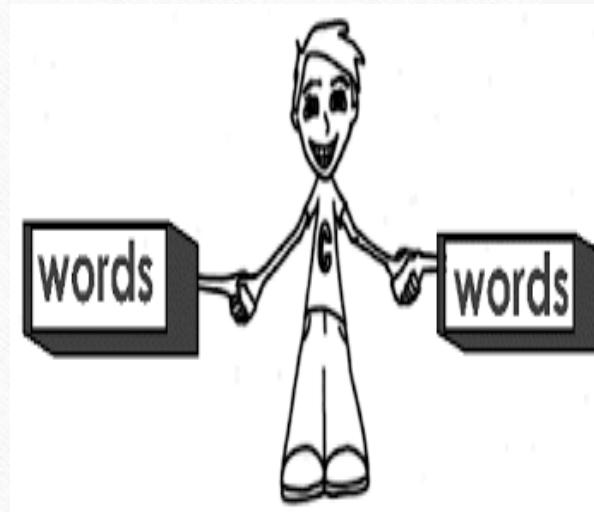


PART-4

CONJUNCTION

- A conjunction joins words, phrases, or clauses, and indicates the relationship between the elements joined. For ex:

'The man is poor, but he is honest.'



The Glue in Sentences

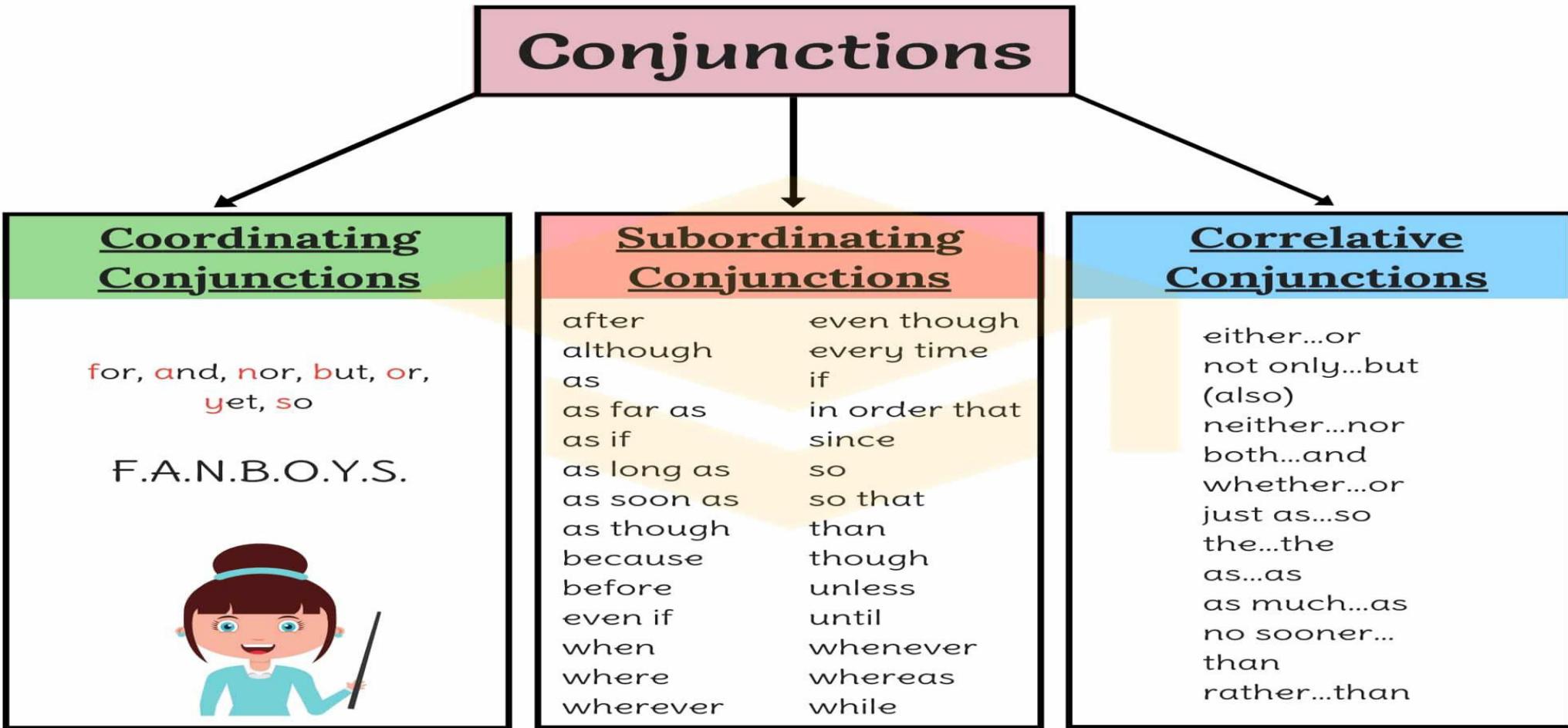
Poll Question:-

- What is the conjunction in the following sentence?
- Luke Skywalker and Han Solo set out to rescue Princess Leia.
- A. Set
- B. Rescue
- C. And
- D. To

Answer

- **OPTION -C**

Types of Conjunctions in English



Poll Question:-

- **The two types of conjunctions are:**
- A. Contrasts and Contradictions
- B. Complete and Incomplete
- C. Coordinating and Subordinating
- D. Words of the Wiser
-

Answer

- OPTION- C

Coordinating conjunctions

- Coordinating conjunctions join words, phrases or clauses having similar grammatical structure. There are seven coordinating conjunctions.
- It joins the following:
 - word + word
 - phrase + phrase
 - clause + clause



For Example:-

They kicked **and** punched him. (**connecting words**)

The mother bought her a strawberry ice cream **and** a bear lollipop. (**connecting phrases**)

He left early, **for** he had to be on time for the meeting

There were only small beans in the soup **but** delicious.
He had been crying all day, **yet** the man made him laugh. (**connecting clauses**)

Poll Question:-

- **How many coordinating conjunctions are there?**
- A. 6
- B. 5
- C. 7
- D. 8

Answer

- **OPTION- C**

Poll Question:-

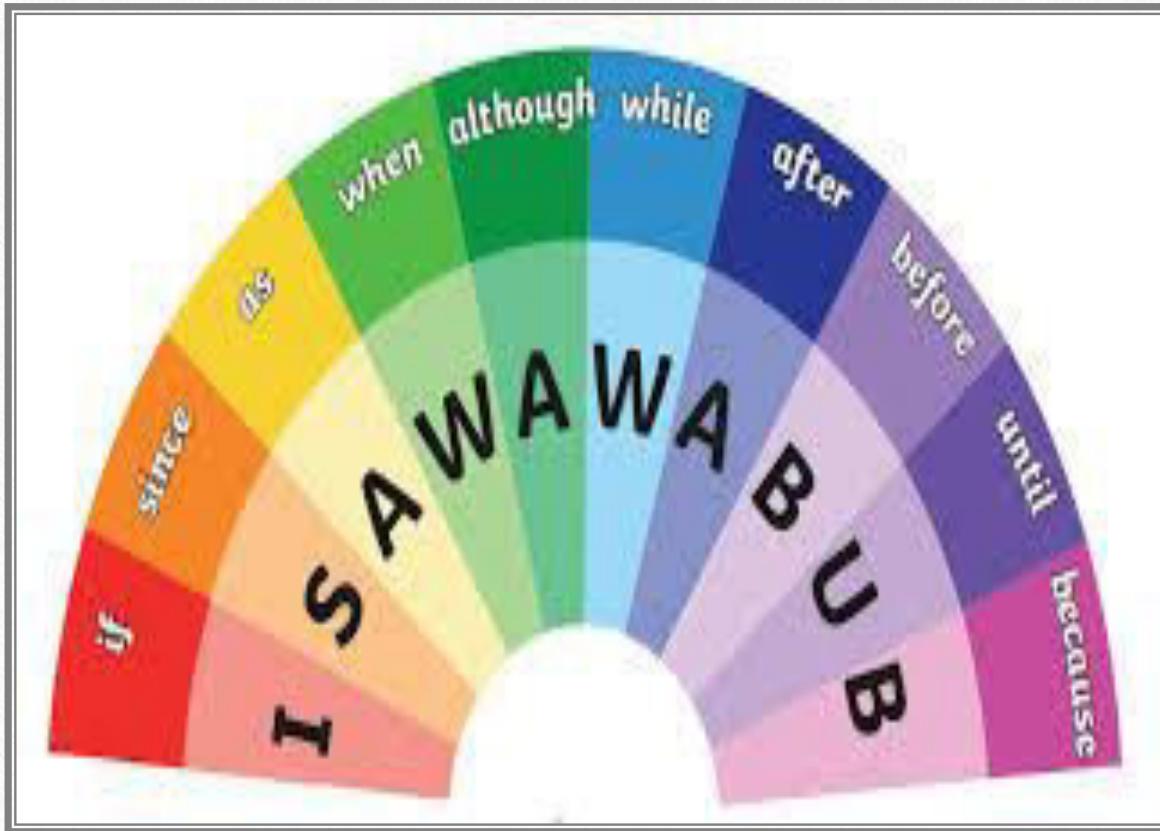
- **What does the acronym FANBOYS stand for?**
- **A.** For, And, Nor, But, Yet, Since
- **B.** Finally, After, Neither, Once, Yet, Since
- **C.** For, And, Nor, Because, Or, Yet, So
- **D.** For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So

Answer

- **OPTION- D**

Subordinating conjunction

- **Subordinating conjunction** joins a subordinate (dependent) clause to main (independent) clause. A main clause is a group of words having a subject and a verb and can stand alone as a sentence. On the other hand, the subordinate clause cannot stand alone as a sentence and it does not give a complete meaning.



For Example:-

- She has aged a lot since the last time we met.
- Even though she is quite fat, she can run quickly upstairs.
- When the doorbell rang, my dog Skeeter barked loudly.
- Sara begins to sneeze whenever she opens the window to get a breath of fresh air. You will pass if you work hard.

Poll Question:-

- A subordinating conjunction at the beginning of a sentence will require a comma after the first complete thought.
- A. True
- B. False

Answer

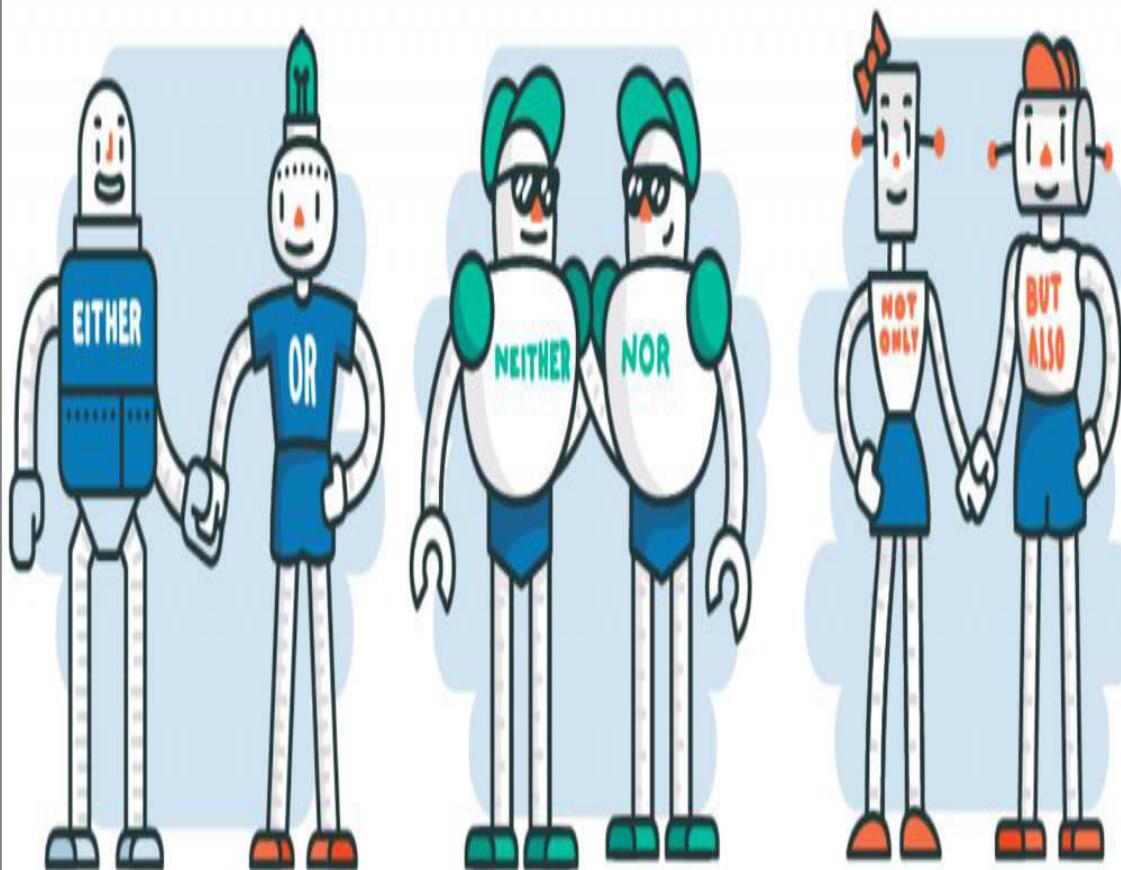
- **OPTION- A**

Correlative Conjunctions

- **Correlative conjunctions** are paired conjunctions. They connect two words, phrases or clauses: i.e.

Both … and	Either … or	Neither … nor
Not only … but also	So … as	Whether … or
Just … as	The … the	As … as
As much … as	No sooner … than	Rather … than
If … then	Hardly … when	Scarcely … when
What with … and	Such … that	So … that

Correlative conjunctions are pairs that connect two ideas.



For Example:-

Either John or Johnny plays as goalkeeper in the match

Neither Debra nor Sally expressed her annoyance when the cat broke the lamp.

Not only did Mary grill burgers for Michael, but she also fixed a steak for her dog

I don't care whether you go or stay.

She is interested not only in singing but also in games

Poll Question:-

- **Decipher which type of conjunction is being used in the following sentences:**
- **You can either eat chicken or salad at dinner.**
- **A. Correlative**
- **B. Coordinating**
- **C. Subordinating**
- **D. None of the above**

Answer

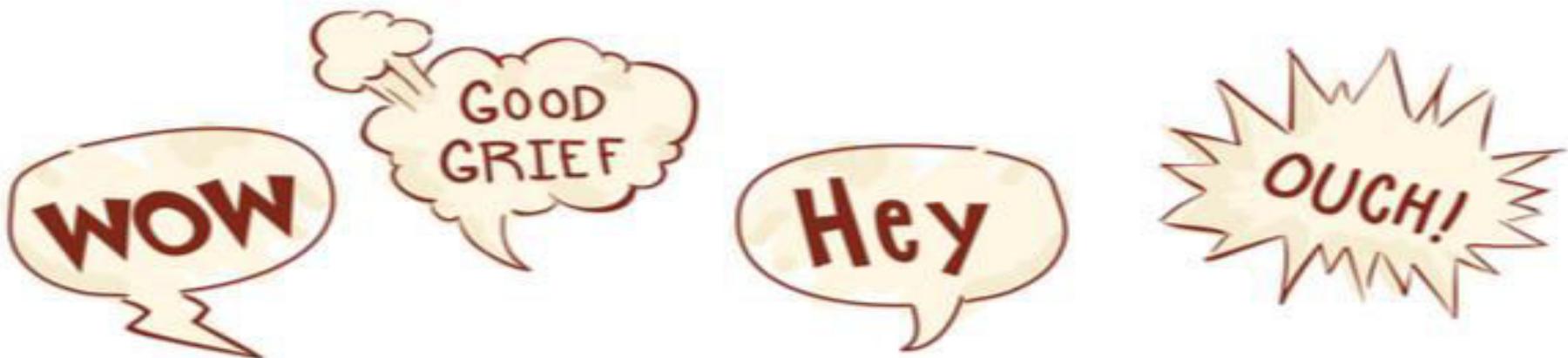
- OPTION- A

The Memory Circle Game

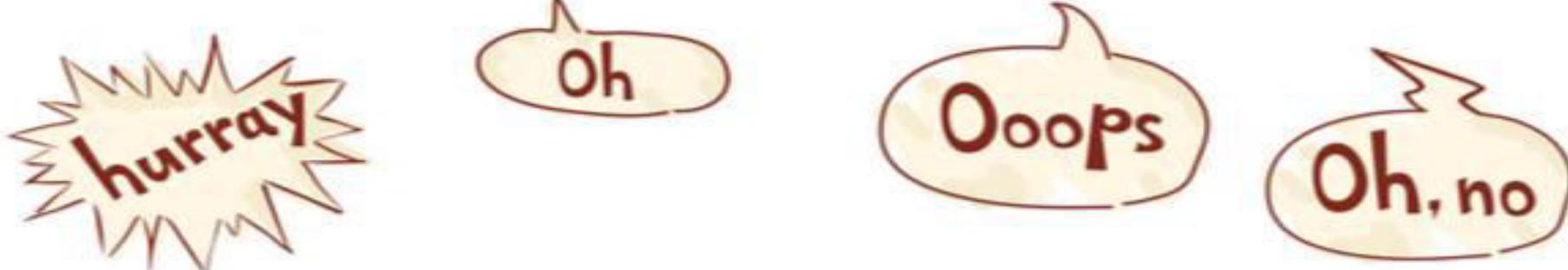
- Ask your pupils to say something they like and something they don't like, or two things they like or dislike.
- For example, “I like fishes but I don't like shrimps”.
- Make sure that pupil make full sentences in order to practice conjunctions. Then ask the next student to say: “He/she likes fishes but he/she doesn't like shrimps,” and then the next student add something of his or her own, for example “I like cats and cars”.
- The game goes on until everyone has had a chance to speak, but if someone can't remember, they are out.

Think.....

- What part of speech comes to mind when you hit your thumb with a hammer?
- Or spill water on your cell phone?



INTERJECTION



INTERJECTION

- Interjections are words used to express strong feeling or sudden emotion. They are included in a sentence (usually at the start) to express a sentiment such as surprise, disgust, joy, excitement, or enthusiasm.



Poll Question:-

- Interjections are used to express a sentiment such as surprise, disgust, joy, excitement, or enthusiasm.
- A. True
- B. False

Answer

- OPTION- A

Examples of Interjections

- Hey! Get off that floor!
- Good! Now we can move on.
- Wow! That boat is big!
- Alas! The city has been captured!
- Aah! The monster's got me!

