
Weekly Test 46

Date : 20-Jun-2021

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

* EXPLANATION, *HEADINGS * group of words = one word (IDM:xxx_xxx_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

7.0 The Conjunction

7.1 Classes Of Conjunctions.

7.2 Some Conjunctions And Their Uses

7.0 The Conjunction:

Definition: A Conjunction is a word (and, or, ...) which merely joins together sentences, and sometimes words.

Examples: and, or, but,...

1. The Conjunction join together two words only.

Example: 1. Two and two make four.

2. The Conjunction join together two sentences or two parts of sentence.

Example: 1. God made the country and man made the town.

2. Our hoard is little but our hearts are great.

3. She must weep, or she will die.

3. The Conjunction simply joins two parts of sentence. It does no other work.

Example: 1. Take this and give that.

4. Conjunctions compact sentences.

Example: compact sentence: 1. Balu and John are good bowlers.

Join together two sentences: 1. Balu is a good bowler and John is a good bowler.

5. Conjunctions contract sentences.

Example: contract sentence: 1. The man is poor, but honest.

Join together two sentences: 1. The man is poor, but he is honest.

6. Relative Pronouns(that,...) also joins two words, two parts of of the sentences.

Example: This is the house that John built.

(Here Relative Pronoun that refers to the house, and also joins the two parts of the sentence)

7. Relative Adverbs(where,...) also joins two words, two parts of of the sentences.

Example: This is the place where he was murdered.

(Here Relative Adverb where modifies the verb was murdered, and also joins the two parts of the sentence)

8. Prepositions(beside, behind,...) also joins two words,

but it does more: It governs a noun or pronoun.

Example: He sat beside Rama. He stood behind me.

Questions:

1. A Conjunction is a word which merely joins together _____, and sometimes _____.

A. sentences, words

2. The Conjunction join together two _____ only.

A. words

3. The _____ join together two sentences or two parts of sentence.

A. Conjunction

4. Conjunctions _____ sentences.
A. compact
5. Conjunctions _____ sentences.
A. contract
6. _____ also joins two words, two parts of of the sentences.
A. Relative Pronouns
7. _____ also joins two words, two parts of of the sentences.
A. Relative Adverbs
8. _____ also joins two words,
but it does more: It governs a noun or pronoun.
A. Prepositions

Weekly Test 47

Date : 27-Jun-2021

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

* EXPLANATION, *HEADINGS * group of words = one word (IDM:xxx_xxx_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

9. Some Conjunctions are used in pairs:
Conjunctions which are used in pairs are called Correlatives (or Correlative conjunctions)
Either - or, Neither - nor, Both - and, Though - yet,
Whether - or, Not only - but also
Examples: 1. Either take it or leave it.
2. It is neither useful nor ornamental.
3. We both love and honour him.
4. Though he is suffering much pain, yet he does not complain.
5. I do not care whether you go or stay.
6. He not-only studies hard but-also works well.
10. When conjunctions are used in correlatives, each of the correlated words should be placed immediately before the words (Agra, Delhi) to be connected.
Examples: 1. He visited not-only Agra, but-also Delhi.
(Not) He not-only visited Agra, but-also Delhi.
11. We use many compound expressions as Conjunctions; these are called Compound Conjunctions.
in-order-that, on-condition-that, Even-if, So-that, Provided-that,
As though, inasmuch-as, As-well-as, As-soon-as, As-it
Examples:
1. The notice was published in-order-that all might know the facts.
2. I will forgive you on-condition-that you do not repeat the offence.
3. Even-if you take a taxi, you'll still miss your plane.
4. I will go to France so-that I can learn French.
5. We'll be there at about 7.30, provided-that there's a suitable train.
6. They were shouting as-though in panic.
7. I must refuse your request, inasmuch-as i believe it unreasonable.
("Because" can replace "inasmuch as," but "inasmuch as" cannot always replace "because.")
8. Rama as-well-as John was present there.
9. He took off his coat as-soon-as he entered the house

10. He looks **as-if** he were weary.

7.1 Classes Of Conjunctions:

Conjunctions are divided into two classes:

1. Co-ordinating :
2. Subordinating

7.1.1 Co-ordinating(means equal rank) :

Definition: A co-ordinating Conjunction joins together clauses of equal rank

The sentence contains two independent statements or two statements of Equal rank or importance. Hence the conjunction joining together these two statements or or clauses of equal rank is called a Co-ordinating Conjunction.

Example:

1. Birds fly and Fish swim.

7.1.2 The chief Co-ordinating Conjunctions:

And, but, for, or, nor, also, either-or, neither-nor

7.1.3 Co-ordinating Conjunctions are of four kinds.

1. Cumulative or Copulative which merely add one statement to another.

Example:

1. We carved not a line, and we rised not a stone.

2. Adversative which express opposition or contrast between two statements.

Examples:

1. He is slow but he is sure.
2. I was annoyed, still I kept quite.
3. I would come ; only that I am engaged.

3. Disjunctive or Alternative which express a choice between alternatives.

Examples:

1. She must weep , or she will die.
2. Either he is mad, or he feigns madness.
3. Neither a borrower, nor a lender be.

4. Illative which express an inference.

Examples:

1. Something certainly fell in : for I heard a splash.
2. All precautions must have been neglected, for the plague spread rapidly.

Questions:

1. Some Conjunctions are used in _____.

A. pairs

2. Conjunctions which are used in pairs are called _____.

A. Correlatives or Correlative conjunctions

3. When conjunctions are used in correlatives, each of the correlated words should be placed _____ before the words to be connected.

A. immediately

4. We use many compound expressions as Conjunctions; these are called _____

A. Compound Conjunctions.

5. Conjunctions are divided into _____ classes:

A. two

6. A co-ordinating Conjunction joins together clauses of equal _____.

A. rank

7. _____ are The chief Co-ordinating Conjunctions.

- A. and, but, for, or, nor, also, either-or, neither-nor
8. Co-ordinating Conjunctions are of _____ kinds.
A. four

Weekly Test 48

Date : 4-Jul-2021

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

* EXPLANATION, *HEADINGS * group of words = one word (IDM:xxx_xxx_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

7.1.4 Any of the co-ordinating conjunctions, with the exception of or, nor may be omitted and its place taken by comma(,), semicolon(;), or colon(:).

Example:

1. Rama went-out to-play ; Hari stayed in to-work.

7.1.5 Definition: A Subordinating Conjunction(**because**) joins a clause to another on which it depends for its full meaning.

Example:

1. I read the paper because it interests me.

The sentence contains two statements or clauses one of which, "because it interests me", is dependent on "I read the paper". Hence the Conjunction(**because**) introducing the dependent

or subordinate clause is called Subordinating Conjunction.

7.1.6 The chief Subordinating Conjunctions :

after, because, if, that, though, til, before, unless, as, when, where, while.

Examples:

1. after the shower was over the sun shone-out again.
2. A book is a book, although there is nothing in it.
3. As he was not there, I spoke to his brother.
4. Answer the first question, before you proceed further.
5. You will pass if you work hard.

7.1.7 The word **than** is also a subordinating Conjunction.

Examples:

1. He is taller than I (am taller).
2. I like you better than he(likes you).
3. I like you better than (I like) him.

7.1.8 Subordinating Conjunctions may be classified according to their meaning as follows:

1. Time: before, since, after, ...

Examples:

1. I would die before I lied.
2. Many things have happened since I saw you.
3. I returned home after he had gone.

2. Cause or Reason: since, as, after, ...

Examples:

1. Since you wish it, it shall be done.
2. He may enter, as he is a friend.

3. Purpose: **that, ...**

Examples:

1. We eat so **that** we may live.
2. He held my hand **lest** I should fall.

4. Result or Consequence: **that,...**

Example:

1. He was so tired **that** he could scarcely stand.

5. Condition: **if, ...**

Example:

1. Rama will go **if** Hari goes.

6. Concession: **though, yet, ...**

Example:

1. I will not see him, **though** he comes.

7. Comparison: **than, ...**

Example:

1. He is stronger **than** Rama (is).

7.1.9 Certain words are used **both** as Prepositions and Conjunctions:

Examples: till, for, ...

Preposition

Conjunction

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Stay till monday. | 1. We shall stay here till you return |
| 2. He died for his country. | 2. I must stay here for , so much is my duty. |
| 3. The dog ran after the cat. | 3. We came after they had left. |

Questions:

1. Any of the co-ordinating conjunctions, with the exception of or, nor may be omitted and its place taken by _____.
A. comma, semicolon, or colon
2. A Subordinating Conjunction joins a clause to another on which it _____ for its full meaning.
A. depends
3. Write any 3 chief Subordinating Conjunctions.
A. after, because, if
4. The word _____ is also a subordinating Conjunction.
A. than
5. Subordinating Conjunctions may be classified according to their meaning as ____, ____, ____, _____.
A. Time, Cause or Reason, Purpose, ...
6. Certain words are used _____ as Prepositions and Conjunctions.
A. both
7. We came after they had left. After is used as _____.
A. Conjunction.
8. Stay till monday. Till is used as _____.
A. Preposition.

WeeklyTest49

Date : 11-Jul-2021

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

7. 2 Some Conjunctions And Their Uses.

since, or, if, that, than, lest, while, only, except, without, because/for/since.

1. **Since**, as a conjunction, means:

(a) From and after the time when:

Examples: 1. Many things **have-happened** **Since** I left school.

