

Conjunctions join **two words** or **sentences**. They have **no other function** except joining. Some Relative Adjectives, Relative Adverbs and Prepositions also do the function of joining, but they are not called conjunctions because besides joining they perform the functions of Adjectives, Adverbs and Prepositions also. Conjunctions only **join** and perform no other function.

The following are the Rules of their correct use—

Correlative Conjunctions

Rule 1—Correlative Conjunctions

Some conjunctions, called **Correlative Conjunctions**, are used in **pairs** only. Their use is correct only in pairs, not otherwise. The more popular pairs are these—

Either	or
Neither	nor
Both	and
Though / Although	yet
Whether	or
Not only	but also
Lest	should
No sooner	than
Scarcely / hardly	when
As much	as

As—

1. I shall **either** read **or** write a story.
2. He is **neither** strong **nor** courageous.
3. **Both** Mohan **and** Ram have passed.
4. **Though** he is poor **yet** he is honest.
5. I will go **whether** he comes **or** not.
6. He will **not only** encourage you **but also** help you.
7. Work hard **lest** you **should** fail.

8. **No sooner** had he reached the station **than** the train started.
9. It was **hardly** / **scarcely** ten O'clock **when** I called on him.
10. He is **as much** greedy **as** miserable.

Rule 2—Position of Correlative Conjunctions

The above noted **Correlative Conjunctions** are not only used in pairs but the position of their use in a sentence is also governed by some rules. The basic rule of their use is that **one part** of the **Pair** is used in **one part** of the sentence and the **other part** of the pair in the **other part** of the sentence. Further, if the first part of the pair is used before a **Noun**, the second part should also be used before a **Noun**, not before a Verb, Adjective or Adverb. Likewise, if the first part is used before a Verb, Adjective or Adverb, the second part should also be used accordingly. It is a very important rule. Errors are often committed in their correct application. Sometimes even great authors commit errors in their application. For example, see this sentence—

“He gave me **not only** food **but also** shelter.” In this sentence the use of **not only** and **but also** is correct because in the first part of the sentence **not only** is used before the Noun **food**, and **but also** is used in the second part of the sentence before the Noun **shelter**. The above sentence would be **wrong** if we write it as follows—

“He **not only** gave me food **but also** shelter.” The error in this sentence is that **not only** is used before a **Verb** and **but also** before a **Noun**.

Exercise

Correct the use of connectives in the following sentences :

1. He either is a fool or a knave.

2. He neither knows English nor French.
3. He can write both in Hindi and English.
4. He is though old yet he is very active.
5. I do not know he will whether help or harm you.
6. He is my friend not only but also my benefactor.
7. He drove very fast lest should miss the train.
8. No sooner did I enter the room than saw I a thief jumping out.
9. I had hardly opened my eyes when did he break the news to me.
10. He is as much honest as is he industrious.

Hints—(1) is either a fool or ; (2) neither English nor French; (3) write in both Hindi and English; (4) though old yet very active; (5) whether he will help or harm you; (6) not only my friend but also ; (7) lest he should miss ; (8) than I saw a thief ; (9) when he broke the news ; (10) as much honest as industrious.

Exercise

Correct the following sentences :

1. Either you help me otherwise I shall fail.
2. He had scarcely finished his work then he was called away.
3. No sooner did I hear the bell when I set out.
4. Start at once lest you may miss the train.
5. He is not only a coward but even a fool.
6. Neither you pay or return my goods.
7. You must come whether I write to you but not.
8. I had hardly opened my eyes then I saw him standing before me.
9. He had hardly heard the news then he wept aloud.
10. No sooner had he reached the station when the train started.
11. He was not only insulted and also deceived.
12. He is neither honest or industrious.
13. Either you return my books neither pay their cost.
14. He is both a knave but a scoundrel.

15. Although he labours very hard but he fails every time.
16. Though he is not my friend but even then I can trust him.

Hints—(1) or I shall fail; (2) when he was called away; (3) than I set out; (4) you should miss the train; (5) but also a fool; (6) nor return my goods; (7) or not; (8) when I saw him ; (9) when he wept aloud; (10) than the train started; (11) but also deceived; (12) nor industrious; (13) or pay their cost; (14) and a scoundrel; (15) yet he fails ; (16) yet I can trust him.

