



# ENGLISH

SAMPLE BOOK



ENGLISH

I'm the  
**Intelli Kid**  
and  
I'm becoming the  
**Best Version**  
of myself with





# INDEX

GRADE-6



Nouns



Pronouns



Adjectives



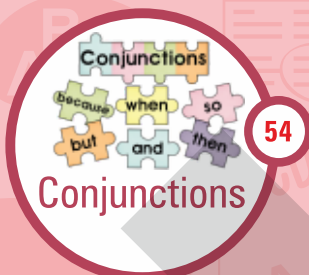
Verb, Phrasal  
Verbs &  
Modals



Adverbs



Prepositions



Conjunctions



Determiners



Articles



Tenses



Subject Verb  
Agreement



Experiential Experimental Edutaining



# I AM PROGRESSING

(Tick mark the columns after achieving the Learning Milestones)



| TOPIC   | 1 <sup>st</sup> Learning | Exercise Solving | 1 <sup>st</sup> Revision | 2 <sup>nd</sup> Revision |
|---|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
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|  <b>Adjectives</b>                        |                          |                  |                          |                          |
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|  <b>Adverbs</b>                          |                          |                  |                          |                          |
|  <b>Prepositions</b>                     |                          |                  |                          |                          |
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# ENGLISH

SAMPLE THEORY

# CHAPTER 7

# CONJUNCTIONS

## CONJUNCTIONS






A conjunction is a word that joins two words, sentences, phrases, or clauses. For, and, because, though, although, both...and, etc. are all **Conjunctions**.

**For example:** The dog barked **and** the baby cried.

He is thin **but** can run in the race.

## TYPES OF CONJUNCTIONS

### 1. Coordinating Conjunctions

| Conjunctions (Meaning)           | Examples  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| <b>FOR</b><br>(because or since) | I went to the party <b>for</b> , I was invited.             |   |
| <b>AND</b><br>(in addition to)   | He was sincere <b>and</b> hardworking.                      |  |
| <b>NOR</b><br>(and not)          | You can neither eat <b>nor</b> drink without my permission. |  |
| <b>BUT</b><br>(however)          | He is rich <b>but</b> not happy.                            |  |
| <b>OR</b><br>(either)            | You must not run fast <b>or</b> you will fall.              |  |
| <b>YET</b><br>(but)              | Sam studied hard, <b>yet</b> he didn't clear the test.      |  |
| <b>SO</b><br>(therefore)         | Meera worked hard <b>so</b> she came first in class.        |  |



## 2. Subordinating Conjunctions

A subordinating conjunction joins a clause to another on which it depends for its full meaning.

**For example:** Since he is very poor, he cannot purchase a car.



### Some Subordinating Conjunctions

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Reason/Cause        | Because, Since, So that, In order (that), As               |
| Place               | Where, Wherever  |
| Concession          | Though, Although, Even though                              |
| Relative Pronouns   | Who, Whomever, Whom, Whomever, Whose                       |
| Comparison          | Than, Rather than, Whether, Whereas, As much as            |
| Condition           | If, Only if, Unless, Provided that, Assuming that          |
| Time                | After, As soon as, Until, Whenever, Now that, Before, Till |
| Relative Adjectives | That, Whatever, Which, Whichever                           |
| Manner              | How, As though, As if                                      |

## 3. Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions are always used in pairs. They are used to emphasise the fact that there are two equal elements in a sentence.

**For example:** He went to Paris. He went to Scotland.

After using Correlative Conjunctions, it is easier to read and understand one's thought.

He not only went to Paris but also to Scotland.



**Note:** Correlative Conjunctions always occur in pairs.

# ENGLISH

## SAMPLE EXERCISE





# EXERCISE

## GRADE-6 Conjunctions



**Directions for Q.1 to Q.15 :** Choose the correct option to fill in the blank in each sentence.

1. The novel was \_\_\_\_\_ interesting \_\_\_\_\_ I read the entire book.

- (1) such, that
- (3) very, that

- (2) so, that
- (4) too, that



2. \_\_\_\_\_ Savi \_\_\_\_\_ Ravi wanted to come to the party.

- (1) Such, that
- (3) Rather, than

- (2) Neither, nor
- (4) Hardly, or



3. We had an argument yesterday; \_\_\_\_\_, I need some time.

- (1) nevertheless
- (3) therefore

- (2) moreover
- (4) however



4. No sooner had I answered the call, \_\_\_\_\_ my father came.

- (1) after
- (3) than

- (2) before
- (4) as soon as



5. My mother is \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher \_\_\_\_\_ an NGO worker.

- (1) such, that
- (3) scarcely, than

- (2) not only, but also
- (4) whether, or



6. Information was gathered through questions \_\_\_\_\_ interviews.

- (1) but
- (3) and

- (2) either, or
- (4) because



7. Anisha usually studies in class \_\_\_\_\_ when it is too crowded she goes to the library.

- (1) but
- (3) then

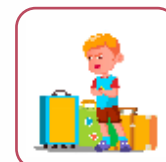
- (2) so
- (4) because



8. I didn't have my breakfast \_\_\_\_\_ I woke up late in the morning.

- (1) so
- (3) as

- (2) nevertheless
- (4) but



9. Would you like to eat mangoes, \_\_\_\_\_ do you prefer mango shakes?

- (1) but (2) or  
(3) and (4) yet

10. I want to stay fit \_\_\_\_\_ I don't prefer unhealthy food.

- (1) and (2) therefore  
(3) but (4) moreover

11. Rishi is a hardworking student \_\_\_\_\_ his brother is a lazy lad.

- (1) as long as (2) whereas  
(3) hence (4) otherwise

12. The sun rose \_\_\_\_\_ the breeze stopped.

- (1) moreover (2) although  
(3) and (4) consequently

13. \_\_\_\_\_ these \_\_\_\_\_ Rishi knows how to play this game.

- (1) Such, that (2) Both, and  
(3) Rather, than (4) Hardly, or

14. This book is written by Mr. Vyse \_\_\_\_\_ that one is by Mr. Khan.

- (1) while (2) therefore  
(3) but also (4) because

15. \_\_\_\_\_ it was raining heavily, the cricket match was cancelled.

- (1) Therefore (2) Since (3) Even though (4) Whether

16. Match the conjunctions in List-I with their respective function given in List-II.

- | List-I | List-II  |
|--------|--|
| 1. And | (a) It is used to join sentences which suggest a choice between the two.                       |
| 2. But | (b) It is used to join two sentences if the first sentence contains the reason for the second. |
| 3. Or  | (c) It is used to join two different ideas.  |
| 4. So  | (d) It is used to join related ideas.  |

- |     | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (2) | (a) | (b) | (d) | (c) |
| (3) | (d) | (a) | (c) | (b) |
| (4) | (d) | (c) | (b) | (a) |