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Q.NO.14

THE CONJUNCTION

Def:- A Conjunction is a word which merely joins together sentences, and sometimes words.

S.No	CONJUNCTIONS	TYPES / KINDS	DEFINITION	LIKE	EXAMPLES
1	Conjunctions join together sentences and often make them more compact	Relative pronouns, Relative Adverbs and Prepositions	Conjunctions must be carefully distinguished from these which are also connecting words.	Relative Adverb, Relative Adverb, Conjunction	1. This is the house that Jack built. (Relative Adverb) 2. This is the place where he was murdered (Relative Adverb) 3. Take this and give that. (Conjunction)
2	Conjunctions merely join: They do no other work.	a Preposition also joins two words but it does more; it governs a noun or pronoun	Conjunction are used in pairs	Either-or --, Neither-nor --, Both-and --, Though-yet (rare in current English) --, Whether-or --, Not only- But also –	Either take it or leave it. It is neither useful nor ornamental. We both love and honour him Though he is suffering much pain, yet he does not complain. I do not care whether you go or stay. Not only he is foolish, but also obstinate.
3	Conjunctions which are thus used in pairs are called Correlative Conjunctions or merely Correlatives.	Correlative Conjunctions or merely Correlatives	When Conjunctions are used as Correlatives, each of the correlated words should be placed immediately before the words to be connected	Not only- But also –	He visited not only Agra, but also Delhi. (Not) -- He not only visited Agra, but also Delhi.
4	Compound Conjunctions	Compound Conjunctions	We use many compound expressions as Conjunctions; these are called Compound Conjunctions	In order that --, On condition that --, Even if --, So that --, Provided that --, As through --, Inasmuch as --, As well as - -, As soon as --, As if --,	The notice was published in order that all might know the facts. I will forgive you on condition that you do not repeat the offence. Rama as well as Govind was present there. He took off his coat as soon as he entered the house. He looks as if he were weary.

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Classes of Conjunctions

S.No	CONJUNCTIONS	TYPES / KINDS	DEFINITION	LIKE	EXAMPLES
1	Conjunctions are divided into two classes	Co-ordinating and Subordinating.	The sentence contains two Independent statements or two statements of equal rank or importance	And	Birds fly and fish swim.
	Co-ordinating Conjunction	Co-ordinating Conjunction	the Conjunction joining together these two statements or clauses of equal rank is called a Coordinating Conjunction ['Co-ordinating' means of equal rank.]	And, but, for, or, nor, also, either-or, neither-nor.	
A	Co-ordinating Conjunctions are of four kinds	(1) Cumulative or Copulative	Cumulative or Copulative which merely add one statement to another	And, Not only... but also,	We carved not a line, and we raised not a stone. God made the country and man made the town. Babar was not only a great soldier, he was but also a wise ruler.
		2) Adversative	Adversative which express opposition or contrast between two statements	But, Still, Only that, Nevertheless, Yet	He is slow, but he is sure. I did my best, nevertheless I failed. He is rich, yet he is not happy. He is vain, still his friends adore him.
		(3) Disjunctive or Alternative	express a choice between two alternatives	Or, Either...or Neither...nor,	She must weep, or she will die. Either he is mad, or he feigns madness. Neither a borrower, nor a lender be.
		(4) Illative	Illative which express an inference	Therefore, So, Consequently, For	He is diligent, therefore he will succeed. He is unwell, so he cannot attend office.

B	Subordinating Conjunction Subordinating Conjunctions	Dependent clause	Conjunction introducing the dependent or subordinate clause is called a Subordinating Conjunction	After, because, if, that, though, although, till, before, unless, as, when, where, while.	After the shower was over the sun shone out again. A book's a book, although there is nothing in it. As he was not there, I spoke to his brother. He ran away because he was afraid.
		(1) Time.	Indicates the duration of the period	Since, After, Ere	Many things have happened since I saw you. I returned home after he had gone. Ere he blew three notes, there was a rustling.
		(2) Cause or Reason.	Responds to the reason of the situation	Since, As,	Since you wish it, it shall be done. As he was not there, I spoke to his brother. He may enter, as he is a friend.
		(3) Purpose.	Activates the purpose the action	So, Lest	We eat so that we may live. He held my hand lest I should fall.
		(4) Result or Consequence.	Brings out the results of the consequences	So ... that	He was so tired that he could scarcely stand
		(5) Condition.	Implies the condition For the event	If, unless	Rama will go if Hari goes. Grievances cannot be redressed unless they are known.
		(6) Concession	Provides the concession	Though, Although, even though	I will not see him, though he comes. A book's a book, although there's nothing in it.
		(7) Comparison	Enable comparison	Adjectives in degree forms	He is stronger than Rustum
	Preposition – Conjunction	Preposition -- Conjunction	Certain words are used both as Prepositions and Conjunctions	Till.. After Before	Stay till Monday -- We shall stay here till you return. The dog ran after the cat -- We came after they had left. He stood before the painting -- Look before you leap.

