

## College Preparatory English

## TRANSITIONS THAT EXPRESS CONDITIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

EXPRESSIONS:	GRAMMAR NOTES:	EXAMPLES:
if	Subordinating conjunction. Introduces a subordinate clause expressing a condition. Comma follows the first subordinate clause if that clause is first. If not, there is no need for a comma.	<b>Future possible:</b> If it rains, we'll take the car; otherwise, we'll walk. <b>Offering to bargain:</b> If you drive this week, I'll drive next week. I'll help you with your homework <b>if</b> you'll help me fix my car.
providing provided (that)	As above	I'm willing to go to Squamish, <b>providing</b> you drive. The new Port Mann Bridge will eventually pay for itself <b>provided (that)</b> enough people cross it and pay the toll. <b>Provided</b> it doesn't rain, we'll walk to work tomorrow.
as long as	As above	<b>As long as</b> you attend the class regularly and do all the work, you'll probably pass. You can pass the writing course <b>as long as</b> you can organize your work, use mature content, and keep your errors below a certain maximum limit.
otherwise	Sentence connector. Preceded by a semi-colon. Use only between clauses.	You must use transitions effectively; <b>otherwise</b> , your essays will not be coherent.
unless	Conjunction. If the <b>unless</b> clause is first, it is followed by a comma.	<b>Unless</b> the train is late, I will be there by 9 pm. (meaning: If the train is not late...) I will come to your party on Saturday <b>unless</b> I'm still sick.
only if	Sentence connector. No punctuation required before or after.	Students can pass VCC courses <b>only if</b> they write the final exams. <b>Note changed word order when "Only if" opens the sentence:</b> <b>Only if</b> they write the final exams can students pass VCC courses.