

# ENGLISH GRAMMER

SCOPE Gujarat



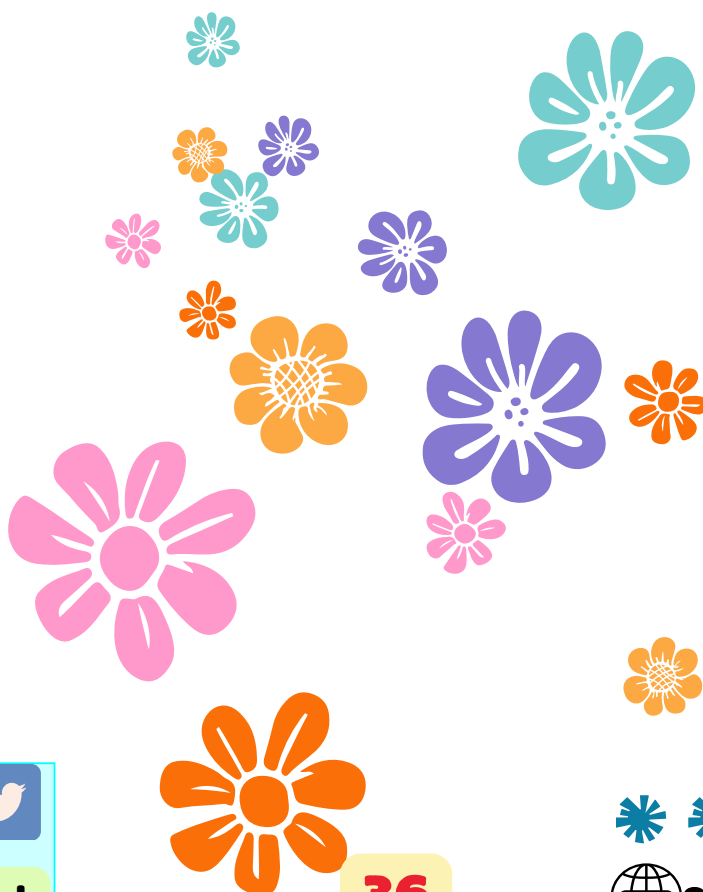
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# Topic-1: CONJUNCTIONS



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## WHAT IS A CONJUNCTION?

A word or group of words that connect two or more words, clauses, phrases, or sentences are called conjunctions. Conjunctions are also called joining or linking words.

**Example,**

1. I went home **and** took a shower.
2. I could not go to work today **because** I was ill.
3. He is hardworking **but** not street-smart.

In the above sentences, the words in **red** join the words or sentences and are, therefore, called conjunctions.





## TYPES OF CONJUNCTIONS:

**There are four types of conjunctions such as:**

- **Coordinating conjunctions**
- **Subordinating conjunctions**
- **Correlative conjunctions**
- **Conjunctive adverbs**





## 1.COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS:


**Coordinating conjunctions are used to connect words, sentences, and clauses of the same grammatical rank or it is used to combine two independent clauses. The most frequent coordinating conjunctions used are “For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet & So”, hence you can memorize it as an acronym “FANBOYS”.**

### COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS WITH EXAMPLE:

FANBOYS	USAGE	EXAMPLES
For	Indicates a reason or cause	I waited patiently <b>for</b> the bus to arrive.

<b>And</b>	In addition to	She watched a movie <b>and</b> lost track of time.
<b>Nor</b>	Presents alternatives or negates both options	Neither my colleagues <b>nor</b> my boss supported me.
<b>But</b>	Shows a contrast	The teacher tried to make the students understand <b>but</b> failed.
<b>Or</b>	Shows a choice or alternative	Which color do you like red <b>or</b> blue?
<b>Yet</b>	Shows a contrast or surprise	She is rich, <b>yet</b> she lives a simple life.
<b>So</b>	Shows a cause or result	It was getting late, <b>so</b> we decided to leave.





## **NOTE WHILE USING COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS:**

**When a coordinating conjunction joins two independent clauses (complete thoughts or sentences), use a comma between the clauses.**

➤ **I can't remember the rules, so I need a fresher.**

**When you're joining an independent clause and a dependent clause (incomplete thought), you don't need a comma.**

➤ **I prefer to write on my laptop but edit on paper.**

## 2. SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS:

Subordinating conjunctions are one or more words that unite ideas in a complex sentence or it is used to combine a clause with another on which it depends for its full meaning.

### SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS WITH EXAMPLE:

CONJUNCTION	EXAMPLE
BASED ON TIMING	
After/Before	You should always wash your hands <b>before</b> meals.
Once	<b>Once</b> you see her, you will recognize her.
Since	This car has been in my house <b>since</b> my childhood
Till/until	He struggled hard in his bad days <b>until</b> he succeeded.



**As soon as**

**As soon as** I saw her, I knew there was something wrong.

**As long as**

**As long as** you want to stay here, you can.

**While**

I was reading **while** eating.

**When**

He won so many tournaments **when** he was young.

**Whenever**

**Whenever** I wanted to meet him, he didn't come.

## BASED ON COMPARISON

**As much as**

He likes hockey **as much as** he likes basketball.

**As though**

He behaves **as though** he were a king.

**Though**

She refused his proposal, **though** he persuaded her daily.



**Although**

He decided to go, **although** I begged him not to.

**Even though**

**Even though** she was very tired, she decided to go out.

**Whereas**

She is very funny **whereas** he is very boring.

**Rather than**

Happiness mainly comes from our attitude, **rather than** from external factors.

### BASED ON CONDITION

**In case**

Bring a map **in case** you get lost.

**If**

**If** she hadn't called, I wouldn't have known.

**Even if**

**Even if** you apologize, she still may not forgive you.

**Only if**

You can go out **only if** you finish your homework.



**Unless**

They will not pass the math exam **unless** they work harder.

**Provided/provided that**

They can listen to music **provided** they disturb nobody.

### BASED ON CAUSE/EFFECT

**As**

You can go first **as** you are the oldest.

**Because**

I read a newspaper **because** it provides information.

**So/ So that**

Let's go to the cinema early, **So** that we can get good seats.

**Now that**

**Now that** I live only a few blocks from work, I walk to work and enjoy it.

**In order that**

I study my lessons very hard **in order that** I can pass the exams.



## BASED ON PLACE

**Where**

They live in a house **where** we used to live when we were children.

**wherever**

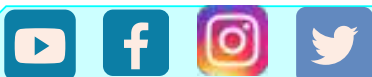
They can go **wherever** they want.

## NOTE WHILE USING SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS:

Use a comma if the subordinating conjunction and dependent clause are at the beginning of a sentence. Otherwise, the comma isn't required.

➤ As soon as she's finished her phone call, we'll leave for the restaurant.

➤ We'll leave for the restaurant as soon as she's finished her phone call.



### 3. CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS:

**Correlative conjunctions are those that are used in pairs to connect two words, phrases, or sentences. Similar to coordinating conjunctions, they link grammatical elements of similar importance.**

#### CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS WITH EXAMPLE:

CONJUNCTION	EXAMPLE
Both/and	You were <b>both</b> fast <b>and</b> precise in the test.
Such/that	She is <b>such</b> a kind person <b>that</b> everyone likes her.
Hardly/when	I had <b>hardly</b> closed my eyes <b>when</b> the doorbell rang.
Not only/but also	She is <b>not only</b> beautiful <b>but also</b> smart.

**No sooner/than**

**No sooner** had she read the letter **than** she started crying.

**Rather/than**

I would **rather** go out **than** stay at home today.

**Whether/or**

You have to learn the chapter **whether** it is easy **or** difficult.

**Either/or**

You **either** listen to me **or** do whatever you want to do.

**Neither/nor**

Vishal's friends **neither** speak English **nor** Hindi.

**As/as  
So/as**

The kid was running **as** fast **as** us.  
Her story isn't **so** boring **as** theirs'.


**The more/the more**


**The more** you study, **the more** knowledge you gain.



## NOTE WHILE USING SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS:

**Correlative conjunctions need parallel construction. Check the words after each conjunction and make sure they're similarly structured.**

 **Correct:** We should either book the tickets in advance or arrive an hour early. (In this example, the phrase “book the tickets” is parallel to “arrive an hour early”)

 **Incorrect:** We should either book the tickets in advance or be arriving an hour early. (In this example, the phrase “book the tickets” is not parallel to “be arriving”)

#### 4. CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS:

Conjunctive adverbs are also called transition words. They are one or more words used to join two independent clauses that provide a transition between ideas.

#### CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS WITH EXAMPLE:

CONJUNCTION	EXAMPLE
however	She loves to dance. <b>However</b> , she hates performing in front of large crowds
therefore	He studied hard for the exam; <b>therefore</b> , he got an A grade.
moreover	<b>Moreover</b> , the weather forecast says it will rain all day.
furthermore	She loves to travel; <b>furthermore</b> , she loves to try new cuisines.
additionally	<b>Additionally</b> , I'm quite interested in the history of food.



<b>subsequently</b>	The product failed safety tests; <b>subsequently</b> , it was recalled.
<b>accordingly</b>	I want to review the report and then act <b>accordingly</b> .
<b>comparatively</b>	<b>Comparatively</b> , this hotel is cheaper than the last one we stayed at.
<b>consequently</b>	He missed his flight; <b>consequently</b> , he had to reschedule his trip.
<b>contrarily</b>	He is <b>constantly</b> evolving, <b>contrarily</b> to regular players.
<b>meanwhile</b>	<b>Meanwhile</b> , your job application has been declined.
<b>nevertheless</b>	He is not very tall; <b>nevertheless</b> , he is a good basketball player.
<b>nonetheless</b>	You may not believe it, but it is <b>nonetheless</b> true.

**Indeed**

Her daughter **indeed** is a very clever girl.

**instead**

Mary went there **instead** of her mother.

**hence**

We need to finish this project; **hence** we can't go out tonight.

**thus**

I was enthusiastic about cinema **thus** I wanted to be an actor

**besides**

We need to buy some milk, **besides**, we're out of bread too.

**likewise**

John left home at 18, and his brother did **likewise**.



## **NOTE WHILE USING CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS:**

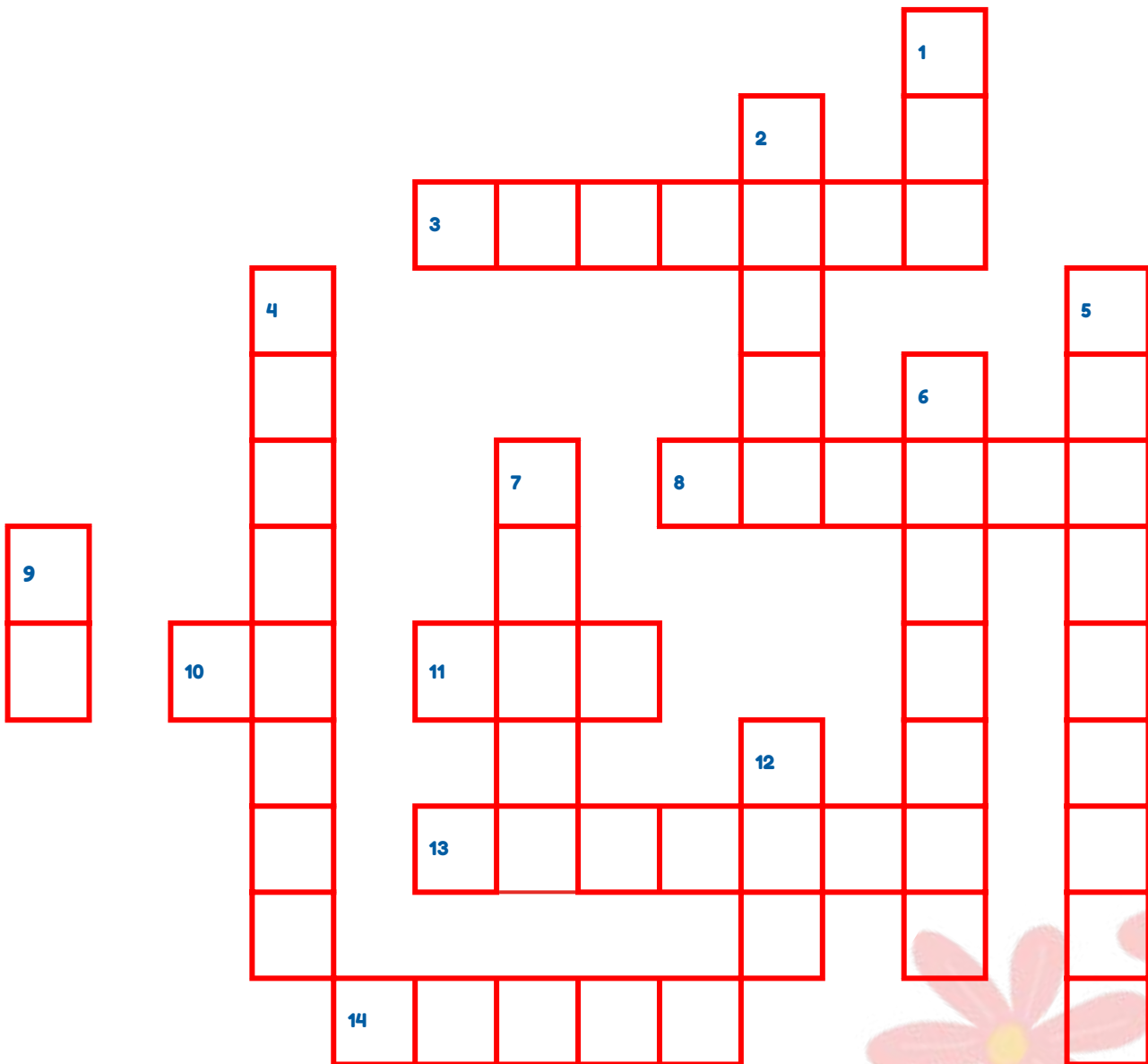
**When a conjunctive adverb unites two independent clauses in one sentence, it's preceded by a semicolon and followed by a comma.**

- **He is not very tall; nevertheless, he is a good basketball player.**
- **She loves to travel; furthermore, she loves to try new cuisines.**



# ACTIVITY BASED ON WHAT WE'VE LEARNT!

## A. CONJUNCTIONS CROSSWORD



## Across

3. \_\_\_\_\_ or not it rains today, we will still have practice tonight.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ you can get your driver's license, you must take Driver's Ed and practice driving with an adult.
10. The movie we wanted to see was no longer playing, \_\_\_\_\_ we had to choose a different one.
11. She will want cake \_\_\_\_\_ ice cream for dessert on her birthday.
13. She won't be playing in the game tonight \_\_\_\_\_ she has a knee injury.
14. You may go to the soccer game \_\_\_\_\_ you clean your room.

## Down

1. I don't like golf, \_\_\_\_\_ do I like tennis.
2. Don't touch the pot \_\_\_\_\_ the stove is still on.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ I was tired, I tried my best to finish all of my work.
5. I won't be able to make it to the party tonight, \_\_\_\_\_ I cannot provide any refreshments.
6. You can't park here; \_\_\_\_\_ there should be open spaces in the lot behind the building.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ you didn't bring your textbook today, you'll have to share it with the student next to you.
9. At the restaurant, I always order steak \_\_\_\_\_ chicken.
12. I don't have enough money to buy the video game, \_\_\_\_\_ if I save up my allowance for two weeks I think I can afford it.



## ANSWER BANK:

- 1) NOR
- 2) WHILE
- 3) WHETHER
- 4) ALTHOUGH
- 5) THEREFORE
- 6) MOREOVER
- 7) SINCE
- 8) BEFORE
- 9) OR
- 10) SO
- 11) AND
- 12) BUT
- 13) BECAUSE
- 14) AFTER



## **B. COMBINE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING THE CONJUNCTIONS GIVEN IN THE BRACKETS:**

1) I had no ticket. Still I was able to get in. (although)

2) He is very fat. He cannot walk fast. (too)

3) Tom was down with flu. He could not attend the class. (because/as)

4) He will not spend his money. He will not invest it. (neither, nor)

