

19 Conjunctions



THINK



Critical Thinking



Problem Solving and
Decision Making

Make two sentences each from these sentences.

1. Vani could go for the trek since she was in good health.

→ Vani could go for the trek.

→ She was in good health.

2. You may have the biscuits or the mints.

→ You may have the biscuits.

→ You may have the mints.

3. Sally collected seashells while Raman built sandcastles.

→ Sally collected seashells.

→ Raman built sand castles.



4. It is a test match, so we will use a red ball.

→ It is a test match.

→ We will use red ball.



5. As it had become cloudy, we cancelled the picnic.

→ It had become cloudy.

→ We cancelled the picnic.

6. We took shelter under the flyover as it was raining.

→ We took shelter under flyover.

→ It was raining.

LEARN

Conjunctions

You have already learnt that conjunctions join words, sentences or ideas.

conjunctions

and और joins things/ideas that are similar	Burgers and fries will be served at the party.
but पर joins things/ideas that are opposite	I liked the checks, but Maya liked the stripes.
although जब की join things/ideas that are opposite	Although it was sunny, it was still chilly.
or या joins things/ideas that express choice	Should we sing a ghazal or a ballad?
after बाद में tells us the time when something happened	We had the salad after we had had the soup.
before पहले tells us the time when something happened	We ran a sprint before the match began.
while जब (continuous) during the time or at the same time as something else is happening	The pups ate the food while I was sleeping.
when जब (past, future) tells us the exact time when something happened or will happen	We will start playing when the team arrives.
until जब तक up to the point in time or the event mentioned	Don't start writing until you hear the bell.

PRACTISE

A. Combine the sentences using suitable conjunctions.



1. Horses gallop fast. Zebras gallop fast.

Horses and zebras gallop fast.

2. Tigers eat only those animals that they kill. Hyenas eat the animals killed by others.

Tigers eat animals that they kill, but hyenas eat animals killed by others.

3. Bring the signed permission slip. You can go on the trip.

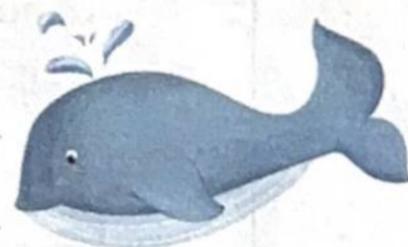
You can go on the trip after you bring the signed permission slip.

4. The soldier was badly wounded. He fought bravely.

Although the soldier was wounded, he fought bravely.

5. Whales are huge animals. Whales are gentle.

Whales are huge animals but gentle animals.



6. Wild animals are looked after well at the zoo. Wild animals prefer to be free.

Although wild animals are looked after well at the zoo, wild animals prefer to be free.

7. I do not like cricket. I do not like golf.

I do not like cricket or golf.

8. Have you seen a platypus? Have you seen an ostrich?

Have you seen a platypus or an ostrich?

9. Take this medicine. Swallow it with water.

Take this medicine and swallow it with water.

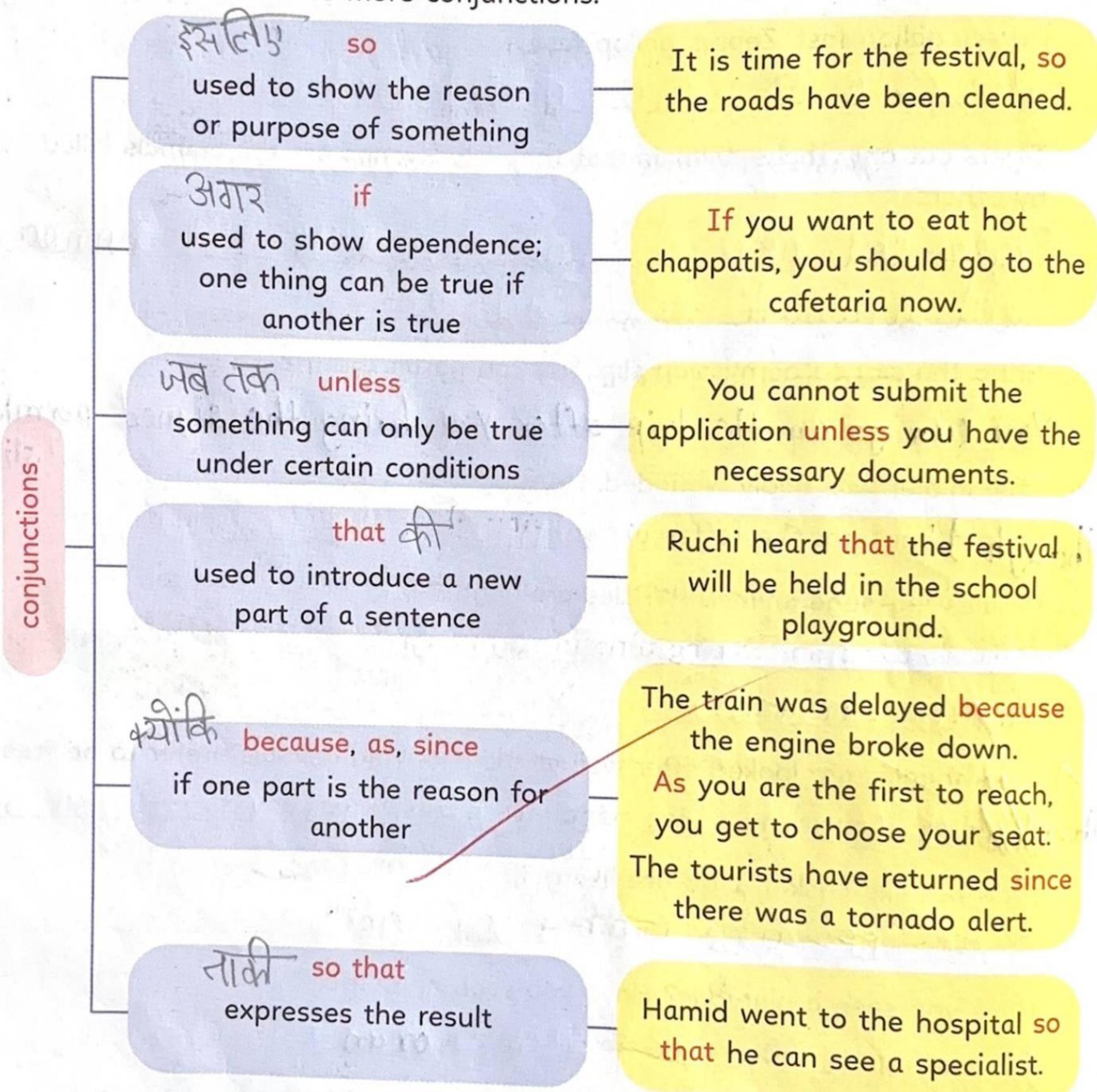
10. The magician waved his wand in the air. Nothing happened.

