

## Conjunctions For Class 5

**Definition of conjunctions:** A conjunction is a word that joins words, phrases, or sentences together.

Conjunctions are used to mix two or extra *objects*, *phrases*, or *clauses*. They are also known as **connectors** because they are placed in sentences to make connections. Conjunctions are such as *but*, *and*, *or*, *for*, *nor*, *yet*, *so*, etc.

**Examples:**

1. **After** visiting the temple we will go for dinner.
2. I am tired **of** his rude behavior.
3. Emilie is a very beautiful girl **and** intelligent.
4. I don't know **whether** he will come or not.
5. I like coffee, **but** I also like tea.
6. Did she say anything **before** starting the topic?
7. Max fell asleep, **so** Lisel just went home.
8. He planned a surprise **for** his son.
9. I have no idea **how** he did this.
10. **If** you find out about him, please let me know.

### Types of Conjunctions for Class 5

Conjunctions can be classified into three categories:-

1. Coordinating conjunctions
2. Subordinating conjunctions
3. Correlative conjunctions

#### 1. Coordinating conjunctions

A coordinating conjunction is a quick phrase that is used in a sentence to join or be part of *two* or *extra words*, *phrases*, or *clauses* that have equal grammatical and syntactic importance. A coordinating conjunction is described as "a phrase such as or, and or but, that connects clauses or sentences of equal importance" *for*, *and*, *nor*, *but*, *or*, *yet*, *so*.

**Now, let us learn examples of coordinating conjunction sentences.**

**Examples:**

1. There are **so** many people gathering here.
2. The cat **and** dog are fighting.
3. Many people are selected, **but** only a few have arrived.
4. You have done nothing **else** that will help you to manage this work.

5. If I enjoy it, **so** have to pay for it.
6. The garbage is **yet** to be thrown.
7. I haven't **yet** got the opportunity to work.
8. It was raining **yet** sunny and bright.
9. He was looking for a dress **but** couldn't find it.
10. Everyone sang **and** danced at the party.

**Exercise:**

**Underline the coordinating conjunctions in the sentences below:-**

1. Will you have tea or coffee?
2. The weather is cool yet foggy.
3. The children played Cricket and Kho-Kho in the park.
4. My brother had his lunch, yet he feel hungry.
5. The kids got bored, so they play a game.
6. He did not study but he still managed to pass the exam.
7. The guests nor the relatives are going.
8. He might have gone to the park.
9. Tanya stood first and got a prize.
10. He may have returned home from the office.

**Answers**

1. or
2. yet
3. and
4. yet
5. so.
6. but
7. nor
8. to
9. and
10. may

## 2. Subordinating conjunctions

A conjunction that joins a clause or sentence to another phrase on which it depends for its full meaning is called a Subordinate conjunction. The sentence contains two statements in which one statement, sentence, or word is dependent on the other.

Subordinating Conjunctions:- *after, as when, until, because, since, so, that, while, when, though, although, before, still, there, where, unless, etc.* Now, Let us learn some more subordinating conjunction by using them in the sentences:-

**Examples:**

1. She went home **after** lunch.
2. She can do her learning **as** she wants.
3. He did the task **because** he felt guilty.
4. He will party in the garden **if** his friend comes.
5. **Although** he tried hard could not succeed.
6. **When** I reached the [railway station](#), it started raining.
7. We can't go to the party **until** he comes back.
8. He did my task **while** I was not at home.
9. **Though** he was tired, he helped me.
10. Reema did not prepare well for exams, **as** she is sick.

**Exercise:**

**Identify the subordinating conjunctions and underline them in the given sentences below:-**

1. Minal and Ferry are going to a party.
2. He is staying because he has to complete his work.
3. She refused his proposal, though he care for her.
4. As long as you want to stay here, you had to pay for it.
5. She will not crack the exam unless she prepares well.
6. Everyone was waiting outside as he has to go out for an event.
7. She follows me wherever I go.
8. He likes watching [cricket](#), but he also loves Hockey.
9. Ragini completed her assignments even though she was absent.
10. After the power cut, they started screaming.

