



Cosmo School

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

CLASS IX-X

SENTENCE CONNECTORS

Prepared By

Khaled Mahmud Hasan (Armaan)

English Teacher

Cosmo School

Email: kmha01689@gmail.com

CONNECTORS

In traditional grammar, sentence connectors are used to link large groups of words, phrases and sentences. These sentence connectors are also used to connect paragraphs to give them coherence.

Person

Connectors

- **Who:** used to show which person or people you mean
- **Whom:** used instead of 'who' as the object of a verb or preposition
- **Whose:** used to say which person's something you mean

Examples

- A student **who** neglects his daily lessons is sure to fail.
- Her mother, in **whom** she confided, said she would support her.
- He is a man **whose** opinion I respect.

Object

Connectors

- **Which:** Used to be exact about the thing that you mean
- **That:** Used for referring to somebody/something that has already been mentioned or known about
- **What:** Used to mention a thing or things

Examples

- A school magazine is a magazine **which** is published by the school authority annually.
- Now we can know **what** is happening in the other corner of the world sitting at home.
- It is said **that** the Devil tempts the busy man while the idle man tempts the Devil.

Time

Connectors

- **When:** Used to mention time of any happening or event, etc.
- **While:** During the time that something is happening

- **Scarcely had/ Hardly had..... when:** Used to emphasize that one event quickly followed another.
- **No sooner had.....than:** Used to show that one thing happens immediately after another thing. It is often used with the past perfect, and usually followed by than.
- **At present, Nowadays, Now:** Used to mention time of any present topic

Examples

- Time is coming **when** there will be no tree left for us.
- **While** taking food, we should bear in mind that we do not eat just to satisfy hunger.
While I was waiting at the bus stop, three buses came.
- **Scarcely had** the assembly begun **when** an unknown person came.
- **Hardly had** he seen his friend **when** he greeted him.
- **No sooner had** I heard the news of my mother's illness **than** I went to the hospital.
- Globalization is a term, nowadays, is commonly used by man.
- **At present**, we can learn what is happening in the farthest corner of the world.

Condition

Connectors

- **If:** Used to say that one thing can, will, may or might happen or to be true, depending on another thing
- **Unless:** Used to give only the situation in which something will not happen or to be true.
- **Or:** Used to warn or advise someone that something bad can happen based on a particular task
- **Otherwise:** Used to state what the result will be if something does not happen or if the situation is different

Examples

- **If** I were a rich man, I would help others.
- **Unless** trees are planted, soon our country will turn into desert
- **Or:** Study attentively **or** you cannot do well in the exam.
- The rapid growth of the population must be controlled. **Otherwise**, all sorts of attempts to solve the food problem will fail.

Contrast

Connectors

- **In spite of / Despite:** Used to link two contrasting ideas following a noun phrase
- **Although / (Even) though:** Used to link two contrasting ideas following a clause
- **However / Nevertheless / Still / Yet / Even so / On the contrary / In contrast.** Used to introduce a new idea which marks a contrast with previously stated ideas
- **On the one hand ... On the other hand:** Used to link two contrasting ideas/paragraphs.
- **In contrast to / Contrary to:** Used to link two contrasting ideas following a noun phrase.

Examples

- **Though** it is a simple exercise, it is good for health both physically and mentally.
- A healthy man can do any work. Besides, he can eat any food he likes. So, he can enjoy life in every way. **On the other hand**, an unhealthy man is unhappy, for he cannot eat and do what he likes.

Reason

Connectors

- **Because / As / Since / Seeing that:** Used to introduce a sentence to mention the reason for something. Subordinate sentences introduced by because always appear in the final position.
- **Because of / On account of / Owing to / Due to.** Used to introduce a noun phrase to show the reason for something.

Examples

- The whole world has turned into a global village **because of** the improvement of information technology.
- The publication of it is not an easy task **because** it needs time, energy and money.

Purpose

Connectors:

- **In order to / So as to** Introduce an infinitive of purpose.

- **In order that / So that** Introduce a sentence which indicates purpose.

Examples

- We eat **so that** we can preserve our health.
- A student should be attentive in his studies **in order to** do well in the exam.

Consequence

Connectors

- **Consequently / As a consequence / As a result / Therefore/so:** Used to mention the consequence of something followed by a sentence or sentences
- **As a consequence of / As a result of:** Used to mention the consequence of something
Followed by a noun phrase.

Examples

- None can deny the importance of tree plantation as our lives on earth directly or indirectly depend on it. But it is a matter of sorrow that we are cutting down trees indiscriminately. Unless trees are planted, soon our country will turn into desert and there will be an adverse change in the climate. **Therefore**, we should plant more and more trees for our own sake.

Addition

Connectors

- **Moreover / Furthermore / In addition / Besides / What's more** Used after a strong pause and separated from the sentences. They are introduced by a comma.
- **As well as / In addition to / Besides** Used to add one more piece of information.
Followed by a noun phrase.

