24. Conjunctions

IN THIS SECTION

I. **CONJUNCTION** **II.** **KINDS OF CONJUNCTIONS**
III. **USE OF SOME CONJUNCTIONS**

I. CONJUNCTION

(A conjunction is a word which merely joins together sentences, and sometimes words.)

Conjunction (संयोजक या समुच्चय) वह शब्द वह जो दो शब्दों या वाक्यों को मिलाता है।

II. KINDS OF CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions तीन प्रकार के होते हैं—

1. **Co-ordinate Conjunctions (समन्वय समुच्चय)**
2. **Subordinating Conjunctions (आश्रित समुच्चय)**
3. **Correlative Conjunctions (सहसम्बन्ध समुच्चय)**

1. CO-ORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS

(A co-ordinate conjunction joins together clauses of equal rank.)

A. **जिस Conjunction से कोई Co-ordinate clause बना हो उस शब्द को co-ordinate conjunction कहते हैं। ये समान पद वाले शब्द या वाक्यों को जोड़ते हैं।**

ये co-ordinate conjunctions हैं- for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

प्रत्येक conjunction के पहले अक्षर को लेकर इन्हें 'FANBOYS' के नाम से याद रखा जा सकता है; जैसे—

(a) Two *and* two make four.
(b) He passed *but* his brother failed.
(c) He came here *and* did his work.
(d) The tortoise moved slow *but* the hare ran fast.
(e) The weather was pleasant *and* they made a programme for picnic.

उपरोक्त sentences में 'and' और 'but' co-ordinate conjunctions हैं।

Co-ordinate conjunctions बहुत ही simple kind के होते हैं जो विभिन्न ideas को जोड़ते हैं व उनके बीच equality of relationship को भी प्रकट करते हैं। ये conjunctions, ideas को एक मजबूत बंधन से ही नहीं जोड़ते बल्कि उन्हें प्रभावशाली भी बना देते हैं। इनके लिए दोनों ideas 'same importance' के होते हैं।

B. **Co-ordinate Conjunctions चार प्रकार के होते हैं—**

(i) **Cumulative/ Copulative Conjunctions (संचयी समुच्चय)**
(ii) **Adversative Conjunctions (विरोधवाची समुच्चय)**
(iii) **Alternative/ Distinctive Conjunctions (वैकल्पिक समुच्चय)**
(iv) **Illative Conjunctions (परिणामसूचक समुच्चय)**

(i) Cumulative/ Copulative Conjunctions (संचयी समुच्चय)

(These merely add one statement to another.)

Cumulative Conjunctions एक कथन को दूसरे कथन से जोड़ते हैं।

ये Conjunctions हैं— and, and … also, as well as, both … and, well, now; जैसे—

(a) Shyam is *both* foolish *and* obstinate.
(b) You have done your work; *well* you may go.
(c) *Both* Ram *and* Sita will attend the meeting.
(d) God made the country *and* man made the town.
(e) Gita *as well as* her mother went to Delhi.

उपरोक्त sentences में both, and, well और as well as- cumulative conjunctions हैं।

(ii) Adversative Conjunctions (विरोधवाची समुच्चय)

(These express opposition or contrast between two statements.)

ये Conjunctions दो ऐसे वाक्यों को जोड़ते हैं जो एक-दूसरे के विरुद्ध हों। यहाँ विरोधाभास व्यक्त किया जाता है।

ये Conjunctions हैं— but, however, nevertheless, only, still, while, yet; जैसे—

(a) I am poor *nevertheless* I shall help you.
(b) He was not sincere, *however,* he got promotion.
(c) He worked hard *but* he failed.
(d) He was annoyed, *still* he kept quiet.
(e) We were all right, *only* we were fatigued.
(f) Seema had a high fever *yet* she did not take proper rest.
(g) We prefer to stay indoors *while* they prefer to play outside.

उपरोक्त sentences में nevertheless, however, but, still, only, yet और while-adversative conjunctions हैं।

(iii) Alternative/ Distinctive Conjunctions (वैकल्पिक समुच्चय)

(These express a choice between two alternatives.)

ये Conjunctions दो ऐसे वाक्यों को जोड़ते हैं जिनमें एक को चुनने का बोध होता है।

ये Conjunctions हैं— or, either — or, else, neither — nor, otherwise; जैसे—

(a) *Either* come with me *or* go to the library.
(b) *Neither* the leader *nor* the followers have come.
(c) Move fast *else* you will be late.
(d) He must weep *or* he will die.
(e) *Neither* a borrower, *nor* a lender be.
(f) Take your invitation card *or* your entry will be banned.
(g) Get going *else* he will catch you.

उपरोक्त sentences में either-or, neither-nor और else-alternative conjunctions हैं।

(iv) Illative Conjunctions (परिणामसूचक समुच्चय)

(A conjunction which expresses an inference.)

ये Conjunctions दो ऐसे वाक्यों को जोड़ते हैं जिनमें से एक वाक्य दूसरे का परिणाम हो। यहाँ एक वाक्य दूसरे का inference व्यक्त करता है।

ये Conjunctions हैं— for, so, therefore; जैसे—

(a) You will surely pass, *for* you work hard.
(b) You are honest, *therefore* you are respected.
(c) He secured good marks, *for* he worked.
(d) Something certainly fell in, *for* I heard a splash.

उपरोक्त sentences में for और therefore - illative conjunctions हैं।

2. SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

(A subordinating conjunction joins a clause to another on which it depends for its full meaning.)

जो **Conjunction** किसी **Sub-ordinate clause** को अन्य clause से जोड़े **subordinating conjunction** कहलाता है। कई बार एक **idea** दूसरे **idea** से अधिक **important** होता है। यही दर्शाने के लिए **subordinate conjunction** का प्रयोग किया जाता है कि कौनसा **idea** ज़्यादा **important** है और कौनसा कम। **Main clause** का **idea** ज़्यादा **important** होता है, जबकि **subordinate clause** का **idea** कम **important** होता है। **Subordinate clause**, तो **main clause** के लिए **time, reason, condition** आदि की आपूर्ति करता है।

A. निम्नलिखित **subordinating conjunctions** हैं—

if, when, where, since, although, though, before, after, till, until, unless, as, be cause, while, so that, as long as, even if, even though, if only, in order that, now that, once, rather than, than, that, whenever, whereas, wherever; जैसे—

(a) I was away *when* Ram called me.
(b) *As* she was not there, I spoke to her mother.
(c) They ran away *because* they were afraid.
(d) You will pass *if* you work hard.
(e) I know the city *where* you were born.

