



Conjunction



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Classes of Conjunction

1. **CO-ORDINATING CONJUNCTION:-** Joins statements or clauses of equal rank. ('Coordinating' means of 'equal rank'.)

(एक ही Rank के वाक्यों एवं clause को जोड़ता है।)

Now what is the meaning of Equal Rank? (Equal Rank का अर्थ क्या है?)

Let us see some examples. (कुछ उदाहरण देखते हैं।)

Examples

1. He is rich but miser. (x)
 Adj. Noun

'But' is a Co-ordinating Conjunction so both the words joined by a Co-ordinating Conjunction must be of equal rank.

Examples

He is rich but miserly. (✓)
 Adj. Adj.

Examples

2. He is foolish and coward. (x)

Adj.

Noun

He is foolish and cowardly. (✓)

Adj.

Adj.

3. She ate an apple, an orange and washed her hands. (x)

Noun

Noun

Verb

She ate an apple and an orange and then washed her hands. (✓)

Noun

Noun

Verb

Examples

4. It is like doing nothing or be idle. (x)

Gerund

V_{b.f}

It is like doing nothing or being idle. (✓)

Gerund

Gerund

5. He likes to jog and running when he exercises. (x)

Infinitive

Gerund

He likes to jog and to run when he exercises. (✓)

Infinitive

Infinitive

6. She works honestly and with sincerity. (x)

Adverb

Prep

Noun

She works honestly and sincerely. (✓)

Adverb

Adverb

Co-ordinating Conjunctions are of four types

1. Cumulative

Merely adds one statement to another.

(दो वाक्यों को जोड़ता है)

Eg:- She cooks and I clean.

2. Adversative

Expresses contrast between two sentences.

(दो वाक्यों के बीच का विरोध दर्शाता है।)

Eg:- He worked hard but he failed.

3. Alternative

Expresses a choice between two alternatives.

(दो विकल्प के बीच चुनाव दर्शाता है।)

Eg:- She must work hard or she will fail.

4. Illative

Expresses an Inference.

(निष्कर्ष दर्शाता है।)

Eg:-

We must have neglected the instructions for the pandemic spread rapidly.

Here 'for' means 'because'.

2. SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS:- The Conjunction introducing the dependent or subordinate clause is called a Subordinating Conjunction.

Examples

After, Because, If, That, Though, Although, Till, Before, Unless, As, When, While.

Subordinating Conjunction

1. If I had seen him, I would have greeted him.

Subordinate Clause

Principal Clause

2. He ran away because the police were after him.

3. Although he worked hard, he failed.

4. Kindly wait till I pack my bag.

5. You will not succeed unless you work hard.

Subordinating Conjunctions may be classified according to their meanings

TIME

before, till, since, after

Examples

1. I haven't seen him since he left India.
2. Wait till he returns.

CAUSE

because, since, as

Examples

1. Since I was ill, I did not come.
2. As he was a brave heart, he joined the army

PURPOSE

so that, lest

Examples

1. We eat so that we may live.
2. Run fast lest you should miss the bus.

Subordinating Conjunctions may be classified according to their meanings

RESULT

so, therefore

Examples

1. He worked hard so he passed.
2. He was severely injured therefore he died.

CONDITION

If, unless

Examples

1. If you work hard, you will pass.
2. Unless he invites us, we won't go to party.

Subordinating Conjunctions may be classified according to their meanings

CONCESSION

though, although

Examples

1. **Though** he cheated me yet I love him.
2. A book is a book **although** it has nothing new.

COMPARISON

than, rather than, whether, as much as, whereas

Examples

1. He is stronger **than** I.
2. He loves me **as much as** she.
3. He will take tea **rather than** coffee.
4. He is happy **whereas** others are sad.



In the following sentences use suitable Conjunction.
(निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में उपयुक्त Conjunction का प्रयोग करें।)

1. He is rich _____ happy.
2. She is rich _____ unhappy.
3. _____ he worked hard, he passed.
4. He worked hard _____ he passed.
5. _____ he worked hard, he failed.
6. He worked hard _____ he failed.
7. Take care _____ you will fall.
8. Take care _____ you should fall.
9. I will not come _____ it rains.
10. I will come _____ it rains.



