



# Conjunctions

## Learning Outcomes

- Students will understand the function of conjunctions in connecting words, phrases, or clauses.
- They will learn how to use conjunctions to form complex and compound sentences.
- They will apply conjunctions correctly to improve sentence structure and coherence.



## Lead in

Fill in the blanks to join two adverbs.

(a)



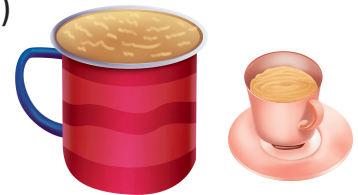
boys \_\_\_\_ girl

(b)



giraffe is tall \_\_\_\_ rabbit is short.

(c)



tea \_\_\_\_ coffee

## Conjunction

**A conjunction is a word that joins two words, phrases or sentences together.**

### Example:

1. Sumit likes to eat cake **and** chocolate. 2. Shreya is a singer **but** Mithun is an actor.

3. Would you like to visit Howrah Bridge **or** the Victoria Memorial?

In sentence 1, the word **and** joins two words cake and chocolate.

In sentence 2, the word **but** joins two sentences Shreya is a singer and Mithun is an actor.

In sentence 3, the word **or** joins two groups of words Howrah Bridge or the Victoria Memorial.

So, the words, **and**, **but**, and **or** are conjunctions.

## Kinds of Conjunction

There are mainly two types of conjunctions:

1. Coordinating Conjunctions
2. Subordinating Conjunctions





## ◎ Coordinating Conjunctions

Read and compare the following sentences:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. (a) I saw a hippo. I saw a giraffe.       | (b) I saw a hippo and a giraffe.            |
| 2. (a) Madhu is clever. Reema is foolish.    | (b) Madhu is clever but Reema is foolish.   |
| 3. (a) Work hard. You will fail in the exam. | (b) Work hard or you will fail in the exam. |

The above sentences are the pairs of two sentences which are of equal rank and order. They can be used independently. They do not depend upon one another to express complete meaning. Then, these sentences are joined by **and**, **but**, **or**. So, these are called **coordinating conjunctions**.



### Grammar Byte

- ◎ A conjunction that is used to join two sentences of equal rank or order is called **coordinating conjunction**.
- ◎ It is good idea to use the mnemonic 'FANBOYS' to memorize coordinating conjunction
  - F - For
  - A - And
  - N - Nor
  - B - But
  - O - Or
  - Y - yet
  - S - So

#### A. Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions.

1. She likes to sing \_\_\_\_\_ dance.
2. I can speak English \_\_\_\_\_ cannot speak Tamil.
3. You can play now \_\_\_\_\_ in the evening.
4. No one likes her \_\_\_\_\_ she is very rude.



**Skills/Level**  
LISTENING & WRITING/A1



#### B. Combine the following sentences using suitable coordinating conjunctions.

1. Dev loves to play cricket. Disha loves to play badminton.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Run fast. You will miss the train.

\_\_\_\_\_

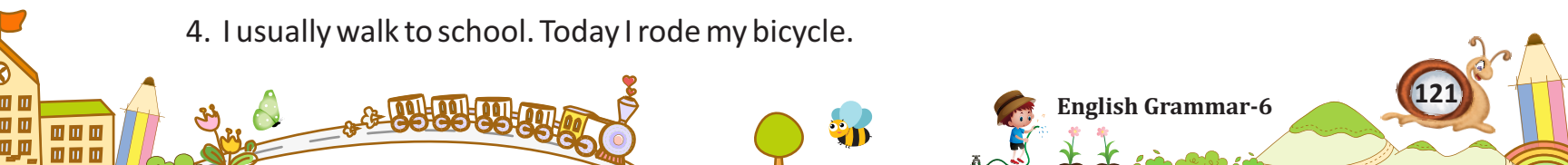
3. He put on his shoes. He went out to play.

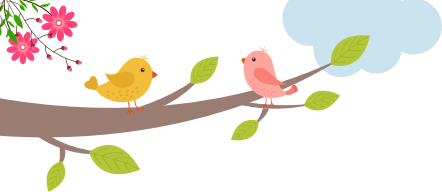
\_\_\_\_\_

4. I usually walk to school. Today I rode my bicycle.



**Skills/Level**  
READING & WRITING/A2





### C. Tick (✓) the correct option.



Skills/Level  
LISTENING & WRITING/A1



- Two \_\_\_\_\_ two make four.  
(a) and ☐ (b) but ☐
- Come fast \_\_\_\_\_ you will be late to class.  
(a) and ☐ (b) but ☐
- The boy is clever \_\_\_\_\_ the girl is stupid.  
(a) and ☐ (b) but ☐
- Mr Das is a sincere \_\_\_\_\_ honest person.  
(a) and ☐ (b) but ☐

☐

(c) or

☐☐

(c) or

☐☐

(c) or

☐☐

(c) or

☐

### ⊙ Subordinating Conjunctions

Read and compare the following sentences:

- (a) Virat cannot play today's match. Virat is injured.  
(b) Virat cannot play today's match **because** he is injured.
- (a) Priya called me. I was eating my breakfast.  
(b) Priya called me **when** I was eating my breakfast.
- (a) We eat food. We may live.  
(b) We eat food **so that** we may live.
- (a) I will help you. You ask me.  
(b) I will help you **if** you ask me.

