



Introduction

A conjunction is a word that is used to join two words or sentences. A conjunction is called a joining word also.



Look at the following sentences:

- ❖ Reema and Mamta are friends.
- ❖ This copy and that book is the same.
- ❖ The elephant is a big animal but eats only plants.
- ❖ Rosy cannot sit because the chair is dirty.

In the first sentence the word 'and' is joining the two words Reema and Mamta.

In the second sentence the word 'and' is joining two words this copy and that book.

In the third sentence the word 'but' is joining the two sentences, 'The elephant is a big animal' and 'Elephant eats only plants'.

In the fourth sentence the word 'because' is joining two sentences, 'Rosy cannot sit' and 'the chair is dirty'.

In this way the word 'and', 'but' and 'because' are joining two words or two sentences. These words are called **Conjunctions**.



Look at the following sentences:

- ❖ The Prime Minister and the President met for an hour.
- ❖ You and I were busy in doing our work.
- ❖ I went there but found him missing.
- ❖ He is absent because of illness.
- ❖ He is the man whom you were looking for.

In the sentences given above, the words 'and', 'but', 'because', 'whom' are the words that join two words or sentences together, so they are conjunctions.



Join the following sentences using conjunction:

1. Smith is a good player. Steve is a good player,
Smith and Steve are good players.
2. Is she educated? Is she uneducated?
Is she educated or uneducated?
3. She is wise girl. She is a beautiful girl.
She is wise as well as a beautiful girl.
4. Wait here. I come back.
Wait here till I come back.
5. He won the match. He received the prize.
He received the prize as he won the match.



List of Some commonly used Conjunctions

And	But	Since	When	Either – or
Although	Because	Till	While	Neither – nor
As well as	If	Until	Unless	Therefore
As	Or	Still	Yet	Before



See the following sentences wherein conjunctions have been used

- ❖ You, he and I are friends.
- ❖ Monica was reading and Serena was playing.
- ❖ Monica and Sohan are brothers.
- ❖ He invited me but i did not go.
- ❖ He worked hard but failed.
- ❖ Run fast or you will lose the race.
- ❖ Rabindra Nath Tagore was both a poet and author.
- ❖ Work hard because you have to pass.
- ❖ The climate of India is neither too hot nor too cold.
- ❖ Either he or I am mistaken.
- ❖ Wait for me till I come back.
- ❖ I believe him because he is honest.
- ❖ I met my friend while I was in Mumbai.
- ❖ Though he is rich, he is not happy.
- ❖ Unless you take a taxi, you cannot catch the morning train.
- ❖ He was ill therefore he could not appear at the examination.
- ❖ Sanju and Jaishankar study in the same class,
- ❖ Neither this nor that road will take you to the school.
- ❖ The boys started playing because the teacher was not present.,
- ❖ When the cat is away, the mice play.



Use of Different Conjunctions

(A) And, As well as

These two conjunctions are used to add one statements to another:

**Illustrative
EXAMPLE**



- ❖ The man is poor. The man is blind.
- ❖ The man is poor and blind.
- ❖ Robinson likes tea. Robinson likes coffee.
- ❖ Robinson likes tea as well as coffee.
- ❖ Anima and Twinkle are dancing.
- ❖ You as well he have lifted the box.
- ❖ Please come and sit beside me.
- ❖ Garry sells fruits and vegetables.

(B) Or, Either — or, Neither — nor -

These conjunctions are used to indicate a choice between one statement and another.

Illustrative EXAMPLE



- ❖ Is he happy? Is he sad?
- ❖ Is he happy or sad?
- ❖ I will come. I will send Sanjeev.
- ❖ Either I will come or send Sanjeev.
- ❖ James is not my friend. He is not my brother.
- ❖ James is neither my friend nor my brother.

(C) But, still, yet

These conjunctions are used to express contrast between two statements.

Illustrative EXAMPLE



- ❖ He is intelligent. He does not read.
- ❖ He is intelligent but he does not read.
- ❖ The teacher was angry. He did not scold the boy.
- ❖ The teacher was angry still he did not scold the boy.
- ❖ These books are costly. People buy them.
- ❖ These books are costly yet people buy them.

