

### **Learning Outcomes**

- Students will understand the function of conjunctions in connecting words, phrases, or clauses.
- They will apply conjunctions correctly to improve sentence structure and coherence.







Read the story and underline the conjunctions.

Once upon a time, there were two mischievous girls. Ganga and Yamuna were twins. They looked alike. They also walked and talked alike. People were often confused. They asked Ganga, "Are you Ganga or Yamuna?" Ganga always talked softly but clearly.

Both the girls were naughty but clever. "Who has drawn this funny picture on the blackboard?" Their teacher would sometime ask. "Ganga or Yamuna?"

The girls did their work quickly and well. They never did anything hurriedly or carelessly. The teacher would often set a difficult problem. Then she would say to Ganga and Yamuna, "One of you solve it." "Was she Ganga or Yamuna?," The teacher couldn't recognise them at all.

## Conjunctions

### Read the following sentences.

A conjunction is a word that joins words, groups of words or sentences.

- 1. Riya sang and Rachna danced.
- 2. You must work hard **or** you will fail in the exam.
- 3. He is poor but honest.

In the above sentences, and, or and but are conjunctions. They join words, groups of words or sentences.

# Some commonly used conjunctions and their uses.

1. and : and is used to join same types of statements.

**Examples:** 1. I have bought a bat and a ball.

2. My uncle and aunt stay together.









but: but is used to join two opposite statements.

**Examples:** 1. Bheem is tall **but** Anand is short.

- 2. Apple is sweet but lemon is sour.
- or: or is used to introduce a choice or alternative. 3.

**Examples:** 1. Would you like to drink tea or coffee?

- 2. Is she your sister or friend?
- 4. if: if is used to set a condition.

**Examples:** 1. I shall go if he invites me.

- 2. If I had money, I would help the poor.
- 5. because: because is used to give reason.

**Examples:** 1. I came here because he had called me.

- 2. He was absent yesterday because he was ill.
- that: that is used to express a reason or purpose. 6.

**Examples:** He was angry that he had argued with him.

#### Underline the conjunctions in the following sentences. Α.

- Keep quiet or leave the room. 1.
- I could not carry the box because it was heavy. 2.
- 3. Late idli and sambar for breakfast.
- Nobody will believe you if you tell lies. 4.
- The moon is round and bright. 5.
- 6. Ram has not come, but Sam had.
- 7. Vivek passed in the exam because he worked hard.
- If I feel doubtful, I shall ask her about it. 8.
- Rishab is rich but Subham is poor. 9.
- Subhankar is honest, so everyone trusts him. 10.

#### Join the following sentences by using and, but, and or. В.

He can speak Bengali. He can write Bengali. 1.

Tigers belong to the cat family. Lions belong to the cat family. 2.



Skills/Level



















3. The Sun rises in the east. The Sun sets in the west.

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4. They began badly. They ended well.

5. Work hard. You will fail.

**Points to Remember** 

- A Conjunction is a word that joins words, groups of words or sentences.
- And, but, or, if, because, that are some **Common Conjunctions**.



# My Activity Corner





Read the passage carefully. Underline the conjunctions.

Hummingbirds are small and colourful. Their legs are weak, but their wings are strong. The wing beat fast and make a humming sound. The birds can fly up or down, backwards or sideways. They can hang in the air and drink from a flower. They usually lay two eggs, and the babies are featherless. Grass, bark or cobwebs hold the nest together.









