

# Read and Discover

## Correlative Conjunctions

### Lesson 40

For your report on how one creature can benefit from a symbiotic relationship with another, focus on either the cattle egret or the clownfish.

Circle the word that joins the two underlined nouns. Underline another word that helps this word show how the nouns are linked.

**Correlative conjunctions** always appear in pairs. They connect words or groups of words and provide more emphasis than coordinating conjunctions. Some common correlative conjunctions are *both...and*, *either...or*, *neither...nor*, *not only...but (also)*, and *whether...or*.

See Handbook Section 22

### Part 1

Circle the correlative conjunctions and coordinating conjunctions in these sentences. If a sentence contains correlative conjunctions, write *COR*. Write *X* if the sentence does not contain correlative conjunctions.

1. When two animal species not only live together but also have a very close relationship, we call them symbiotic. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Symbiotic relationships can be either parasitic, commensal, or mutual. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Parasites may hurt their hosts or even kill them. \_\_\_\_\_
4. In a commensal relationship, the host is neither hurt nor helped by its neighbor. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Mutual symbiotic relationships involve a cycle of give and take. \_\_\_\_\_
6. For example, both the cattle egret and the African buffalo benefit from their relationship. \_\_\_\_\_
7. A buffalo might be infested with skin parasites, but the egret cleans them off. \_\_\_\_\_
8. In return, the egret gets a tasty meal of both the parasites and the insects the buffalo kicks up from the grass. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The sea anemone's sting is not only painful but also deadly to most fish. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Only the clownfish is able to build up immunity to the sting and live in harmony with this dangerous predator. \_\_\_\_\_
11. The clownfish both lures prey for the anemone and chases away fish that might damage it. \_\_\_\_\_
12. In return, the anemone provides the clownfish with protection and scraps from its meals. \_\_\_\_\_
13. If you study either biology or environmental science, you may learn about lichens. \_\_\_\_\_
14. Lichens, gray-green organisms that live on rocks and trees, appear to be plants but are actually a combination of an alga and a fungus. \_\_\_\_\_
15. Neither the alga nor the fungus can survive alone. \_\_\_\_\_
16. The alga produces food for the fungus, and the fungus protects the alga from the drying effects of sun and wind. \_\_\_\_\_