



Conjunction

Conjunctions are the words that are used to join two or more than two words, sentences or clauses together.

e.g. A boy and a girl.

The music was loud nevertheless it was enjoyable.

Important conjunctions and their use

1. **And** It is used to join two words, sentences or ideas.
e.g. I like pizza and burger.
He is dancer and painter also.
2. **But** It is used to connect two contrast ideas.
e.g. Shiva likes blue but Rohan likes Red.
She is short but she is beautiful.
3. **So** It is used as a conjunction of result or consequence.
e.g. I like the show so, I stay late upto watch it.
He was late for school, so he took a shortcut.
4. **If** It is used to express a condition.
e.g. If you get up early, you will never be late.
If you study will, you will pass.
5. **Because** It is used to express reason of an action.
e.g. We had to cancel the class picnic. Because it was raining.
I rested because I was tired.
6. **That** It is used to join the two different clauses in the sentence.
e.g. He told me that she was a good poet.
They know that you can be hungry.
7. **Than** It is used for the purpose of comparison.
e.g. It is better to leave than to do it.
It was easier said than done.
8. **Unless** It shows the negativity stated in a condition.
e.g. You will be sick unless you stop eating.
Unless he was very ill, he would till not.
9. **Until** It expresses time. It also means till not.
e.g. We went to bed and slept until morning.
I didn't know what to tell you until then.
10. **Though, Although** It is used to show a contrast between the two clauses.
e.g. Though he is rich, he is not honest.
I am happy although I want more.
11. **Either or** It is used to show choice between two person, place or thing.
e.g. Either the father or the mother has to attend the meeting.
We can eat either now or after the show.
12. **Neither nor** It is used to refuse both of the choices.
e.g. Neither my mother nor my father went to university.
Neither the teachers nor the students were in the classroom.
13. **Both and** It is used to combine two ideas.
e.g. Both Tom and Jerry enjoy playing golf.
My sister is both dancer and a singer.

14. **Whether or** It is used to express doubt or choice between two things.

e.g. He needs you right now, whether he knows it or not.

Whether she tells him or not is the big question.

15. **Not only but also** It is used to express doubt or choice between two things.

e.g. He is not only intelligent but also has a great sense of humor.

He is not only intelligent but also funny.



Practice Exercise

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-30) Fill the blanks with the correct conjunction from the options.

1. His brother is rich he is a miser.
(a) so (b) and (c) yet (d) but
2. Ajay ran fast he was able to catch the train.
(a) because (b) so
(c) and (d) but
3. He informed me his father had died.
(a) unless (b) that
(c) when (d) although
4. Today is hotter yesterday.
(a) than (b) from
(c) because (d) that
5. They came to me they needed my help.
(a) than (b) because
(c) or (d) that
6. I do not know the reason her teacher hates me.
(a) why (b) for (c) when (d) unless
7. He has learned to prepare cold coffee.
(a) since (b) that (c) than (d) how
8. he was the most intelligent boy of our class he had to sit on the last bench.
(a) Though (b) So (c) When (d) Or
9. It is up to you either stay in the class leave it.
(a) but (b) or (c) yet (d) and
10. He was staying in a village nobody welcomed him.
(a) where (b) because
(c) how (d) when
11. The teacher is in class the students are talking.
(a) but (b) so (c) yet (d) and
12. we are not well prepared, we cannot perform good.
(a) So (b) That (c) As (d) Because
13. Both Ramesh Suresh are fighting.
(a) so (b) and (c) but (d) or
14. He knew the phone was very expensive.
(a) so (b) for (c) that (d) though
15. They will surely die the enemy has surrounded them from all sides.
(a) so (b) yet (c) but (d) because
16. You are very rude you will have to behave politely with them.
(a) after (b) and (c) but (d) before
17. She has read neither the Ramayana the Gita.
(a) and (b) nor (c) or (d) also
18. yesterday was holiday I went to my office.
(a) Though (b) As
(c) Because (d) For
19. The thief was released he was not guilty.
(a) so (b) but
(c) because (d) and
20. My brother writes faster any other boy in his class.
(a) because (b) than (c) while (d) for

- 21.** We kept standing there he come back.
 (a) however (b) until
 (c) because (d) but
- 22.** There was no problem between you I.
 (a) and (b) to
 (c) from (d) yet
- 23.** Rahul reached the clinic, the doctor had gone.
 (a) How (b) If
 (c) Until (d) When
- 24.** The boys started shouting the teacher left the room.
 (a) until (b) as soon as
 (c) yet (d) before
- 25.** The peon always wears new clothes he may impress the boss.
 (a) because (b) yet
 (c) that (d) so that
- 26.** You may take my bike you return it on time.
 (a) provided (b) since
 (c) so (d) but
- 27.** it rains. I will not go to my office.
 (a) If (b) When
 (c) Although (d) Why
- 28.** she writes all the names, she cannot leave the office.
 (a) when (b) Although
 (c) Until (d) If
- 29.** The children are not afraid of anything their parents are around.
 (a) until (b) as long as
 (c) and (d) because
- 30.** He will have to not only write learn this long answer.
 (a) and also (b) yet also
 (c) so also (d) but also

Answers

1	(d)	2	(b)	3	(b)	4	(a)	5	(b)	6	(a)	7	(d)	8	(a)	9	(b)	10	(a)
11	(c)	12	(c)	13	(b)	14	(c)	15	(d)	16	(c)	17	(b)	18	(a)	19	(c)	20	(b)
21	(b)	22	(a)	23	(d)	24	(b)	25	(d)	26	(a)	27	(a)	28	(c)	29	(b)	30	(d)