

# CONJUNCTIONS

## OBJECTIVES:

1. To introduce the concept of conjunctions.
2. To understand the use of conjunction in a sentence.
3. To be able to distinguish between types of conjunctions.

## LESSON PLAN:

Do you all know what connectors are?

Yes, correct they are used to connect things, Now if I have to connect two sentences what shall I do? I will write two sentences tell me how can I connect them.

**E.g. 1:** I am happy. I want to dance. **E.g. 2:** I cannot go out. It is raining.  
Alright, now tell me how will you join these sentences.

Depending upon the answer, move forward and write/ say the correct answer:

"I am happy **and** I want to dance." "I cannot go out, **because** it is raining."

Conjunction are special words that help us to join group of words, phrases or sentences. You can call conjunctions the "glue" of the sentence. Without them it is difficult to share the ideas and thoughts in one flow. Let us consider the following examples:

*"I have a pet dog. His name is Jim **and** I lovingly call him Jimmy.  
He has blonde hair **with** brown eyes **and** a name tag around his neck."*

They are also used to connect and put together two clauses and phrases. For example:

*"The shop is empty now **but** it will be filled in the evening."  
"You can play **until** its dark."*

## TYPES OF CONJUNCTIONS:

1. Co-ordinating conjunctions.
2. Sub-ordinating conjunctions.
3. Correlative conjunctions.

### Co-ordinating conjunctions

These conjunctions connect the words and sentences of equal importance or value. For example: I love ice-cream and chocolates.

Some of the common coordinating conjunctions are **F.A.N.B.O.Y.S:**  
**For; And; Nor; But; Or; Yet; So.**

Examples: 1. He rushed to the school; **but** he was late.  
2. I was feeling sleepy, **so** I took a nap.

### Subordinating conjunctions

These conjunctions combines the independent clause with dependent clause in a sentence. One part is the leader and other part just follows what leader says.

For example: 1. I can eat ice-cream **after** I finish my Homework.  
2. I want to wear raincoat **because** it is raining.

Some of the subordinating conjunctions are: after, because, until, as soon as, though, although, as long as, etc.

### Correlative conjunctions

These conjunctions in pair. They are used to talk about two or more things that are related to each other.

For example: 1. **Not only** they created a traffic jam, **but also** kept shouting slogans.  
2. My friend did **such** a silly thing **that** everyone laughed on her.

Some of the correlative conjunctions are: either... or; not only...but also; neither...nor; rather...than, etc.

# Conjunctions

Word that connect sentences, phrases or ideas together.

**Instructions:** Underline the conjunctions in the following sentences:

- I am going to the zoo and will see a giraffe.
- I like carrots, but I like cucumbers more.
- He went for a bike ride because it was a sunny day.
- I would like a dog for taking on walks.
- Mum said I can have ice cream or custard for dessert.
- Neither mum nor dad heard the loud bang in the night.

**Instructions:** Write sentences using the following conjunctions:

or: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

yet: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

so: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# Conjunctions

Fill in the blank with correct conjunction

1. The book was 500 pages long \_\_\_\_\_ I read the whole book.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ you go to sleep \_\_\_\_\_ finish your Homework.
3. He is crying \_\_\_\_\_ because Dog bit him.
4. I would \_\_\_\_\_ go out \_\_\_\_\_ than stay at home.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ you are not troubling your grandparents you can stay with them.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ I am younger than her, I look older.
7. We are not going, \_\_\_\_\_ do we wish to.
8. Mercy can do \_\_\_\_\_ read and write.
9. I am not good at speaking Hindi \_\_\_\_\_.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ he is shouting, \_\_\_\_\_ he is lying too.