SSC MTS 2022-23

English
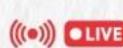
SESSION-II

NEW PATTERN पर आधारित

CONJUNCTION

SPECIAL GRAMMAR TRICKS WITH PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

एक क्लास और सारे CONCEPTS CLEAR

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CONJUNCTION SPECIAL GRAMMAR TRICKS

CONJUNCTION: DEFINITION & TYPES

Conjunctions are 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.

Types of Conjunctions

- **Coordinating Conjunctions**

- **Subordinating Conjunctions**

- **Correlative Conjunctions**

Coordinating Conjunctions:

The job of a coordinating conjunction is to join two words, phrases, or independent clauses, which are parallel in structure. There are seven coordinating conjunctions which are by far the most common conjunctions: and, but, for, nor, or, so, yet.

Example:

o   **We went to the stadium and enjoyed the cricket match.**

o   **Do you want an ice cream or chocolate?**

o   **Go away and never come back.**

Correlative Conjunctions:

A correlative conjunction uses a set of words in a parallel sentence structure to show a contrast or to compare the equal parts of a sentence. The correlative conjunctions are not only - but also, either- or, neither - nor, both - and, not - but, whether - or.

Example:

o **Neither Alex nor Robin can play baseball.**

o **I want both ice cream and chocolate.**

Subordinating Conjunctions:

A subordinating conjunction joins elements of an unparallel sentence structure. These elements are usually a dependent clause and an independent clause.

Most commonly used subordinating conjunctions are:

when, although, if, that, where, as, in order that, though, which, as much as, unless, while, because, provided, until, who/whom, before, since, what, whoever/whomever.

Example:

o   Before we left home, I had had my breakfast.

o   Provided they come, we can start class Tuesday.

o   When he was washing my car, I went to the store.

Rule 1 : After the adverbs "Hardly / Scarcely", the conjunction 'when or before' should be used.

o Hardly had he left the place than the Bomb exploded. X

o Hardly had he left the place when the Bomb exploded.✔

Rule 2 :After 'Rather / Other, the subordinating conjunction "Than" should be used.

o He has no other object but to get a handsome job. X

o He has no other object than to get a handsome job.✔

o I would rather buy a scooter but not a cycle. X

o I would rather buy a scooter than a cycle.✔

Rule 3: After the subordinating conjunction 'lest' the auxiliary 'should' is used.

Lest - for fear that / If it is not so.

o   Work hard lest you fail. X

o   Work hard lest you should fail.✔

Rule 4: The conjunction 'or' is used with not / never.

o   I have never spoken to him nor written to him. X

o   I have never spoken to him or written to him.✔

Rule 5 : After the connective 'because' the words 'so / therefore / as' are not used.

o   Because he came late so he failed to see her. ✗

o   Because he came late, he fail to see her.✓

Rule 6 : **The adverb 'Not' should not be used with the connective 'unless/lest/until' in that clause.**

o   Until he does not solve this problem, I will stay with him. ✗

o   Until he solves this problem, I will stay with him.✔

o   Unless they do not work sincere, they will not succeed. ✗

o   Unless they work sincerely, they will not succeed.✔

Rule 7 : With the conjunction 'if' 'then' should not be used.

o   If you work for 8 hours a day, then you will get through the examination. X

o   If you work for 8 hours a day, you will get through the examination.✔

ERROR DETECTION BASED ON CONJUNCTION

Q.1. **Neither Mohit (A) / and Rohit (B) / has broken (C) / the wall piece. (D)**

00:20

Answer – Option B

Explanation – Replace 'and' with 'nor'.

Q.2. I will either (A) / go for a walk (B) / else play (C) / football. (D) / No Error (E)

00:20

Answer – Option C

Explanation – Replace 'else' with 'or'.

Q.3. Hardly had she (A) / seen her aunt (B) / than she stopped (C) / fighting. (D)

00:20

Answer – Option C

Explanation – 'Hardly' is always followed by 'when'.

Q.4. No sooner (A) / did I reach the office (B) / then (C) / it started raining. (D)

00:20

Answer – Option C

Explanation – 'No sooner' is always followed by 'than',

Q.5. As soon as the watchman (A)/ rings the bell, then all (B) / the workers (C) / assemble in the hall. (D)

00:20

Answer – Option B

Explanation – Remove 'then'.

FILLERS BASED ON CONJUNCTION

6. I am right —————————she is wrong.

(A) And   (B) Or

(C) But   (D)Though

(C) But

7. —————————— Pranay was not invited, he did not come.

(A) So   (B) As

(C) For   (D) That

(B) As

8. ———————— somewhat boastful, Praful is a good companion.

(A) As

(B) Though

(C) But

(D) Since

(B) Though

9. Give every man a good support, ——————

—— never expect anything in revert.

(A) But   (B) As

(C) For   (D) And

(A) But

10. Anuj knew more about culture and philosophy —————————— any man living.

(A) Than   (B) And

(C) Since   (D) For

20

(A) Than

Home Work Answer

What happens to all those people was not known?

A. **What happened to all**

B. **What is happens to all**

C. **What happened all**

D. **No correction**

Home Work

When the light appears it is called day, ————being the dark is called night.

(A) And   (B) But

(C) Or   (D) For