Uses of Conjunctions

Rule 3—Either..... or / Neither nor

Either **or** and **neither** **nor** can be used as **Conjunctions** and also as **Pronouns** and **Adjectives**. As **Pronouns** and **Adjectives** they are used only for **two** persons or things, but as **Conjunctions** they can be used for **two** or **more than two**. In other words, as **Correlative Conjunctions** they can be used for **two** or more than two persons or things. As—

1. **Neither** Ram **nor** his father, **nor** even his friend could be of any help to me.
2. **Neither** power **nor** wealth, **nor** position can hold back the march of law.
3. **Either** my father **or** my brother **or** my uncle will help me in my hour of need.
4. **Either** Kanpur **or** Lucknow **or** Agra will be good enough to settle down after retirement.

Rule 4—Not either or

After **Not either** we should use 'or' (not 'nor').

1. Your friend is **not either** reasonable **or** fair. ('**nor fair**' is wrong.)
2. This book is **not either** exhaustive **or** up-to-date. ('**nor up-to-date**' is wrong.)

Rule 5—No / Not / Never or

If in a sentence there comes **no / not / never**, and after them a **full clause**, the clause would be connected by the conjunction **or**, not **nor**. As—

1. He has **no** relation **or** friend who can support him. (not '**nor**'))
2. He has **not** a relation **or** a friend who can support him. (not '**nor**'))

- or
- He **does not** have a relation **or** a friend who can support him. (not 'nor')
3. I **never** lived there **or** even went there before. (not 'nor')

Rule 6—Until / Unless

Both these are **negative conjunctions**, therefore **no negative expression** (as **not**, **never**, etc.) should be used with them, otherwise there would be the fault of **double negatives**. Therefore, such expressions as '**unless he does not help**' or '**until he does not come**' are **wrong**. Their correct forms would be '**unless he helps**' or '**until he comes**.'

Note—Here it should also be remembered that **until** is a **Conjunction of time**, while **unless** is a **Conjunction of condition**. They should not be used in each other's place. As—

1. I shall wait until you come. (Showing time)
2. I shall fail unless you help me. (Showing condition)

Exercise

Correct the following sentences :

1. Either the answer given by you is right or wrong.
2. Either he is a fool or a very cunning person.
3. Either you nor your brother will have to do it.
4. Neither your wealth or your influence can save him now.
5. Neither he has worked nor slept since the morning.
6. Neither the captain or his team turned up in time.
7. Your argument neither is logical nor acceptable.
8. He is not either loyal nor faithful to me.
9. Your language is not either correct nor fluent.
10. There was no tree nor bush that could give him some shade.
11. There was not a man nor a woman that survived the flood.
12. I never met him nor even heard of him before.
13. I shall not go unless I have finished my work.
14. He did not reach the station unless the train had left.
15. I cannot solve this problem until you help me.
16. Unless you are not very careful you will get into difficulties.
17. You will not succeed unless you are not regular in your work.
18. He did not reach there unless I did not show him the way.

Hints—(1) is either right or wrong; (2) either a fool or a very cunning person; (3) or your brother; (4) nor your influence; (5) neither worked nor slept; (6) nor his team; (7) is neither logical nor acceptable; (8) or faithful; (9) or fluent; (10) or bush; (11) or a woman; (12) or even heard of him; (13) until; (14) until; (15) unless; (16) Unless you are very careful; (17) unless you are regular; (18) until I showed him.

Rule 7—Other / Rather than

After **Other/rather** and most of **Comparative Degree Adjectives** the conjunction '**than**' is used. As—

1. I would **rather** go **than** stay at home.
2. I would **rather** have a car **than** a scooter.
3. I was helped by no **other than** the Principal himself.
4. He is **stronger than** you.
5. She is more beautiful **than** your sister.

Rule 8—Whether / If

After **whether/if** we use the Conjunctions '**or not**' or '**or no**'. As—

1. I do not know **whether** (or **if**) he has gone **or not**.
2. I doubt **whether** he will help me **or not**.
3. **Whether** he will help me **or not** is doubtful.