(D) So, therefore

These conjunctions are used to join two statements where one statement is proved by the other statement.

Illustrative EXAMPLE



- ❖ He did not take umbrella. He got wet.
He did not take umbrella so he got wet.
- ❖ The boy stole bread from the shop. He was arrested by the police.
The boy stole bread from the shop, therefore he was arrested by the police.

(E) When, while

These conjunctions are used to join two statements to highlight the time of an action.

Illustrative EXAMPLE



- ❖ The cat is away. The mice play.
When the cat is away the mice play.
- ❖ I met Priya. I was in London.
I met Priya while I was in London.

(F) If, Unless

These conjunctions are used to join two statements when a condition is shown.

Illustrative EXAMPLE



- ❖ You give me money. I will return your pen.
If you give me money, I will return your pen.
- ❖ You make haste. You cannot reach home in time.
Unless you make haste you cannot reach home in time.

(G) As, Than

These conjunctions are used to show comparison between two persons or things.

- ❖ He is wise. I am wise.
- ❖ He is as wise as I.
- ❖ You are happier than I.
- ❖ Marry is more curious than George.
- ❖ Nightingale is as beautiful as Lily.

(H) Use of some other conjunctions

- (i) Work hard lest you should fail.
- (ii) He has not written to me since he left the town.
- (iii) As long as there is life there is hope.
- (iv) Although he is poor he is honest.
- (v) As he has come to me I will help him.
- (vi) Wait till i return.
- (vii) As soon as he saw the police, he fled away.
- (viii) Look before you leap.



Practice Exercise

Find conjunction in the following sentence:



Sanjeev has a pen but Sonia has a pencil.

Answer: But



I know that he is happy.

Answer: That



Jack and Jill went up the hill.

Answer: And



I hope that you will reach there on time.

Answer: That

Commonly Asked QUESTIONS

Fill in the blanks with suitable Conjunction.



Is he tall _____ short?

- (A) Or (B) But
(C) That (D) As
(E) And

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Is he tall or short?



She had come _____ I got up.

- (A) Or (B) Before
(C) But (D) As
(E) And

Answer: (b)

Explanation: She had come before I got up.

SUMMARY



- ❖ A word that is used to join two words or sentences is known as a conjunction. A conjunction is also called a joining word.
 - ❖ List of some commonly used conjunctions :

❖ And	But	Since	When	Either – or
❖ Although	Because	Till	While	Neither – nor
❖ As well as	If	Until	Unless	Therefore
❖ As	Or	Still	Yet	Before
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Self Evaluation TEST



Duration
10 Minutes

Fill in the blanks with suitable Conjunction.



You told me ____ he would not play.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| (A) Though | (B) But |
| (C) As | (D) So |
| (E) That | |



He tried hard __ failed.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| (A) Though | (B) But |
| (C) As | (D) So |
| (E) That | |



Zacob won the prize ____ his parents were happy.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| (A) Though | (B) But |
| (C) As | (D) So |
| (E) That | |



She cannot run ____ she is injured.

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| (A) Though | (B) But |
| (C) Because | (D) So |
| (E) That | |



She was punished ____ she was not guilty.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| (A) Though | (B) But |
| (C) As | (D) So |
| (E) That | |



My father is poor ____ happy

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| (A) Though | (B) But |
| (C) As | (D) So |
| (E) That | |



Robin ____ Rahul are twins.

- (A) And
- (B) But
- (C) As
- (D) So
- (E) That



We met him ____ I was in Europe.

- (A) Though
- (B) But
- (C) When
- (D) So
- (E) That



She knows ____ the earth is round.

- (A) Though
- (B) But
- (C) As
- (D) So
- (E) That



We missed the bus ____ Ram was late.

- (A) Though
- (B) But
- (C) Because
- (D) So
- (E) That

Answers

1.	D	2.	B	3.	D	4.	C	5.	A	6.	B	7.	A	8.	C	9.	E	10.	C
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