

What are causal conjunctions?

Worksheet

Causal conjunctions (car, parce que, étant donné que, puisque) connect a consequence to its cause — they answer the 'why' behind actions, events, or states.

Questions

1. 'Il n'est pas venu ____ il était malade.'

- A) car
- B) et
- C) mais
- D) si

2. Puisque means...

- A) so
- B) but
- C) since/because
- D) although

3. '____ qu'il pleut, nous resterons à la maison.'

- A) Parce que
- B) Si
- C) Mais
- D) Donc

4. Étant donné que is used for...

- A) everyday speech
- B) formal/written contexts
- C) questions only
- D) past tense only

5. I stayed home because it was raining.

6. Since you're here, let's start.
Je suis resté à la maison parce qu'il pleuvait.

7. Given that the store closes at 5, we must hurry.
Puisque tu es là, commençons.

8. Define: What does parce que mean?
nous devons nous dépêcher.
Étant donné que le magasin ferme à 17h,

9. Define: Difference between car and parce que?

10. Define: When use puisque?

Answer Key

1. A) car — car (because, formal) introduces the reason for not coming.
2. C) since/because — puisque = since, implying an obvious or known reason.
3. A) Parce que — Parce que (because) explains why we'll stay inside.
4. B) formal/written contexts — Étant donné que is formal and common in written French.
5. parce que = because (most common causal conjunction) Reasons: 'it was raining' → consequence: 'I stayed home' Answers 'why did you stay home?'
6. puisque = since (slightly formal) Cause: you're present → consequence: let's start Expresses both reason and mild urgency
7. étant donné que = given that (formal/written) Cause: store closing time → consequence: must hurry Often appears at sentence start
8. Because — the most common causal conjunction.
9. Both mean 'because' but car is formal/written; parce que is everyday.
10. puisque = since (acknowledges an obvious or known reason).

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