

Unit - 6

CONNECTORS

A.1.

1. No
 2. No
 3. Connectors
1. YES
 2. They link ideas, phrases, sentences....

A.2

A	B
Food and drink prices in New York are very high; furthermore, renting an apartment there is very expensive	adds information
Ragini has a great sense of humour. In the same way, her sister Taarini loves a good joke.	introduces a similar idea
The film had poor reviews. So, I went out with my friends to see a play, instead.	gives a different / opposite idea.
Sujoy is a lazy boy. Consequently, he failed in his exams.	introduces the results.

A-3

1. on the one hand, on the other hand
2. nevertheless
3. on the contrary
4. incidentally
5. for instance
6. consequently
7. in other words
8. I am afraid

B-1

1. moreover
2. in addition

3. furthermore
4. in addition
5. furthermore
6. additionally

B-2

1. Moreover, he claimed five wickets
2. Furthermore, she is a good dancer.
3. In addition, it causes global warming
4. Additionally, they preserve endangered species.

C-1

whereas, while, but, whereas, while

C-2

1. however
2. nonetheless
3. nevertheless
4. however
5. nonetheless

C-3

1. However, he became inactive due to malnutrition.
2. In addition, it did not offer facilities for vacation either.
3. However, it can be prevented.

D-1

Eg. I am short tempered, but I have a wide circle of friends.

I am thin, but I have enough strength and stamina.

Although, I sing well, I have stage fright.

D-2

1. Although the day started well, it eventually turned out to be hot and humid.
2. I voted for Ragini as the Head Girl, but she lost the elections.
3. Five witnesses say he stole the money, yet it could not be proved.
4. Even though he worked very hard, his performance was not upto the mark.
5. She had hurt her foot that morning, however, she attended school.

D-3

1. Despite being ill, he came top of the class.
2. In spite of his disabilities, he copes well.
3. In spite of its smell, it tasted wonderful.
4. Despite our voting for Vijay, he lost the elections as Head Boy.

- E-1
- a) similarly
 - b) in the same way

E-2

- a.) Moreover, he asked his friend if he too would like to follow the same.
- b.) In fact, snakes are afraid of us.
- c.) Whereas, trusting them is also dangerous.
- d.) Similarly, clear air is equally important.

F-1

- 1) when
- 2) After
- 3) When
- 4) When
- 5) while
- 6) While
- 7) later

F-2

.... The door got shut. As I was locked out, I knocked on your door but since you didn't open, I spent the night on the stairs. Eventually, I opened the door in the morning with the help of a locksmith.

G-2

1. Why are there such big headlights?
So that I feel safer at night.
2. Why are there two sets of brakes?
In case one fails.
3. Why are there springs over the wheels?
Otherwise it would be very uncomfortable.

4. Why do you have such big mudguards?
To protect the tyres.

5. What's this lever for?
For changing gears.

H-1

1. She is so intelligent that she will definitely pass.
She is too intelligent to not pass.
She is intelligent enough to pass

2. She is so weak that she cannot stand up.
She is too weak to stand up
She is not strong enough to stand up.

3. It is so hot that he cannot go for a walk.
It is too hot for him to go for a walk.
It is not cool enough for him to walk.

4. The land is so fertile that he can grow rice.
The land is too fertile to not grow rice.
The land is fertile enough to grow rice.

5. The house is so small that we cannot accommodate many.
The house is too small to accommodate many.
The house is not big enough to accommodate many.

H-2

1. They were so tired that they could not go for a walk.
2. They were so sick that they did not perform well in the programme.
3. They were so sick that they did badly in their exams.

H-3

1. Yadu is so handsome that many people like to be friendly with him.
2. He was so absent minded, that he put his boots on the wrong feet.
3. The audience were so emotionally involved in the programme that they were spellbound.

4. The crowd were so divided in their opinion that pandemonium soon broke out.
1. Whoever
2. However
3. Whatever, wherever
4. Whoever, whatever
5. Whoever, whenever
6. Whichever, whenever

IGP-3

1.
 - a) where had he been
 - b) he had called him 6 times.
 - c) he was cleaning his room
 - d) he couldn't stop cleaning to answer his phone
 - e) he was cleaning the room so that he could find the phone.
2.
 - a) is launching a Cleanliness Drive to
 - b) for a fortnight from 19th March
 - c) cleaning the area and starting an awareness campaign
 - d) who wish to participate in the drive
3.
 - 1) The ancient Egyptians believed that the spirits of dead people live on only if their bodies were preserved.
 - 2) They preserved the dead bodies by making them into mummies
 - 3) Dried-out bodies were wrapped in linen bandages
 - 4) The ancient Egyptians securely buried the mummies inside pyramids
4.
 - a) group
 - b) Weren't
 - c) Made
 - d) Wanted
 - e) Who
 - f) Thought
 - g) Other
 - h) For

5. a) (I) increasing
b) (iii) seem
c) (iii) beside
d) (iv) have
e) (ii) nor
f) (iv) using
g) (I) nonetheless
h) (I) for
6. a) examinations were over
b) son whether he
c) that it was
d) question he had
e) was a washerman
f) but the son
g) spelling of Deputy
h) to lose one