उपरोक्त **sentences** में **when, as, because, if** और **where - subordinate conjunctions** हैं।

B. **Use of Subordinate Conjunctions**

(i) **Time (समय)** को दर्शाने वाले **Conjunctions** हैं- **after, as, as long as, as soon as, before, just as, since, till, until, when, whenever, while;** जैसे—

(a) You should wait *till* I return here.
(b) The patient had died *before* the doctor arrived.
(c) Make hay *while* the sun shines.
(d) I left for office *after* she had gone.
(e) Many things have happened *since* I saw you.
(f) Come *whenever* it suits you.

उपरोक्त **sentences** में **till, before, while, after, since** और **whenever- conjunctions** हैं।

(These conjunctions indicate the time.)

(ii) **Place (स्थान)** को दर्शाने वाले **Conjunctions** हैं— **whence (from what place), where, wherever (to what place), whither;** जैसे—

(a) I will go *where* you ask me to go.
(b) *Wherever* I went, I found no rest.
(c) He went back *whence* he came.
(d) Can you tell me *whither* they have gone?

उपरोक्त **sentences** में **where, wherever, whence,** और **whither- conjunctions** हैं।

(These conjunctions indicate the place.)

याद रखें— **whence** के साथ **from** का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिए।

(iii) **Cause/ Reason (कारण)** को दर्शाने वाले **Conjunctions** हैं- **as, because, since, that;** जैसे—

(a) *As* she was guilty, she was punished.
(b) I cannot buy this car, *because* it is very costly.
(c) He has been here, *for* he is invited.
(d) I must reach home, *as* it is getting dark.

उपरोक्त **sentences** में **as, because** और **for- conjunctions** हैं।

(These conjunctions indicate the reason.)

(iv) Purpose (उद्देश्य) को दर्शाने वाले Conjunctions हैं- in order that, lest, so that, that; जैसे—

(a) I walked carefully *lest* I should slip.

(b) He is working hard *in order that* he can succeed.

(c) We study *so that* we may pass.

(d) Work hard *lest* you should fail.

(e) He held my hand *lest* I should fall.

उपरोक्त sentences में so that, lest और in order that- conjunctions हैं।

(These conjunctions indicate the purpose.)

1. याद रखें— that, so that और in order that का प्रयोग 'ताकि' के अर्थ में होता है।

2. Lest का अर्थ होता है—'कहीं ऐसा न हो कि'। इसके बाद हमेशा should लगाएं और इसके बाद भूलकर भी not का प्रयोग नहीं करें।

(v) Condition (शर्त) को दर्शाने वाले Conjunctions हैं- if, provided, provided that, supposing, unless; जैसे—

(a) I asked her *if* her brother was at home.

(b) *Supposing* you miss the train, what will you do?

(c) He will be penalized *provided* the charges are proved.

(d) He will not be allowed to join *unless* he gets an appointment letter.

(e) We will not come *unless* we are not invited.

(f) She will sing only *if* she is paid.

उपरोक्त sentences में if, supposing, provided that, unless और provided -conjunctions हैं।

(These conjunctions indicate the condition.)

(vi) Comparison (तुलना) को दर्शाने वाले Conjunctions हैं- as – as, so – as, than; जैसे—

(a) This is not *so* easy *as* it looks.   (b) He is *as* wise *as* his father.

(c) Ram is *as* good *as* you.   (e) He is stronger *than* Rustum.

(g) He is not *so* nice *as* he seems.

उपरोक्त sentences में so ……….as, as……….as, और than- conjunctions हैं।

(These conjunctions indicate the comparison.)

as – as का प्रयोग likeness (समानता) के लिए affirmative तथा negative दोनों ही प्रकार के वाक्यों में किया जाता है, जबकि so – as का प्रयोग Negative sentences में unlikely (असमानता) के लिए किया जाता है।

(vii) Contrast (अंतर) or Concession (रियायत) को दर्शाने वाले Conjunctions हैं—

although, however, notwithstanding, though, yet; जैसे—

(a) He is not contented *though* he is very rich.

(b) He is an honest man *although* he is poor.

(c) She passed the examination *notwithstanding* she was not fully prepared.

(d) *Though* I was not selected, I am glad I participated.

(e) *Although* he is rich, yet he is honest.

(f) *Though* I failed, I am glad, I tried.

(g) *Although* he was ill, he appeared in the examination.

(h) He is honest *though* he is poor.

उपरोक्त sentences में though, although, notwithstanding, though और yet- conjunctions हैं।

(These conjunctions indicate the contrast.)

EXERCISE 134.

Mention the type of *italicised* subordinate conjunctions :

1. Do not leave the room *before* I return.

2. The ant had stored enough food *before* the winter set in.

3. The baby will sleep, *if* you do not make a noise.

4. Shyam is much more intelligent *than* his brother.
5. Grievances cannot be redressed *unless* they are known.
6. I followed them *wherever* they went.
7. You may leave *provided* you have finished the job.
8. She failed, *as* she was careless.
9. Naman is *as* calm *as* his father.
10. We eat *so that* we may live.

EXERCISE 135.

Mention the type of italicised subordinate conjunctions :

1. I do not know *where* she works.
2. Ram will go *if* Shyam goes.
3. He turned out of the theatre, *because* he had not bought the ticket.
4. He may enter, *as* he is a friend.
5. He works hard *so that* he may earn his living.
6. I do not know *wither* to go.
7. I jumped into the river *so that* I could save the drowning baby.
8. Sita will marry Ram *if* he breaks the bow.
9. I wore only a shirt *although* it was very cold.
10. I shall do it *since* you wish it.

3. CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

जो **Conjunctions** जोड़ों (pairs) में प्रयोग होते हैं उन्हें **correlative conjunctions** कहते हैं। जोड़े के प्रत्येक सदस्य को उन शब्दों अथवा वाक्यांशों से पहले रखा जाता है जिनकी वाक्य में **functional value** समान हो।

ये **correlative conjunctions** हैं—either.....or, neither.....nor, both....and, not only.....but also, though....yet, although.....yet, whether.....or, ec.

जैसे—

1. She is *either* afraid *or* frightened.
2. It is *neither* useful *nor* essential.
3. She *not only* works in a school *but also* manages a tuition center.
4. *Though* he is poor *yet* he is contented.
5. I do not care *whether* you read *or* play.
6. No *soon* did we reach the station *than* the train started.
7. *Although* I was tired *yet* I kept working.

उपरोक्त **Sentences** में सभी **italic words- correlative conjunctions** हैं।

III. USE OF SOME CONJUNCTIONS

1. AND

यदि **Subject** वही हो और एक ही कार्य जारी रहे, तो वाक्यों को जोड़ने के लिए **and** का प्रयोग होता है।

(i) जब एक कार्य को दूसरे का **Sequential** सुझाना हो; जैसे—

I sent him applications *and* waited by the phone for a response.

(ii) जब एक कार्य को दूसरे का **Result** सुझाना हो; जैसे—

(a) I heard the weather report *and* promptly went to my house.
(b) I dialed the number *and* talked to my friend.

(iii) जब एक **Idea** दूसरे **Idea** से **Contrast** स्थिति में हो; जैसे—

Ram is brilliant *and* Shyam has a pleasant smile.

(iv) जब प्रथम **Clause** पर एक प्रकार का **Comment** सुझाना हो; जैसे—

Ram became addicted to drinking – *and* that surprised no one who knew him.

(v) **Relative pronoun** से पहले *and* का प्रयोग नहीं होता है; जैसे—

    (a) He is a good boy *and* who is my friend. (incorrect)

    (b) He is a good boy who is my friend. (correct)

2. BUT

(i) यदि **Subject** वही हो और दोनों वाक्यों के कार्य में विपरीत अवस्था का आभास हो, तो *but* का प्रयोग होता है।

(ii) ऐसे **Contrast** को दर्शाने के लिए जो प्रथम **Clause** की दृष्टि से **Unexpected** हो; जैसे—

    (a) Ram lost a fortune in the stock market, *but* he still seems able to live quite comfortably.

    (b) The baby was quite healthy *but* could not win a prize in the Baby Show.

(iii) **However** के साथ *but* का प्रयोग नहीं हो सकता। या, तो *but* या फिर **however** का प्रयोग करें—जैसे—

    (a) *But* your behaviour, *however* has not changed. (incorrect)

    (b) Your behaviour, *however*, has not changed. (correct)

(iv) **Else** के बाद *but* का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

    (a) It is nothing else *but* vanity.

    (b) Call him anything else *but* dog.

(v) दो **clauses** के बीच एकदम **contrast** दिखाने के लिए **Though, Although** और **Eventhough** के साथ भूलकर भी *But* का प्रयोग न करें, लेकिन **Yet** का प्रयोग कर भी सकते हैं और नहीं भी; जैसे—

My new neighbours are quite nice though their dog barks all day long.

3. OR

(i) विकल्प के लिए *or* का प्रयोग किया जाता है। कभी-कभी *or* का अर्थ 'नहीं तो' (if not) भी होता है; जैसे—

Hurry up, *or* you will miss the train.

(ii) यह सुझाने के लिए कि केवल एक **Possibility** में ही वास्तविकता है अन्य में नहीं; जैसे—

You study hard for the examinations *or* you will not get good marks.

(iii) जब कई विकल्पों को सुझाना हो; जैसे—

We can cook dinner tonight, *or* we can just have left over.

(iv) जब **First clause** में **Refinement** को सुझाना हो; जैसे—

DAV College is the premier all girls' college in the state, *or* so it seems to most DAV College alumnae.

(v) जब वाक्य के प्रथम भाग में **Correction** सुझानी हो; जैसे—

There are no tigers in this sanctuary, *or* so our guide tells us.

(vi) नकारात्मक नज़रीया सुझाना हो; जैसे—

Their duty demanded to do *or* die.

(vii) बगैर **Imperative** के नकारात्मक विकल्प सुझाना हो; जैसे—

They must approve his political style *or* they would not keep electing him Chairman.

(viii) **Whether** के बाद *or* का प्रयोग ऐसे वाक्यों में हो सकता है जिसमें दो **infinitives** हों; जैसे—

She did not know whether to laugh *or* to cry.

4. YET

(i) *Yet* जब co-ordinate conjunction के रूप में प्रयोग होता है, तो यह **nevertheless** या **but** के अर्थ में प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

    (a) Ram plays cricket well, *yet* his favourite sport is football.

    (b) It had been a dark and cold night *yet* we were without a torch and woolly clothes.

(ii) *Yet* निम्नलिखित अनेक अर्थों के लिए प्रयोग किया जा सकता है; जैसे—

in addition, even, still, eventually, and as soon as now etc.

(iii) वैसे लिखने के क्रम में *yet* को भी हटा दिया जाता है और इसके स्थान पर एक **comma** दे दिया जाता है। अतः इसे ऐसे भी लिख सकते हैं—

    (a) Although he is rich *yet* he is dishonest. (correct)

    (b) Although he is rich, he is dishonest. (correct)

5. FOR

(i) *For* का प्रयोग ज़्यादातर **Preposition** के लिए ही होता है। इसे **conjunction** के रूप में भी प्रयोग कर सकते हैं। **Conjunction** के रूप में इसका प्रयोग वाक्य के आरंभ में नहीं करना चाहिए। *For* का कार्य तो केवल पहले **clause** के **reason** को **Introduce** करना है। *For* पूर्व वाक्य के साथ **logical connection** को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—

    (a) Most of the visitors were relaxing under the shade, *for* it had been a long, dusty journey on the cart.

    (b) He started working in two shifts *for* he needed money badly.

(ii) जहाँ **cause** के साथ **inference** (अनुमान) और **explanation** (कार्य की व्याख्या) का भाव प्रकट करना हो वहाँ **cause** को प्रकट करने के लिए *for* का प्रयोग करें; जैसे—

He fought well *for* he was very brave.

6. SO

So कभी-कभी दो स्वतंत्र **Clauses** को एक कोमे के साथ जोड़ता है; जैसे—

He is the not only Olympian athlete in his family, *so* are his brother, sister and his niece Sita.

यहाँ *so* **'as well as'** अथवा **in addition** के अर्थ में प्रयोग किया गया है।

Therefore के अर्थ में *so* और **comma** पर्याप्त हैं; जैसे—

She has always been nervous in large gathering, *so* it is no surprise that she avoids crowds of her fans.

7. NOT ONLY

(i) *Not only* के बाद *but also* का प्रयोग होता है। ये दो **subjects** या **objects** या **verbs** आदि को जोड़ते हैं; जैसे—

    (a) *Not only* Ram *but also* Mohan can do it. (subject-subject)

    (b) I like *not only* Ram *but also* Mohan. (object-object)

    (c) He will *not only* go *but also* stay there. (verb-verb)

(ii) *Not only – but also* का प्रयोग ऐसे **sentences** में हो सकता है—

    A. जब दोनों **sentences** का **same subject** हो।

इस अवस्था में दोनों **sentences** के **common part** के बाद *not only* लिखें; जैसे—

    (a) Boys are watching TV. Boys are making a noise.

    (b) Boys are *not only* watching TV *but also* making a noise.

    B. जब दोनों **sentences** का **different subject** हो।

इस अवस्था में सबसे पहले *not only* लिखें फिर पहले वाक्य का **subject** लिखें उसके बाद *but also* लिखें। इसके बाद दूसरा वाक्य लिखें; जैसे—

    (a) Boys are making a noise. Girls are making a noise.

    (b) *Not only* boys *but also* girls are making a noise.

8. NEITHER, NOR

(i) *Neither* के बाद *nor* का प्रयोग होता है। *Neither* के बाद एक से अधिक *nor* आ सकते हैं। ये दो **subjects** या **objects** या **verbs** आदि को जोड़ते हैं। *Neither – nor* का प्रयोग ऐसे **sentences** में हो सकता है जब दोनों नकारात्मक वाक्य हों।

A. जब दोनों **sentences** का **same subject** हो। इस अवस्था में दोनों **sentences** के **common part** को पहले लिखें उसके बाद *neither* लिखें; जैसे—

    (a) I do not play cricket. I do not play football.

    (b) I play *neither* cricket *nor* football.

B. जब दोनों sentences का different subject हो। इस अवस्था में सबसे पहले *neither* लिखें फिर पहले वाक्य का subject लिखें, उसके बाद *nor* लिखें; जैसे—

(a) Ram does not play cricket. Shyam does not play cricket.

(b) *Neither* Ram *nor* Shyam plays cricket.

यदि subject singular है, तो verb भी singular ही लगाएं। ऐसे वाक्यों में verbs अपने नजदीकी subject के अनुसार ही लगाएं। अर्थात् *Nor* के बाद लगने वाली verb, *nor* के साथ लगने वाले subject के अनुसार ही लगती है।

(ii) Conjunction के रूप में अकेले *Nor* का ज़्यादा प्रचलन नहीं है। इसका प्रयोग *Neither* के साथ ही किया जाता है; जैसे—

He is *neither* sane *nor* intelligent.

9. EITHER, OR

(i) *Either* के बाद *or* का प्रयोग होता है। *Either* के बाद एक से अधिक *or* आ सकते हैं। ये दो subjects या objects या verbs आदि को जोड़ते हैं।

(ii) जब दोनों वाक्य साधारण वाक्य हों, तो उन्हें *either... or* द्वारा जोड़ा जा सकता है; जैसे—

A. जब same subject हो—

(a) Ram plays hockey. Ram watches TV.   (b) Ram *either* plays hockey *or* watches TV.

B. जब different subject हो—

(a) Ram plays hockey. I play hockey.   (b) *Either* Ram *or* I play hockey.

10. BOTH

(i) *Both* के बाद हमेशा *and* आता है; जैसे—

(a) *Both* Ram *and* Mohan may come today. (b) Ram is *both* hard working *and* sincere.

(ii) *Both ... and* का प्रयोग दो Individual Subjects के लिए ही किया जाता है। यदि एक Subject 'He' एवं दूसरा 'they' हो, तो इस conjunction का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। दोनों Subject singular होने पर '*both ... and*' conjunction का प्रयोग करते समय plural verb का ही प्रयोग करें; जैसे—

(a) He is going to school. She is going to school.

(b) *Both* he *and* she are going to school.

11. SO-THAT

(i) *So-that* का प्रयोग सामान्यतया **too – to** के प्रयुक्त वाक्य के transformation में किया जाता है। इसका प्रयोग Negative Sentences में होता है, ऐसा करते समय **too** की जगह *so* का प्रयोग करें; जैसे—

He is *so* weak *that* he cannot walk. (He is too weak to walk.)

(ii) Purpose को प्रकट करने के लिए *so that* को इकट्ठा लिखा जाता है; जैसे—

We eat *so that* we may live.

12. NO SOONER

No sooner/ do/ does/ did/ had… than :

Sentence Structure :

No sooner + do/ does/ did/ had + First Sentence + than + Second Sentence.

(i) *No sooner* का प्रयोग करते समय ध्यान रखने योग्य बात यह है कि इस conjunction के तुरंत बाद **do, does, did, had** आदि helping verbs का प्रयोग अवश्य किया जाता है।

(ii) वाक्य को *No sooner* से आरंभ करें। फिर उपयुक्त helping verb लगाएं। उसके बाद पहला वाक्य लिखकर **than** लगाएं और फिर दूसरा वाक्य लिखें।

(iii) Than की जगह then का प्रयोग न करें; जैसे—

(a) They reached the station. The train started.

(b) *No sooner* had they reached the station than the train started.

13. HARDLY

Sentence Structure : *Hardly* + had + First Sentence + when + Second Sentence

(i) *Hardly* conjunction का प्रयोग करते समय सबसे आवश्यक बात यह है कि इसके साथ **when** का प्रयोग होता है, **than** का भूलकर भी प्रयोग न करें।

(ii) *Hardly* के बाद **had** लिखकर पहला वाक्य लिखें। उसके बाद **when** लगाकर दूसरा वाक्य लिखें; जैसे—

    (a) They reached the station. The train arrived.

    (b) *Hardly* had they reached the station when the train arrived.

    सावधान! यहाँ **had** के बाद **Verb** की **Third Form** का ही प्रयोग करें।

(iii) *Hardly*, scarcely के बाद **when** का प्रयोग होता है। कई बार इनके बाद **before** भी लगा मिल सकता है, वह भी सही है; जैसे—

    (a) *Hardly* had he gone out of the office when the telephone bell rang.

    (b) *Hardly* had he gone out of the office before the telephone bell rang.

14. AS SOON AS

Sentence Structure : *As soon as* + First Sentence + Comma + Second Sentence

(i) *As soon as* का प्रयोग करते समय ध्यान रखने योग्य बात यह है कि इस conjunction का प्रयोग वाक्य के शुरू में करें। फिर पहला वाक्य लिखें। उसके बाद comma (,) लगाकर दूसरा वाक्य लिखें।

(ii) सावधान! कोमा लगाना न भूलें; जैसे—

    (a) They reached the station. The train arrived.

    (b) *As soon as* they reached the station, the train arrived.

15. THAT

(i) *That* का अर्थ है- 'कि'। *That* conjunction का प्रयोग हमेशा Indirect Speech में ही किया जाता है; जैसे—

    (a) He told me *that* he was going to school.

    (b) He said *that* he was not a thief.

(ii) **Far, how, how long, how much, to what extent, when, where** और **why** आदि से पहले *that* का प्रयोग नहीं होता है; जैसे—

    (a) He does not know *that* where Ram lives. (incorrect)

    (b) He does know where Ram lives. (correct)

(iii) **What , which, who, whom** और **whose** आदि से पहले भी *that* का प्रयोग नहीं होता है; जैसे—

    (a) He asked me *that* who he was. (incorrect)

    (b) He asked me who he was. (correct)

(iv) यदि **Interrogative pronoun (who, which etc.)** या **interrogative adverb (why, how etc.)** से कोई clause शुरू हो और उसके बाद

    A. यदि कोई **Principal clause** नहीं है, तो **who** और **why** आदि के आगे *that* नहीं लगता है; जैसे—

        I do not know why she is absent.

    B. यदि कोई **Principal clause** हो, तो *that* लगता है; जैसे—

        I know *that* what you say is right.

(v) **The reason** या **The reason why** के बाद आने वाला clause हमेशा *that* से शुरू करें; जैसे—

    The reason is that he is ill.

(vi) जहाँ **Whether** का प्रयोग उचित हो वहाँ **whether** का ही प्रयोग करें, *that* का नहीं। **whether** का प्रयोग choice वाले वाक्यों में किया जाता है। **whether** वाले वाक्यों में 'or not' हमेशा choice को दर्शाता है; जैसे—

    (a) We do not know *that* he will pass or not. (incorrect)

    (b) We do not know whether he will pass or not. (correct)

(vii) कुछ Verbs– **believe, hope, suppose, think, presume** और **be afraid** आदि के बाद *that* का लोप कर दिया जाता है; जैसे—

  (a) I suppose you have a good dictionary.
  (b) We hope, they are right.
  (c) I think she will meet me.
  (d) We believe she has committed a mistake.

(viii) कुछ **Verbs**– **agree, assert, assume, calculate, conceive, hold, learn, maintain, reckon, state, suggest** और **understand** आदि ऐसी **verbs** हैं जिनके बाद *that* नामक **conjunction** अवश्य लगता है; जैसे—

  (a) We agree *that* it is a nice proposal.   (b) He suggested *that* we should go there.

16. THOUGH, ALTHOUGH, EVENTHOUGH

(i) वैसे तो *though / although* दोनों का ही प्रयोग किया जाता है, परंतु कुछ अर्थों में *although* की बजाए *though* का प्रयोग होता है।

(ii) *Though* वाक्य के अंत में भी प्रयोग हो सकता है; जैसे—

My new car is really fast.
I do not know like the colour, *though*.

(iii) यद्यपि *though* और **however** का अर्थ एक समान है परंतु बातचीत में *though* का अधिक प्रचलन है।

(iv) तीव्र **contrast** के लिए *(even though)* प्रयोग किया जा सकता है; जैसे—

My mother got back from work really late, *even though* she had promised to take me to the cinema.

17. UNTIL

(i) *Until* का अर्थ है— जब तक नहीं। यह समय बताता है; जैसे—

  (a) Wait *until* I come back.
  (b) Don't leave *until* I get ready.

(ii) **Until** के बाद **not** का प्रयोग नहीं होता है, क्योंकि इसमें **not** का अर्थ छिपा है; जैसे—

  (a) *Until* he does not solve the problem, I will stay with him. (incorrect)
  (b) *Until* he solves the problem, I will stay with him. (correct)

18. UNLESS, LEST

Unless और **lest** के बाद **not** का प्रयोग नहीं होता है, क्योंकि इनमें **not** का अर्थ छिपा है।

(i) *Unless* का अर्थ है –यदि नहीं 'if not' 'अगर नहीं' इससे शर्त का बोध होता है; जैसे—

  (a) You cannot succeed *unless* you work hard.
  (b) *Unless* you walk fast, you will not catch the train.

(ii) Lest

  (a) Walk carefully *lest* you should fall.
  (b) She lent me money *lest* I should get angry.

19. WHILE

While 'जब तक' का अर्थ देता है। इसका प्रयोग ऐसे वाक्य में होता है जहाँ दो कार्य एक साथ जारी रहते हैं; जैसे—

  (a) He was watching TV *while* she was cooking.
  (b) *While* I was reading, she was washing her clothes.

20. AS IF, AS THOUGH

As if, *as though* 'मानो' का अर्थ प्रकट करते हैं। इनसे शर्त या कल्पना का बोध होता है। इनके बाद हमेशा **Past Conditional Tense** का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

(a) It appears *as if* he were a king.
(b) It seems *as though* he were immortal.
(c) He orders *as though* he were the boss.
(d) He talks *as if* he were mad.

21. BECAUSE

(i) जब **Reason** ज़्यादा **Important** हो, तो **as/ since** की बजाए *because* का प्रयोग करें और इसे **Main clause** के बाद रखें; जैसे—

I went to Delhi for a holiday last November *because* I knew it would be warm and sunny everyday I was there.

(ii) *Because* के बाद **therefore/so** का प्रयोग नहीं होता है; जैसे—

   (a) *Because* he came late therefore he failed to see me. (incorrect)

   (b) *Because* he came late, he failed to see me. (correct)

22. SINCE

   (i) **'Since'** conjunction की तरह प्रयोग होने पर **cause** 'कारण' का अर्थ देता है; जैसे—

      (a) *Since* he is ill, he is absent.

      (b) *Since* she is in trouble, we must help her.

   (ii) *Since* से **time** का भी बोध होता है। यह 'जब से' या 'उस समय से' (**from the time when**) का अर्थ देता है। जब वाक्य में दो **clauses** होते हैं, तो *since* वाले वाक्य के **Principal clause** में **Present Perfect Tense** का प्रयोग किया जाता है और *since* के साथ आने वाले **clause** में हमेशा **Past Indefinite Tense** का प्रयोग होता है। **Principal clause** में समयसूचक शब्द का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

      Two years have passed *since* he came here.

      Sentence Structure : Period of time + Present Pefect Tense + *since* + Past Indefinite Tense.

   (iii) जब **Reason** पहले से ही **Well known** हो या कम **Important** हो, तो *Since* का प्रयोग करें। ऐसा करते समय इसे वाक्य के आरंभ में लिखा जाता है और कोमा लगाकर **Main clause** से अलग रखा जाता है।

23. WH- Conjunctions : Who, Whom, Whose, Which, Where, When

A. WHO

   (i) प्रश्नवाचक वाक्यों में *who* का अर्थ होता है- कौन। लेकिन जब **conjunction** की तरह *who* का प्रयोग किया जाता है तो इसका अर्थ होता है- 'जो' या 'जिसने'। *Who* का दो प्रकार से प्रयोग कर सकते हैं—

   Type I. Sentence Structure : First Sentence + *who* + Second Sentence (Subject छोड़कर); जैसे—

   (a) We saw a girl. She was running.   (b) We saw a girl *who* was running.

   सावधान! यहाँ *who* एक **subject** की तरह प्रयोग किया गया है। अतः इसके तुरंत बाद **helping verb** अवश्य लगाएं।

   Type II.

   (ii) दो प्रकार से वाक्य बनाएं।

   A. Sentence Structure : First Sentence का Subject + comma + *who* + Second Sentence (subject को छोड़कर) + comma + First Sentence का शेष भाग; जैसे—

   (a) Sita failed again. She did not work hard.   (b) Sita, *who* did not work hard, failed again.

   B. Sentence Structure : First Sentence का Subject + comma + *who* + First Sentence का शेष भाग + comma + Second Sentence (Subject छोड़कर); जैसे—

   (a) My uncle is a doctor. He wrote a book.   (b) My uncle, *who* is a doctor, wrote a book.

B. WHOM

   Sentence Structure : First Sentence + *whom* + Second Sentence (Pronoun को छोड़कर)

   (i) वाक्य में जो **Pronoun Objective** रूप में हो उसके लिए *whom* का प्रयोग किया जाता है क्योंकि *whom* स्वयं एक **Objective** रूप का **Pronoun** है।

   (ii) *Whom* का प्रयोग करते समय सबसे पहले **First Sentence** लिखें फिर *whom* लिखकर **Second Sentence** लिखें। सावधान! **Second Sentence** के **Pronoun** को हटाना न भूलें। *Whom* शब्द का प्रयोग उस शब्द के तुरंत बाद करें जिसके लिए यह प्रयुक्त हुआ है; जैसे—

   (a) I know the boy. She loves him.   (b) I know the boy *whom* she loves.

C. WHOSE

   Sentence Structure :

First Sentence + *whose* + Second Sentence (Possessive case pronoun को छोड़कर)

(i) Conjunction के रूप में *whose* का अर्थ है- जिसको। *Whose*, who का Possessive रूप है। इसलिए वाक्य के Possessive case pronoun के लिए *whose* का ही प्रयोग करें। First Sentence लिखकर who लिखें, फिर Second Sentence लिखें।

(ii) सावधान! Second Sentence के Possessive case pronoun को हटाना न भूलें। *whose* शब्द का प्रयोग उस शब्द के तुरंत बाद होगा जिसके लिए यह प्रयुक्त हुआ है।

(iii) *Whose* के बाद Noun अवश्य लगता है; जैसे—

(a) Sita is a good girl. Her mother will give her a gift.

(b) Sita is a good girl *whose* mother will give her a gift. (correct)

(c) Sita *whose* mother will give her a gift, is a good girl. (correct)

D. WHICH

Sentence Structure : First Sentence + which + Second Sentence (it, that, repeated noun को छोड़कर)

(i) जब *which* का प्रयोग conjunction के रूप में हो तो इसका अर्थ होता है- जिसे या जो कि। सामान्यतया निर्जीव वस्तुओं के लिए *which* प्रयोग में आता है। यदि वाक्य में it, that या वही Noun दोबारा आया है तो *which* का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(ii) सबसे पहले First Sentence लिखें, फिर *which* लिखकर Second Sentence लिखें। सावधान! *Which* का प्रयोग उस शब्द के तुरंत बाद करें जिसके लिए इसका प्रयोग हुआ है।

(iii) Second Sentence के it, that या repeated noun को हटाना न भूलें; जैसे—

(a) I purchased a car. It is very costly.   (b) I purchased a car *which* is very costly.

E. WHEN

Sentence Structure : First Sentence + when + Second Sentence (repeated noun की जगह Pronoun)

(i) *When* का प्रयोग conjunction के रूप में होता है तो इसका अर्थ होता है— जब। इसका प्रयोग ऐसे वाक्य में होता है। जहाँ एक कार्य समाप्त होता है और दूसरा शुरू होता है।

(ii) सबसे पहले First Sentence लिखें, फिर *when* लगाकर Second Sentence लिख दें।

(iii) सावधान! यदि Second Sentence में कोई Noun दोबारा आया है, तो उसे हटा दें और उसकी जगह Subject के रूप में Pronoun का प्रयोग करें; जैसे—

(a) The teacher rebuked the girls. The girls made a noise.

(b) The teacher rebuked the girls *when* they made a noise.

F. WHERE

Sentence Structure : First Sentence + where + Second Sentence (स्थानसूचक शब्दों को छोड़कर)

(i) Conjunction के रूप में जब *where* का प्रयोग हो, तो इसका अर्थ होता है- जहाँ। जब *where* से दो वाक्य जोड़े जाते हैं तो एक वाक्य में स्थानसूचक शब्द अवश्य आते हैं।

(ii) सबसे पहले First Sentence लिखें, फिर *where* लगाकर Second Sentence लिख दें। सावधान! Second Sentence में स्थानसूचक शब्द here, there को हटाना न भूलें, क्योंकि इन्हीं के लिए तो *where* का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—

(a) This is the Hotel Taj I stayed here last year.

(b) This is the Hotel Taj *where* I stayed last year.

EXERCISE 136.

Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunctions given in brackets :

1. I reached the school ………. the first bell had gone. (after, when)

2. It was the last chance ………. we managed to win the reward. (and, but)

3. Trust in God ………. do the right. (and, but)

4. You will die some day ………. all men are mortal. (for, because, as)

5. You may do ………. you like. (so, as, or)
6. She got out ………. you came. (as soon as, when)
7. He cannot buy a scooter ………. he is poor. (because, so)
8. Mohan is fat ………. Renu is slim. (so, or, but)
9. Usha is poor ………. honest. (and, but)
10. Take a lamp ………. the night is dark. (since, for)

EXERCISE 137.

Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunctions given in brackets :
1. You cannot leave the room ………. you finish your work. (till, until)
2. I found my pen ………. I had left it. (where, there)
3. Some were going to the exhibition .... others were returning. (while, or)
4. He slept ………. he had finished the work. (after, when)
5. I have two brothers ………. one sister. (and, or)
6. I shall not go to see him ………. he writes me a letter. (until, if)
7. You will reap ………. you sow. (so, as)
8. He talks ………. if he were a mad. (so, as, or)
9. ………. the thief saw the policeman he ran away. (as soon as, when)
10. I cannot attend the school ………. I am unwell. (and, because)

EXERCISE 138.

Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunctions given in brackets :
1. No sooner did the hunter take aim at the pigeon ………. it flew away. (than, as)
2. We must act ………. we think right. (that , as)
3. ………. he is poor yet he is contented. (though, although)
4. Do not count your chickens ………. they are hatched. (until, till)
5. Stay ………. you are. (where, there)
6. Some were going to the exhibition .... others were returning. (while, or)
7. ………. we invited him yet he did not come. (although, so)
8. Abdul .... Navin study in eighth class. (and, but)
9. God made the country ………. man made the town. (and, but)
10. He is not so active ………. Mohan. (so, as)

EXERCISE 139.

Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunctions given in brackets :
1. ………. it is raining, I shall not go for a walk. (since, because)
2. It is ………. hot ………. one cannot go out. (so – that, as – as)
3. He was not feeling well, ………. he attended the meeting. (still, because)
4. She had no sooner seen her father ………. she ran away. (when, than)
5. The stone is so hot ………. you cannot touch it. (as, that)
6. ………. I am poor ………. I am not greedy. (though – yet, because – so)
7. I will stay here ………. you return. (until, unless)
8. You may go ………. you like. (wherever, there)
9. ………. Ram was working, Shyam was looking out. (and, while, because)
10. ………. you are rich, you are not proud. (although, so)

EXERCISE 140.

Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunctions given in brackets :
1. He lost ………. his ticket ………. his luggage. (neither – nor, not only – but also)
2. Walk slowly .... you will feel tired. (or, but)

3. You must study, ………. you are sure to fail. (otherwise, and)
4. Sita works hard ………. she will get a first class. (but, so)
5. He worked ………. hard ………. his health broke down. (so –that, so – as)
6. I like ………. men ………. are truthful. (such – as, such – who)
7. Prevention is better ………. cure. (as, than)
8. We eat so ………. we may not die. (that, because)
9. He cannot pass ………. he works hard. (if, unless, when)
10. ………. they tell is false. (if, but, what)

EXERCISE 141.

Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunctions given in brackets :
1. Not only did they help me ………. my brother. (and, but – also, so – that)
2. You cannot catch the train ………. fast you may run. (however, but)
3. Walk carefully ………. you should fall. (lest, that)
4. He is ………. foolish ………. lazy. (neither – nor, not only – but also)
5. Give me a cup of coffee ………. tea. (nor, or)
6. I shall lend you money ………. you return it within two months. (provided, in order)
7. It was raining hard, ………. I stayed at home. (so, and)
8. ………. I could see, he was speaking the truth. (so far as, as if)
9. I do not trust ………. men ………. are liars. (such-as, such-that)
10. A wise man is better ………. a foolish friend. (than, as)

EXERCISE 142.

Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunctions given in brackets :
1. Mohan's father visited Allahabad ………. Varanasi. (nor, as well as)
2. We ………. love ………. honour our parents. (both – and, neither – nor, not only–but also)
3. Give every man thy ear, ………. few thy tongue. (but, and)
4. He is ………. a rogue ………. a fool. (both – and, either – or)
5. You cannot cheat him ………. cunning you may be. ((however, but)
6. He ………. reads ………. does he let others read. (neither – nor, either – or)
7. She ………. works in a school ………. manages a tuition center. (not only-but also, neither-nor)
8. You should not worry ………. I am here. (as soon as, as long as)
9. You will not be punished ………. you speak the truth. (provided that, if)
10. Aman works hard ………. he will get a first class. (but, so)

EXERCISE 143.

Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunctions given in brackets :
1. ………. he is rich, ………. he is miserly. (although – yet, because – so)
2. Ram is ………. poor ………. he deserves help. (so – as, so – that)
3. ………. you sow, ………. shall you reap. (so – as, as – so, so – that)
4. My brother gave me good education ………. money. (but, as well as, nor)
5. Tagore was ………. painter ………. a poet. (both – and, neither – nor)
6. She did her best ………. failed. (yet, but)
7. ………. work hard ………. repent forever. (neither – nor, either – or)
8. You must come to my office ………. you want to see me. (if, yet)
9. ………. you ………. I went there. (neither – nor, either – or)
10. I failed in the examination ………. hard work. (notwithstanding, because)

EXERCISE 144.

Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunctions given in brackets :
1. Those ………. live in glass houses should not throw stones at others. (which, who)
2. Please give me a paper ………. a pen. (and, but)
3. Kishan is both kind ………. rich. (but, and)
4. He is both honest ………. clever. (and, but)
5. He failed ………. he was careless. (so, as, or)
6. The child is, ………. is the man. (so – as, as – so)
7. The teacher punished Gopal ………. he did not do his homework. (because, therefore)
8. He is ………. honest ………. hard-working. (both – and, so – that)
9. Anil studies in seventh class ………. his elder brother is a student of ninth class. (and, but)
10. ………. read ………. go away. (either – or, neither – nor)

EXERCISE 145.

Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunctions given in brackets :
1. He will not come ………. you invite him. (unless, until)
2. Strike the iron ………. it is hot. (while, when)
3. Usha was reading ………. her brother was playing. (when, while)
4. I do not know ………. he is getting angry. (and, why)
5. Give me a book ………. a pencil. (but, and)
6. It was the last chance ………. we managed to win the reward. (and, but)
7. Work hard ………. you will pass. (and, but)
8. He did ………. he was asked. (so, as, or)
9. We did our best, ………. we failed. (nevertheless, so)
10. Take a blanket with you ………. it is getting cold outside. (because, and)

EXERCISE 146.

Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunctions given in brackets :
1. No song is sweeter ………. our National Anthem. (as, than)
2. It is so cold ………. I cannot go out. (as, that)
3. He was ill ………. he could not work. (but, therefore)
4. Do not go ………. I come. (until, and, but)
5. ………. he came, I was sleeping. (when, while)
6. He smoked ………. he worked. (when, while)
7. Work hard lest you ………. not fail. (may, should)
8. She did nothing else ………. cry. (than, but)
9. I am very poor, ………. my friends respect me. (still, so)
10. Please do it ………. you like. (so, as)

EXERCISE 147.

Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunctions given in brackets :
1. ………. I am ill, I cannot accompany you. (since, because)
2. He did not work hard ………. he failed. (so, but)
3. She is ………. poor ………. she cannot marry him. (as-as, so-that)
4. Rahim did better ………. I hoped. (what, than)
5. All ………. glitters is not gold. (if, but, that)
6. The knife was blunt ………. it was new. (although, though)

7. We will have to wait ………. the train passes. (until, till)
8. She went back ………. she had come. (whence, while)
9. Some people waste food ………. others haven't enough to eat. (while, when)
10. Ramu is poor .... he is honest. (and, yet)

EXERCISE 148.

Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunctions given in brackets :
1. I shall help you ………. you come to me. (if, that)
2. He is ………. guilty ………. you. (no less – than, both – and)
3. Come to school in time ………. you will be punished. (or, and)
4. Come in ………. go out. (or, but)
5. I won't say anything bad about him ………. he is my friend. (since, because)
6. Aman works hard .... he will get a first class. (but, so)
7. She is ………. good ………. everyone likes her. (so-that, so-as)
8. No sooner did he reach the station ………. it began to rain. (as, than)
9. She worked so hard ………. she got a first class. (but, that)
10. ………. he was ill, he passed. (though, although)

EXERCISE 149.

Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunctions given in brackets :
1. He ran ………. the devil were after him. (as if, if as)
2. Manu studies in V class ………. her brother is a student of III class. (and, but)
3. I do not know ………. to drive. (when, how)
4. I went to Delhi ………. I might see my friend personally. (in order that, so that)
5. ………. did we reach the station ………. the train started. (no sooner- than, as soon– as)
6. Walk fast ………. you will miss the train. (or, and)
7. Do your work ………. the teacher will punish you. (but, and, otherwise)
8. ………. he was not there, I spoke to his father. (since, because)
9. He came late ………. he was fined. (so, but)
10. I was ………. tired ………. I could not work. (so that, so as)

EXERCISE 150.

Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunctions given in brackets :
1. The water is ………. cold ………. ice. (so – as, as – as)
2. ………. I saw the snake, I fainted. (as soon as, when)
3. I shall help you ………. you are my friends. (and, because)
4. We tried our best ………. could not succeed. (and, but)
5. Look ………. you leap. (before, as)
6. Ram is not satisfied ……….rich he is. (when, however)
7. I took the medicine ………. I might get well. (in order that, so that)
8. Sheela can neither read ………. write. (nor, and)
9. Work hard ………. you will fail. (or, and)
10. Walk fast ………. you will miss the train. (and, as, otherwise)

EXERCISE 151.

Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunctions given in brackets :
1. He is both lame ………. blind. (and, so)
2. Abdul ………. Navin study in 8th class. (and, but)
3. I could not attend the marriage ………. my mother was ill. (as, but)

4. Navneet is ………. intelligent ………. his brother. (as – as, so – that)
5. ………. the teacher entered the class, all stood up. (as soon as, no sooner)
6. Say good bye ………. you go. (before, when)
7. My shirt is white, ………. my coat is black. (and, but)
8. He is intelligent ………. he is not diligent. (but, and)
9. You cannot deceive me ………. clever you may be. (however, but)
10. Work hard ………. you should fail. (so, lest)

EXERCISE 152.

Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunctions given in brackets :
1. ………. he went, he made friends. (wherever, there)
2. He knocked the door ………. going to bed. (while, but, as)
3. ………. I was tired yet I kept working. (although, so)
4. I gave the poor beggar money ………. food. (and, or)
5. Slow ………. steady wins the race. (and, but)
6. A is not so fat ………. B. (that, on, as)
7. Gopal is ………. intelligent ………. his brother. (as – as, so – as)
8. I know Mohan ………. Anil (as well as, or)
9. You must have a bath ………. you go to school. (before, when)
10. Man walks ………. birds fly. (but, and)

EXERCISE 153.

Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunctions given in brackets :
1. I am happy ………. you like this grammar book. (that, because)
2. He cannot go ………. he wears shoes. (unless, when)
3. I do not know ………. you want. (but, what)
4. You must go there ………. you like it or not. (whether, if)
5. Make hay ………. the sun shines. (while, when)
6. Be just ………. fear not. (but, and)
7. Rishu ………. Gaurav work in the same company. (and, but)
8. It was the last chance .... we managed to win the reward. (and, but)
9. Chitwan is not as intelligent ………. her younger sister. (so, as)
10. This tree is ………. tall ………. that. (as – as, so – as)

EXERCISE 154.

Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunctions given in brackets :
1. Run fast ………. you may rich in time. (so – as, so that)
2. He is ………. a cheat ………. everybody hates him. (such-that
3. I am stronger ………. you. (than, as)
4. He said ………. honesty is the best policy. (that, because)
5. You will not get a good job ………. you apply for it. (unless, until)
6. We reached Delhi ………. night fell. (when, yet)
7. I do not care ………. you read or play. (whether, if)
8. He ………. rises to high, is sure to fall. (who, when)
9. There are forty boys ………. thirty girls in our class. (and, or)
10. Two ………. two make four. (and, but)

EXERCISE 155.

Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunctions given in brackets :
1. You may take this book ………. that one. (nor, or)

2. I would ………. starve ………. beg. (rather – than, not only – but also)
3. She came late ………. she was fined. (as, so)
4. Sadhu is ………. poor ………. he deserves help. (as-as, so-that)
5. A wise enemy is better ………. a foolish friend. (than, as)
6. June is hotter ………. May. (than, as)
7. Hardly had I stepped out ………. it began to rain. (then, when)
8. ………. you work hard, you will not pass. (unless, until)
9. I was studying ………. he came to me. (when, while)
10. ………. there is life there is hope. (when, while)

EXERCISE 156.

Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunctions given in brackets :
1. I shall start on a tour ………. I win a lottery. (if, when)
2. Some offices accept ………. cash ………. cheques. (neither – nor, either – or)
3. Save something for future ………. you will be in trouble. (because, or)
4. She must weep ………. she must die. (or, but, and)
5. We had ………. reached the school ………. the bell rang. (scarcely – when, so – than)
6. I am not so clever ………. you are. (as, like)
7. We are not ………. foolish ………. they. (so-as, so-that)
8. The pen is mightier ………. the sword. (then, than)
9. The earth is larger ………. the moon. (than, as)
10. That shopkeeper is dishonest, ………. nobody trusts in him. (because, therefore)

EXERCISE 157.

Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunctions given in brackets :
1. He is ………. rich ………. kind. (both-and, so-that)
2. He helped not only her ………. also Mohan. (and, but)
3. ………. you ………. Renu has broken the slate. (either – or, such – as)
4. ………. he fails, what he will do. (when, if)
5. We ………. borrow ………. lend money. (neither – nor, either – or)
6. Do ………. die. (and, or)
7. You must work hard ………. you will fail. (or, but)
8. I shall complete it ………. my sister likes it. (since, because)
9. He was punished, ………. he wept bitterly. (so, therefore)
10. This is not ………. nice ………. it seems. (so-as, so-that)

EXERCISE 158.

Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunctions given in brackets :
1. Do ………. I tell you. (so, as, or)
2. You can keep my book ………. you wish. (as long as, as soon as)
3. He came late ………. he had missed the train. (so, because)
4. Sohan is tall ………. his brother is short. (and, but)
5. I would die ………. I lied. (before, after)
6. Keep it with you ………. I shall throw it. (else, but)
7. He talks as ………. he were a king. (if, that)
8. She ………. loved him ………. wanted to marry him. (neither-nor, either-or)
9. Hurry up ………. you will be late. (so, or)
10. Whether you go ………. not I will go there. (or, but)

❊ ❊ ❊