Note—

- (i) If a **Negative** or an **Interrogative** sentence has to be made with **doubt** or **doubtful**, we should use the conjunction '**that**' in place of **whether / or**. As—

1. I **do not doubt that** he will help me.
2. Is it not **doubtful that** he will help you ?

- (ii) Sometimes by mistake some people use **as to** before **whether**. This is a mistake. For example, the use of **as to** in the following sentences is **wrong**—
1. I doubt **as to whether** he will help me or not.
 2. I do not know **as to whether** he is honest or not.

Rule 9—The reason is / the reason why

Some sentences begin with **'The reason is'** or **'The reason why'**. In such sentences the clause coming after them should be connected with the conjunction **'that'**, not with **because**, **due to** or **owing to**. As—

1. **The reason why** he failed is **that** he did not study seriously.
(Not **'because he did not study'** or **due to / owing to he did not study'**)
2. **The reason is that** he did not study seriously. (Not, **because**, **due to / owing to'**)

Rule 10—Before

When **'Before'** is used as a **Conjunction**, it points to some **future** event or statement, but **future tense is not used with it**, even if its Principal clause is in the future tense. As—

1. The sun will set before you **reach**. (Not **'before you will reach'**)
2. He will retire before a month **has passed**. (Not, **'will pass'** or **'will have passed'**)

Exercise

Correct the following sentences :

1. He would rather starve to beg.
2. I would rather die then surrender before you.
3. He should rather resign to enduring such humiliation.
4. The seminar is going to be inaugurated by no other to the Chairman himself.
5. There I saw no other except your father.
6. The agitators met none other to the Prime Minister himself.
7. He was rescued by no other over the Commandant himself.
8. He runs much faster to Mohan.
9. He would not accept anything other to this.
10. He would not accept any amount less to this.
11. He lives in a house much bigger to yours.
12. He is more careful above you in all his actions.
13. I am not sure whether he will come but not.
14. You decide finally whether you accept my offer nor not.
15. I am still undecided if I should accept this offer whether not.
16. You should not doubt whether I am your well-wisher.
17. Do you doubt whether I am your well-wisher ?
18. I have no idea as to whether he is coming or not.
19. The reason why he often comes late is because there is no regular bus service from his colony.
20. The reason of his failure is since he was not serious about his studies.
21. The train cannot arrive before we will reach.
22. He will not vacate the house before a month will have passed.

Hints—(1) than beg; (2) than surrender; (3) than endure; (4) than the Chairman himself; (5) than your father; (6) none other than the Prime Minister; (7) no other than the Commandant; (8) much faster than Mohan; (9) other than this; (10) less than this; (11) much bigger than yours; (12) more careful than; (13) come or not; (14) or not; (15) accept this offer or not; (16) that I am your well-wisher; (17) that I am your well-wisher; (18) whether he is coming or not; no 'as to' ; (19) that there is no regular bus service ; (20) that he was not serious ; (21) before we reach ; (22) before a month has passed.

Rule 11—As if / As though

Both these are **imaginary** or **conditional** expressions. We should, therefore, use **Past Conditional Tense** after them, not Present or Future Tense. As—

1. He behaved **as if** (or **as though**) he **were** the king.

2. He danced with joy **as if** (or **as though**) he **had won** the first prize.
3. He helped me **as though** (or **as if**) he **were** my son.

Rule 12—Because / in order that

We use **'because'** to show **reason** and **'in order that'** to show **purpose**. As—

1. He failed **because** he did not work hard.
2. He worked hard **in order that** he may secure first division.

Exercise

Correct the following sentences :

1. He behaved with me as if he was my boss.
2. I served him with all sincerity as if I am his son.
3. He jumped into the well as though he is a frog.
4. He was punished in order that he was dishonest.
5. He served me because I should help him.
6. I came so early because I may meet you.

Hints—(1) he were my boss; (2) I were his son; (3) he were a frog; (4) punished because he was dishonest; (5) in order that I should help him; (6) so early in order that I may meet you.