2. I **have** never **seen** him **Since** that unfortunate event **happened**.

(Note: **Since** should be preceded by a verb in the present perfect tense, and followed by a verb in the simple past tense.)

(b) Seeing that, inasmuch as:

Examples: 1. **Since** you wish it, it shall be done.

2. **Since** that is the case, I shall excuse you.

2. **Or** is used:

(a) **Or** is used To introduce an alternative:

Examples: 1. You must work **or** starve.

2. You may take this book **or** that one.

(Note: There may be several alternatives each joined to the preceding one by or, presenting a choice between any two in the series.)

3. He may study law **or** engineering **or** medicine, **or** he may enter into trade.

(b) **Or** is used To introduce an alternative name or synonym:

Example: 1. The violin **or** fiddle has become the leading instrument in the modern orchestra.

(c) **Or** is used To mean otherwise:

Example: 1. We must hasten **or** night will overtake us.

(d) **Or** is used As nearly equivalent to and:

Example: 1. The troops were not wanting in strength **or** courage but they were badly fed.

3. **If** is used to-mean:

(a) **If** is used to-mean on the condition or supposition that:

Examples: 1. **If** he is there, I shall see him.

2. **If** that is so, I am content.

(b) **If** is used to-mean admitting that:

Examples: 1. **If** I am blunt, I am atleast honest.

2. **If** I am poor, yet I am honest.

(c) **If** is used to-mean whether:

Examples: 1. I asked him **If** he would help me.

2. I wonder **If** he will come.

(d) **If** is used to-mean whenever:

Example: 1. **If** I feel any doubt I inquire.

If is also used to express wish or surprise.

Example: 1. **If** I only knew !

Questions:

1. Since, as a conjunction, means _____

A. From and after the time when.

2. Since, as a conjunction, means Seeing that, _____

A. inasmuch as

3. Or is used To introduce an _____

- A. alternative
 4. Or is used To introduce an alternative name or _____
 A. synonym
 5. Or is used To mean _____
 A. otherwise
 6. Or is used As nearly equivalent to _____
 A. and
 7. If is used to mean on the _____
 A. condition or supposition that
 8. If is used to mean _____
 A. admitting that

Weekly Test 50

Date : 18-Jul-2021

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

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4. That

(a) **That** is used to-express a reason or cause (and is equivalent to **because, for that, in that.**)

Example: 1. He was annoyed **that** he was contradicted.

(b) **That** is used to-express a purpose (and is equivalent to **in-order-that.**)

Example: 1. We sow **that** we may reap.

(c) **That** is used to-express a Consequence, Result, or Effect.

Example: 1. I am so tired **that** I cannot go on.

5. **Than** as a conjunction , follows adjectives and adverbs in the comparative degree.

Example: 1. Wisdom is **better than** rubies (are).

2. I see you **oftener than** (I see) him.

6. **Lest** is used as a Subordinating Conjunction expressing a negative purpose and is equivalent to "**in-order-thatnot**", "**for fear that**".

Example: 1. Love not sleep, **lest** thou come to poverty.

2. Do not be idle, **lest** you come to want.

Note: **Lest** is rare in modern English.

7. While

(a) **While** is used to mean during the time that, as long as:

Example: 1. **While** he was sleeping, an enemy sowed tares.

2. **While** there is life there is hope.

(b) **While** is used to mean at the same time that.

Example: 1. The girls sang **While** the boys played.

2. **While** he found fault, he also praised.

(c) **While** is used to mean whereas.

Example: 1. **While** I have no money to spend, you have nothing to spend on.

2. **While** this is true of some, it is not true of all.

8. **Only**, as a conjunction, means except that, but, were it not(that).

Example: 1. He does well **only** that he is nervous at the start

2. I would go with you **only** I have no money.

9. **Except** was once in good use as a conjunction.

Example: 1. Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of god.

Note: In modern english its place has been taken by unless.

10. Without, ... The use of without as a Conjunction meaning unless is now bad English.

Example: 1. I shall not go without you do.

11. Because, since, for. - Of these three conjunctions,

because denotes the closest casual conjunction, for the weakest, since comes between the two.

Questions:

1. _____ is used to-express a reason or cause and is equivalent to 1. because, 2. for that, 3. in that.

A. That

2. _____ as a conjunction , follows adjectives and adverbs in the comparative degree.

A. Than

3. While is used to mean _____, _____

4. _____ is used to mean at the same time that.

A. While

A. during the time that, as long as

5. Only, as a conjunction, means _____

A. except that, but, were it not(that)

6. _____ was once in good use as a conjunction.

A. Except

7. Without, ... The use of without as a Conjunction meaning unless is now ____ English.

A. bad

8 .because denotes the closest casual conjunction, _____ the weakest, _____ comes between the two.

A. for, since