

# English Grammar Conjunctions for class 8

Conjunctions are words or groups of words that connect two or more sentences or phrases. They are often described as joining words since it combines two or more sentences and creates continuity and meaning for those sentences.

## Examples

1. She usually eats at home *because* she likes cooking.
2. We listened eagerly, *for* he brought news about our families.
3. They can listen to music *provided* they don't disturb anybody.

## Why are Conjunctions important in English Grammar?

Conjunctions help you construct rich, elegant statements without the choppiness that several short sentences might cause. We can't describe every complex topic in a sequence of short, simple words without conjunctions.

**For example** - He likes playing. He didn't clean up after coming home. (Without conjunction)

He likes playing; however, he didn't clean up after coming home. (With conjunction)

## Types of Conjunction

Conjunctions are subdivided into 3 types depending on their usage. They are as follows -

- Subordinating Conjunction Words
- Correlative Conjunction Words
- Coordinating Conjunction Words
- Conjunctive Adverbs

## Correlative Conjunction for Class 8

These are the types of conjunctions that work in pairs to combine sentences and phrases.

### Examples

1. The company deals in *both* hardware *and* software.
2. She is *not only* beautiful *but also* smart.
3. I loved *both* the party *and* the guests.

Some of the most commonly used Correlative Conjunctions are as follows:

| Correlative Conjunctions | Examples |
|--------------------------|----------|
|--------------------------|----------|

|                   |                                                                                         |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Whether/or        | Do you care <b>whether</b> we have noodles <b>or</b> rice for dinner?                   |
| Both/and          | He has both Physics and Chemistry Textbooks.                                            |
| Such/that         | She was <b>such</b> as smart girl <b>that</b> she passed the exams easily.              |
| No sooner/than    | We had <b>no sooner</b> gone to bed <b>than</b> the phone rang.                         |
| As/As             | His scorecard was not <b>as</b> bad <b>as</b> I thought.                                |
| Rather/than       | He would <b>rather</b> play <b>than</b> study.                                          |
| Neither /nor      | He is <b>neither</b> rich <b>nor</b> too poor to attend college.                        |
| Hardly /when      | <b>Hardly</b> had he reached the stop <b>when</b> the bus started.                      |
| Not only/But also | You should <b>not only</b> study complex, <b>but also</b> fundamental English concepts. |
| Either /or        | <b>Either</b> do your homework now <b>or</b> do it later.                               |

## Coordinating Conjunction for Class 8

In a sentence, you can use coordinating conjunctions to connect words, sentences, and clauses of the same grammatical rank: or, so, nor, for, and, yet, and but are the most frequent coordinating conjunctions; you can memorize them using the mnemonic device 'FANBOYS'

### Examples

1. I am a wife **and** a mother
2. He didn't call his friends **or** his father
3. I bought a pencil **but** forgot to buy a pen

Some of the most commonly used Coordinating Conjunctions are as follows

| Coordinating Conjunctions | Examples                                                             |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| And                       | He loves cooking <b>and</b> singing                                  |
| Yet                       | The students worked hard <b>yet</b> failed the exams                 |
| But                       | The teacher tried to make the student understand <b>but</b> failed.  |
| Or                        | Come with us <b>or</b> stay at home.                                 |
| Nor                       | I have never talked to that guy, <b>nor</b> do I want to do it.      |
| So                        | He was sick, <b>so</b> he skipped office.                            |
| For                       | He loves his school, <b>for</b> he loves spending time with friends. |

## Subordinating Conjunction for Class 8

It connects the independent and dependent adverb clauses. To put it another way, rather than connecting two independent sentences of equal weight, The employment of subordinating conjunction words lowers the importance of one sentence over another.

### Examples

1. I read the newspaper **because** it provides information.
2. The train reached the station **before** us.
3. We went to our seats **as soon as** the teacher arrived.

