

4.5. VOCABULARY: CONJUNCTIONS, USE OF PREPOSITIONS

CONJUNCTIONS

It is used to join two words or two sentences.

Eg: He is poor but he is generous.

Conjunction can be classified into three categories. They are:

I. Subordinating Conjunction

Exercises

Complete each sentence using the subordinating conjunction from the parenthesis:

1. I visit the Taj mahal _____ I go to Delhi (once, whenever, wherever)
2. This is the place _____ we stayed last time we visited. (where, when, how)
3. _____ you win first place, you will receive a prize. (wherever, if, unless)
4. You won't pass the test _____ you study. (when, if, unless)
5. I could not get a seat, _____ I came early. (as, though, when)

Answers: 1 – whenever, 2 – where, 3 – if, 4 – unless, 5 – though,

II. Correlative Conjunction Exercises

Complete each sentence using the correct correlative conjunction pair from the parenthesis:

1. I plan to take my vacation _____ in June _____ in July. (whether / or, either / or, as)
2. I'm feeling happy _____ sad, I try to keep a positive attitude. (either / or, whether / or, _____ when / I'm)
3. _____ had I taken my shoes off _____ I found out we had to leave again. (no sooner / than, rather / than, whether / or)
4. _____ only is dark chocolate delicious, _____ it can be healthy. (whether /

or, not / but, just as / so)

5. _____ I have salad for dinner, _____ I can have ice cream for dessert. (if / then, when / than, whether / or)

Answers: 1 — either / or, 2 — whether / or, 3 — no sooner / than, 4 — not / but, 5 — if / then,

III. Coordinating Conjunction Exercises

Complete each sentence using the correct coordinating conjunction from the parenthesis:

1. My car has a radio _____ a CD player. (but, or, and)
2. Harsha hates to listen to rap music, _____ will she tolerate heavy metal. (but, nor, or)
3. Anu wanted to drive to Chennai _____ Thanu insisted that they fly. (and, or, but)
4. I'm afraid of heights, _____ I appreciate the view from the top of this building. (and, yet, nor)
5. I have to be on time, _____ my boss will be annoyed if I'm late. (and, nor, for)

Exercises I

Combine the following sentences using appropriate conjunctions.

1. He was hungry. He ate too much.
2. He is poor. He is honest.
3. Shakespeare was a dramatist. He was a poet.
4. You go fast. You will miss the train.
5. It was a difficult problem. He solved it easily.
6. She did well in the interview. She was selected.
7. He was ill. He did not attend the meeting.
8. He was lazy. He failed to get a job.

PREPOSITION

Preposition is a word placed before noun or pronoun to show its relation to some other word in a sentence.

e. g. Latta is sitting under a tree
The book is on the table

Some prepositions are given below:

at, in, on, upon, among, between, of, by, for, with, to, from, above, under, about, across, after, before, over, towards, up, near, behind, down, beside, besides

1. At:

Used before fixed time.

e.g. at 9.30 am, at noon, at sunrise, at dawn

Used before small places

e.g. at Nagercoil, at Palkulam, at Anjugramam

Used before particular buildings

e.g. at Centenary Hall, at Nirmal Bhavan, at Taj Mahal

Used before festival.

e.g. at Diwali, at Christmas

2. In:

Used before month and year

e.g. in July, in 1947

Used before a particular time

e.g. in the morning, in summer

Used before large cities.

e.g. in Chennai, in New Delhi

3. By:

Before agent in the passive voice

e.g. the picture was drawn by her

Used before a certain time.

e.g. by 5 p.m

e.g. she will finish the projects by 5 pm today

4. For:

Used with period of time

e.g. for two years, for three days

Used for denoting purpose

e.g. He worked hard for earning money

5. Since:

Used with a point of time

e.g. I have been working in this college since 2012

6. Of :

To tell about somebody or something

e.g. the History of India

Related to a Particular background

E.g. The people of Tamil Nadu

To indicate cause

e.g. died of dengue fever

Refer to a particular person among many

e.g. one of the students

7.On:

Used before day and date

e.g. On Sunday, On 15th August

For referring to the contact with the surface

e.g. He is sitting on the bench

Note: 'on' is used for things at rest whereas 'Upon' is used for things in motion

e.g. He sat on the rock. She is riding upon the horse.

8.To:

To express the direction

e.g. walking to the courtyard

9. With:

To express in the company

E.g. I went with my father

'by' refers to person whereas 'with' refers to an instrument

e.g. The criminal was beaten by the policeman with a lathi

'among' refers more than two persons whereas 'between' refers within two particular persons or things

e.g. The Old man distributed the property among his five sons There was a fight between two friends

Exercise

Type I

Fill in the blanks with the prepositions given in the bracket below.

Since	Before	By
till	Untill	for
at	During	With

1. Everyday Mrs. Sujatha goes to the market_____7 a.m.
2. All school children should be in class_____7.30 a.m.
3. Mr. Kingston has been driving_____5 hours.
4. The teacher says, “you have to hand in your homework__Tuesday.
5. She has been waiting for friends_____10.0 a.m.
6. If flooded_____December last year.
7. You have to wait_____Monday for the O level examination results.
8. _____the seceond world war, many people died.
9. Please wait for me_____I come back from school.
10. You cannot enter the museum_____9 a.m.
11. The students have to do all the exercises_____3 hours.

Type II

1. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions:

Maharaj Sawar Singh II_____Jaipur was passionately interested
 _____Mathematics. He sought to create a gigantic

observatory that was more accurate and permanent than the brass instrument
_____ his day. He constructed five astronomical observatory
_____ India.

2. Fill in the blanks of the following sentences with suitable prepositions.

a) The fire bells sounded, workers immediately switched _____ their machines and moved _____ safer places.

b) The skilled worker carried out many operations _____ a lathe _____ his supervisor.

3. The thorium reserves can be used _____ fast breeder reactors. A very small quantity _____ nuclear fuel produces energy that can otherwise be produced _____ vast quantities _____ conventional fuels like coal.

