

12. It was raining, ____ we took an umbrella.
a) because
b) so
c) or
d) but
13. I bought some bread, some cheese, ____ a bottle of milk.
a) but
b) and
c) or
d) so
14. She can play the piano, ____ she can't play the guitar.
a) or
b) but
c) so
d) and
15. We didn't go out ____ the weather was terrible.
a) and
b) because
c) or
d) so
16. The children were excited ____ happy on Christmas morning.
a) and
b) but
c) because
d) so
17. Is your sister older ____ younger than you?
a) so
b) and
c) but
d) or
18. I called her, ____ she didn't answer the phone.
a) because
b) so
c) and
d) but
19. He took a taxi ____ he was late for work.
a) or
b) but
c) because
d) and
20. The shop was closed, ____ we went home.
a) so
b) because
c) and
d) but



Answers

1. a) and
2. c) so
3. a) because
4. b) or
5. c) but
6. a) or
7. d) so
8. d) and
9. c) but
10. d) because
11. c) or
12. b) so
13. b) and
14. b) but
15. b) because
16. a) and
17. d) or
18. d) but
19. c) because
20. a) so



Explanations

1. “and” (a)

'And' connects two things that go together — the speaker likes both coffee and tea.

2. “so” (c)

'So' introduces a result. Being tired was the reason; going to bed early was the result.

3. “because” (a)

'Because' introduces a reason — wanting to pass the exam explains why he studied hard.

4. “or” (b)

'Or' presents a choice between two alternatives — juice or water.

5. “but” (c)

'But' shows contrast — you might expect a long film to be boring, but this one was interesting.

6. “or” (a)

'Or' offers two choices — going to the park or staying at home.

7. “so” (d)

'So' introduces the result of being hungry — making a sandwich.

8. “and” (d)

'And' adds information — she is fluent in both languages.

9. “but” (c)

'But' shows an unexpected contrast — being rich doesn't make him happy.

10. “because” (d)

'Because' gives the reason for staying home — having a bad cold.

11. “or” (c)

'Or' here means 'otherwise' — if you don't hurry, you'll miss the bus.

12. “so” (b)

'So' introduces what happened as a result of the rain — taking an umbrella.

13. “and” (b)

'And' connects items in a list. The last item is joined with 'and'.

14. “but” (b)

'But' contrasts two facts — she has one skill but not the other.

15. “because” (b)

'Because' explains why they didn't go out — the terrible weather was the reason.

16. “and” (a)

'And' links two feelings that go together — excited and happy.

17. “or” (d)

'Or' presents two possible alternatives in a question.

18. “but” (d)

'But' shows contrast — you would expect someone to answer when called, but she didn't.

19. “because” (c)

'Because' gives the reason — being late for work explains why he took a taxi.

20. “so” (a)

'So' introduces the result — the closed shop caused them to go home.