

1. I like going to the grocery store with my mom (, no comma) and/or browsing the aisles of produce.
2. I prefer to go to the ice skating rink (, no comma) but/or since I am sick I will instead go to the movies.
3. I am mad at Josh because he didn't get up early enough (, no comma) and/or we missed our flight.
4. The dog is so large (, no comma) but/and scared Jamie.
5. On the ship, my mom got seasick (, no comma) so/for she has severe motion sickness.
6. The polar bears that live in Antartica are dying at a rapid rate (, no comma) yet/so man continues to expedite global warming.
7. I am not feeling well today (, no comma) so/and I think that I will go home now.
8. I have spent the day sleeping because I am tired (, no comma) so/but I didn't finish most of my work.
9. Most of the time California is hot (, no comma) but/for lately it has been much chillier.
10. I don't like hot chocolate (, no comma) nor/or does Leisha.



## Answer Key

1. I like going to the grocery store with my mom, **and** browsing the aisles of produce.

**Explanation: Both parts of the sentence are independent phrases, so a comma is needed. Since she is describing two things she does, “and” makes sense to use. “Or” does not make sense because she is not choosing between going to the grocery store or browsing the aisles.**

2. I prefer to go to the ice skating rink, **but** since I am sick I will instead go to the movies.

**Explanation: Both parts of the sentence are independent phrases, so a comma is needed. Since the first part of the sentence provides contrast to the second part, “but” is needed. She is not choosing between going to the ice rink and being sick, so “or” cannot be used.**

3. I am mad at Josh because he didn’t get up early enough, **and** we missed our flight.

**Explanation: Both parts of the sentence are independent phrases, so a comma is needed. This one is tricky because neither seem to fully match, but since both parts of the sentence are related to another and happen together, “and” is appropriate. “Or” cannot be used since she is not choosing between being mad at Josh or missing their flight.**

4. The dog is so large **and** scared Jamie.

**Explanation: One part of the sentence is independent (The dog is so large), and the other is dependent (scared Jamie), so no comma is needed. Since the two parts of the sentence are related, “and” is appropriate to use.**

5. On the ship, my mom got seasick, **for** she has severe motion sickness.

**Explanation: Both parts of the sentence are independent phrases, so a comma is needed. Since the first part of the sentence affects the second part of the sentence and there is no contrast, the usage of “for” is appropriate. “So” does not make sense because her seasickness does not cause her motion sickness; Rather, the other way around.**

6. The polar bears that live in Antarctica are dying at a rapid rate, **yet** man continues to expedite global warming.

**Explanation: Both parts of the sentence are independent phrases, so a comma is needed. Since there is contrast between each parts of the sentence and there is a cause and effect relationship, “yet” is appropriate to use.**

7. I am not feeling well today, so I think that I will go home now.

**Explanation: Both parts of the sentence are independent phrases, so a comma is needed. Since the first part of the sentence affects the second parts of the sentence, “so” is appropriate to use. “And” would also be correct but “so” is better because there is a cause and effect relationship.**

8. I have spent the day sleeping because I am tired, so I didn’t finish most of my work.

**Explanation: Both parts of the sentence are independent phrases, so a comma is needed. “So” is appropriate since there is a cause and effect relationship between the two parts of the sentence.**

9. Most of the time California is hot, but lately it has been much chillier.

**Explanation: Both parts of the sentence are independent phrases, so a comma is needed. Since the first part of the sentence provides contrast to the second part, “but” is needed.**

10. I don’t like hot chocolate (, no comma) nor/or does Leisha.

**Explanation: One part of the sentence is independent (I don’t like hot chocolate), and the other is dependent ( does Leisha), so no comma is needed. “Nor” is appropriate because there is a negative associations between both parts of the sentence.**



**Why do we use butterflies in our packets?**

**We believe that butterflies represent growth and transformation. We believe that education catalyzes both growth and inner transformation, and that the presence of butterflies on our pages represent this vision.**