In the following sentences use suitable Conjunction.
(निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में उपयुक्त Conjunction का प्रयोग करें।)

11. She is intelligent _____ her brother is foolish.
12. _____ there is will, there is a way.
13. _____ he returns home, no one will go to sleep.
14. _____ the train gets the signal, it will not leave the platform.
15. _____ he invites you, you should not go.
16. We eat _____ we may live.
17. A lie is a lie _____ it saves one's life.



18. Smartphone cameras can now take pictures of near-professional quality, so they also have limitations.

- (1) pictures of (2) so they also have limitations
(3) can now take (4) near-professional quality

SSC (CPO) Pre- 2018 15 March, 2019 Evening

19. Cyclone Idai killed at least (1)/17 people in Zimbabwe and Mozambique although (2)/ it tore across Southern Africa (3)/ No error (4).

SSC PRE – 2018, 4th June, 2019 Morning

20. Our nation can make significant growth but if we all work collectively.

- (1) but if we all (2) make significant growth
(3) Our nation can (4) work collectively

CHSL-2018, 11 July, 2019, Evening

21. I was surprised to see as Avika could write such good poems in Hindi.

- (1) to see as Avika (2) I was surprised
(3) could write (4) such good poems in Hindi

CGL MAINS 2018, 12 September, 2019

22. He was rejected because he was too young.

- (1) so (2) hence
(3) though (4) No improvement

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 12.11.2006)

23. Strenuous as it was, they went on with their task.

- (1) since it was (2) because it was
(3) although it was (4) No improvement

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 12.09.2010)

24. Since he worked hard he failed to secure good grades.

- (1) As (2) When
(3) Though (4) No improvement

(FCI Assistant Grade-III
Exam. 05.02.2012 (Ist
Sitting))

25. Mary wondered if the other girls were as excited as she was.

- (1) that (2) whether
(3) that if (4) No improvement

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C'
& 'D' Exam. 16.10.2011)

26. The man ate an apple, an orange, and washed his hands.

- (1) an apple and an orange, and washed his hands
(2) an apple, an orange, washed his hands
(3) an apple, an orange and his washed hands
(4) No improvement

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I
Exam. 19.05.2013)

27. The actor is out of jail, **and not exactly a free man**, since he will be under house arrest for an additional 90 days.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I
Exam. 19.05.2013)

- (1) if not exactly a free man
- (2) but not exactly a free man
- (3) though exactly a free man
- (4) No improvement

28. Rice is to the Japanese **while** potatoes are to many Europeans

- (1) which
- (2) that
- (3) what
- (4) No improvement.

(SSC Section Officer
(Commercial Audit) Exam.
26.11.2006)

Answers

1.

rich
desirable
Adj

happy
desirable
Adj

both 'desirable' Adjectives

Conjunction — and (और) & as well as (साथ ही साथ)

2.

rich
desirable
Adj

unhappy
undesirable
Adj

Contrast

Conjunction — but (लेकिन), yet, still (फिर भी)

Answers

3. **As, Since, Because**
(चूंकि, क्योंकि)
4. **and, so, therefore. that's why, hence**
5. **Though, although**
6. **but, yet, still**
7. **or, else, otherwise**
8. **'lest ... should' is a pair of conjunction**
9. **if, in case**
10. **even if**
11. **but (note : here we cannot use 'yet' or 'still')**
12. **Where**
13. **Until. This sentence is time- oriented**
14. **Until**
15. **Unless. The sentence is action- oriented.**
16. **so that/ in order that — ताकि**
17. **even if**

Answers

18. (2) Replace 'so' with 'but'. 'Limitations' introduce something contradictory hence use 'but'.
19. (2) Replace 'although' with 'when'.
20. (1) Remove but or add 'only' after 'but'. We can also replace 'but' with 'only if'.
21. (1) Replace 'as' with 'that'.
22. (4) No improvement
23. (3) Here 'strenuous although it has' should be used.
Although (के बावजूद) means in spite of the fact that.
24. (3) Replace 'since' with 'though'.
'Though' means 'inspite of the fact that' (के बावजूद). When the result is contrary to what was expected of the action though'.
25. (4) No improvement
26. (1) Here 'an apple and an orange and washed his' should be used.
27. (2) Here contrast is evident so conjunction 'but' will be used here.
hence replace 'and not exactly a free man' with 'but not exactly a free man'.
28. (3) Replace 'while' with 'what'.