The above pairs of sentences do not give the full meaning independently. They depend upon each other. They are joined with **because, when, so that** and **if**.

Thus, we can say that these sentences are not of equal rank. One of them is a **principal** or **main clause** and other is a **subordinate** or **dependent** clause. The conjunctions that join two sentences of unequal rank are called **subordinating conjunctions**.

### Examples :

- He was excited   when   he won the first prize.  
main clause   subordinate   dependent clause  
conjunction
- Although   he is young,   he is brave.  
subordinate   dependent   main clause  
conjunction   clause





## Spot the Error

- ⦿ *I like to read books, I also enjoy watching movies.*

\_\_\_\_\_

- ⦿ *He will come with you although you're going to the party.*

\_\_\_\_\_



## Grammar Byte

- ⦿ A conjunction that is used to join two sentences of unequal rank and one of which is dependent upon the other is called **subordinate conjunction**.

**Examples :** before, after, so that, although, though, as soon as, as far as, since, etc.

### D. Underline the main clauses and circle the subordinate clauses in the following sentences.

- They were happy when they won the match.
- Although he is rich, he is not honest.
- He is happy though he is poor.
- I visited the India Gate whenever I went to Delhi.
- I do not know when she will come.

### E. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. He could not get a seat \_\_\_\_\_ he came early.

(a) because

☐

(b) though

☐

(c) till

☐

2. \_\_\_\_\_ you work hard, you can't pass the exam.

(a) Although

☐

(b) Unless

☐

(c) When

☐

3. \_\_\_\_\_ he came, I was playing chess.

(a) where

☐

(b) when

☐

(c) why

☐

4. He was so angry \_\_\_\_\_ he left at once.

(a) though

☐

(b) that

☐

(c) when

☐

5. He prefers to live in an apartment \_\_\_\_\_ his wife wants to buy a flat.

(a) until

☐

(b) because

☐

(c) whereas

☐

6. \_\_\_\_\_ she had seen that movie, she watched it again.

(a) Although

☐

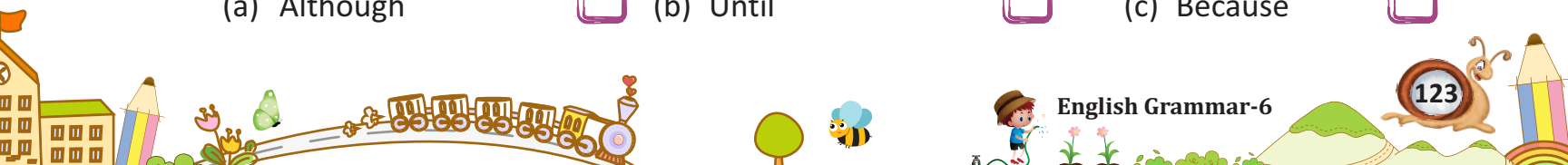
(b) Until

☐

(c) Because

☐


**Skills/Level**  
LISTENING & WRITING/A1







## Points to Remember

- A **Conjunction** is a word that joins two words, phrases or sentences together.
- There are mainly two types of conjunctions—**Coordinating conjunctions** and **Subordinating conjunctions**.
- A conjunction that is used to join two sentences of equal rank or order is called **Coordinating conjunction**.
- A conjunction that is used to join two sentences of unequal rank and one of which is dependent upon the other is called **Subordinate conjunction**.



## My Activity Corner



Skills/Level  
READING & WRITING/A2



Circle the conjunctions in the following paragraph.

The history of Kaziranga takes us back to the year 1904 when the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon along with his wife, Mary Curzon went on an excursion to this region. To their surprise they found no signs of the rhinos. Mary Curzon persuaded her husband to take measures to protect the one-horned rhinoceros whose population was decreasing at an alarming rate. As a result, in 1905 an area of 232 sq km of Kaziranga was declared a Proposed Reserve Forest. Later in 1908, with an addition of 152 sq km more, Kaziranga was declared a reserve forest.

In 1916, it was redesignated as Kaziranga Game Sanctuary and in 1950, it was renamed as Kaziranga Wildlife Sanctuary. It was not until 1968, Kaziranga was designated as a national park when the area was expanded to 430 sq km. Kaziranga National Park was recognized by UNESCO as the World Heritage Site in the year 1985.



## My EeeBee Interactive Activities



Listening



Speaking



Reading



Writing



Grammar



Vocabulary

WRITE YOUR SCORE

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab

