



**Q.Reference to context:**

**3."Everyone was eager to know the name of the new dish."**

**a) Mention the source of the above quoted line.**

**Ans) The source of the above quoted line is the story "Wonderful Waste".**

**b) Why was everyone eager to know the name of the new dish?**

**Ans) Everyone was eager to know the name of the new dish because the new dish was very delicious. Everyone admired the new dish but no one knew the name of the new dish. Finally , the Cook named it 'Avial'.**

**c) How did the Cook prepare the new dish?**

**Ans)First of all, the Cook washed and cleaned all the vegetable scraps, then he cut the vegetable scraps into long strips. He put those vegetable scraps in a huge pot and placed it on fire, he ground some fresh coconut, green chillies and garlic together and added this paste and some salt to the cooking vegetables. Finally he added some curd to the curry and the new dish was ready.**

**d) When did the Cook serve the new dish to the guests?**

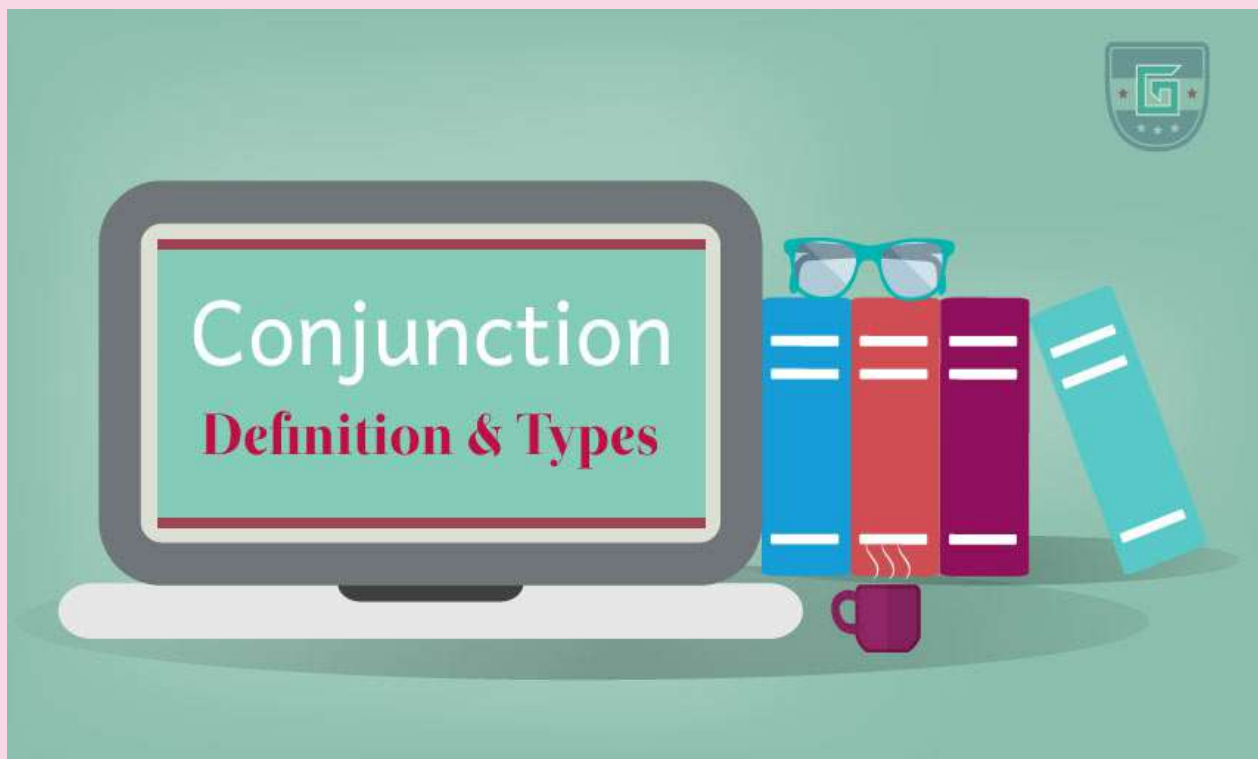
**Ans) The Cook served the new dish to the guests in the evening.**

Q.Find out Prepositions and Conjunctions from the story 'Wonderful Waste'.

Ans) Prepositions: **Of, in, to, at.**

Conjunctions: **And.**

# Textual Grammar-



## CONJUNCTION DEFINITION:

A CONJUNCTION is basically a part of speech that connect sentences, phrases or clauses together.

## TYPES OF CONJUNCTION:

There are basically 3 types of conjunction:

- Coordinating Conjunctions
- Subordinating Conjunctions
- Corelative Conjunctions





# CONJUNCTIONS

ENGLISH  
GRAMMAR

- A **conjunction** is a word which connects two words or clauses or sentences/phrases and shows the relation between them.
- They are used to avoid making the text seem like bullet points and to make the text flow.



## TYPES OF CONJUNCTIONS

### Coordinating Conjunctions

- Used to link or join two words or phrases that are equally important and complete in terms of grammar when compared with each other.
- Examples: For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, Soon

**F-A-N-B-O-Y-S**

### Subordinating Conjunctions

- Used to join an independent and complete clause with a dependent clause that relies on the main clause for meaning and relevance.
- Examples: Although, As, Before, Once, Though, Until, Whether, etc.