The magician waved his wand in the air but nothing happened.

LEARN

Conjunctions: Reason and Result

Let us learn about some more conjunctions.



PRACTISE

B. Choose the correct conjunctions to complete the sentences.

1. **But/While/Since** she tried the hardest, she won the scholarship.
2. Please wait for me **because/as/or** send me a taxi.



3. Rose does not work **after/that/but** Meera leaves.
4. She did not enjoy the show **after/because/so** it was too long.
5. I did not speak **while/and/or** the anthem played.
6. Andrew will only come **as/so/when** it is time.
7. Please brush your teeth **after/while/because** you eat your meals.
8. Stay in the car **while/if/before** I finish my shopping.
9. The citizens do not like their leader **because/but/so** she is lazy.
10. George studied hard for the exams **and/but/or** got full marks.



C. Identify the sentences in which conjunctions are used incorrectly. Rewrite the sentences using the correct conjunction.



1. Shweta does not like coffee ~~or~~ tea. **and**
2. Ratan was selected for the competition ~~so that~~ he is very talented. **because**
3. They like to go on camping trips ~~so~~ they bought a lot of camping equipment. **so that**
4. Don't disturb me ~~until~~ there is an emergency. **unless**
5. Gayatri was walking through a museum ~~while~~ she saw a beautiful painting. **because**
6. Tulika could not come to the performance ~~as~~ she was unwell. —
7. We do not want to eat more ~~and~~ we are full. **because**
8. Ekhani loves to watch movies ~~and~~ wants to be a film director. **as she**

D. Combine the sentences using suitable conjunctions.



1. He is allergic to cats. He does not have them.
He is allergic to cats so he does not have them.
2. Poppy enjoys dancing. She also enjoys swimming.
Poppy enjoys dancing and swimming.
3. He may go to Germany. He may go to Spain.
He may go to Germany or Spain.
4. It might rain today. I am getting ready to play football.
Although it might rain today, I am getting ready to play football.

5. He is a good cricketer. He is a good footballer.

He is good cricketer and footballer.

6. Ria does not like eating pizza. She does not like eating pasta.

Ria does not like eating pizza or pasta.

7. I may write a book. I may publish a magazine.

I may write a book or publish a magazine.

8. Sid is talented. Sid is hard working.

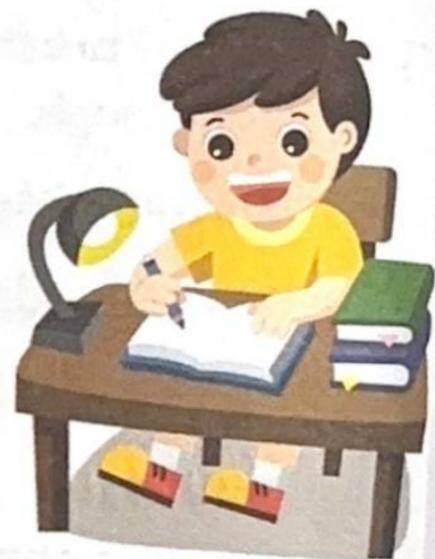
Sid is talented and hard working.

9. It is warm in Nepal. It is cold in Tibet.

It is warm in Nepal but cold in Tibet.

10. This car is very fast. It is very cheap.

~~Although this car is very fast, it is very cheap.~~



PLAY

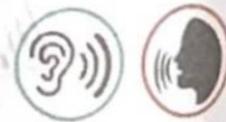


Creative Thinking



Art Integration

I. Spin a 'Conjunction Yarn'. Your teacher will start off a story with an incomplete sentence ending in a conjunction.



For example, 'Everyone who had ever met Seetha thought she must be the most ordinary girl in the world, but...'

The first learner completes the sentence and then leaves the next sentence similarly unfinished. The final learner gets to complete the story.