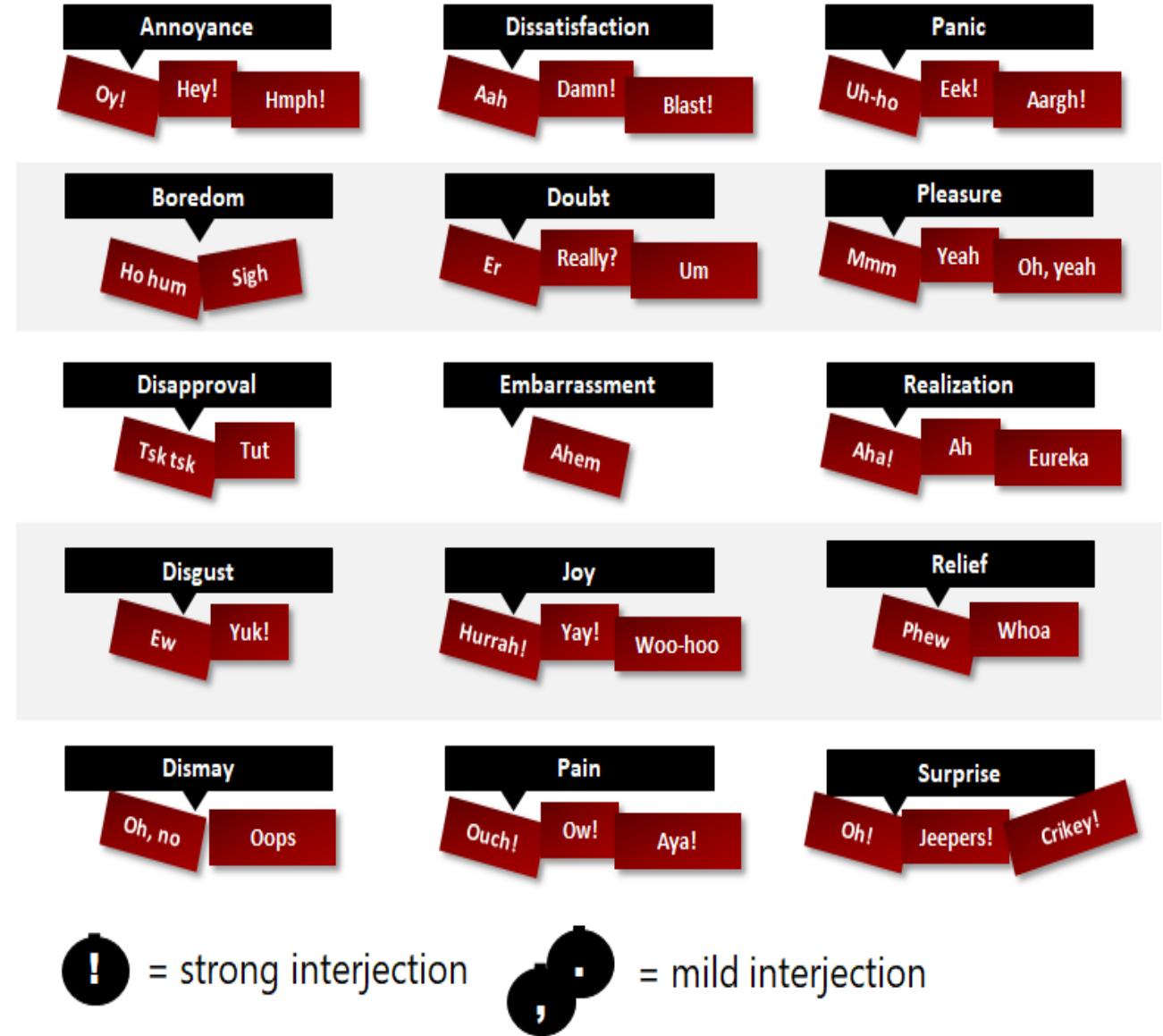
Poll Question

- An Interjection is :
- A. A word used to modify a verb or an adjective.
- B. A word used to express strong feeling or strong emotion.
- C. A word used to connect two clauses.
- D. A word which is used to place before a noun or a pronoun

Answer

OPTION -B

- Kinds of Interjections



Poll Question

- Select the interjection:
- A. Only
- B. On
- C. Oh
- D. And

Answer

- **OPTION- C**

Position of Interjection in a sentence

- Interjections do not always have to be at the **beginning** of a sentence. They can appear in the middle, at the end, or anyplace else where the author wants to interject a bit of feeling and emotion.
- For example, in the sentence “**So, it’s snowing again, huh?**”
- Here, the interjection is designed to express confusion (or perhaps dismay) at the continued snow falling. In this sentence, the emotion wasn’t an emotion that necessitated an exclamation point instead, the interjection ‘huh’ turned the sentence into a question.

Some interjections are **sounds**.

For Example:

- Phew! I am not trying that again.
- Humph! I knew that last week.
- Mmmm, my compliments to the chef.

Let's see more examples in detail.

- 1. Aah
 - Aah meaning and Aah interjection examples:
 - Expressing pleasure: “*Aah, that’s great!*”
 - Expressing realization: “*Aah, now I see what you mean.*”
 - Expressing resignation: “*Aah, I give up!*”
 - Expressing surprise/shock: “*Aah! It’s eating my leg!*”

-
- **2. Ah**
 - Ah meaning and Ah interjection examples:
 - Expressing pleasure: “*Ah, this coffee is good.*”
 - Expressing realization: “*Ah, now I understand.*”
 - Expressing resignation: “*Ah! Well, I’ll have to come back tomorrow.*”
 - Expressing surprise: “*Ah! There you are!*”

Poll Question

- Does this sentence include an interjection:
I am so excited for Friday night!
- A. Yes
- B. No

-
- Answer- No

-
- **3. Alas**
 - Alas meaning: Expressing grief or pity
 - *“Alas! My only son has died.*
 - **4. Aha**
 - Aha meaning: Understanding, triumph
 - *“Aha! So you planned all this, did you?”*

- **5. Aw, Aww**

- *Aw, Aww meaning and examples:*
 - *Expressing mild disappointment or protest: “Aw, come on, Andy!”*
 - *Shows sentimental approval: “Aww! Just look at that kitten.”*
 - *Feeling sorry or pity for someone: “Aww, that’s so sad, he hasn’t yet learned to ride a bike.”*

• 6. Ahem

- Ahem meaning: The sound of clearing one's throat. Used to get someone's attention, especially if they don't know (or apparently forgot) that you're there.
 - *"Ahem! Can I make a suggestion?"*

• 7. Bingo

- Bingo meaning: Acknowledge something as right
 - *"Bingo! That's the one I've been looking for."*

Poll Question

Which of the following words are not interjections?

- A. Feel
- B. Bingo
- C. Shoo
- D. Wow

-
- Answer-A

-
- **8. Boo**
 - Boo meaning and Boo interjection examples:
 - Expressing disapproval, contempt: “*Boo!*” they shouted, “Get off!”
 - A noise used to scare people by surprise: “*I jumped out from the closet and yelled “boo!”*
 - **9. Bravo**
 - Bravo meaning: Expressing approval
 - “*Bravo, Rena! You’re right.*”

-
- **10. Bah**
 - Bah meaning: Expressing dismissive or annoyed
 - *“Bah, I never liked him anyways.”*
 - **11. Dear**
 - Dear meaning and Dear interjection examples:
 - Expressing pity: *“Oh dear! I’ve lost my keys again.”*
 - Expressing surprise: *“Dear me! What a mess!”*

Poll Question

- Select the sentence with an interjection:
 - A. That's another fine mess you've gotten me into?
 - B. Oh dear! What are we going to do about this mess?

-
- Answer -B

12. Eek

Eek meaning: Girly scream. Surprised, scared

“Eeek, It moved!”

13. Eh

Eh meaning and Eh interjection examples:

- Asking for repetition: “*It’s hot today.*” “***Eh?***” “*I said it’s hot today.*”
- Expressing enquiry: “***Eh?*** *She’s got how many children?*”
- Expressing surprise: “*Another new dress, eh!*”
- Inviting agreement: “*Let’s drink to his memory, eh??*”
- Question something: “*So you won’t go tomorrow, eh?*”

-
- **14. Er**
 -
 - Er meaning: Expressing hesitation
 - *“Lima is the capital of...er...Peru.”*
 -
 - **15. Eww**
 - Eww meaning: Expressing disgust, dislike
 - *“Eww, there’s a fly in my lemonade!”*

Poll Question:-

- Select the interjection that expresses hesitation:
- A. Er.
- B. Yes
- C. Alas
- D. Hurray

-
- Answer-A

-
- **16. Gee**
 - *Gee meaning: Expressing surprise, enthusiasm, or just general emphasis*
 - *“Gee,, what a great idea!”*
 - **17. Grr**
 - *Grr meaning: Expressing anger, snarling, growling. Often used for dogs and other animals*
 - *“Grrr, I’ll hit your head!”*

-
- **18. Huh**
 - *Huh meaning: Mild, indifferent surprise*
 - *“Huh, you were right.”*
 - **19. Humph**
 - *Humph meaning: A snort, to express dislike, disbelief or annoyance*
 - *“Humph! That makes me so upset! The kitten is so mean!”*

Activity-Analyze the emotions/expressions of the given pictures and use the same in the sentences of your own using appropriate interjections:



-
- **20. Hurrah**
 - *Hurrah meaning: Generic exclamation of joy*
 - *“We’ve done it! **Hurrah!**”*
 - **21. Mhm**
 - *Mhm meaning: Agreement, acknowledgement*
 - *“Do you think so too?” “**Mhm!**”*

Poll Question

- ____! You made an A+ on the test.
A. No
B. Oops
C. Hmm
D. Hooray

-
- Answer -D

-
- **22. Oh**
 - *Oh meaning and Oh interjection examples:*
 - *Expressing realization: “**Oh**, you scared me.”*
 - *Expressing surprise: “**Oh**, how wonderful!”*
 - *Expressing pain: “**Oh!** I have a terrific headache.”*
 - *Expressing pleading: “**Oh**, please, you must believe me.”*

-
- **23. Oops**
 - Oops meaning: Being surprised at or acknowledging your own mistakes
 - “*Oops! I did it again!*”

 - **24. Oww**
 - *Oww meaning: Expressing pain*
 - “*Oww, you stepped on my foot!*”

-
- **25. Ouch**
 - *Ouch meaning: Exclamation of pain*
 - *“Ouch, that hurt! Stop pinching me!”*
-
- **26. Pew**
 - *Pew meaning: Used for foul odors*
 - *“Pew, this blanket smells a bit fusty.”*

Poll Question.

