

Conjunctions for Class 4

Definition of Conjunctions for Class 4: A conjunction is a word that connects two different words in a phrase clause to make a meaningful sentence. For, and, although, as if, as long as, as much as some examples of conjunctions.

Understanding conjunctions with some examples:

1. John is honest. John is kind.
John is honest **and** kind.
2. Kathy is beautiful. Kathy is cruel.
Kathy is beautiful **and** cruel.
3. Will you have coffee? Will you have juice?
Will you have coffee **or** juice?
4. I do not trust her. She always speaks lie.
I don't trust her **because** she always speaks lie.
5. She is poor. She is faithful.
She is poor **but** faithful.

You can see the words like *and*, *or*, *but*, and *because* these are connecting words which are known as conjunctions.

Uses of Some Conjunctions

1. And

It is a conjunction that joins two sentences or words that form a meaning together.

Examples:

- She is beautiful **and** honest.
- He is cruel **and** selfish.
- I want cold coffee **and** pizza
- My mother **and** father are traveling.
- Cathy is tall **and** pretty.

2. But

It is a conjunction that joins two sentences or words that do not form a meaning together.

Examples:



- Preeti is beautiful **but** cruel.
- I want coffee **but** my stomach is upset.
- He is smart **but** does not score well.
- She is active **but** lazy sometimes.
- We want to go **but** we are out of cash.

3. Or

It is a conjunction that joins words, those are the words we have to choose from.

Examples:

- Would you like tea **or** coffee?
- Do you want a pink mug **or** a red cup?
- I am confused should I take that dress **or** this dress?
- You should choose between maths **or** science.
- Kindly hurry up **or** you will be late.

4. Because

This conjunction is used when we want to join two sentences and follow them up with a reason.

Examples:

- Ravi is happy **because** he got an appraisal.
- I arrived late at work **because** there was traffic on the way.
- She was crying **because** she got hurt.
- He was driving fast **because** he had an emergency.
- My mother cooked a snack for me **because** I was hungry.

Types of Conjunction

There are three types of conjunctions:

1. Co-ordinate conjunctions

Joins two statements that have equal importance to each other. Some of the majorly used coordinate conjunctions are: *for, and, but, or, nor, so, yet*.

Examples:

1. She is not ready **for** the party.
2. We were not hungry **but** we ate dinner.
3. They had to perform a role play **but** they are not prepared for it.
4. She dances well so she is selected **for** the annual function.
5. They were **yet** to eat pizza.



2. Subordinate conjunction

It joins two sentences that are not of equal importance. *After, as, because, although, before, then, though, if* are some subordinate examples.

Examples:

1. He did not come to school **because** he was ill.
2. She will pass **if** she works hard.
3. Don't let her go **until** I come.
4. **They will go for dinner as soon as his father comes.**
5. **If** you were serious, you would have passed the exam.

3. Correlative conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions are the conjunctions in which two different words in a sentence are correlative to each other. *Neither...nor, but...only, whether... or* are some correlative conjunctions.

Examples:

1. Rohan can speak **both** Turkish **and** Urdu.
2. **Neither** Raman **nor** his dad will come today.
3. She cares for him **whether** he is rude **or** angry on her.
4. He **not only** studies hard **but also** scores good marks.
5. **Either** tom **or** Peter will go to the market.

Worksheets for Conjunctions Class 4

Exercise 1:

Fill in the blanks with the correct option which is given in the brackets:

1. She has eaten two apples _____ she still feels hungry. (but/when)
2. John _____ Ro plays tennis together. (and/although)
3. Ms.Jeffery works day and night _____ she becomes rich. (if/until)
4. Adam's mother scolded Adam _____ he broke the glass. (because, as)
5. Lion is the king of the jungle _____ giraffe is the tallest animal. (and/but)
6. _____ Cathy was waiting at the bus stop, she saw a wounded cat. (while, although)
7. The child will not go _____ his mother comes. (although, until)
8. I like the rainy season _____ do not like to wear raincoats. (but, so)
9. _____ you fail to pay the fees, you will not sit for the examinations. (but, if)
10. Our professor ordered _____ the class needs to submit the project tomorrow. (that, since)

Answers:

1. But



2. And
3. Until
4. Because
5. And
6. While
7. Until
8. But
9. If
10. That

Exercise 2:

Join the given sentences using the conjunctions given in the bracket:

1. Mansi did not prepare for the exam. She failed her exam. (so)
2. His leg is injured. He cannot participate in the race. (so)
3. Cathy loves chocolate. Anna loves ice cream. (and)
4. She prepares well for exams. She failed. (but)
5. Would you try some juice? Would you like some coffee? (or)
6. Susan fights bravely. She is wounded. (though)
7. He will be paid rupees 5000. He does the work. (if)
8. They are very happy. They won the second prize in a quiz. (as)
9. Suraj did not go to the office. He is not well. (because)
10. She is trying to complete her work she can go shopping. (so)

Answers:

1. Mansi did not prepare for the exam **so** she failed.
2. His leg is injured **so** he can't participate in the race.
3. Cathy loves chocolate **and** Anna loves ice cream.
4. She prepares well for exams **but** she failed.
5. Would you try some juice **or** would you like some coffee?
6. Susan fights bravely **though** she is wounded.
7. He will be paid rupees 5000 **if** he does the work.
8. They are very happy **as** they have won second prize in a quiz.
9. Suraj did not go to the office **because** he is not well.
10. She is trying to complete the work **so** she can go shopping.