



MISSION SELECTION
IBPS पीओ / क्लर्क SERIES
ENGLISH

CONJUNCTION

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→ Exercise

→ Connectors ✓

→ Starters ✓

(Connect) + Junction = Conjunction

□ Conjunction is a word which joins two words, two sentences and two clauses.

Bank



□ Conjunction works like a connector. If it is necessary, it can extend the sentence or it can compress the sentence.

Ex:

➤ Birds fly and fish swim.

➤ He is slow **but** he is sure.

➤ Unless you go there ,you don't know what has happened there.



Kinds of Conjunction

Subordinating Conjunctions

Co-ordinating Conjunctions

Correlative Conjunctions

Joining two sentences where one is complete and the other is incomplete

Joining sentences of equal rank

are always used in Pairs and are followed by same/similar parts of speech.

- 1) Sona is good but her friends are bad.
- 2) Sona is good because of her friends.
- 3) Both Sona and her friend are good.

Principal

Subordinating

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Either he will help me
or he may not.

Either he will do this
or he will leave this place.

He either will

CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS:

These are used in pairs.

✓✓
→ a) Pair ✓
b) Parts of Speech ✓

✓ either – or	✓ such – that
✓ Neither – nor	as-as
Both –and	as – so
Though – yet	so—that
Whether – or	✓ hardly – when
Not only –but also	scarcely – when
Such – as	no sooner – than

He is good (but) he is honest
+ —
and



Conjunctions of Reasons

✓ So, as, for, because, due to, since

→ Never use more than one conj. of reason in a sentence.

Functions of Conjunctions

why are we studying?

✓ so – for showing the <u>consequence of something</u> (Reason)	➤ He was very hungry, so he ate all the cake.
but – for contrast As we are celebrating puja, so we are enjoying the day.	➤ I eat cake, but I never eat biscuits; I don't like them.
✓ for – for explaining <u>why</u> [more formal and less common than <i>because</i>]	➤ He's overweight, for he eats too many cakes and biscuits.
✓ and – the <u>same</u> , <u>similar</u> or <u>equal</u> ; without contrast ✓ I am teaching you & prepare ^{ing} myself.	➤ His favourite snacks are cakes and biscuits.



Either

or

Either of the students.

→ Prozessen

Either Ram or Raju

co-relative

+

Bank

or

SSC

→ Star

Bank + LIC

✓

nor – for two non-contrasting grammatically negative items

➤ He doesn't eat cake, **nor** does he eat biscuits. *not?*

or – before an alternative ✓

➤ Would you like cake **or** biscuits with your coffee?

yet – contrast, despite something *yet*

➤ He's overweight and feels terrible, **yet** he continues to eat lots of cakes and biscuits.

- *yet* +
+ *yet* -

Although

(As) - Reason → Use only one Conj. of Reason.



Never use
with it

After --- V_A --- V_B
| Perfect | Simple

~~Before~~ --- V_A --- V_B
| Simpl | Perfect.

Although he is poor ~~but~~
he is happy.

yet

Before

After – later than the time
that : later than when.

Although – despite the
fact that : used to
introduce a fact that
makes another fact
unusual or surprising.

As – used to introduce a
statement which
indicates that something
being mentioned was
known, expected, etc.

➤ Call me after you
arrive at work.

➤ Although she
was tired, she
couldn't sleep

Before
After Debadeeep asked
me to give an ex, I had said
this.

➤ As we explained
last class,
coordinating
conjunctions are
sentence
connectors.



Aayush had raised his doubt before anyone else did

Before --- VA --- VB --- Perfect
Simple

Because – for the reason that.

➤ I painted the house because it was a horrible colour.

Before – earlier than the time that : earlier than when.

➤ Come and visit me before you leave.

How – in what manner or way.

➤ Let me show you
(how) to knit.

If -used to talk about the result or effect of something that may happen or be true.

➤ It would be fantastic if you could come to the party.

Interrogative Adverb
How are you?



Since

indicate starting point of

when it will give reasons.

S...than...~~S~~
O...than...~~P/S~~ O

Preposition

Conj

① I have been teaching
Since 9:30 am.

② Since I am teaching,
I cannot do this.

Once – at the moment
when : as soon as.

Since – used to introduce a
statement that explains the
reason for another
statement.

Than – used to introduce
the second or last of two or
more things or people that
are being compared.

That – used to introduce a
clause that states a reason
or purpose.

Once you've learnt
how to cycle, it's
very easy.

➤ Since you've
studied so well, you
can go outside and
play.

➤ My sister is older
than I am.

(Pronoun) – than/as/as – compares
Similar cases of personal
pronoun.

➤ Olivia is so happy
that it's summer
again.



Former action → Simple

Latter action - Future

Either — or
Whether — or

two actions being
executed together = While

(than) → (Provision)

Unless you ~~will~~ ~~not~~ know this, you ~~can~~ not complete the task. ^{will not be able}

Whether - used to indicate choices or possibilities.

➤ Bruno wasn't sure whether to go to India or Thailand.

While - during the time that something happened"

➤ While we were in Paris, it snowed.

Until - up to the time or point that something happened"

➤ We stayed up talking until the sun came up.

Unless - Can be used to introduce an exception to a statement (in case of condition)

➤ The professor said not to email her unless you have a logistical question.

→ will never take any negative terms after (it)

than → Compare

→ Rule — Whenever "than" is used to compare pronouns, they must be of the same case

His project is better than my project

✓ He not only goes to my house but also stays there

✓ **EITHER...OR** verb
The correlative conjunction "either...or" is used to join two positive options. For

➤ We can either go to the movies or stay inside and watch Netflix.

✓ **NEITHER...NOR**
"neither...nor" pairs up two negative options.

➤ The view at the top of mountain was neither spectacular nor very visible.

(S) ... than ... (S)

He is better than I am

(O) ... than ... (O)

He likes you more than me

(P) ... than ... (P)

13

BOTH...AND

This correlative conjunction is used to join two equal items together.

➤ The hurricane was devastating both emotionally and economically.

AS...AS

If you want to compare two things and say that one contains a certain quality to the same extent as the other, you can use the correlative conjunction “as...as.”

➤ Anything I put in the refrigerator becomes as cold as ice.

NOT ONLY...BUT ALSO

This correlative conjunction is similar to “both...and” and emphasizes that two items belong in a pair.

- Not only did we get lost, but we also ran out of gas with no gas station in sight.

WHETHER...OR

The conjunction “whether...or” also pairs up two options, but they must be clauses. It’s similar to the subordinating conjunction “if” in that it brings up hypothetical conditions, but in pairs.

- **Whether I drink a lot or a little, my face still gets red.**

SOME OTHER POINTS OF CONJUNCTIONS

✓ **'Both'** must be followed by **'and'** not **'as well as'** or **'else'**.
✗

Ex: a) Both Ram as well as Shyam may come today. (Incorrect)

b) Both Ram and Shyam may come today. (Correct)

✓ ~~Both~~ he / as well as his friends / has been working in this project. / No Error.
A S B C D

Thank
you

Next
L Started
Connector
Jul Bank