Rule 13—Since (showing time)

When **'Since'** is used as a conjunction, we should use the verb in the **Present Perfect Tense before it** and in **Past Indefinite Tense after it**. As—

1. Many new developments **have taken place since** I left home.
2. I **have never seen** him **since** his father died.

Rule 14—Or (showing alternative or choice)

Conjunction **'or'** is used to choose **one** of two or more than two things. As—

1. You can have apples **or** grapes.
2. You can go to Kanpur **or** Lucknow.
3. Go at once **or** you will be late.

Rule 15—While

While is used in **two** senses—

- (i) To show **time** or **period of time**.
- (ii) To suggest **at the same time** or **along with**.

As—

1. **While** I was in service, I never saw him.
2. **While** he lived with me, he laboured very hard.
3. **While** there is life there is hope.
4. **While** the students slept, the maid cooked the food.
5. **While** the boys sang, the girls danced.

Exercise

Correct the following sentences—

1. Two years have passed since he has left Kanpur.
2. Two hours have elapsed since he had fallen asleep.
3. Three months have been over since the result has been declared.
4. I have never visited Hyderabad since I have closed my business there.
5. You can book a room and a suite in this hotel.
6. You can go by train and bus from here.
7. Work hard and don't join this course.
8. Are you his boss but his subordinate ?
9. I never drank when I studied in England.
10. I had to keep awake when she slept.
11. I kept busy with my studies when they played.
12. We stayed at home when it rained.

Hints—(1) since he left Kanpur; (2) since he fell asleep; (3) since the result was declared; (4) since I closed my business there; (5) a room or a suite; (6) by train or bus; (7) or don't join; (8) boss or his subordinate; (9) while I studied; (10) while she slept; (11) while they played; (12) while it rained.

Rule 16—Because / For / Since

All these **three** words show **cause** or **reason**. The difference in their use is that **because** has **very great** force in it, **for** has the **least** force, and **since** comes **between** the two. As—

1. I must go **because** my mother is ill.
2. He failed **because** he did not work hard.
3. He could not catch me up **since** he was lazy.
4. He cannot be trusted **for** he takes everything casually.

Rule 17—That

Conjunction **that** is used in the following forms—

(a) In **Indirect Narration**

As Conjunction **'that'** is used only in **Indirect Narration**, not in Direct Narration. As—

He said **that** he was ill.

(Indirect Narration)

It is wrong to write—

He said **that** "I am ill."

(Direct Narration)

(b) **'That'** as Conjunction is **not used** in **Interrogative, Imperative, Optative or Exclamatory** clauses, whether the whole sentence is in the **Direct or Indirect Narration**. The use of **'that'** is **wrong** in all the following sentences—

1. He asked me **that** why I was late.
2. He asked me **that** "Why are you late?"
3. He said to the servant **that** "Bring me a glass of water."
4. He said **that** how beautiful was the scene !
5. He said **that** may God bless you !

(c) **'That'** as Conjunction is **not used** in clauses beginning with **Interrogative Pronouns (which, who, what, etc.) or Interrogative Adverbs (where, why, when, how, etc.)**. The use of **'that'** in all the following sentences is **wrong**—

1. He asked **that what** the time was ?
2. He asked **that who** he was ?
3. I do not know **that when** he will come?
4. He does not know **that where**he is ?

Note—But if after the clauses beginning with **Interrogative Pronouns or Interrogative Adverbs**, there comes the **Principal clause**, the Conjunction **'that'** will be used. As—

1. I promise **that when** I come next I will bring your book.

In this sentence the use of **that** before **when** is **correct** because after the clause beginning with **when**, there comes the Principal clause "I will bring your book."

2. I know **that what** he says is not true.

In this sentence also the use of **that** before **what** is correct because after **that** comes the Principal clause "..... is not true."

(d) There are some Verbs (as, **believe, think, hope, presume, suppose, be afraid**) the **that-clause** coming after which has the Conjunction **that** concealed or understood. As—

1. I believe **λ** he is right. (**That** is understood at the mark λ)
2. I hope **λ** he is now well.
3. I am afraid **λ** he is wrong.

Exercise

Correct the following sentences :

1. The train was derailed for the track had been damaged.
2. The child could not sleep because it was very hot.
3. We did not go out for it was raining.
4. He was sad since he had suffered a great loss.
5. He asked that why he was going there.
6. He asked me that whether I had seen the thief running out.
7. I requested my friend that to lend me his book for a day.
8. He said that, "I shall not go to office today."
9. I hope that you are well and happy.
10. I believe that he will come.
11. I don't think that he will return your book now.
12. I am afraid that he is a cheat.
13. My idea is where he has hidden the treasure is known to you.
14. I know what you have you will never give to anyone.
15. He promises when he comes next he will return your money.

Hints—(1) because the track had been damaged; (2) for it was very hot; (3) since it was raining; (4) because he had suffered; (5) Drop **'that'**; (6) Drop **'that'**; (7) Drop **'that'**; (8) Drop **'that'**; (9) Drop **'that'**; (10) Drop **'that'**; (11) Drop **'that'**; (12) Drop **'that'**; (13) that where he has hidden; (14) that what you have; (15) that when he comes.....

Functional Conjunctions

Rule 18—Conjunctions of Comparison

The following Conjunctions show **Comparison**—

as as; not so/asas; than (with Comparative Degree Adjective) As—

1. This book is **as good as** that.
2. This book is **not so (as) good as** that.
3. This book is **better than** that.

Rule 19—Conjunctions of Concession

They are—

Though, although, even if, for all, no matter, however, whatever, adjective / adverb + as. As—

1. **Though** he is poor, he is honest.
2. **Even if** he is selfish, I will help him.
3. **For all** they say about him, he is a good man.
4. **No matter** what you say, I will go ahead.
5. **However** fast he may drive, he cannot reach in time.
6. **Whatever** be the case, he will remain my friend.
7. **Simple as** he is, he is not a fool.
8. **Roughly as** he behaves, he is not a cruel man.

Exercise

Correct the following sentences :

1. He can speak so fluently as she.
2. He is not so rich so your father.
3. She cannot walk as fast so you.
4. This house is certainly bigger as that.
5. Gentle so he is, he is not credulous.
6. Rich though he is, so he is not proud.
7. Fast so he drives, he is not careless.
8. Even if he is so powerful, as he will not harm you.
9. Whatever be the matter, that we shall settle it amicably.
10. For all they say about him, yet he is a thorough gentleman.

Hints—(1) as fluently as she; (2) so rich as your father; (3) as fast as you; (4) bigger than that; (5) gentle as he is; (6) drop 'so'; (7) Fast as he drives; (8) drop 'as'; (9) drop 'that'; (10) drop 'yet'.

Rule 20—Conjunctions of Condition

The following are Conjunctions of **condition**—

If, unless, provided, provided that, in case, supposing that.

As—

1. **If** you are honest, you will succeed.
2. **Unless** you are honest, you will not succeed.
3. You will succeed **provided** you are honest.
4. He will succeed **provided that** he deals honestly.
5. I will go alone **in case** he doesn't come.
6. **Supposing that** he is honest, he will succeed.

Rule 21—Conjunctions of Cause

The following Conjunctions show **cause**—

Because, since, as, for, that, considering that, seeing that, now that, in that, in as much as, noun + that, adjective + that. As—

1. He failed **because** he did not study regularly.
2. **Since** it is raining, I cannot go.
3. **As** it is raining, I cannot go.
4. **Considering that** it was very cold, he did not go for swimming.
5. We started late **for** the morning was very cold.
6. I am glad **that** he has passed.
7. **Seeing that** the morning was very foggy, we started late.
8. **Now that** you have come, I can take a little rest.
9. He deserves praise **in that** he has secured first position.
10. He must suffer **in as much as** he is so lazy.
11. A **fool that** he is, he must suffer.
12. **Foolish that** his actions are, he must suffer.

Exercise

Fill in the blanks in the following sentences:

1.you are efficient, you will be promoted.
2.you are efficient, you will not be promoted.

