



ENGLISH

CONJUNCTION
PART-01



08:30 PM





VOCAB OF THE DAY





=> Vocab of the day :-

1. EXTERMINATE (VERB) : (विनाश करना) : destroy

Synonyms: do away with put an end to

Antonyms: build

Example Sentence: After exterminating the people, the soldiers set fire to the buildings.

2. ISOLATION (NOUN) : (अलगाव) : separation

Synonyms: segregation, setting apart

Antonyms: contact

Example Sentence: Isolation from family and friends may also contribute to anxiety.

3. EMBOLDEN (VERB) : (प्रोत्साहित करना) : encourage

Synonyms: hearten strengthen

Antonyms: discourage

Example Sentence: Emboldened by the claret, he killed her.



CONJUNCTION



- **Definition** :- The words which are used to connect two different sentences known as Conjunction.
- Eg:- (1) You can help me but I can't help them.
 - (2) Monu is a policeman and I can't talk to him.
- **⇒** Conditions :-
- <u>Condi</u>. (1) :- Sub(1) + + Sub(2) [acc. to sub(1)]
- **Expression** <u>like</u>: As long as, with, together with, along with, besides, like, unlike, as well as......
- Eg:- (1) Minister with his supporters is protesting in the ground.
 - (2) My relatives along with Akash are coming here.

Condi. (2) :- Use of 'AND'

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=> Noun (1) + and + Noun (2) :- [Plural HV/MV]
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- => The + Noun (1) + and + The + Noun (2) :- [Plural HV/MV]
- => The + Noun (1) + and + Noun (2) :- [Singular HV/MV]
- => Poss. Adj. + Noun (1) + and + the + Noun (2) :- [Singular HV/MV]

Eg:- (1) Monu and Ashok are going to school.

- (2) The Manager and The Accountant were counting cash.
- (3) The Singer and Musician has arrived on time.
- (4) My father and the owner of this shop is coming here

Condi. (3) :- Use of 'Both - And'

- **Eg**:- (1) Both Pooja and Krishma study in this school.
 - (2) Both Karan and Kapil are working very hard.



Condi. (4) :- Use of 'Not only - But also'

NOTE:- This condition can be applied for same situation or case.

Eg:- (1) Not only our P.M visited Lucknow but also Chandigarh. (Incorrect)

- => Our P.M visited not only Lucknow but also Chandigarh. (Correct)
- (2) Seema bought not only a new car but also a new house. (Correct)

Condi. (5) :- Use of 'No Sooner - than'

NOTE:- This condition can be applied with 'inversion'

- Eg:- (1) No sooner did he start doing this business than he faced many problems.
 - (2) No sooner did I get this position than I started helping others.



Condi. (6):- Use of 'The reason why - that'

Eg:- (1) The reason why I could not attend this meeting was that I was ill.

(2) The reason why they will not help me was that you are not honest.

Condi. (7) :- Use of 'lest - should'

Eg :- (1) Give me your bag lest I should shoot you.

(2) Do your work properly lest you should fire from this job.



PRACTICE QUESTIONS



ENGLISH GRAMMAR CONJUNCTION (EXERCISE)

Practice Exercise :-

Quest (1):- The reason why (a)/ I can't go there is (b)/ because I am busy. (c)/ No error (d).

Sol. Error in (c) part, use 'that' instead of 'because'.

Quest (2): Take this (a)/ responsibility lest I will (b)/ not release your salary. (c)/ No error (d)
Sol. Error in (b) part, use 'should' instead of 'will'.

Quest (3): The President and (a)/ secretory are not (b)/ helping us of this society. (c)/ No error (d)
Sol. Error in (b) part, use 'is' instead of 'are'.





ENGLISH GRAMMAR CONJUNCTION (EXERCISE)

=> <u>Practice Exercise</u> :-



Sol. Error in (a) part, add 'not only' before 'a new bike'.

Quest (5): The manager with (a)/ his employees are (b)/ trying to help us (c)/ in this situation. (d)/ No error (e)
Sol. Error in (b) part, use 'is' instead of 'are'.

Quest (6): No sooner did I buy this car (a)/ when I faced (b)/ this typical problem. (c)/ No error (d)
Sol. Error in (b) part, use 'than' instead of 'when'.



