



Hi, I am EeeBee



Conjunctions

Learning Outcomes

- Students will learn what conjunctions are and how they join words, phrases, or clauses.
- They will understand different types of conjunctions (coordinating, subordinating, and correlative).
- Students will practice using conjunctions in sentences.



Lead in

Circle the joining words.

The shepherd boy hit a plan and cried out loudly for help, "wolf! wolf!" The villagers came running towards the hill side but there was no wolf. The shepherd boy had fooled the villagers and he was laughing out heartily.



Conjunctions

Words that are used to join other words, groups of words or sentences are called **conjunctions**. They are also called **linking words or connectors**.

And, But, Or

Read the following sentences:

1. Surya Kumar Yadav played a super innings **and** gave his team a win.
2. She tried her best **but** could not pass in the exam.
3. Would you like a cup of tea **or** a mug of coffee?

➤ We use **and** to join similar words or statements.

1. Surya Kumar Yadav played a super innings and (he) gave his team a win.

➤ We use **but** to show contrast between two items or ideas.

2. She tried her best but could not pass in the exam.

(If she had tried her, she could have passed in the exam, but she could not _____ an idea of contrast)

➤ We use **or** to express a choice between two alternatives.

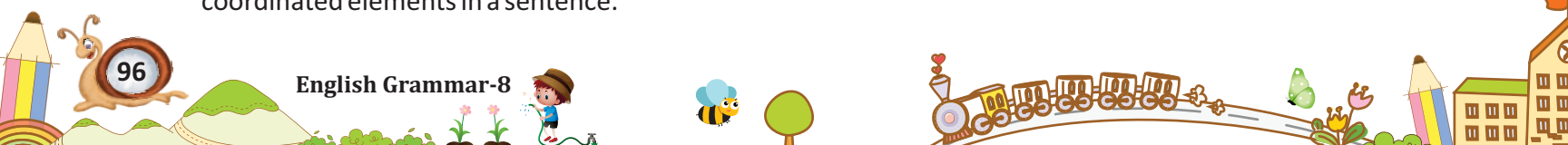
3. Would you like a cup of tea or a mug of coffee?

(You can choose either of the two)

Some More Examples of Conjunctions

Read the following examples:

- **Both ... and** refers to two things or people together. Both are paired with and to add emphasis to two coordinated elements in a sentence.





Example : He is **both** good-looking **and** intelligent.

- **Either ... or** is used to connect things that are of the same types, phrases, clauses or words.

Example : **Either** Raj **or** Rahul can take part in the contest.

- **Neither ... nor** is also used to connect the same kinds of words or phrases in the sentence. Neither makes a negative statement about two people or things.

Example : **Neither** you **nor** your brother is tall.

A. Join these sentences using the conjunction given in the brackets.

1. Anjana has to comply with the rules.
Rubina has to comply with the rules. (both ... and)

2. He is not fat. His brother is not fat. (neither ...)

3. She is rich. She is not contented. (but)

So, Because (Result, Reason)

- **So** is a coordinating conjunction, **because** is a subordinating conjunction.
So shows the effect or result of something **because** shows the reason of something.

Examples :

1. He was ill, **so** he did not attend school yesterday.
2. Rahul didn't attend the party **because** he was not invited.

Compare these two sentences:

1. He was busy, so I could not talk to him. (result)
2. He was busy because he had to finish the project. (reason)

B. Join these sentences using the conjunction given in the brackets.

1. He is not fat. His brother is not fat. (neither....)

2. The weather was bad. We cancelled the trip. (due to)

3. She was very unhappy. She missed her village. (for)

So that (Purpose)

Read the following sentence:

1. I asked her to move.
so that I could see the screen better. → **Purpose**
2. I asked her to move.
because I could not see the screen best. → **Reason**
3. I asked her to move
so I saw the screen better. → **Result**
- Let is always followed by would.





C. Complete these sentences with ideas of your own.

1. She has to go a supermarket two miles away to get her groceries since _____.
2. She moved to France so that _____.
3. Everyone did their best in order to _____.
4. He missed the early train, as a result _____.
5. _____ because he had been driving non stop for 10 hours.
6. _____ because she was ill.