**Answers**

1. and
2. because
3. though
4. As long as
5. unless
6. as
7. wherever
8. but
9. even though
10. After

### 3. Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions are pairs of words, phrases, or sentences that always connect two elements in a sentence. Correlative conjunctions join words or phrases that are the equal phase of speech in nouns to nouns, [adjectives to adjectives](#), and phrases to phrases or serve the identical feature inside a sentence.



Correlative conjunctions are such as *both...and*, *either..or*, *neither...nor*, *not only...but also*, *whether...or*, *no sooner...than*, etc.

### Examples:

1. James can **both** read **and** write.
2. These flowers are **either** red **or** pink.
3. I can have **either** tea **or** juice.
4. He must do it, **whether** he can **or** cannot.
5. **Neither** Alex **nor** his friends play games.
6. Her story was **as** boring **as** others.
7. I would **rather** go out **than** watching TV at home.
8. **Scarcely** I go to bed **when** I have so much work to do.
9. Alia is **not only** intelligent **but also** funny.
10. I **hardly** close my eyes **when** she perform.

### Exercise:

Identify the subordinating conjunctions and underline them in the given sentences below.

1. Neither Myra nor Suhani will clean the kitchen.
2. We will make it, whether they will or not.
3. He not only visited Delhi but also Gujarat.
4. He will either have juice or a fruit.
5. Neither he nor his friend is going out.
6. Her performance isn't as bad as Seniors.
7. Not only Geeta but also Alina stood first division.
8. He is both intelligent and handsome.
9. Both Sam and Peter attended demo classes.
10. Either you or Suman should attend the meeting.

### Answers

1. Neither, nor
2. whether, or
3. not only, but also
4. either, or
5. Neither, nor
6. as, as
7. Not only, but also
8. both, and
9. Both, and
10. Either, or

## Conjunctions for Class 5 Worksheet

### Exercise: 1

Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions.

1. Reema will \_\_\_\_\_ have tea \_\_\_\_\_ coffee.
2. Jatin completed the given task \_\_\_\_\_ Rajat failed.
3. She pretended \_\_\_\_\_ she was the owner of the hotel.
4. He must apologize \_\_\_\_\_ he is forgiven.
5. We have not finished the food \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. Mansi worked hard. \_\_\_\_\_ , she was rewarded.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ , she will not be recommended for the post.
8. Aakash is not my best friend \_\_\_\_\_ we are friends.
9. She directly reached the airport \_\_\_\_\_ the party.
10. Ajay \_\_\_\_\_ Roshan are best friends.

### Answers

1. neither, nor
2. but
3. as if
4. unless
5. yet
6. Therefore
7. So
8. but
9. after
10. and

### Exercise: 2

Choose the correct option.

1. Seema is not ready \_\_\_\_\_ the party.
  - a) for
  - b) but
  - c) and
  - d) yet
2. Neeti \_\_\_\_\_ Emilie are going for shopping.
  - a) and
  - b) yet
  - c) because

d) for

3. He did not go to the office \_\_\_\_\_ he was not well.

a) yet

b) because

c) for

d) can

4. He is trying to complete his work \_\_\_\_\_ he can go for shopping.

a) yet

b) and

c) so

d) because

5. Reema \_\_\_\_\_ like chocolates nor she ate them.

a) for

b) neither

c) so

d) because

6. \_\_\_\_\_ you work hard, you will not score well.

a) for

b) unless

c) so

d) because

7. He is doing his homework \_\_\_\_\_ his brother is playing.

a) for

b) unless

c) so

d) while

8. Prihu is \_\_\_\_\_ good at dance but also good at studies.

a) after

b) unless

c) not only

d) because

9. He is going home \_\_\_\_\_ the dinner.

a) after

b) unless

c) not only

d) because

10. \_\_\_\_\_ he come, we will leave from here.

a) after

b) unless

c) as soon as

d) because

### Answers

1. (a) for
2. (a) and
3. (b) because
4. (c) so
5. (b) neither
6. (b) unless
7. (d) while
8. (c) not only
9. (a) after
10. (c) as soon as