SOME CONJUNCTIONS AND THEIR USES

S.No	CONJUNCTIONS	TYPES / KINDS	DEFINITION	LIKE	EXAMPLES
	(1) From and after the time when	(1) From and after the time when	Since, when used as a Conjunction in this sense, should be preceded by a verb in the present perfect tense, and followed by a verb in the simple past tense.	Since,	I have been in such a pickle since I saw you last. I have never seen him since that unfortunate event happened.
	(2) Seeing that, in as much as	(2) Seeing that, in as much as		Since	Since you wish it, it shall be done. Since you will not work, you shall not eat. Since that is the case, I shall excuse you.
	(3) or, that in as much as an alternative, or otherwise, or an equivalent	(1) To introduce an alternative	There may be several alternatives each joined to the preceding one by or, resending a choice between any two in the series	Or,	You must work or starve. You may take this book or that one. He may study law or medicine or engineering, or he may enter into trade.
		(2) To introduce an alternative name or synonym	an alternative name or synonym	or	The violin or fiddle has become the leading instrument of the modern orchestra.
		(3) To mean otherwise	Otherwise	Otherwise	We must hasten or night will overtake us.
		(4) As nearly equivalent to and	Equivalent	Equivalent	The troops were not wanting in strength or courage, but they were badly fed.
	(4) applied condition	(1) On the condition or supposition that	condition or supposition	If	If he is there, I shall see him. If that is so, I am content.
		(2) Admitting that	Admitting		If I am blunt, I am at least honest. If I am poor, yet I am honest.
		(3) Whether	Related to enquiry		I asked him if he would help me. I wonder if he will come.
		(4) Whenever	Related to choice of time		If I feel any doubt I inquire. If is also used to express wish or surprise

	Demonstrative Pronoun	Demonstrative Pronoun	Conjunction, retains much of its force as a Demonstrative Pronoun	That	'I am told that you are miserable I may be transposed into 'You are miserable: I am told that'
		(1) To express a Reason or Cause, and is equivalent to because, for that, in that;	express a Reason or Cause	Not that... but that	Not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved Rome more. He was annoyed that he was contradicted.
		(2) To express a Purpose, and is equivalent to in order that	express a Purpose	That	We sow that we may reap. He kept quiet that the dispute might cease.
		(3) To express a Consequence, Result, or Effect	express a Consequence, Result, or Effect	So that ...cannot	I am so tired that I cannot go on. He bled so profusely that he died. He was so tired that he could scarcely stand.
	Conjunction, follows adjectives and adverbs	Conjunction, follows adjectives and adverbs	Conjunction, follows adjectives and adverbs in the comparative degree	Comparative degree	Wisdom is better than rubies (are). I see you oftener than (I see) him. I am better acquainted with the country than you are. I would rather suffer than that you should want.
	Lest is used as a Subordinating Conjunction	Lest is used as a Subordinating Conjunction	Lest is used as a Subordinating Conjunction expressing a negative purpose	Lest	Love not sleep, lest thou come to poverty. Do not be idle, lest you come to want. He fled lest he should be killed. I was alarmed lest we should be wrecked.
	Subordinating Conjunction	(1) During the time that, as long as			While he was sleeping, an enemy sowed tares. While there is life there is hope.
	Subordinating Conjunction	(2) At the same time that			The girls sang while the boys played. While he found fault, he also praised.
	Subordinating Conjunction	(3) Whereas			A very pretty woman, only she squints a little. The day is pleasant, only

					rather cold.
	Subordinating Conjunction	Except	Except was once in good use as a Conjunction	Except (= unless)	Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God.
	Subordinating Conjunction	Without	Without:- The use of without as a Conjunction meaning unless is now bad English	Without	I shall not go without you do.
	a Subordinate Conjunction is used to join the clauses of a Compound sentence		Because, for, since. Of these three conjunctions, because denotes the closest causal conjunction, for the weakest, since comes between the two.	Because, for, since	
	Subordinating Conjunction	when (= and then)		when (= and then)	I shall see you to-morrow, we can finish the business.
	Subordinating Conjunction	where (= and there)		where (= and there)	I walked with him to the station, we parted.
	Compared sentences are often contracted	(1) A common Subject			He chid their wanderings, but relieved their pain.
		(2) A common Verb			Some praise the work, and some the architect.
	the clause analysis	Analysis	Analysis of the sentence		(1) One day Bassanio came to Antonio, and told him that he wished to repair his fortune by a wealthy marriage with a lady whom he dearly loved, whose father had left her sole heiress to a large estate.
	the clause analysis	Compound or Double sentence	Analysis of the sentence		A. One day Bassanio came to Antonio. (Principal clause). B. Bassanio told him...(Principal clause co-ordinate with A.) B1. That he wished to repair his fortune by a wealthy marriage with a lady. (Noun clause, object of told in B.) b2. Whom he dearly loved. (Adjective clause, subordinate to b1, qualifying lady.) b3. Whose father had left her sole

					heiress to a large estate., (Adjective clause, subordinate to b1, qualifying lady, and co-ordinate with b2.)
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Exercise:

