

S.S.L.C. SECOND LANGUAGE- ENGLISH- GRAMMAR SECTION

LINKERS / CONJUNCTIONS

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‘Fill in the blanks with suitable linkers.’ This is a question often asked in the examination. Linkers or conjunctions are used to combine two words or two clauses.

Common linkers are: and, or, but, for, yet, if, though, although, till, neither....nor, no sooner.....than, so.....that, after, before, which, that, who, because, unless, until, eitheror,

There are two types of conjunctions:

a) Coordinating conjunctions: They join two words or two clauses of equal status.

FANBOYS:

for: this gives a reason ‘why’. e.g.: She was late, for her scooter broke down on the way.

and: joins similar ideas. e.g.: She usually plays tennis and chess.

He always says ‘good bye’ to his mother and goes to school.

nor: negative form of ‘or’. He speaks neither Kannada nor Tamil.

but: shows a contrast. We got into the bus, but all the seats were full.

or: shows a choice. Study well or you will fail.

yet: shows a contrast. He is blind, yet he can recognise notes.

so: shows result. My clothes were wet, so I did not attend the function.

b) Subordinating Conjunctions:

These conjunctions are used to join one or more subordinate clauses with a main clause. (Complex sentences) The main clause is a full sentence giving complete meaning. The subordinate clause is not complete in meaning and it needs the support of the main clause to make the meaning complete.

Most common subordinating conjunctions are:

if, because, unless, since, though, although, in spite of, as, so....that, till, until, either....or, neithernor, after, before, that, who, which, while, no sooner.....than, whether, when,

Study the following examples:

1. If you study very hard, you will get a rank.

The master will dismiss him if she continues to behave like this.

2. I am not sure whether the patient is dead or alive.

The students asked the H.M. whether there was a class on Saturday.

3. I decided to buy the book which describes the Raya dynasty of Mysore.

The Bahubali statue, which is in Shravanabelagola was built by Chavundaraya.

4. While I was swimming in the pool, I saw snake.

Be careful while you drive near schools.

5. When we arrived at the railway station, the train had left.

Her father had gone to market when she reached her home.

6. No sooner did he open the cage than the bird flew away.

7. He is the person who wrote this novel.

Actually you are not the person who I wanted to contact.

8. I want the letter that tells about your prior services.

He told me that he wanted a leave on Thursday.

9. Before planting the saplings, we added some ash to the soil.

You should ensure zero before you fill petrol.

10. We left the office after we received the sanction letter.

After receiving the appointment letter, you come and meet me.

11. The minister neither came to the function nor did he send any messages.

Gandhiji neither apologised nor agreed to pay a fine.

12. You should either sit silently or you should leave the class.

Either you should pay a fine, or you should get it repaired.

13. I cannot give you any help, because you have cheated me.

The cook did not cook sweets because there was no sugar in stock.

14. The boy was so weak that he could not stand.

The sun is so hot today that we cannot go out.

15. The teacher ordered me to stand till she left the class.

Read the poem again and again till you get it by heart.

16. The manager will not permit you to go home, unless you complete your work.

Unless you learn Kannada, you will not get a job in Karnataka.

17. Though it was drizzling, the children continued their game.

Though there was a heavy crowd, I managed to get a seat.

18. In spite of my warning, she touched the wire.

In spite of the rain, the children continued to play.

19. You cannot write as beautifully as I do (can write)

You are not as tall as Sushmitha.

Questions from the old question papers:

1. Kuvempu was the poetwrote the Ramayana Darshana. [March 2020]

Ans: who

2. Anagh was teaching his son about livingnon-living things. [Sept 2020]

Ans: and

3. Ravi bought fresh fruitsvegetables. [March 2022]

Ans: and

4. My ambition is to become a doctor because I want to serve the poor andthe needy. [Sept 2022]

Ans: and

5. Suresh comes to school early, his friend doesn't. [March 2023]

Ans: but

6. Ajay was selected to take part in the car race. He gladly went to the placethe race was to take place. [Sept 2023]

Ans: where

7. Saikrishna is poorhelpful to the needy.[March 2024]

Ans: but

8. The weather was pleasant,we didn't have the energy to trek. [March 2024]

Ans: but

9. Nandan scored more marks in the examhe had studied well. [March 2024]

Ans: as

10. Should we go to Hubli by trainbus? [Model 2025]

Ans: or

11. Ravi couldn't reach in time.....he missed the bus. [Model 2025]

Ans: as

12. Nandini worked hard she didn't get good results. [March 2025]

Ans: but

13. Laxmi is very clevershe is a naughty girl. [MARCH 2025]

Ans: but

14. He is slow.....he is sure of his success. [March 2025]

Ans: but

15. Rajuhis friends were playing chess. [Model 2026]

Ans: and

16. Everybody likes Mr. Paulhe is an honest officer. [Model 2026]

Ans: because

17. The king was honestgenerous. [Model 2026]

Ans: and

18. Students went to the theatredidn't get tickets. [Model 2026]

Ans: but

19. I respect both farmerssoldiers. [Prep 1, 2026]

Ans: and

20. I am hungry. I want to eat a biscuita fruit.[Prep.2. 2026]

Ans: or

[Going through the old question papers, it is clear that most of the questions demand coordinating conjunctions. Very rarely, they have asked for subordinating conjunctions.]

Some words can be used both as a preposition and a conjunction. Look at the following sentences:

1. Meet me after 4 p.m. [preposition]

Meet me after you receive a message from me. [conjunction]

2. You have to complete the project before you apply for an increment. [conjunction]

You have to complete the project before June. [preposition]

3. The teacher punished the boy for his delay. [preposition]

The teacher punished the boy for he had come late. [conjunction]

4. The farmer has been ploughing since morning. [preposition]

Since I was very old, the watchman allowed me to enter the office soon. [conjunction]

5. We have to stay here until sunset. [preposition]

We have to stay here until the sun sets. [conjunction]