- "____! You're stepping on my foot."
A. Ah
B. Oh
C. Ouch
D. Well

-
- Answer -C

-
- **27. Phew**
 - *Phew meaning: Expressing relief*
 - *“Phew, I’m glad that’s all over”*
 - **28. Um, Umm**
 - *Um, Umm meaning: Expressing hesitation*
 - *“85 divided by 5 is...um...17.”*

-
- **29. Whoa**
 - *Whoa meaning: Can be used to suggest caution as in here, and also stereo typically used by marijuana smokers to express dumbfounded amazement (“whoa, look at the colors!”). Originally a sound used to make horses stop.*
 - **“Whoa, take it easy!”**
 - **30. Wow**
 - *Wow meaning: Impressed, astonished*
 - **“Wow! Holy cow! That’s great!”**

-
- **31. Well**
 - *Well meaning and well interjection examples:*
 - *Expressing surprise: “Well, so Steve got the job?”*
 - *Introducing a remark: “Well, what did he say?”*
 -
 - **32. Yahoo**
 - *Yahoo meaning: Generic exclamation of joy*
 - *“Yahoo, we did it!”*

-
- **Which sentence correctly uses an interjection?**
 - A. Well, something is better than nothing.
 - B. Well! !something is better than nothing.
 - C. Well. Something is better than nothing.
 - D. Well, Something is better than nothing.

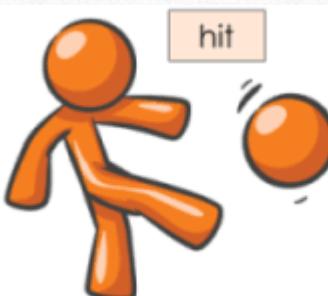
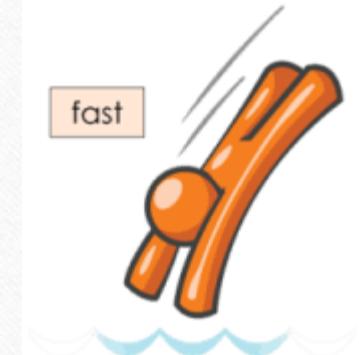
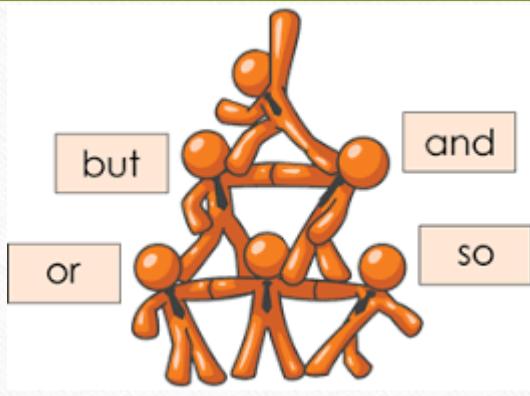
-
- Answer-A

-
- **33. Yikes**
 - *Yikes meaning: Fear and alarm.*
 - *“Yikes, my mother’s home!”*
 - **34. Yippee**
 - *Yippee meaning: Exclamation of celebration*
 - *“No school for five weeks – yippee!”*

-
- **35. Yuck**
 - *Yuck meaning: Disgust, dislike*
 - **“Yuck! I hate mayonnaise.”**
-
- **36. Tsk-tsk**
 - *Tsk-tsk meaning: Expressing disappointment or contempt*
 - **“Tsk-tsk, I think you’re wrong about that.”**

-
- 37. ***Shoo***
 - *Shoo meaning: Used to drive away animals or small children*
 - ***“Shoo, all of you, I’m busy!”***

Activity- Make students presenter & ask them to name different parts of speech from the following pictures.



**“Start today by imagining the life you
want in the future and taking one practice
step towards it.....”**

THANK YOU