



PARTS OF SPEECH SERIES

#7



CONJUNCTIONS



Target: SNAP, IIFT, XAT, CMAT, TISSNET,
TISSMAT, SSC CGL, Banks, OMETs



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Phrases

A phrase is a group of words that stands together as a single grammatical unit. They are generally a part of a sentence or clause.

A phrase does not contain a subject and verb and, consequently, cannot convey a complete thought.

Example:

1. The dog runs **at a good speed**.
2. She is **on the way**.
3. The cat is **of friendly nature**.



Clauses

A clause consists of a subject and a verb and is the smallest grammatical unit that expresses a thought.

A clause contains only one subject and one verb.

Examples:

1. **I eat** bananas in the kitchen.
2. **She remembers** my address.
3. **After the movie ended,** we ate ice cream.



What are Conjunctions?

Conjunctions are words used to join clauses, phrases, and words together for constructing sentences.

Conjunctions make a link between/among words or groups of words to other parts of the sentence and show a relationship between/among them.

Example:

1. Amit **and** Abhishek are playing together.
2. Rahul searched the key everywhere **but** couldn't find it.
3. **When** I was sick, she came to see me.





Types of Conjunctions

01

**Coordinating
Conjunctions**

02

**Correlative
Conjunctions**

03

**Subordinating
Conjunctions**

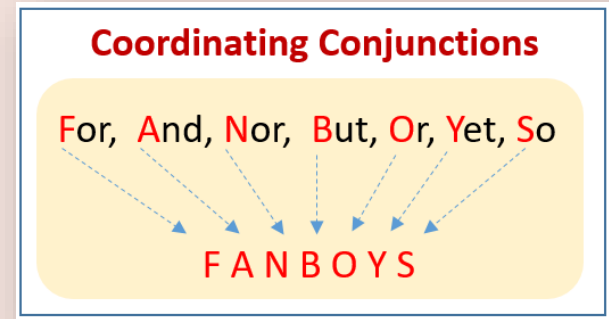


Coordinating Conjunctions

The job of a coordinating conjunction is to join two words, phrases, or independent clauses, which generally are parallel in structure.

Examples:

1. We went to the stadium **and** enjoyed the cricket match.
2. Do you want an ice cream **or** chocolate?
3. Go away **and** never come back.



Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions come in pairs, and we have to use both of them in different places in a sentence to make them work.

Correlative conjunctions include pairs such as “both/and,” “either/or,” “neither/nor,” “not/but” and “not only/but also.”

Examples:

1. I want **neither** the cheesecake **nor** the chocolate cake.
2. He ate **not only** the ice cream **but also** the chocolate.
3. She'd **rather** play the drums **than** sing.



Subordinating Conjunctions

A subordinating conjunction is a word or phrase that generally links a dependent clause to an independent clause.

Examples:

1. The student failed the test **because** he didn't study.
2. I paid Rohit, **whose** interior design work is top-notch.
3. **Provided** they come, we can start class on Monday.
4. **Before** we left home, I had had my breakfast.





Practice Questions!



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Question: Underline all the conjunctions in the following sentences.

1. Anupama made a cake before the birthday party.
2. We will go as long as our parents can come too.
3. He is very athletic, but still can't play soccer very well.
4. Your friends can come over whenever they want to.
5. I will come even if, I am late.



Question: Underline all the conjunctions in the following sentences.

6. Either Sushma or I will help you study for the examination.

7. I know attaining my goal is almost impossible, nevertheless I will try my best to get it.

8. We need not make a reservation in order to eat at the new restaurant.

9. Even if it is raining, I will not take my umbrella.

10. As soon as the alarm goes off, I hit the snooze button.



Question: Underline all the conjunctions in the following sentences.

11. Catch me if you can.

12. I waited till the train arrived.

13. Since she says so, you must believe it.

14. You can have peach ice cream or a banana shake.

15. Neither the black dress nor the gray one looks good on me.



Question: Choose the correct conjunctions from the options below:

I. I am right _____ you are wrong.

- A. and
- B. either
- C. for
- D. even



Question: Choose the correct conjunctions from the options below:

2. I visit the Taj Mahal _____ I go to Agra.

- A. each
- B. where ever
- C. whenever
- D. and



Question: Choose the correct conjunctions from the options below:

3. I plan to take my vacation _____ in June _____ in July.

- A. as, if
- B. either, or
- C. whether, or
- D. if, else



Question: Choose the correct conjunctions from the options below:

4. _____ do we enjoy summer vacations, _____ winter breaks.

- A. rather, than
- B. whether, or
- C. not only, but also
- D. either, nor



Question: Choose the correct conjunctions from the options below:

5. Anisha doesn't like to drive, _____ she takes the bus everywhere.

- A. yet
- B. but
- C. so
- D. for



Question: Choose the correct conjunctions from the options below:

6. _____ had I taken my shoes off _____ I found out we had to leave again.

- A. when, on
- B. no sooner, than
- C. whether, or
- D. rather, than





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