## 1/ Coordinating Conjunctions

**Concept:** Coordinating conjunctions connect words, phrases, or clauses that are equal in structure.

**Examples:**

- "Urban planning involves both **designing** aesthetically pleasing spaces **and** ensuring functionality."
- "The city must grow sustainably, **so** planners prioritize environmental considerations."

## 2/ Subordinating Conjunctions

**Concept:** Subordinating conjunctions connect an independent clause with a dependent clause, indicating a relationship of time, cause and effect, contrast, etc.

**Examples:**

- "Before **implementing** new policies, urban planners conduct thorough research."
- "Although **urbanization** brings challenges, it also offers economic opportunities."

## 3/ Correlative Conjunctions

**Concept:** Correlative conjunctions work in pairs to connect elements within a sentence.

**Examples:**

- "Not only **do** urban planners consider aesthetics, **but also** they prioritize functionality."
- "Whether **designing** green spaces **or** developing transportation infrastructure, sustainability is a key factor."

## 4/ Conjunctive Adverbs

**Concept:** Conjunctive adverbs connect independent clauses and provide transition between ideas.

**Examples:**

- "Moreover, **sustainable** urban planning incorporates renewable energy sources."
- "In contrast, **traditional** approaches focus solely on aesthetics; however, functionality is often compromised."

## 5/ Emphasizing Conjunctions

**Concept:** Use emphasizing conjunctions to highlight specific points.

**Examples:**

- "Indeed, **green** spaces contribute to the overall well-being of urban communities."
- "Of course, **economic** factors play a significant role in urban development decisions."

## 6/ Time Sequence Conjunctions

**Concept:** Time sequence conjunctions help convey chronological order.

**Examples:**

- "Firstly, planners conduct a needs assessment; **then** they develop the urban design proposal."
- "Subsequently, the city council reviews the plans; **finally**, implementation begins."

## 7/ Cause and Effect Conjunctions

**Concept:** Conjunctions indicating cause and effect relationships enhance clarity.

**Examples:**

- "Due to increased population density, **urban** infrastructure must be expanded."
- "As a result, **traffic congestion** becomes a pressing issue for city planners."

## 8/ Contrast Conjunctions

**Concept:** Use contrast conjunctions to highlight differences.

**Examples:**

- "While **traditional** urban planning prioritizes aesthetics, **modern** approaches focus on sustainability."
- "On the contrary, **some** argue that economic development should take precedence."

## Lesson 9: Purpose Conjunctions

**Concept:** Conjunctions indicating purpose clarify the intention behind actions.

**Examples:**

- "In order to **maximize** green spaces, planners integrate parks into urban designs."
- "City policies are implemented **to ensure** equitable access to public services."