- Some Conjunctions are in pairs. They are called '**Correlative Conjunctions**' or merely '**Correlatives**'. (कुछ Conjunctions pairs में होते हैं। वे Correlative Conjunctions या सिर्फ Correlatives कहलाते हैं।)

Correct Pairs are absolutely mandatory. (Pair सही होना चाहिए ये अत्यन्त जरूरी है।)

जैसे:-

Though

Yet/, (हालांकि फिर भी)

Although

Yet/, (हालांकि फिर भी)

No sooner

than (जैसे ही ... वैसे ही)

Hardly/Scarcely

when (मुश्किल से ... कि)

As

as (तुलना करने के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है)

So

as (तुलना करने के लिए नकारात्मक वाक्यों में प्रयुक्त होता है)

Lest

should + v_{b.f.} (ऐसा न हो कि, वर्ना)

Too

to (इतना ... कि)

जैसे:-

So	that	(इतना ... कि)
Between	and	(के बीच)
From	to	(... से ...)
Whether	or	
The same	that	(वही ... जो)
Both	and	(दोनों ही)
Not only	but also	(न ही सिर्फ ... बल्कि)

कुछ अन्य Conj. → Or, else, otherwise (वर्ना, अन्यथा)

- There are certain wrong pairs which we wrongly use because we are habitual of translating from Hindi. (कुछ ऐसे Pairs हम बना लेते हैं जो गलत होते हैं क्योंकि हमें Translation करने की आदत होती है।)

If ... then (x)

As (क्योंकि) ... so (इसलिए) (x)

If ... , (✓)

As (जैसा) ... so (वैसा) (✓)

When ... then (x)

Eg.:

1. As I was ill ~~so~~, I did not come.

When ... , (✓)

2. As you sow so shall you reap.

As/ Since/ because therefore/ that's why/ so/ since (x)

As/ Since/ because , (✓)

If ... or (x)

1. You must either (1)/ be regular with your studies (2)/ and study for longer period before the examination. (3)/ No error (4)

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 1997)

2. The period (1)/ between 1980 to 1990 (2)/ was very significant in my life. (3)/ No error (4).

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 25.11.2007)

3. It is (1)/ nothing else (2)/ than pride. (3)/ No error. (4)

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. Paper-II 04.08.2011)

4. We had scarcely (1)/ reached the place (2) than it started to rain heavily. (3)/ No error (4)

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 07.04.2013)

5. We had (1)/ hardly reached the (2)/ platform than the train came in. (3)/
No error (4).

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI
Exam. 28.09.2014 (TF No. 482 RN 5)

6. I will have (1)/ both the blue (2)/ or the black pen. (3)/ No error. (4)

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam,
15.11.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 6636838)

7. Write down the address lest you may forget.

- (1) you may not forget (2) you cannot forget
(3) you will forget (4) you should forget

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income
Tax & Central Excise) Exam.
05.12.2004)

8. No sooner had the teacher entered the room and the boys rushed to their seats.

- (1) when (2) than
(3) but (4) No improvement

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 30.10.2008)

9. He is not only a good teacher but a good man.

- (1) instead also (2) but seldom
(3) but also (4) No improvement

(SSC Delhi Police Sub-Inspector
(SI) Exam. 19.08.2012)

10. As I am suffering from fever so grant me leave for two days.

- (1) and grant me (2) please grant me
(3) grant myself (4) No improvement

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam.12.04.2015
Kolkata Region, TF No. 315 RI 3)

Answers

1. (3) Replace 'and' with 'or' because correct pair of conjunction is either ... or
2. (2) Replace 'between' with 'from' because the correct pair needed here is 'from.... to.'
3. (3) Replace 'than' with 'but' because the correct pair 'nothing else ... but'.
4. (3) Replace 'than' with 'when' because the correct pair is 'scarcely ... when'.
5. (3) Replace 'than' with 'when'.
6. (3) Replace 'or' with 'and'.
7. (4) Replace 'you may forget' with 'you should forget'.
8. (2) Replace 'and' with 'than' because the correct pair is 'no sooner ... than'.
9. (3) Replace 'but' with 'but also'. The correct pair is 'not only ... but also'.
10. (2) 'As' is not followed by 'so' (Exception 'As you sow so shall you reap')



12. He asked me if I was comfortable or not.
13. He is so ill to walk.
14. He was such a versatile actor that he played every role exceptionally well.
15. He is such a player as team India always wished to have.
16. He is such a fool _____ he understands nothing.
17. He is such a fool _____ I have never seen.

18. He is not such a clever boy that you are.

- (1) clever boy (2) such a
(3) that you are (4) He is not

SSC (CPO) Pre- 2018
14 March, 2019 Morning

19. I doubt _____ he will help you.

20. I don't doubt _____ you will succeed in life.

21. Did he doubt _____ I would succeed in life?

Answers

12. 'If ... or'. (x)
'Whether ... or'. (✓)
Change 'if' into 'whether'.
13. 'so ... to'. (x)
'too ... to'. (✓)
Change 'so' into 'too'.
14. 'such (इतना) ... that (कि)'
When 2nd part substantiates the 1st part.
(जब 2nd part, 1st part का सबूत देता है।)
15. 'such (ऐसा) ... as (जैसा)'
When the 2nd part categorizes the 1st part. (जब 2nd, part 1st part के श्रेणी/ वर्ग दर्शाता है।)
16. 'such ... that'.
Here the 2nd part gives a proof.
17. 'such ... as'.
Here the 2nd part categorizes the 1st part.
18. (3) Replace 'that' with 'as'. 'Such ...as' is used to categorize.
19. 'Doubt ... if'.
The sentence is positive.
20. 'Doubt ... that'.
The sentence is negative.
21. 'Doubt ... that'
The sentence is Interrogative.



22. This is the same dress _____ I had bought.

23. This is the same suit _____ mine.

24. As soon as I get the tickets then I will inform you.

25. Trying to please both his boss and wife puts him _____ the devil
_____ the deep blue sea.

26. He worked _____ dawn _____ dusk.

Answers

22. 'The same' is followed by 'that' if a verb follows.

23. 'The same' is followed by 'as' if no verb follows.

24. 'As soon as' is not followed by 'then'.

Remove 'then'.

25. 'Between ... and'.

'Between the devil and the deep blue sea' means 'between two equally difficult choices.' (दो समान कठिन परिस्थितियों के बीच)

26. 'from ... to'.

Some examples that take 'from ... to'.

(1) 'From dawn to dusk' → सुबह से शाम तक

(2) 'From pillar to post' → दर - दर

(3) From top to bottom

(4) From beginning to end

(5) From morning to evening

Examples

1. She ran as faster as she could. (x)

Comparative Degree
of Adverb

She ran as fast as she could. (✓)

Positive
Degree

2. He is as wiser as Solomon. (x)

Comparative Degree
of Adjective

He is as wise as Solomon. (✓)

Positive
Degree

As ... as (In +ve and -ve sentence)

So ... as (In -ve sentences)

(Both are used to make a comparison
(दोनों का प्रयोग तुलना करने के लिए होता है।))

- In the last example you saw that the Comparison is between 'he' and 'Solomon' but why? (आखरी उदाहरण में आपने देखा कि लड़के की तुलना Solomon से हुई लेकिन ऐसा क्यों हुआ) The Comparison is always with the perfect example that can be chosen for the given situation. (तुलना हमेशा सबसे अच्छे उदाहरण के साथ किया जाता है जिसका प्रयोग उस हालात में सबसे सटीक हो।)

Let us see some examples.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| ❖ As red as a rose | ❖ As busy as a bee |
| ❖ As soft as fur | ❖ As cunning as a fox |
| ❖ As white as snow | ❖ As drunk as a lord |
| ❖ As fast as a deer | ❖ As fat as a pig |
| ❖ As blind as a bat | ❖ As fit as a fiddle |

- ❖ **As gentle as a lamb**
- ❖ **As green as grass**
- ❖ **As hard as a nail**
- ❖ **As heavy as lead**
- ❖ **As hungry as a wolf**
- ❖ **As light as a feather**
- ❖ **As mean as a snake**
- ❖ **As poor as a church mouse**
- ❖ **As steady as a rock**
- ❖ **As good as gold**
- ❖ **As sweet as honey**
- ❖ **As bald as an egg**
- ❖ **As cool as a cucumber**
- ❖ **As swift as a hare/ an arrow/ lightning**
- ❖ **As alike as two peas**
- ❖ **As proud/vain as a peacock**
- ❖ **As hot as a furnace**
- ❖ **As slow as a turtle/ snail**
- ❖ **As fluffy as a cotton candy**
- ❖ **Sleep like a baby**
- ❖ **Eat like a pig**

- Take care lest he _____.

