



Hi, I am EeBee



Conjunctions

Learning Outcomes

- Students will learn the types of conjunctions (coordinating, subordinating, and correlative).
- They will identify conjunctions and their roles in joining words, phrases, or clauses.
- They will use conjunctions to create complex and compound sentences.



Lead in

Join two words or two sentences and make a new sentence.

(a)



(b)



- (a) The girl has a doll.
 (b) The girl has a bouquet.
 (c) The girl has a doll _____ a bouquet.

- (a) The boy is thin.
 (b) The boy is active.
 (c) The boy is thin _____ active.

Conjunctions

Conjunctions are used to join words, groups of words or sentences.

Read the following sentences:

1. He bought a pen **and** a pencil.
2. She is very intelligent **but** quite vain.
3. Rishabh went to the library **and** borrowed a few books.

In the above sentences, the highlighted words are all **conjunctions**.

In sentence 1, the conjunction **and** has been used to join the two words **pen** and **pencil**.

In sentence 2, the conjunction **but** joins two phrases **very intelligent** and **quite vain**.

In sentence 3, the conjunction **and** joins two clauses **Rishabh went to the library** and **borrowed a few books**.

Kinds of Conjunctions

There are mainly two kinds of conjunctions.

1. Coordinating Conjunctions
2. Subordinating Conjunctions



1. Coordinating Conjunctions

Conjunctions that join two or more main clauses are called **Coordinating Conjunctions**. They are of equal rank and also called independent or principal clauses. These clauses are meaningful even when they are not joined by a conjunction.

Use of Coordinating Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions are of four types.

1. Coordinating Conjunctions of Addition

- And** My friend cut the cake **and** we wished him happy birthday.
(My friend cut the cake. We wished him happy birthday.)
- As well as** Raj **as well as** his brother is wise
(Raj is wise. His brother is wise.)
- No less than** We are **no less** grateful to Sonu sir **than** to the government.
(We are grateful to the govt. We are equally grateful to Sonu sir.)
- Not only but also** His is **not only** rich **but also** handsome.
He is rich. He is handsome.

2. Coordinating Conjunctions of Contrast

(Expressing opposition or contrast between two statements)

- But** He worked hard **but** failed.
He is rich **but** a miser.
- Still, yet** He finished with 2nd position **still** he is unhappy.
He finished with 2nd position **yet** he is not happy.
(He finished with 2nd position. He is not happy.)
- Nevertheless** They were unhappy **nevertheless** they continued their job.
(They were unhappy. They continued their job.)
- Whereas, while** **Whereas (or while)** great minds discuss ideas, small minds discuss people.
(Great minds discuss ideas. Small minds discuss people.)
- Only** He is all right, **only** he is tired.
She was present **only** she was busy.

3. Coordinating Conjunctions of Choice

(Expressing a choice between two alternatives)

- Or** You must work hard **or** you will fail.
(You must work hard. You will fail.)
- Either ...or** **Either** obey the rules **or** leave the job.
(Obey the rules. Leave the job.)
- Neither .. nor** He is **neither** rich **nor** intelligent.
(He is not rich. He is not intelligent.)
- Otherwise, else** Hurry up, **otherwise** you will miss the train.
Hurry up, **else** you will miss the train.
(Hurry up. You will miss the train.)





4. Coordinating Conjunction of Reasoning

(One statement or fact inferred from another)

I drank some water **for** I was thirsty.

2. Subordinating Conjunctions

- A conjunction used to join two statements, one of which is dependent on the other is called a **Subordinating Conjunction**.

Read this sentence :

My dog barked when the doorbell rang.

In this sentence, **when the doorbell rang** is subordinate clause. It cannot stand on its own. When is a subordinating conjunction.

Subordinate conjunctions can be classified according to their meanings.

1. Subordinating Conjunctions Introducing Noun Clauses

- That** He told her **that** she should consult a doctor.
If/whether He asked me **if** I know him.
 I could not understand **whether** I should accept the offer.

2. Subordinating Conjunctions Introducing Adverb Clauses

Time : When, whenever, before, after, till, since, as soon as, while, as

- Before** Brush your teeth **before** you go to bed.
After The doctor reached **after** the patient had died.
Untill I'll wait for you **until** the bus comes.
Since He has been very busy **since** he started his new business.
While He sang **while** I danced.
As soon as She always has a mug of coffee **as soon as** she reaches office.
As **As** she left the kitchen, his voice followed her.



Grammar Byte

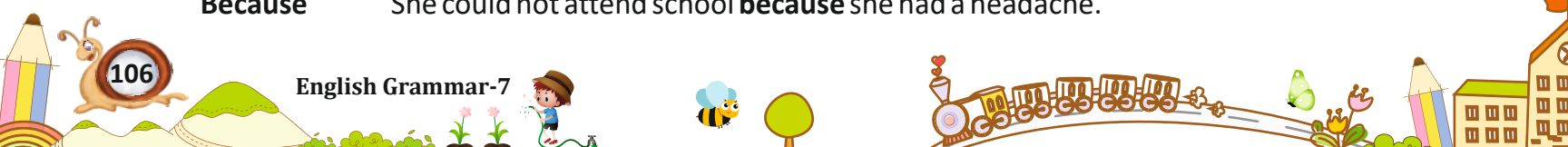
- ⊙ **While** suggests a certain duration of time. As a conjunction, it means during the time, for as long as, at the same time as:
While there is life, there is hope.
- ⊙ **As** can be used to mean when or while:
 I saw him **as** he was getting off the bus.
 (He was still in the process of getting off the bus when I saw him.)

⊙ Place : where, wherever

- Where** He found his bag **where** he had left it in the school.
Wherever **Wherever** she goes, she wins respect.

⊙ Cause or reason : because, since, as

- Because** She could not attend school **because** she had a headache.





Since They are rather expensive **since** they're quite hard to find.

As He arrived early, **as** I had expected.

⊙ **Result or consequence : so ... that, such .. that**

So ... that The movie was **so** interesting **that** we watched it till the end.

Such ... that It was **such** an interesting movie **that** we watched till the end.

⊙ **Purpose : so that, that, lest**

So that We left early **so that** we could catch the early train.

That We eat **that** we may live.

Lest They feared to spare him **lest** he should report.

⊙ **Condition : if, unless**

If You will be given an increment **if** you perform upto the rank.

Unless I am not going to the party **unless** you come too.

⊙ **Concession or contrast : though (although), although ... yet, even if**

Though She is happy **though** she is poor.

(although)

Although ... **Although** he is tired, **yet** he kept walking.

Even if I'm going out tomorrow **even if** it's raining.

⊙ **Comparison : as ... as, than**

As ... as He is **as** intelligent **as** his sister (is).

Than Manpreet is taller **than** his brother (is)

⊙ **Manner : as, as if**

As We did **as** we were asked.

As if She behaved **as if** she was angry.

A. **Identify the conjunctions in the following sentence and state whether they are coordinating conjunction or subordinating conjunction.**

1. Most children like cookies and chocolate.
2. We have an umbrella because it is raining.
3. We were tired ; nevertheless we continued our work.
4. Mother asked me to stay at home till she returned.



Skills/Level
READING & WRITING/A1



Conjunctions used in Pairs (Correlative Conjunctions)

Some conjunctions convey their full sense only when they are used in pairs. They are often called **Correlative Conjunctions**. Some of the correlative conjunctions are coordinating while some of them are subordinating.





Grammar Byte

- ◉ When we use a correlative conjunction, its two parts are placed immediately before the words to be connected:
- ◉ She not only stole my pens but crayons also. ✗
- ◉ He stole not only my pens but my crayons also. ✓

Important correlative conjunctions are discussed below:

Either ... or	He wants either the chocolates or the ice-cream.
Neither ... nor	You can have neither the cookies nor the cake.
Although ... yet	Although he belongs to a rich family yet he is miser. Although he is clever, yet he lacks common sense.
Both ... and	She is both intelligent and beautiful. Both rugby and football are popular in France.
Such ... as	Such a creature as is described in this story does not exist anywhere.
Such ... that	There was such a thunderstorm that we could not go to the field.
Such ... a	She is not such a coward as you think.
as ... as	She is as proud as a peacock (is).
As ... so	As you sow, so shall you reap. As the child is, so is the man.
So ... that	He speaks so quickly that no one can understand him.
Scarcely (hardly) ... when	Scarcely had I gone to bed when the doorbell rang.
Not only ... but also	He can read not only Hindi but Urdu also . He is not only a famous singer but a successful businessman also .
No sooner ... than	No sooner had I finished watering the garden than it started raining.

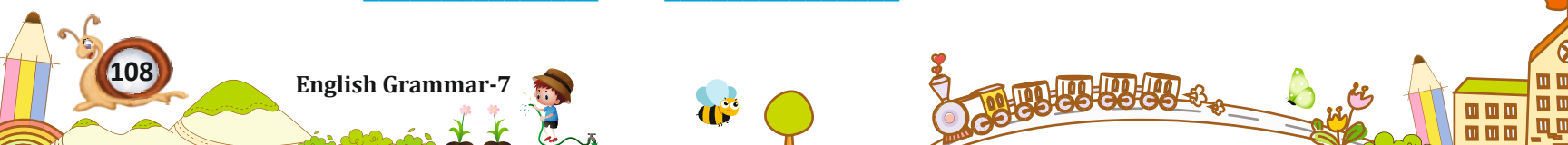
B. Fill in the blanks with suitable correlative conjunctions. More than one option is possible.



Skills/Level
WRITING/B1



1. He is _____ brave _____ a lion.
2. _____ you _____ your sister is guilty.
3. You can have _____ cake _____ chocolate.
4. He can _____ read _____ write.





Points to Remember

- **Conjunctions** are used to join words, groups of words or sentences.
- There are mainly two kinds of conjunctions—
 1. Coordinating conjunctions and
 2. Subordinating conjunctions
- Conjunctions that join two or more main clauses are called **Coordinating Conjunctions**.
- A conjunction used to join two statements, one of which is dependent on the other is called a **Subordinating Conjunction**.



My Activity Corner

Work in groups. Frame any five sentences about the members of the group using correlative and subordinate conjunctions.

Examples:

1. Rahul is the most popular boy in the class because he is friendly with everyone.
2. Neither Rohan nor Varun has been absent a single day this year.



My EeeBee Interactive Activities



Listening



Speaking



Reading



Writing



Grammar



Vocabulary

WRITE YOUR SCORE

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab

