

Chapter- 12

Conjunctions; Coordinating, Subordinating and Correlative

STUDY NOTES

At a glance

- **Coordinating Conjunction**
- It joins two independent clauses, phrases of equal importance.
- We can remember it by the acronyms FANBOYS.
- They have different function.
- For is used to denote reason. Ex- She needs to be home for the kids.
- And is used to show addition. Ex – The taxi stopped at the station and two men got out of it.
- Nor is used to show negative addition. Ex – She is neither tall nor fat.
- But represent contrast. Sara could not see Ben, but she could hear him.
- Or is used to suggest an option or alternative. Ex- Don't tell John about the birthday party or you will spoil the surprise.
- Yet is used to show a contrast in spite of something. Ex- She regrets having spoken to her friend like that, yet she hasn't apologized.
- So is used to show a consequence or result of something. Ex – I have just eaten dinner, so I am not hungry.

Exercise

1. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate conjunctions.**
 - a. I was talking a walk in the evening when I saw Divya coming.
 - b. We have two neem trees and four banana plants in our garden.
 - c. Since it was snowing heavily, all the roads were blocked.
 - d. Manish forgot his keys at home so he had to come all the way back.
 - e. The burglar ran away with the money before the alarm rang.
2. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate coordinating conjunctions.**
 - a. It was raining so the game got cancelled.
 - b. Mary's birthday is in May and mine is in November.
 - c. I asked Seema if I could borrow her book, but she did not lend it to me.
 - d. The teacher explained the topics twice, yet we could not understand them.
 - e. Do you like French fries or potato wedges?
 - f. Sara did not do her homework nor did she read the textbook.
 - g. Rimi could not sleep well last night for she had to catch an early morning flight today.

Subordinating Conjunctions.

Conjunctions that join dependent clause and independent clause are subordinating conjunction.

Common Subordinating Conjunctions

Time-related Conjunctions	after, as soon as, as long as, before, once, still, until, when, whenever, while
Concession and Comparison Conjunctions	although, as though, even though, just as, though, whereas, in contrast to
Cause Conjunctions	as, because, in order that, since, so that
Condition Conjunctions	even if, if, in case, provided that, unless
Place Conjunctions	where, wherever, whereas

A subordinating conjunction is a connecting word or phrase that introduces a dependent clause.

ThoughtCo.

3. Choose the appropriate subordinating conjunctions from the box to complete the sentences.

- a. Although Rehman is only ten years old, he can play guitar very well.
- b. After returning from school, we went to the basketball court.
- c. We stayed home until it stopped raining.
- d. The players were sad because the team lost the match.
- e. I feel asleep after doing my homework.
- f. Ravi climbed up the tree so that he could see the match properly.
- g. You can keep my book with you unless you lose it.

Correlative Conjunction.

Paired conjunctions that are always used together are called correlative conjunctions.

Examples- Either... or, Nither....nor, not only..... but also etc.

We use Either Or for alternatives.

4. Choose the appropriate correlative conjunction to complete the sentences.

- a. We will go to both Ooty and Pondichery for our holiday.
- b. Neither football nor cricket are popular among the youth.
- c. Not only is he a cloth merchant but also a designer.
- d. I do not know whether I should go to the playground or stay back.

- e. The biscuits are not only tasty but also healthy.
- f. Neither did they pass the test in their first attempt nor score good marks.
- g. Durga cannot decide either she should take a bus or a train.

Q5. Underline the conjunction in the sentences given below and state whether they are coordinating, Subordinating or Correlative conjunctions.

- a. You can either go with your friends or with your parents. Correlative.
- b. After waiting for an hour in the queue. I finally got the tickets. Subordinating
- c. Since you could not come. I went to the fair alone. Subordinating
- d. Both Harry and Kavita are excellent tennis players. Correlative
- e. We went to class but no one was present. Coordinating
- f. John was very tired yet he agreed to help us carry the heavy boxes. Coordinating
- g. He is saving money now so that he can buy a bicycle by the end of the year.
Subordinating

Q6. Join each pair of sentences using an appropriate conjunction.

- a. I do not like to drink juice but I like milk.
- b. It is very tiring to walk after school so I have decided to take a bus.
- c. The students stopped making noises because the teacher entered the class.
- d. Neither you should write on the walls of historical monuments nor spit inside the compound.
- e. Ramesh had to pay a fine as he did not deposit fee on time.
- f. Sudha called her friend a number of times yet there was no response.

Q7. Identify the errors and rewrite the sentences correctly. One is done for you.

- a. We should stay back home as it is cold outside.
- b. She began to cry when she lost her pet.
- c. When the guest left, I did all the cleaning.
- d. I do not like radishes, but I like carrot.
- e. We should reach the railway station before the train arrives.
- f. Although Annu is naughty, she is a good student.