3. You will be promoted that you are efficient.
4. that he is honest, he will be promoted.
5. I will do it alone he does not come for my help.
6. that it was very dark, we did not move out.
7. I was surprised.....he behaved so rudely.
8. An honest man he is, he must be respected.
9. Now your examination is over, you must return home without any delay.
10. He was fined he had misbehaved with his boss.

Hints—(1) If; (2) Unless; (3) provided; (4) Provided / Supposing; (5) in case; (6) Considering; (7) that; (8) that; (9) that; (10) because.

Rule 22—Conjunctions of Time

The following are conjunctions of **Time**—

When, while, before, after, till, until, since, as, as soon as.

As—

1. I will go **when** you come.
2. She cooks her food **while** the child sleeps.
3. I shall get up **before** the sun rises.
4. He retired to bed **after** the show was over.
5. Wait for me **till** I return.
6. Don't go home **until** I come.
7. I have known him **since** he was a child.
8. He woke up **as** the clock struck six.
9. He got up **as soon as** he saw me.
10. I shall meet you **when** you come next.

Note—(1) If the **Principal Clause** is in the **Future Tense**, the sub-ordinate clauses beginning with Conjunctions of **Time** should be used in the **Simple Present** or **Present Perfect Tense** (not in **Future Tense**). For example, see sentences No. 1, 3, 10 above.

(2) The clause following **after** is usually in the **Present Perfect Tense** (not in **Simple Present**). As—

He will return **after** the train **has left**.

Exercise

Correct the following sentences :

1. We shall shift to our new house before the rains will begin.
2. He will not board the train until you will reach there.
3. I shall get ready before the bell rang.
4. We shall go together when your summer vacation began.
5. He closed the door as soon as his son arrives.
6. I shall come to you after the office had been closed.
7. He stopped writing as soon as the bell rings.
8. We shall try again when the college will open.
9. The train will start after it gives three whistles.
10. He has been in contact with me since he has been a college student.

Hints—(1) before the rains begin; (2) until you reach there; (3) before the bell rings; (4) when your summer vacation begins; (5) as soon as his son arrived; (6) after the office has been closed; (7) as soon as the bell rang; (8) when the college opens; (9) after it has given three whistles; (10) since he was a college student.

Rule 23—Use of Tense in Conditional Sentences

Conditional or **Supposition** sentences can be written in **three** tenses—

(a) Simple Future Tense

1. If you start early, you will reach in time.
2. If you are honest, you will be respected.

In these sentences the **Principal Clause** is in **Simple Future Tense**, while the Subordinate **Conditional Clause** is in **Present Tense** (not in **Future Tense**). As—

If you **will** start early, you **will** reach in time.

This sentence is **wrong** because the conditional clause beginning with **If** is in **Future Tense**.

(b) Simple Past Tense

1. If he **built** two houses, he **would give** you one.
2. If I **secured** first position, he **would give** me a golden watch.
3. If you **discovered** the treasure, you **would get** your share.

Note—

- (i) In these sentences **Past Tense** shows **Present or Future Tense**.

(c) Past Perfect Tense

1. If I **had built** two houses, I **would have given** you one.
2. If I **had secured** first position, he **would have given** me a golden watch.
3. If you **had discovered** the treasure, you **would have got** your share.

Note—These sentences can also begin with '**Had**' in place of '**If**'. As—**Had I discovered** the treasure, **I would have got** my share.**Exercise****Correct the following sentences :**

1. If your conduct will be good, you will be forgiven.
2. If you will be careless about your duties, you will come to grief.
3. If you will be loyal to me, I shall stand by you.
4. If I won a lottery, I will give half the money to you.
5. If I built a market-complex, I will give you a shop free of cost.
6. If you had dived to the bottom of the ocean, you had collected many pearls.
7. Had I the wings of a dove, I will fly to you.
8. Had I crossed the British Channel, I had been a hero.
9. Had I been a graduate, I had got a good job.
10. If I had known him before, I could have learnt much from him.

Hints—(1) If your conduct is good; (2) If you are careless; (3) If you are loyal; (4) I would give; (5) I would give; (6) you would have

collected; (7) I would have flown; (8) I would have been a hero; (9) I would have got; (10) I would have learnt.

Revision Exercise I**Correct the following sentences :**

1. Though he was angry but he listened to me patiently.
2. He stole for he badly needed money.
3. I did it since I was angry.
4. He both has time and money to spare.
5. Both it was cold and wet.
6. We either can have milk or tea.
7. He didn't go and she didn't go neither.
8. I didn't go and either did she.
9. While I left the house I locked it carefully.
10. When the sun rose the fog dispersed.
11. Since it grew darker it became colder.
12. Tired he was he carried my luggage on his head.
13. Some people waste food when others haven't enough to eat.
14. Either you help me otherwise I shall fail.
15. Work very hard lest you may fail.
16. You must come whether I write to you but not.
17. When he came then I was in the bathroom.
18. Don't come until you don't hear from me.
19. If you do your work honestly then everyone will trust you.
20. Don't count your chickens until they are not hatched.

Hints—(1) yet he listened; (2) because he badly needed; (3) because I was angry; (4) both time and money; (5) both cold and wet; (6) either milk or tea; (7) didn't go either; (8) neither did she; (9) when I left; (10) As the sun rose ; (11) As it grew darker; (12) Tired as he was / Tired though he was; (13) while others haven't; (14) drop '**either**'; (15) lest you should fail; (16) or not; (17) drop '**then**'; (18) until you hear from me; (19) drop '**then**'; (20) until they are hatched.

Revision Exercise II

Correct the following sentences :

1. Give every man thy ear, and few thy tongue.
2. Many things have happened since I have left school.
3. You may either take this book or that.
4. I would rather suffer to yield before you.
5. When there is life there is hope.
6. When it is true of some, it is not true of all.
7. Let me know that whether you will do it or not.
8. Tell me that where he lives.
9. Do like he does.
10. It is a week since the examinations begin.
11. I will go after he will come.
12. Not only she lost her purse but also her ticket.
13. Neither his action was just nor unjust.
14. He is no other but my brother.
15. No other but your father can help you.
16. Until you are in the workshop, you cannot smoke.
17. Take care that you should fall.
18. He is rich and discontented.
19. Men must work because they may earn a living.
20. Until you work hard, you will get no success.

Hints—(1) but few thy tongue; (2) since I left school; (3) either this book or that; (4) than yield; (5) While there is life; (6) While it is true of some; (7) drop **‘that’**; (8) drop **‘that’**; (9) as he does; (10) the examinations began; (11) after he comes; (12) not only her purse but also her ticket; (13) neither just nor unjust; (14) no other than; (15) No other than your father; (16) So long as you are; (17) lest you should fall; (18) but discontented; (19) in order that they may earn; (20) unless you work hard.

Revision Exercise III

Fill in the blanks in the following sentences :

1. Come you please.

2. Tell me you have read.
3. She writes slowly neatly.
4. The jug will break you drop it.
5.I were your friend, I would help you.
6. the child was sleeping, she was knitting.
7. I am tired that I cannot go.
8. Do you doubt she is a good lady ?
9. I would rather resign bear this kind of misconduct.
10. I only knew.
11. respected, he is not loved and liked.
12. He went away I came.
13. Take a lamp, the night is dark.
14. I shall do it you like it or not.
15. Be just fear not.

Hints—(1) if/when; (2) what; (3) but; (4) if; (5) If; (6) While; (7) so; (8) that; (9) than; (10) If; (11) Though; (12) when/before; (13) for; (14) whether; (15) and.

Revision Exercise IV

Explain whether the following sentences are correct or incorrect :

1. He is as brave like you.
2. No sooner did I see the Principal when I greeted him.
3. He explained that why he could not reply in time.
4. Until you did not come, I had to wait.
5. I shall drown until you help me.
6. He got up early lest he should be late.
7. He had scarcely opened the eye when he saw a stranger standing before him.
8. Explain to me that how you lost the book.
9. I am glad why he has passed.
10. He cannot read nor write.
11. You can sleep when I work.
12. Ram is honest but Mohan is dishonest.
13. I will go when the rain will stop.
14. He is so tired as he cannot go any farther.
15. You can stay with me as long you work in Delhi.