A. Point out the Conjunctions in the following sentences, and state whether they are Coordinating or Subordinating:-

1. You will be late unless you hurry.
2. He asked whether he might have a holiday.
3. Give me to drink, else I shall die of thirst.
4. If I feel any doubt, I ask.
5. He deserved to succeed, for he worked hard.

ANSWERS:

A.1.unless 2.whether 3.else 4. If 5. For

Exercise:

B. Fill the blanks with appropriate Conjunctions:-

1. Take a lamp, --- the night is dark.
2. ---he was ambitious I slew him.
3. Open rebuke is better --- secret love.
4. --- you eat too much you will be ill.
5. I shall not go --- I am invited.

ANSWERS:

B. 1. As 2.as 3.than 4.if 5.unless

Exercise:

C. Fill each blank in the following sentences with an appropriate Conjunction:-

1. It is a long time --- we last saw him.
2. Please write --- I dictate.
3. It is hoped --- all will go well.
4. Give me --- poverty --- riches.
5. He is taller --- I (am).

ANSWERS:

C. 1.since 2. What 3. That 4. Neither ... nor 5. Than

Exercise:

D. Join each pair of the following sentences by means of a suitable Conjunction.

1. We love Bahadur. -- He is a faithful dog.
2. Rustum made twelve runs. -- He was caught at the wicket.
3. He is rich. -- He is not happy.
4. The sheep are grazing. -- The oxen are grazing.
5. He is poor. -- He is contented.

ANSWERS:

D. 1. We love Bahadur who is a faithful dog.

2. Rustum who made twelve runs was caught at the wicket.
3. He is rich yet he is not happy.
4. Both the sheep and the oxen are gazing.
5. Though he is poor he is contented.

Exercise:

E. Distinguish as Adverb, Preposition, or Conjunction, each of the italicized words in the following sentences:-

1. He arrived after the meeting.
2. He arrived soon after.
3. He came before I left.
4. Have you ever seen him since?
5. I have not seen him since Monday.

ANSWERS:

- E. 1. After – conjunction 2. After – adverb 3. Before – preposition 4. Since – conjunction 5. Since – preposition**

Exercise:

F. Fill the blanks with Conjunctions:-

1. Give every man thy ear, --- few thy voice.
2. Virtue --- wise action lies in the mean between the two extremes of too little and too much.
3. And God called the light Day, --- the darkness He called Night.
4. That is a good book which is opened with expectation, --- closed with profit.
5. --- I was in Sri Lanka, I was particularly fascinated by the Coral Gardens of Hikkaduwa.

ANSWERS:

- F. 1. Lest 2. And 3. But 4. But 5. When**

Exercise:

G. Fill the blanks with Conjunctions:-

1. It is a great loss to a man --- he cannot laugh.
2. Impure air can never make pure blood; --- impure blood corrupts the whole system.
3. Never refuse to entertain a man in your heart --- all the world is talking against him.
4. --- you would be healthy, be good.
5. --- you have a sword --- a pen in your hand, wield --- the one --- the other in a spirit of insolent self-reliance.

ANSWERS:

- G. 1. When 2. Whereas 3. Though 4. If 5. When , as , like , but**

Exercise:

H. Analyse the following:-

1. When Abraham sat at his tent door, according to his custom, waiting to entertain strangers, he espied an old man, stooping and leaning on his staff, weary with age and travel, coming towards him, who was a hundred years of age.

ANSWERS:

H. 1. A. When Abraham sat at his tent door – principal clause,

B. according to his custom,... (Principal clause co-ordinate with A.)

B1. waiting to entertain strangers, ... (Noun clause, object of told in B.)

B2.. he espied an old man, (Adjective clause, subordinate to b1, qualifying old man.)

B3. stooping and leaning on his staff, ... (Adjective clause, subordinate to b2, qualifying old man.)

B4. weary with age and travel.... (Adjective clause, subordinate to b1, qualifying old man, and co-ordinate with b2.)

B5. coming towards him, ... (Adjective clause, subordinate to b1, qualifying old man, and co-ordinate with b2.)

B6. who was a hundred years of age....(Adjective clause, subordinate to b1, qualifying old man, and co-ordinate with b2.)



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