



VOCAB OF THE DAY





=> <u>Vocab of the day</u> :-

1. COMBAT (VERB) : (सामना करना) : fight Synonyms: tackle, attack Antonyms: give in to Example Sentence: Doctors are trying to combat the spread of coronavirus.

2. INTELLECTUAL (ADJECTIVE) : (बौद्धिक) : mental

Synonyms: cerebral, cognitive Antonyms: physical Example Sentence: Children need intellectual stimulation.

3. REPUDIATION (NOUN) : (अस्वीकृति) : rejection

Synonyms: renunciation, abandonment Antonyms: confirmation, ratification Example Sentence: The breach is not so serious as to amount to a repudiation of the whole contract.



CONJUNCTION



<u>Condi</u>. (8) :- Use of '*Hardly/Barely/scarcely – When/before*'

<u>NOTE</u> :- This condition can be applied with <u>Inversion</u>.

Eg :- (1) Hardly I had left the class when the students started making noise. (Incorrect) => Hardly had I left the class when the students started making noise. (Correct) (2) Barely did he come here than he found nothing to eat. (Incorrect) => Barely did he come here when he found nothing to eat. (Correct)

<u>Condi</u>. (9) :- Use of '*Either – or – or – or*' [used for (+ve) choice]

Eg :- (1) They will give you either some money or a promotion or a car or a house for doing this great job.

(2) Either your manager or your secretory or your employee can submit this check in the bank till evening.



ENGLISH GRAMMAR CONJUNCTION

<u>Condi</u>. (10) :- Not only + sub (1) + but also + sub (2) Either + sub (1) + or + sub (2) Neither + sub (1) + nor + sub (2)



Helping verb or Main verb will be followed according to sub (2)

Eg :- (1) Not only my teachers but also my father is waiting for my result.(2) Either your manager or your employees are calling me for this issue.

<u>Condi</u>. (11) :- Use of '*such* – *as*' ⇒ [General sense] '*such* – *that*' ⇒ [Impact/Result sense]

Eg :- (1) She behaved in such a manner that everyone became disappointed.(2) She behaved In such a manner as we expected from her.



ENGLISH GRAMMAR CONJUNCTION

<u>Condi</u>. (12) :- Use of '*Neither – nor – nor – nor*' [used for (-ve) choice]

Eg :- (1) Neither monu nor sohan nor ankita will help you in this work.
(2) They will give you neither money nor any help nor any support for doing this business.

<u>Condi</u>. (13) :- Use of 'Not/Never - or'

Eg :- (1) I did not operate or use this system for my personal work.(2) She has never told or shared my secrets with anyone.

<u>Condi</u>. (14) :- Use of '*Although/Though – yet/comma*'

Eg :- (1) Although he is intelligent yet he is workshy.(2) Though they are talented, they can't help us in this.



ENGLISH GRAMMAR CONJUNCTION

Exceptional condition :- We can use yet and comma together also with although and though.

Eg :- (1) Although she is beautiful , yet she can win this beauty contest.(2) Though your friend is a good player, yet he can help us in this game.



PRACTICE QUESTIONS



ENGLISH GRAMMAR CONJUNCTION (EXERCISE)

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

Quest (1) :- They talked (a)/ in such a manner (b)/ as we had to pay this bill. (c)/ No error (d). Sol. Error in (c) part, use 'that' instead of 'as'.

Quest (2) :- Although he is very (a)/ wise than he (b)/ can help us in this work. (c)/ No error (d) Sol. Error in (b) part, use 'yet' instead of 'than'.

Quest (3) :- Hardly had (a)/ your manager gone there (b)/ than they started beating him. (c)/ No error (d) Sol. Error in (c) part, use 'when' instead of 'than'.





ENGLISH GRAMMAR CONJUNCTION (EXERCISE)

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

Quest (4) :- Neither your brother (a)/ nor your friends is agree (b)/ for doing this business with me. (c)/ No error (d). Sol. Error in (b) part, use 'are' instead of 'is'.

Quest (5) :- I did not use nor (a)/ give this (b)/ laptop to anyone (c)/ in this office. (d)/ No error (e) Sol. Error in (a) part, use 'or' instead of 'nor'.

Quest (6) :- Barely did he visit (a)/ this place than (b)/ He found nothing suspicious here. (c)/ No error (d) Sol. Error in (b) part, use 'when' instead of 'than'.



