

Class - VIITeacher - Ms JaswinderSubject - English LanguageChapter - 12 Conjunctions

Good morning students

Today we will be learning about the topic 'Conjunctions' as a part of your English Language assignment which will be submitted to you on dated 18th July 2022. All the students are requested to open page number-77, L-12 of your English Language book titled 'Collins English Grammar and Composition'. Students, keep your practice notebook ready as during this topic you will be asked a few questions in order to check your understanding of the topic.

Students now pay attention and let us study these sentences carefully

1. She set the alarm and went to sleep.
- I tried my best but I could not open the cupboard.
- You can pay cash or you can give a bank draft.
- The car broke down, so we had to walk to the school.

In the above sentences you can see that the words and, but, or, so are joining two sentences together. They are used as conjunctions here.

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→ Students, in this chapter you will be learning about Conjunctions and their types. All of you know that Conjunctions are words that link words, group of words or sentences. Words like but, and, or, for, though, unless, if, still, etc are Conjunctions. They express a wide range of relations between words and word groups.

★ Types of Conjunctions

Conjunctions can be of three types Coordinating Conjunctions, Subordinating Conjunctions and Correlative Conjunctions.

1. Coordinating Conjunctions

Coordinating Conjunctions join words, phrases or sentences of the same level and importance. There are four kinds of coordinating conjunctions.

i) Cumulative conjunction 'and', it joins one statement to another.

• Example -

- She works hard and remains attentive in the class.

ii) Adversative conjunction 'but', it is used to express opposition or contrast between two statements.

• Example -

- She is intelligent, but she does not spend time on studies.

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iii) Alternative Conjunction 'or', it is used to express a choice between two alternatives.

• Example -

- You can sit here or come with me.

iv) Illative Conjunctions 'for' and 'so', these are used to express an inference or a reason.

• Examples -

- You can do this job well for you are sincere.

- It was raining heavily so the meeting was postponed.

2 Subordinating Conjunctions -

Subordinating Conjunctions join one or more dependent clauses to the main clause.

Subordinating conjunctions are of following kinds -

i) Subordinating conjunctions of time 'before' 'after' and 'when'. They are used to express when some action happens.

• Example -

- I eat biscuit before I take tea.

ii) Subordinating conjunctions of place are used to express where some action takes / took place 'where' 'wherever'

• Example -

I reached the spot where I had lost my purse.

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- Students, now let us take a short break in order to check your understanding of the topic. You will be asked a few questions and after listening to the questions you may pause the audio for three minutes to write your answers.

Q1. Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions.

- i. We should respect all religions _____ the country may remain united.
 - ii. Always look both ways _____ you cross the road.
 - iii. He spent money _____ he were a millionaire.
 - iv. Do you mind _____ I change the channel?
 - v. There were no buses _____ the drivers were on strike.
 - vi. He is rich _____ is not contented.
- Students now break is over we will continue with the topic.

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- iii) Subordinating conjunctions of reason - 'because', 'since', they are used to introduce the cause or explanation of some action.

Examples

- I prefer to live in Shimla because the climate of the hills suits me.
- Since she was not sincere, she failed in the test.

- iv) Subordinating conjunction of purpose - So that, that, lest, they are used to introduce the purpose of an action.

Examples

- We are walking fast so that we could reach school on time.

- v) Subordinating conjunction of condition - if, unless - they are used to describe conditions.

Examples

- If you have enough money, donate a part of it to the poor.
- You will not be allowed to enter unless you have an identity card.

- vi) Subordinating conjunction of contrast - though, although, yet, they are used to introduce the conditions that are contrary to what is expected.

Example

- Although he worked hard, he could not succeed.
- She is humble though she is rich.

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Alright students we have done with the topic conjunctions. Now you all are required to revise the content carefully and attempt exercises A-D page 77-80 in your book as a part of your home assignment. Thank you.

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