Some of the most commonly used Subordinating Conjunctions are as follows

| Subordinating Conjunctions | Examples                                                            |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| As if                      | He behaved <b>as if</b> he were a judge.                            |
| As much as                 | He likes cooking <b>as much as</b> singing.                         |
| Because                    | Blake cleaned the floor <b>because</b> he soiled it.                |
| Until                      | Sam waited <b>until</b> his mom returned from work.                 |
| Before                     | Jessica completed his tasks <b>before</b> the scheduled time.       |
| If only                    | <b>If only</b> I had enough time to complete the paper.             |
| Once                       | <b>Once</b> I pick you up from school, we can go to the restaurant. |
| Than                       | The tree was alive for more <b>than</b> 300 years.                  |
| Whenever                   | The kids fed the strays <b>whenever</b> they had time.              |
| While                      | Bhanu washed her clothes <b>while</b> her mother was gone.          |

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## Conjunctive Adverbs for Class 8

They're also known as transition words. They can connect sentences, words, and phrases in the same way that words from the regular conjunction list can. Examples of this type are; furthermore, meanwhile, as a result, and others.

| Conjunctive Adverbs | Examples                                                                                  |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Consequently        | He didn't do his homework.<br><b>Consequently</b> , he skipped school.                    |
| Furthermore         | I have to practice tennis.<br><b>Furthermore</b> , I have to complete my studies on time. |
| Indeed              | His cousin is <b>indeed</b> beautiful                                                     |
| Hence               | He broke his toys; <b>hence</b> , he has been punished.                                   |
| Likewise            | The painter has to paint the doors.<br><b>Likewise</b> , he has to paint the walls.       |
| Meanwhile           | My mother was late, so in the <b>meanwhile</b> , I cooked for her.                        |
| However,            | He paid for the tests; <b>however</b> , he is yet to start studying.                      |

## Rules of Conjunction in English Grammar

**Rule 1** - To make a comparison, the conjunctions so/as and as/as are utilized. However, as/as can be used in all these negative and affirmative situations, but so/as is only used in negative statements.

For example - **As** you behave, **so** you have to bear.

**Rule 2** - The conjunction 'and' always comes after conjunction 'both'

For example - She is **both** pretty **and** intelligent.

**Rule 3** - Lest is considered a negative word that is always followed by should or the verb's initial form. Keep in mind that the words (not, no, and never) should not be used with the word lest.

Example - Dance carefully **lest** she **should** fall.

**Rule 4** - In negative or interrogative statements, the connective doubt/doubtful is preceded by that, but in affirmative sentences, it is followed by if and whether.

Example - I don't doubt that he is hard working.

**Rule 5** - 'Unless' and 'Until' are terms that have a negative connotation. 'Unless' is focused on action, whereas Until is focused on time. Remember to avoid using the word (never, not, no) in clauses with till and until clauses.

Example - He can win **unless** he practices.

**Rule 6** - When there are more than two people or things involved, (none of/one of) is used rather than (neither/either).

Example - **One of** the employees complained to the manager.

**Rule 7** - A comma(,) or yet is usually used after the conjunction Though/Although.

Example - **Though** she put in a lot of effort, she cannot pass the test.

**Rule 8** - Use the appropriate pair of conjunctions at all times. Not only with but also with others

Example - **No sooner** had he finished his speech **than** the audience applauded.

**Rule 9** - Than comes after the conjunction Rather/Other.

Example - You have no **other** option **than** to go back to school.

## Practice Questions of Conjunction for Class 8 online

1. **None of** the employees complained about the theft.
2. Many boys **and** girls went to the show.
3. Answer the questions first **before** you go to the next.
4. **Not only** have I completed my Physics homework, **but also** my history essay.
5. **Since** Kenny was short, he did not apply to the army.

6. Omkar lost the match, **but** he played well.
7. **Before** she left, she made sure the room was clean.
8. **Even though** it rained a lot, we enjoyed our holiday.
9. We can meet **wherever** you want.
10. Please don't disturb me **while** I am working.
11. You don't need to go **unless** you want to.
12. Sanjana **and** John have come to the party.

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## Frequently Asked Questions

### What are the 4 types of Conjunctions?

The 4 types of Conjunctions are as follows:

- Subordinating Conjunction Words
- Correlative Conjunction Words
- Coordinating Conjunction Words
- Conjunctive Adverbs

### What is FANBOYS?

FANBOYS is an acronym for 'for', and, nor, but, or, yet, and so. This acronym is used for coordinating conjunction.

### Why are Conjunctions important?

Conjunctions are important in the English language as it helps in expressing complex expressions easily. It helps in combining sentences and phrases.

### What are the most commonly used conjunctions?

The most commonly used conjunction in the English language is 'and', 'or' and 'but'.

### What are paired conjunctions?

Paired conjunctions are words that are used together in sentences that showcase alternatives or make a point. Examples of paired conjunctions include not only... but also, neither...nor, either...or and others.

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Looking good!

Great job!

See performance >

Goals

Adjust goals >

All suggestions

Correctness

Looking good

Clarity

Very clear

Engagement

Very engaging

Delivery

Just right