Although (Concession or Contract)

1. **Although** it was cold, Rubina did not put on her coat.
(Everybody wears a woollen clothes in cold weather, but Rubina did not _____ contract.)
 2. I am going out tomorrow **even if** it's raining.
(In this situation, I don't know if it's going to rain tomorrow or not, but I'm still going out.)
 3. I'm going out right now, **even though** it's raining.
(In this case, I know it's raining and I don't care I'm going out anyway.)
- We use though type conjunctions to suggest contract.

If (Condition)

1. **If** the vaccine is not produced, there may be a pandemic.
(If ... suggests the condition under which a pandemic may erupt.)
 2. I'll only stay **if** you offer me more money.
(If ... suggests the condition under which I'll only stay.)
- We use if type conjunctions to suggest condition.

D. Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions. In certain cases, more than one option is possible.

1. She did the work _____ she was ill.
2. _____ we worked hard, a lot of things went wrong.
3. _____ we had planned everything carefully, a lot of things went wrong.
4. I went to work the next day _____ I was still feeling ill.
5. She refused the job _____ the low salary.
6. I could not get to sleep _____ the noise.
7. _____ she is beautiful, everybody hates her.
8. The children slept deeply _____ it was noisy.



Skills/Level
WRITING/A2



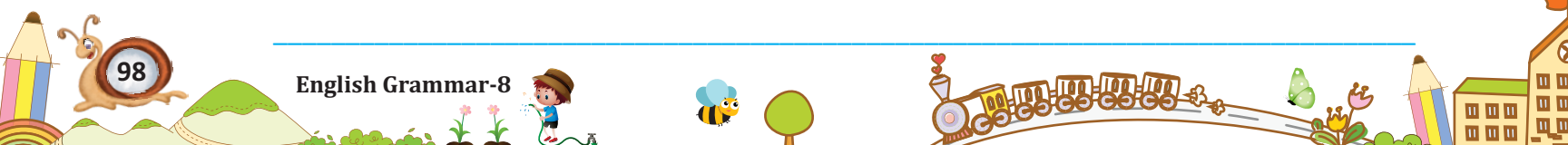
When, While, Where, As (Time, Place, Manner)

Read the following examples:

1. We were walking back to our flat **when** we heard an explosion.
2. I eat pizza when I am on holiday.
3. He read his book **while** waiting for the bus.
4. **While** he was working, he often listened to music.
5. Your umbrella should be lying **where** you had left it.

E. Join these sentences using the conjunctions given in the brackets.

1. He read about the incident. He was sitting on the train. (while)



2. He got off the train. He went to work. (when)
3. I finish my work. I'll give you a cake. (as soon as)
4. I am going to bed early. I have to get up early tomorrow. (as)

That, If/Whether

Read the following sentences:

1. She told me **that** she will invite them.
2. She asked me **if/whether** I'll invite them.
3. He said **that** he was quite confident of winning the match.

F. Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions.

1. _____ he was not there, I spoke to his father.
2. He is _____ poor _____ he can't pay his fee too.
3. This book is _____ cheap _____ useful.
4. I shall pass _____ you taught me.
5. _____ she was poor, she was happy.
6. _____ Ram _____ his sister will attend the meeting.
7. My sister can _____ sing _____ dance.



Skills/Level
WRITING/B1



Points to Remember

- ◉ Words that are used to join other words, groups of words or sentences are called **Conjunctions**.
- ◉ Conjunctions are also called **Linking words or connectors**.



My Activity Corner

Join the sentences using the conjunctions Given in the brackets.

1. She was my best friend. still she deceived me. (although)
2. He is very old. But he enjoys good health. (though)
3. He will accept your resignation. you should accept all the conditions. (provided)



My EeeBee Interactive Activities



Listening



Speaking



Reading



Writing



Grammar



Vocabulary

WRITE YOUR SCORE

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab

