

ENGLISH

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CONJUNCTION

INTRODUCTION

Conjunction is a word that connects words, phrases, clauses or sentences. e.g. and, but, or, nor, for, yet, so, although, because, since, unless, when, while, where are some conjunctions.

Examples.

- I waited for him but he didn't come.
- You will be ill unless you quit smoking.
- We didn't go to the market because it was raining outside.

Single word Conjunction: Conjunction having one word

e.g. and, but, yet, because etc.

Compound Conjunction: Conjunction having two or more words

e.g. as long as, as far as, as well as, in order that, even if, so that etc

Ex - It was a step characteristic of his (a)/ love for extreme and dramatic action,(b)/ it added to the dissensions.(c)/ no error.(d)

Answer - C

Solution - we need a conjunction before the clause "it added to the dissensions", use the conjunction "but" because this clause contradicts the first clause.

TYPES OF CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunction is a word that connects words, phrases, clauses or sentences. e.g. and, but, or, nor, for, yet, so, although, because, since, unless, when, while, where etc.

There are three types of conjunctions

- Coordinating Conjunction
- Subordinate Conjunction
- Correlative Conjunction

RULES

Rule 1 : The co-relative conjunctions are used in pairs.

Not only – but also

Either – or

Neither – nor

Both – and

Though – yet

Whether – or

EXAMPLE:

- They will either do the work else return the money. ✗
- They will either do the work or return the money. ✓

Ex - However, none of the restrictions (a)/ recommended here will give any (b)/ problems how it is used or not.(c)/ no error.(d)

Answer - C

Solution - replace “how” with “whether”.

Ex - Who would have thought he (a)/ would become attached to a child that (b)/ was neither his own blood or male?(c)/ no error.(d)

Answer - C

Solution - replace “or” with “nor”.

Rule 2 : After the adverbs “Hardly / Scarcely”, the conjunction ‘when or before’ should be used.

- Hardly had he left the place than the Bomb exploded. ✗
- Hardly had he left the place when the Bomb exploded. ✓

Ex - Hardly had they spoken these words ----- the door opened and Arion himself stood before them.

- Then
- Than
- When
- That

Answer - C

Solution - “hardly/scarcely When” is used.

Ex - Scarcely had Pierre laid (a)/ his head on the pillow before (b)/ he felt himself falling asleep.(c)/ no error.(d)

Answer - D

Solution - there is no error in the sentence.

Rule 3 : After ‘Rather / Other, the subordinating conjunction ‘Than should be used.

- He has no other object but to get a handsome job. ✗
- He has no other object than to get a handsome job. ✓

Ex - He didn't respond, and she thought it best to direct her energy to walking rather ----- talking.

- a) And
- b) Then
- c) When
- d) Than

Answer - D

Solution - “Rather and other” follow the conjunction “than”.

Ex - Others than the one time he had (a)/ lost his temper with her, she had never (b)/ known him to be anything but gentle.(c)/ no error.(d)

Answer - A

Solution - replace “others” with “other”.

Rule 4 : The connecting word ‘that’ is used with the adjective phrase ‘the same/the only/superlative adjectives/all

- This is the same dress which I wanted. ✗
- This is the same dress that I wanted. ✓

Ex - It is with a kind of fear ----- I begin to write the history of my life.

- And
- But
- That
- How

Answer - C

Rule 5 : The conjunction ‘or’ is used with not / never.

- I have never spoken to him nor written to him. ✗
- I have never spoken to him or written to him. ✓

Ex - These soldiers guarded the streets (a)/ of the town, they would not let anyone go (b)/ out nor come in without their leave.(c)/ no error.(d)

Answer - C

Solution - replace “nor” with “or”.

Rule 6 : With the word ‘such’ the connective ‘that’ may be used.

- This is such a lovely book what I have never read before. ✗
- This is such a lovely book that I have never read before. ✓

Ex - In ----- a hurry, she was bound to leave something behind that she would need later.

- a) So
- b) Like
- c) Such
- d) Spite of

Answer - C

Rule 7 :

> Unless – Denotes Condition

Until-denotes time

- You will not succeed until you work hard. ✗
- You will not succeed unless you work hard. ✓
- I want to stay here unless she comes to see me. ✗
- I want to stay here until she comes to see me. ✓

Ex - I was talking with Morino ----- almost midnight.

- Till
- Until
- Unless
- Before

Answer - B

Ex - I don't want you to give (a)/ that number to anyone until (b)/ it's an emergency, you understand?(c)/ no error.(d)

Answer - B

Solution - replace “until” with “unless”.

Rule 8 : After the connective ‘because’ the words ‘ so / therefore / as’ are not used.

- Because he came late so he failed to see her. ✗
- Because he came late, he fail to see her. ✓

Ex - She will have a baby (a)/ for us because I have (b)/ no womb, so it is our baby.(c)/ no error.(d)

Answer - C

Solution - replace the conjunction “so” with “but”.

Rule 9 : The adverb ‘Not’ should not be used with the connective ‘Till/unless/lest/until’ in that clause.

- Until he does not solve this problem, I will stay with him. ✗
- Until he solves this problem, I will stay with him. ✓

Ex - The woodman stirred the fire (a)/ until the flames did not leap high and (b)/ the sparks flew out of the roof hole.(c)/ no error.(d)

Answer - B

Solution - replace “did not leaped” with “leaped”.

Rule 10 : When 'since' is used as a conjunction should be preceded by present perfect tense and followed by a verb in the past tense to denote point of time.

- Many things have happened since I have left the school. ✗
- Many things have happened since I left the school. ✓

Ex - How many of them have filed for unemployment ----- they graduated?

- a) Before
- b) After
- c) If
- d) Since

Answer - D

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