



Mahendra's

एसएससी CGL/CHSL/CPO SERIES

ENGLISH

A to Z English

**Conjunction I
With Previous Year
Questions**

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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**
- **Correlative Conjunctions**
- **Subordinating 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.

- 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 words of correlative conjunctions have a special connection between them.

The correlative conjunctions are not only - but also, either-or, neither - nor, both - and, not - but, whether - or.

- o Neither Alex nor Robin can play baseball.**
- o He ate not only the ice cream but also the 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:

After, how, than, 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.**
- o Even though the weather was horrible, they still went outside.**

CONJUNCTION ADVANCED GRAMMAR RULES



CONJUNCTION ADVANCED GRAMMAR RULES

Rule 1: Although and though are followed yet or comma (,).

Incorrect- Although she was tired, but she went on working.

Correct- Although she was tired, she went on working.

CONJUNCTION ADVANCED GRAMMAR RULES

Rule 2: 'Both' should be followed by 'and'. It should be used in the positive sense. In the negative sense, 'neither'.....'nor should be used in place of 'both'.

Incorrect – Both Ravi as well as Raja were present there.

Correct- Both Ravi and Raja were present there.

CONJUNCTION ADVANCED GRAMMAR RULES

Rule 3: ‘Either ... or’, ‘neither nor: ‘both and’, ‘not only but also’ should be followed by the same parts of speech.

Incorrect- He not only lost his ticket, but also his luggage.

Correct- He lost not only his ticket but also his luggage.

CONJUNCTION ADVANCED GRAMMAR RULES

Rule 4: 'Neither' should be followed, by 'nor', 'either' should be followed by 'or'. Both these should not be confused.

Incorrect- He washed neither his hands nor his face.

Correct- He washed neither his hands or his face.

CONJUNCTION ADVANCED GRAMMAR RULES

Rule 5: 'No sooner' should be followed by 'than', not by 'but' or 'then'.

Incorrect- No sooner did I enter the room then the students stood up.

Correct- No sooner did I enter the room, than the students stood up.

CONJUNCTION ADVANCED GRAMMAR RULES

Rule 6: 'Hardly' and 'scarcely' should be followed by 'when', but not by 'than' or 'that'.

Incorrect-I had scarcely entered the room then the phone rang.

Correct-I had scarcely entered the room when the phone rang.

ERROR DETECTION BASED ON CONJUNCTION



1. Although they listen to me (a)/ but their actions (b) /
prove otherwise (c) / No error (d)



(b) Replace 'but' by 'yet'.

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2. Such was his pronunciation (a) / as (b) / I could not understand him (c) / No error (d)



(b) Replace 'as' by 'that'

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3. He asked (a) / that who (b) / I was (c) / No error (d)

(b) Delete 'that'

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**4. Each member of the alliance (a) / agree to take
such action (b) / that it deems necessary (c) / No
error (d)**



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(c) Replace 'that' by 'as'

**5. She looked at him (a) / in such distress (b) / as
he had to look away (c) / No error (d)**



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(c) Replace 'that' by 'as'

6. This films is interesting (a) / and the previous one (b) / was boring (c) / No error (d)



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(b) Replace 'and' by 'but'

7. It is difficult to know (a) / whether (b) / you are selected or not (c) / No error (d)

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(d) No error

8. He has no chance (a) / than to start (b) / his own business (c) / No error (d)

(b) Replace 'than' by 'but'

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**9. I don't know whether (a) / Raj is equally (b) /
good as Vimal (c) / No error (d)**

(b) Replace 'equally' by 'as'

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10. He (a) / will return (b) / on either Monday or Tuesday (c) / No error (d)



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**(c) Replace 'on either Monday or Tuesday'
by 'either on Monday or on Tuesday'**



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