(i) may fall (ii) fall (iii) falls

'Lest should' is a pair of conjunction but here we do not have any option comprising 'should'. ('Lest should' Conjunction का एक pair है पर यहाँ should किसी option में नहीं है।)

We have two options (हमारे पास 2 विकल्प हैं) —

(1) Lest ... should + $V_{b.f}$

Or

(2) Lest ... $V_{b.f}$

Ans. → (ii) As 'should + $V_{b.f}$ ' is missing here, $V_{b.f}$ is the only option available that is correct.

'The reason why due to/ because'. (x)

'The reason why' and 'because'/ 'due to' mean the same.

They make a superfluous pair.

'The reason why ... that'. (✓) ('that' is not always needed. See example 2)

- 1. The reason why (1)/he was rejected (2)/was because he was too young. (3)/No Error. (4).**
(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 05.06.2005)
- 2. The reason for (1)/ my absence is (2)/ due to ill health (3)/ No Error (4)**
SSC CGL-2016 (8th September, Evening)
- 3. The reason Janet came dressed (1) / as Lady Gaga was because she'd been told (2) / it was a costume party (3) / No error (4) .**
SSC CGL-2016 (2nd September, Evening)
- 4. The reason why I was late was because I boarded the wrong bus.**

Answers

- 1. (3) Replace 'because' with 'that' because the 'reason why' becomes superfluous with 'because'.**
- 2. (3) Presence of both 'reason' and 'due to' in a sentence makes it superfluous.
Hence remove 'due to' from part (3).**
- 3. (2) The correct pair is the reason ----- that. 'Reason' with 'because' becomes superfluous.
Hence replace 'because' with 'that'.**
- 4. Change because into 'that'.**



- **'Would rather ... than'**
or
'prefer ... to'

Examples

1. **I would rather take tea than coffee.**
2. **I prefer tea to coffee.**

'Prefer' takes preposition 'to'. 'Would rather' takes 'than'.

Campus

- If a sentence is Negative Introductory, the sentence that follows is in Inversion. In Inversion the Helping Verb comes before the Subject.

For detail see Inversion

(अगर वाक्य Negative शब्द से शुरू हो तो फिर वाक्य Inversion में होता है। Inversion में Helping Verb, Subject के पहले होता है।)

Examples

1. No sooner (1)/ I had spoken, (2) than he left. (3)/ No error. (4)

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 09.09.2001)

2. No sooner (1)/ they had received the guests (2)/ than they began entertaining them. (3)/ No error (4)

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II, Exam. 16.09.2012)

3. We had (1)/ hardly reached the (2)/ platform than the train came in. (3)/ No error (4).

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 28.09.2014 (TF No. 482 RN 5))

4. Not only we seen (1)/ the Kali temple but (2)/ also the Thirunelli temple. (3)/ No error (4)

SSC CHSL-2016, 30th Jan, Evening

5. Not only we saw (1)/ the President but also (2)/ the Chief Minister of Delhi. (3)/ No Error (4)

SSC (CPO) Pre- 2017, 2 July, 2018 Morning

6. Neither we borrow nor lend.

7. No sooner the minister had heard (1)/ about the accident (2)/ than he rushed to the spot. (3)/ No Error (4)

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff
Exam. 17.03.2013, IInd Sitting)

8. Scarcely she had heard the news when she fainted.

- (1) she fainted (2) when
(3) heard the news (4) Scarcely she had

SSC (CPO) Pre- 2018, 14 March, 2019 Morning

9. Hardly he had stepped out of the house when a tree fell on the roof.

- (1) out of (2) Hardly he had
(3) when a tree (4) fell on the roof

SSC (CPO) Pre- 2018, 14 March, 2019 Evening

10. Not only they went to see a film, but also had dinner out.

- (1) Not only did they go
(2) They didn't go not only
(3) They not only went
(4) No improvement

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 1997)

Answers

1. (2) Replace 'I had' with 'had I' because when a sentence begins with 'No sooner' it takes inversion form.
2. (2) Replace 'they had' with 'had they' because when a sentence begins with 'no sooner' it takes inversion form.
3. (3) Replace 'than' with 'when'. 'We had hardly reached' is the correct structure as 'hardly' comes after the 'Helping Verb' and before the 'Main Verb'.
4. (1) Whenever we begin a sentence with negative adverb or adverbial phrase, we use inversion. In inversion verb comes before the subject. Hence replace 'Not only we seen' with 'Not only did we see' or 'not only have we seen'. We need 'did' as 'Helping Verb' if 'Main Verb' is 'V₂'.
5. (1) Either use 'not only' after saw or use structure 'not only did we see'. Conjunction should be followed by same part of speech.

Answers

6. Change 'we borrow' into 'do we borrow'. We need 'do' as 'Helping Verb' if the 'Main Verb' is 'V₁'.
7. (1) When a sentence begin with 'no sooner' it takes inversion form.
So 'had' will come before 'the minister'.
8. (4) Replace 'she had' with 'had she'. Scarcely is followed by Inversion if the sentence starts with scarcely.
9. (2) Replace 'he had' with 'had he'. Hardly is followed by Inversion.
10. (1) When a sentence begins with 'a negative word' it takes inversion form.
Replace 'Not only they went' with 'not only did they go'.



- 1. You must either tell me (1)/ the whole story or, at least (2)/ the first half of it. (3)/ No error. (4)**

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 09.09.2001)
- 2. None of the diplomats at the conference (1)/was able either to comprehend (2)/ or solve the problem. (3)/No error (4)**

(SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D') Exam. 26.09.2010)
- 3. He is anxious not only (1)/ to acquire knowledge (2)/ but also eager to display it. (3)/ No error. (4)**

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)



4. The college library is (1)/ not only equipped with (2)/ very good books but also with the latest journals. (3)/No error (4)
5. We will pack not only (1)/ the material properly (2)/ but will also deliver it to your valued customers. (3)/ No error (4)
6. This laboratory of physicists is (1)/ not only equipped with (2)/ all state-of-the-art instruments but also with outstanding physicists. (3)/ No error (4)

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI
Exam. 22.06.2014)

SSC (CPO) MAINS- 2016

SSC (CPO) MAINS- 2016

Answers

1. (1) **'Either' should come after 'tell me' because after 'or' at least is given. Co-relative conjunction always connects two equal grammatical items.**
2. (2) **Remove 'either' or put 'either' after 'to'.**
3. (1) **First part of the sentence should read as 'he is not only anxious' ... because while using a co-relative conjunction both clauses should be parallel. Anxious and eager (both adjectives) balance each other.**
4. (2) **Replace 'not only equipped' with 'equipped not only' because co-relative conjunction always connects two equal grammatical items.**
5. (1) **Put 'not only' before 'pack'. This is a case of misplaced conjunction.**
6. (3) **Use 'not only' after 'equipped'. Conjunction must be at the appropriate place.**



**Too ... to
&
So ... that**

SUPERFLUOUS CASE—

Examples

1. The coffee is too hot to drink it.
2. This watch is too expensive for me to afford it.

Answers

1. Remove 'it'. 'Coffee' (Noun) and 'it' (Pronoun) cannot come together.
2. 'Watch' (Noun) and it (Pronoun) cannot come together. Remove it.





Examples

1. He is so weak that he cannot walk.

He is too weak to walk.

2. She is so intelligent that she can pass any exam.

Note:- Sentence 2 cannot be changed into 'too ... to' as the sentence is not negative. 'Too ... to' includes 'not' in it.

Examples

1. She is so ill that she cannot work.
2. The watch is so expensive that I cannot afford it.
3. She is so innocent that she cannot understand his ulterior motives.
4. He is so old that he cannot get any job.
5. The problem was so complicated that no one could solve it.

Answers

1. She is too ill to work.
2. (i) The watch is too expensive for me to afford.
(ii) The watch is too expensive to be afforded by me.
3. She is too innocent to understand his ulterior motives.
4. He is too old to get any job.
5. (i) The problem was too complicated to be solved by anyone.
(ii) The problem was too complicated for any one to solve.

Answers

6. The process was too simple and easy to understand that it hardly took five minutes for us to grasp it.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam.
12.04.2015)

(1) No Error

(2) and easy to understand that it hardly

(3) took five minutes for us to grasp it

(4) The process was too simple

7. He studied (1)/ so hardly (2)/ he was sure of passing. (3)/ No error (4)

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff
Exam. 10.03.2013)

8. The problem was so complicated to be solved in a day.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III
Main Exam. 07.04.2013)

(1) too (2) very

(3) much (4) No improvement

6. (4) Replace 'too' with 'so' because the correct pair is 'so ... that'.

7. (2) Add 'that' in the 2nd part of the sentence. Because the correct pair is 'so ... that'. Also change 'hardly' into 'hard'. 'So hard that' is the correct structure.

8. (1) The correct structure should be as follow:

Too + positive degree adjective + to.

Here 'to + complicated + to' should be used.



★ I am too glad to meet you. (x)

I am very glad to meet you. (✓)
Adv. Adj.

'very' comes with
desirable Adj.

Here 'too ... to' is not a pair of Conjunction because it cannot be changed into 'so ... that' with the same meaning 'Glad' is a desirable Adjective and hence will take Adverb 'very'.

(यहाँ 'too ... to' Conjunction का जोड़ा नहीं है क्योंकि इसे 'So that' में परिवर्तित नहीं किया जा सकता। ऐसा करने पर अर्थ गलत निकलेगा 'Glad' desirable Adjective है अतः Adverb 'very' का प्रयोग करें।)



★ She is too sad to hear this. (✓)

This sentence is correct though 'too ... to' is not a pair of Conjunction here because it cannot be changed into 'so ... that' with the same meaning.

(ये वाक्य सही है हालाँकि यहाँ 'too ... to' Conjunction का जोड़ा नहीं है क्योंकि वह 'so ... that' में परिवर्तित नहीं किया जा सकता। ऐसा करने से अर्थ गलत निकलता है।)

She is too sad to hear this.

Adv. Adj. Infinitive

'too' comes with undesirable
Adjectives.

1 Assertive Sentences → General Statements (कथनात्मक वाक्य)

E.g:- He said _____ he was unwell. (Ans. – that)

We use Conjunction 'that' in Assertive Sentences.

(Assertive Sentences में Conjunction 'that' का प्रयोग होता है।)

Campus

2 Interrogative Sentences → Sentences raising questions (प्रश्नात्मक वाक्य)

E.g:- (i)

He asked me _____ I was unwell.

We use Conjunction 'if/ whether' in Interrogative Sentences which are not of 'Wh' family.

(जो प्रश्नात्मक वाक्य 'Wh' family का नहीं है उनमें Conjunction 'if/ 'whether' का प्रयोग होता है।)

1. Mary wondered **if** the other girls were as excited as she was.

- (1) that
- (2) whether
- (3) that if
- (4) No improvement

(SSC Stenographer
Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam.
16.10.2011)

Answers

1. (4)

E.g:- (ii)

He asked me _____ what I was doing.

We do not use any Conjunction if the Interrogative Sentences are of 'Wh family'.

(अगर प्रश्नात्मक वाक्य 'Wh family' का हो तो कोई Conjunction का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।)

1. My elder brother (1)/ asked me (2)/that what I was doing. (3)/No Error (4)

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (2nd Sitting))

Answers

1. (3) Remove 'that'. If direct speech is of 'Wh family', no conjunction is used when it is converted into Indirect Speech.

Answers

2. He asked me (1)/ that how long (2)/ I would be absent. (3)/ No error (4).

(SSC Higher Secondary Level
Data Entry Operator & LDC
Exam. 28.11.2010 (IInd Sitting))

3. My sister asked me/(1) that how long (2)/ I would stay there. (3)/ No Error. (4)

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I
Exam. 21.04.2013)

2. (2) Remove 'that'.

When questions of 'Wh-family' is changed into indirect speech, Conjunction 'that' is not used.

3. (2) Remove 'that'. See explanation of Q. No. 2.

3 Optative Sentences → Sentences of Wish and Prayer (इच्छासूचक वाक्य)

E.g:-

He prayed _____ god might bless me.

We use Conjunction 'that' in Optative Sentences.

(इच्छासूचक वाक्यों में Conjunction 'that' का प्रयोग होगा)

Campus

4 Imperative Sentences → Sentences of Orders, Request etc (आदेशात्मक वाक्य)

E.g:-

He requested me _____ help him.

We use Conjunction 'to' in Imperative Sentences.

(आदेशात्मक वाक्यों में Conjunction 'to' का प्रयोग होता है।)

Campus

5

**Exclamatory Sentences → Sentences that express gush of feelings
(विस्मयबोधक वाक्य)**

E.g:-

He exclaimed with joy _____ they had won the match.

In Exclamatory Sentences we use Conjunction 'that'.

(विस्मयबोधक वाक्यों में **Conjunction 'that'** का प्रयोग होता है।)

Campus

6

Conditional Sentences → In Conditional sentences, one action depends on the other (शर्त रखने वाले वाक्य)

E.g:-

He said _____ if he had seen me, he would have greeted me.

We use Conjunction 'that' in Conditional Sentences.

(Conditional Sentences में Conjunction 'that' का प्रयोग होता है।)

Note:-

Do not get confused on seeing 'that + if' together in conditional sentences.

('that + if' का प्रयोग एक साथ देखकर confuse ना हो।)



Conjunction Vis-A-Vis Adjective

61

Next

Answers

1. As an artist (1)/Raju is as good (2)/, if not better than, Ramesh. (3)/ No error (4).

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I, Exam. 21.04.2013)

2. He is as efficient if not more labourious than his brother.
3. She is prettier though not as fair as her sister.

1. (2) The correct structure is as + Positive degree adjective + as.

Hence add 'as' after 'good'.

2. Add 'as' after 'efficient'.
3. Add 'than' after 'prettier'.

When Positive & Comparative degrees of Adjectives are used, the structure must be as follows.

(अगर Adjective के Positive & Comparative degrees का प्रयोग हो, तो निम्नलिखित structure का प्रयोग होगा।)

As/ so + Positive Degree + as ... + Comparative Degree + than/to

★ 'Unless' is action oriented. (**Unless** कार्य-संबंधित होता है।)

E.g:-

1. Unless you work hard, you won't succeed.
2. Unless he invites us, we won't go to the party.

★ Until is time oriented (**Until** समय संबंधित होता है।)

E.g:-

1. Until the train gets the signal, it won't proceed.
2. Until the red light turns green, we cannot cross the traffic signal.

For detail See Conditional Sentences

★ 'Unless' and 'until' do not take 'will/ shall' and 'not' after them.

1. My friend will not come to attend this marriage unless he is not invited.

- (1) No error
- (2) My friend will not come
- (3) to attend this marriage
- (4) unless he is not invited.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI
& Delhi Police SI Exam,
21.06.2015 IInd Sitting)

2. You will not (1)/ succeed unless you (2)/ don't work hard. (3)/ No error (4)

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D'
Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

Answers

- 1. (4) 'not' does not come with 'unless', 'until' and 'lest'.
- 2. (3) 'Unless' is not followed by any negative word.
Remove 'don't' from 3rd part of the sentence.

Answers

3. The price cannot be quoted **except** we are allowed to examine the sample.

- (1) if
- (2) unless
- (3) because
- (4) No improvement

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry
Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011
(IInd Sitting (East Zone))

3. (2) Replace 'except' with 'unless'.

4. (2) Replace 'unless you don't' with 'unless you'. 'Unless' is not followed by any negative word.

4. You can't get good marks **unless you don't** work hard.

- (1) till you don't
- (2) unless you
- (3) until you don't
- (4) No improvement

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry
Operator & LDC Exam.
21.10.2012 (Ist Sitting))

Answers

5. You cannot pass as long as you study.

- (1) provided
- (2) unless
- (3) less
- (4) No improvement

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II
Exam. 29.09.2013)

6. I shall not go until I am invited.

- (1) till
- (2) whether
- (3) unless
- (4) No improvement

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015
Kolkata Region, TF No. 315 RI 3)

5. (2) Replace 'as long as' with 'unless'.
'As long as' means 'during the whole time'.
'Unless' means 'except on the condition that'.
6. (3) Replace 'until' with 'unless'.
'Until' is a time denoting word whereas 'Unless' is a condition denoting word.

1. I forgot to carry my umbrella which caused the delay.
2. She did not show her admit card which led to her rejection.

★ See the sentences. You find 'which' is near 'Umbrella' and 'Admit Card' but these two nouns are not the reason for the action that follows.

(दोनों वाक्यों को देखें। आप 'which' को 'Umbrella' और 'Admit Card' के निकट पाएंगे लेकिन ये दोनों Nouns उस action का कारण नहीं है जो 'which' के बाद है।)

★ We need something that can denote the 1st action and so we need a pronoun 'this' that can denote the nearest action.

(यहाँ कुछ ऐसा चाहिए जो प्रथम वाक्य को सम्बोधित कर सके और Pronoun 'this' से हम निकटतम action को सम्बोधित कर सकते हैं।)

Correct Sentences

1. I forgot to carry my umbrella and this caused the delay.
2. She did not show her admit card and this led to her rejection.

We need Conjunction 'and' to join both the sentences.

(यहाँ Conjunction 'and' का प्रयोग होगा दोनों वाक्यों को जोड़ने के लिए।)