### Correlative Conjunctions

- They are pairs of conjunctions used in a sentence to join different words or groups of words in a sentence together.
- Examples: Both/and; Either/or; Just as/so; Neither/nor; Not only/but also; Whether/or; Hardly/when, etc.

# What is a clause?

- By definition, a clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a predicate (a verb).
- There are two categories of clauses:
  - Independent or Main (a clause that is a sentence on its own)
  - Dependent or Subordinate (a clause that needs to be joined with an Independent clause)



# COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS - FANBOYS

English  
Grammar

- **Coordinating conjunctions** are used to link or join two words or phrases that are equally important and complete in terms of grammar when compared with each other.
- The sentences or words do not depend on anything to give themselves meaning.



**For** = Because → I told her to leave, **for** I was very tired.

**And** = In addition to → I like football, **and** I like hockey.

**Nor** = And not → I have neither done the dishes **nor** the laundry.

**But** = However → She's 85 **but** she still goes swimming every day.

**Or** = Either → I will eat either a hamburger **or** a hotdog.

**Yet** = But → The weather was cold, **yet** bright and sunny.

**So** = Therefore → It was still painful **so** I went to see a doctor.



These conjunctions are always placed between the two clauses or words that they are joining.





# SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

English  
Grammar

Used to join an independent and complete clause with a dependent clause that relies on the main clause for meaning and relevance.



Comes before the dependent clause but the dependent clause itself can be placed either ahead of or following the independent clause.

## Subordinating Conjunctions List

<b>After</b>	Soon after moving to London, she got a new job.
<b>Although</b>	He decided to go, although I begged him not to.
<b>As</b>	You can go first as you're the oldest.
<b>As soon as</b>	As soon as I saw her, I knew there was something wrong.
<b>Because</b>	We can't go to Julia's party because we're going away that weekend.
<b>Before</b>	You should always wash your hands before meals.
<b>By the time</b>	I thought you'd be done by this time.
<b>Even if</b>	Even if you apologize, she still may not forgive you.
<b>Even though</b>	Even though he left school at 16, he still managed to become prime minister.
<b>If</b>	If she hadn't called, I wouldn't have known.
<b>In case</b>	Bring a map in case you get lost.
<b>Now that</b>	Now that I live only a few blocks from work, I walk to work and enjoy it.



# CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

ENGLISH  
GRAMMAR

- **Correlative Conjunctions** are simply pairs of conjunctions used in a sentence to join different words or groups of words in a sentence together.
- They are generally not used to link sentences themselves, instead, they link two or more words of equal importance within the sentence itself.



## Correlative Conjunctions List

CONJUNCTIONS	EXAMPLES
BOTH...AND...	This house is <b>both</b> large <b>and</b> cozy.
EITHER...OR...	<b>Either</b> you will eat your dinner <b>or</b> you will go to bed.
JUST AS...SO...	<b>Just as</b> I love films, <b>so</b> does my brother love sports.
NEITHER...NOR...	He is <b>neither</b> employed <b>nor</b> looking for a job.
NOT ONLY...BUT ALSO...	<b>Not only</b> will I see your \$20, <b>but also</b> raise you \$30.
WHETHER...OR...	I'm going to help you <b>whether</b> you like it <b>or</b> not.
NO SOONER...THAN...	I'd <b>no sooner</b> lie to you <b>than</b> strangle a puppy.
HARDLY...WHEN...	I had <b>hardly</b> sat down for dinner, <b>when</b> the phone rang.
IF...THEN...	<b>If</b> that is the case, <b>then</b> I'm not surprised about what's happening.
RATHER...THAN...	She'd <b>rather</b> play the drums <b>than</b> sing.



# Interjections

An **interjection** is a word that expresses emotions and feelings.



ouch!

yuck!



Oh no!

## Interjections



**Hurrah!** I have passed the exam!

**Wow!** That's really great news!



**Interjections** are words used to express some sudden feeling or emotion.

# TYPES OF INTERJECTIONS

## Doubt

*Hmm! Er!*

*Um!*

## Pity

*Dear!*

*Alas!*

## Realization

*Aha!*

*Ah!*

## Disapproval

*Tsk - tsk!*

*Tut - tut!*

## Irritation

*Hmhp! Huh!*

*Hey! Oy!*

## Panic

*Help! Ah!*

*Uh-oh!*

## Dismay

*Oh! Oops!*

*Oh, no!*

## Disappointment

*Aw!*

*Drat!*

## Embarrassment

*Ahem!*

*Er!*

## Pain

*Oww! Oh!*

*Ouch!*

## Disgust

*Ugh! Ew!*

*Yuck!*

## Surprise

*Eek Oh! Well!*

*Ooh! Eh! Wow!*

*Yikes! Really!*

## Elation

*Hurrah! Ha!*

*Yippee! Whoopee!*

*Woo - hoo!*

## Pleasure

*Mmm! Yeah!*

*Hooray!*

## Relief

*Whew! Whoa!*

*Phew!*

## Boredom

*Blah!*

*Ho - hum!*

# Interjections

Interjections are words that show:

- strong emotions

Wow! Oh, no! Blast!

The audience called out 'bravo!' and 'encore!'

'Ouch! That hurts!'

- greetings

'Hello!' said the voice in the darkened room.

'Hi! What's up?'

- agreement or disagreement

Sure! Nope! OK! You bet!  
No chance!

Some interjections are more like sounds than words.

Yuck! Phew! Yikes! Ugh! Eek!