5) He is very ill. The doctors do not expect him to recover. (so, that)

6) He has to come in time. Otherwise, he will not be able to see me.  
(if/unless)

7) Iron is found in India. Coal is also found in India. (as well as)



8) John is a doctor. His wife is a doctor. (both, and)

9) He left home early. Still he arrived late. (although)

10) John did not work hard. So he failed in the examination. (if)



## ANSWER BANK:


- 1) Although I had no ticket, I was able to get in.
  - 2) He is too fat to walk fast.
  - 3) As Tom was down with flu, he could not attend the class. / Tom could not attend the class because he was down with flu.
  - 4) He will neither spend his money nor invest it.
  - 5) He is so ill that doctors do not expect him to recover.
  - 6) If he does not come on time, he will not be able to see me. / Unless he comes on time, he will not be able to see me.
  - 7) Iron as well as coal is found in India.
  - 8) Both John and his wife are doctors.
  - 9) Although he left home early, he arrived late.
  - 10) If John worked hard, he would not fail in the examination.
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# Topic-2: CLAUSES





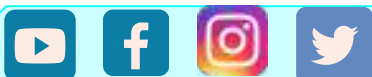
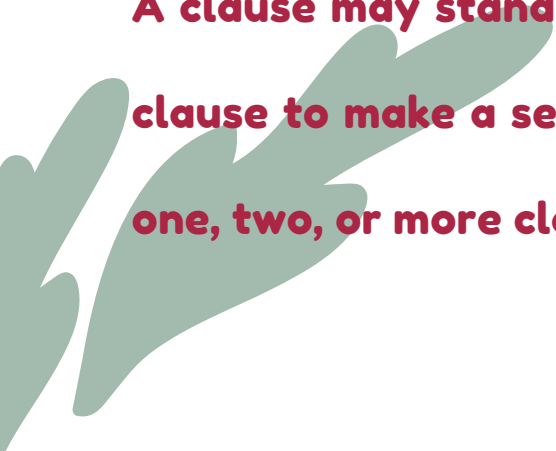
**A clause is a combination of words that makes up a sentence. It consists of a subject and a predicate. It can also be said that a clause should have a subject and a verb. It is the smallest grammatical unit that expresses a thought.**

**Example,**

**I will meet him in the office.**

**The part of the above sentence “I will meet him” is a clause because it has a subject (I) and a predicate (will meet him). On the other hand, the rest part of the above sentence “in the office” lacks both subject and predicate (verb), such group of words is called a phrase.**

**A clause may stand as a simple sentence or may join another clause to make a sentence. Therefore, a sentence consists of one, two, or more clauses.**





**Example,**

- **He is sleeping. (One Clause)**
- **The teacher asked a question, but no one answered. (two clauses)**
- **I like mathematics, but my brother likes Biology because he wants to become a doctor. (three clauses)**



## **TYPES OF CLAUSES**

**There are two major types of clauses:**

**1. Main or independent Clause**

**2. Subordinate or Dependent Clause**



## 1. MAIN OR INDEPENDENT CLAUSE:

A main or independent clause is a clause that expresses a complete thought and can stand as a sentence.

- Today is Wednesday.
- I know how to drive a car, **but** I enjoy riding bikes.
- I was not keeping well, **so** I took a day off at work.

In the above sentences, each part that is highlighted in black shows the main clause and it expresses a complete thought.

## 2. SUBORDINATE OR DEPENDENT CLAUSE:

A subordinate (or dependent) clause is a clause that does not express a complete thought and depends on another clause (main clause) to express a complete thought.

- My mom asked me to call her as soon as I boarded the bus.
- After we reached home, we watched a movie.
- Though Rohan did not find the movie interesting, he stayed until the end of the movie.



In the above sentences, the part highlighted in **black** is a subordinate clause because it does not express a complete thought. It depends on the main clause to stand as a sentence.

## TYPES OF SUBORDINATE OR DEPENDENT CLAUSES:

Based on their function in a sentence, subordinate clauses can be divided into the following types:

1. Noun Clause
2. Adjective Clause
3. Adverb Clause

## 1. NOUN CLAUSE:

If a dependent clause acts as a noun then it is known as a noun clause. These can act as the subject or verb of the object.

**Example:** I remember what you said yesterday.

Here, the underlined portion is the independent clause that can stand alone. The non-underlined words, “what you said yesterday,” serve as a dependent noun clause that cannot stand alone and must be paired with an independent clause..

## 2.ADJECTIVE CLAUSE: (also called as Relative Clause)

An adjective clause is a type of dependent clause that acts as an adjective in the sentence. An adjective clause will always contain a subject and a verb. However, it cannot stand alone as a complete thought. An adjective clause will always begin with one of the following words:



## Relative Pronouns List:

- That
- Where
- Who
- Whom
- Which

## Relative Adverbs List:

- When
- Where
- Why

**Example:** The man whom you saw at the store committed a robbery.

The adjective clause is acting as an adjective in this sentence. The adjective clause describes the boy. It contains a subject and a verb, “you saw.” However, it cannot stand alone as a complete thought. “Who you saw at the robbery” is not a complete statement.



### 3.ADVERBIAL CLAUSE:

An adverbial clause is a type of dependent clause that acts as an adverb in the sentence. An adverbial clause will always contain a subject and a verb. However, it cannot stand alone as a complete thought.

**Example:** You will continue driving north until you see a stop sign.

The adverbial clause is acting as an adverb in this sentence. The adverbial clause modifies how you will drive. The adverbial clause contains a subject and verb, “you will continue.” However, it cannot stand alone as a complete thought. “Until you see a stop sign” is not a complete statement.





## ACTIVITY BASED ON WHAT WE'VE LEARNT!

**Exercise A:** Classify the subordinate clause type for the following sentences - noun clause, adjective clause, or adverb clause.

1. Veronica was speaking so softly that I could not hear her clearly.

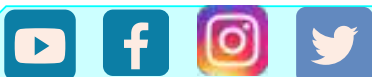
2. Mohit bought a bike which was expensive but reliable.

3. Do you understand what the police officer is saying?

4. We walked towards the restaurant which was famous for its courteous service.

5. The doctor arrived when the patients had been waiting for more than an hour.

6. How he managed to win remains a mystery.



**7. The teachers appreciated the students who had submitted their projects on time.**

**8. My mother cooks Chinese dishes which taste delicious.**

**9. Whatever you learn at school will help you in the future.**

**10. What Megan wrote surprised the family.**

### **ANSWERS:**

**1. Adverb Clause – shows the effect**

**2. Adjective Clause – modifies the noun bike.**

**3. Noun Clause – acts as the object of the verb understand.**

**4. Adjective Clause – modifies the noun restaurant.**

**5. Adverb Clause – shows the time.**

**6. Noun Clause – acts as the subject of the verb remains.**

**7. Adjective Clause – modifies the noun students.**

**8. Adjective Clause – modifies the noun Chinese dishes.**

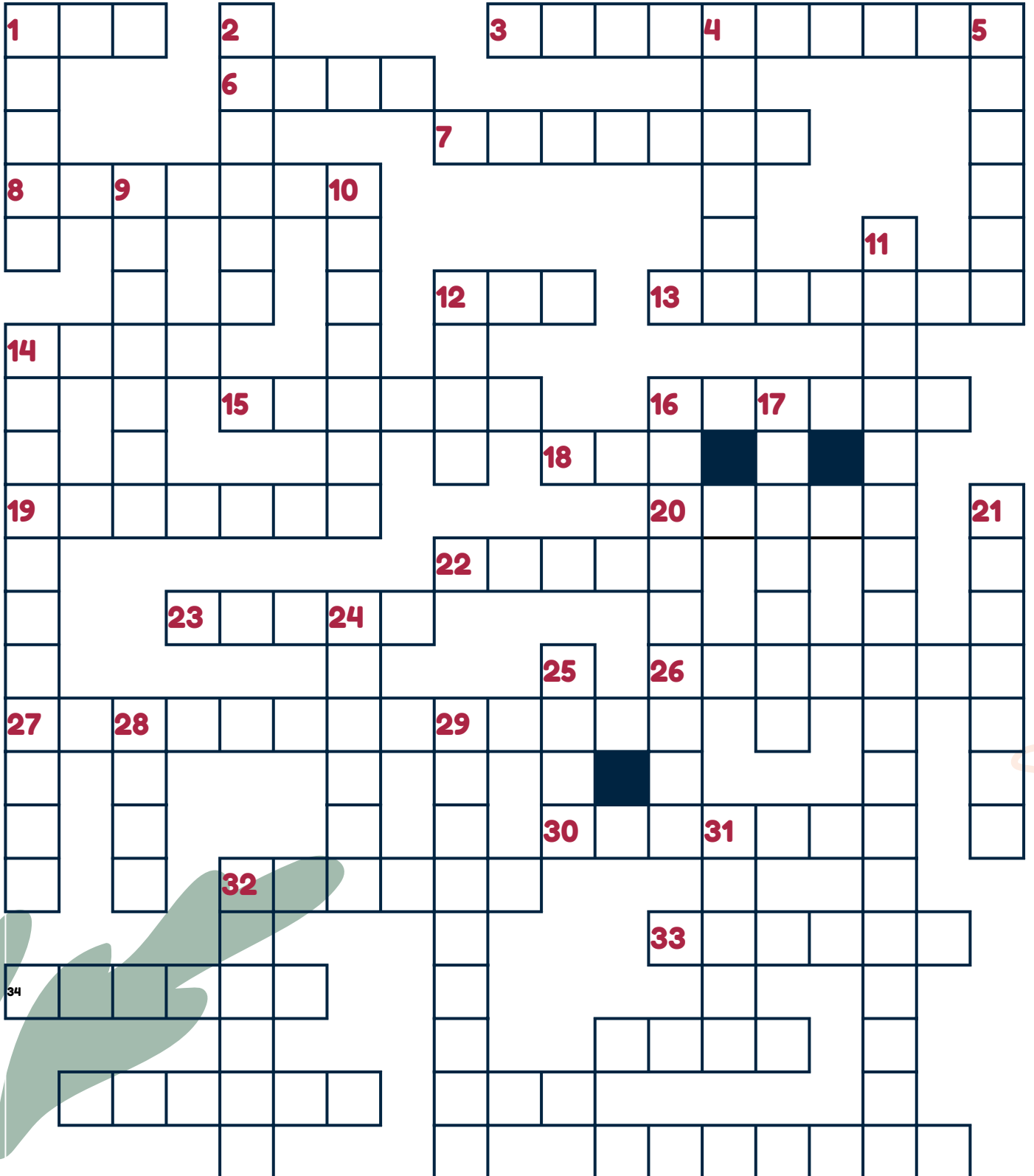
**9. Adverb Clause – modifies what you learn**

**10. Noun Clause – acts as the subject of the verb surprised.**



## Exercise B: CROSSWORD PUZZLE

### Things That...






## Down

1. Something that people use to paint.
  2. The season when farmers plant crops.
  4. A thing that people use to sew.
  5. A place where people can see old things and learn history.
  9. A person who plays sports.
  10. The time of day when people eat breakfast.
  11. A person who builds buildings.
  12. A person who cooks food.
  14. Someone who puts out fires.
  16. A person who designs buildings.
  17. Someone who teaches.
  21. A place where people borrow books.
  24. A person who grows crops.
- 

## Across



1. An insect that makes honey.
  3. A place in a home where people watch TV.
  6. A place where people picnic.
  7. A person who has joined the army.
  8. A place where people see soccer or baseball games.
  12. An animal that gives us milk.
  13. A place in a home where people sleep.
  14. The season when leaves change color.
  15. An animal that makes webs.
  16. A person who draws pictures.
  18. A thing that people drive.
  19. The time of day when people eat supper.
  20. Where do people sit on.
  22. A place where kids make sandcastles.
  23. A thing that people use to cut meat.
  26. A place where people watch movies.
- 





25. A thing that people use to catch fish. (4)

28. A place where people drive.

29. A person who does experiments.

31. It is used to tell the time.

32. A place in a home where people park their cars.

27. A place where people buy tools.

30. A place in a home where people cook food.

32. A place where people grow flowers.

33. A person who cures sick people.

34. Something people use to take pictures.

35. Something people use to clean up leaves.

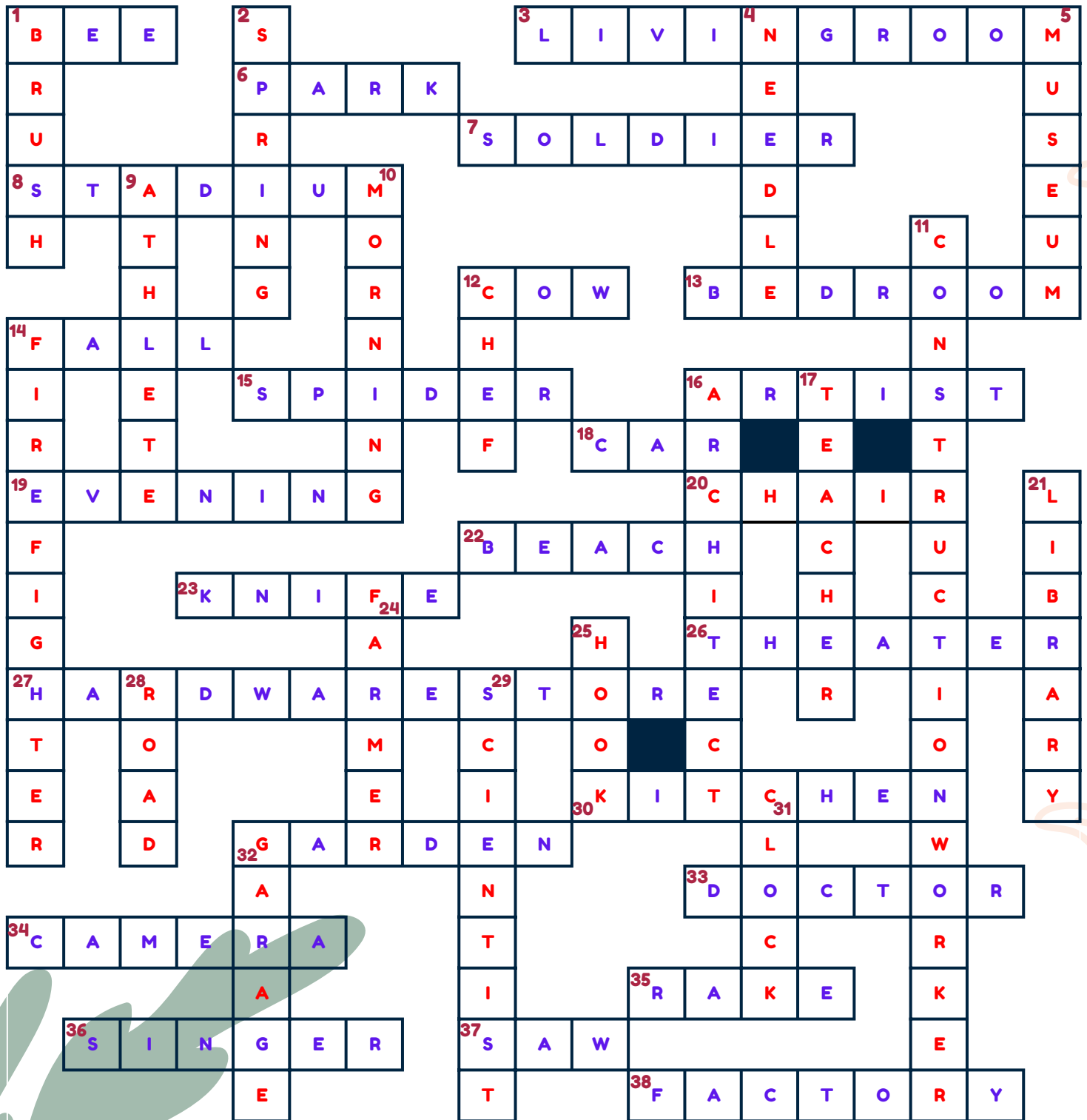
36. A person who sings.

37. A thing that people use to cut wood.

38. A place where most goods are made.



# Answer





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