Examples

- Honesty is a noble virtue. The man who possesses this rare quality is the happiest person in the world. To be honest, a person should have trustworthiness. Because nobody trusts a liar. **Besides**, Allah helps the honest people. So, children should be taught honesty from the beginning of life. **In addition**, they should be taught discipline too.

Succession

Connectors

- **First of all / Firstly / To begin with / First**
- **Second / Secondly / Then ...**
- **Third / Thirdly / After that**
- **Finally / in short / to sum up / in conclusion / lastly / last but not least...**

Example

- A hare is a very speedy animal; on the other hand a tortoise moves very slowly. **Firstly**, it has a heavy shell on its back. **Secondly**, its legs are short.

Expressing facts

Connectors:

- **Actually/ as a matter of fact/ in fact/ really:** Used to express fact

Example

- **In fact**, there are some differences between practical knowledge and bookish knowledge.

Expressing a personal opinion

Connectors

- **as far as I am concerned, from my point of view, I agree, I disagree, in my opinion, in my view, I think that, it is true that, personally, to be honest, to tell the truth:** Used to express a personal opinion

Example

- **It is true that** we have taken some effective steps to solve the problem.

Exemplification

Connectors

- **For example / For instance:** Use to introduce an example referring to previously stated ideas
- **Such as:** Used to introduce an example referring to the last idea

Example

- We have to increase our food production very rapidly. We may, mostly, solve our food problem by changing our traditional food habits. **For example**, we can take potato instead of rice.

Apprehension

Connector

Lest: Used to prevent any possibility that something will happen.

Examples

- Come forward to help the poor **lest** they might/should suffer a lot.
- He has to study regularly **lest** he might fail in the exam.

Complete the passage using suitable connectors.

1. A school magazine is a magazine (a) _____ is published by the school authority annually. It contains poems, articles, essays and jokes. The publication of it is not an easy task (b) _____ it needs time, energy and money. (c)_____, a magazine committee is formed from the teachers and the students. The editor (d) _____ is selected or elected by the committee members invites writings. (e)_____ good writings are selected for printing.
2. Morning walk is a good habit for all classes of people. (a) _____it is a simple exercise, it is good for health both physically (b) _____ mentally. (c)_____ the morning air is fresh and free from any kind of noise health and pollutions, it keeps us sound and healthy. Morning walk costs nothing (d) _____gives more. (e) _____we should make the habit of morning walk.
3. The whole world has turned into a global village (a) _____ the improvement of information technology. Now we can know (b) _____ is happening on the other corner of the world sitting at home. One culture is coming in touch with another. The poor culture is receiving quickly the elements (c) _____ are in rich culture. (d)_____technology transforms culture and develops it. (e)_____ we have to prevent the infiltration of bad culture of another society to our own culture.
4. People usually want to have their way. They want to think and act (a) _____ they like. (b) _____ one cannot have one's way all the time. A person cannot live in an environment without considering the interest of others (c) _____his own interest. People in society may take their own decision. (d)_____these decisions ought not to be unjust (e) _____harmful to others.
5. Morning walk is a good habit for all classes of people. (a)_____ it is a simple exercise, it is good for health (b)_____mentality. (c)_____,the morning air is fresh and free from any kind of noise and pollution. Morning walk is such an exercise which costs nothing (d) _____gives more. (e)_____we should make a habit of morning walk.
6. Many schools have a uniform (a) _____there are arguments for and against. One argument is what to put on. (b)_____pupils were allowed to wear clothes according to their own choice. (c)_____some clothes may not be suitable for schools. (d)_____some of the students cannot afford to buy it. (e)_____ wearing a school dress does not allow in every school.
7. Climate change means the changes in climate. (a)_____, climate on earth is constantly changing. (b)_____ climate change, the weather pattern in any specific region on earth (c)

_____ across the whole earth is changing. Human activities are greatly responsible for it. We are cutting down trees for habitation and agricultural purpose. (d)_____, use of chemicals in industries causes serious harm to the ozone layer. (e) _____, there is a rapid increase in temperature causing greenhouse effect. .

(a)_____taking food, we should bear in mind (b) _____ we do not eat just to satisfy hunger or to fill the belly. We eat (c) _____ we can preserve our health. Some people, living in the midst of plenty, do not eat the food they need for good health (d) _____ they have no knowledge of the science of health and nutrition. (e) _____, they suffer from various diseases.

8. We know that trees are essential for all kinds of creatures. They give us not only food (a) _____ oxygen. They protect us from natural calamities. (b)_____, they are called the saviour of our environment. (c) _____many people are not aware of this. They cut down trees randomly. (d)_____, forest lands are shrinking. (e)_____ people go on cutting down trees, one day there will be no trees left for us.

9. 21st February is a red-letter day in our national history. It is our pride (a) _____ no nation of the world has ever fought for its language the way we fought. So it has been now declared as the International Mother Language Day. The proposal has been passed unanimously in the General Assembly of the UNESCO (b) _____some countries pointed out (C) _____ the incident of 21st is related to the Bangalees only. (d)_____, the recognition of the day, (e) _____ the International Mother Language Day by UNESCO has upheld the prestige of Bangalees all over the world.

11. Ripa is a student of class ten. (a) _____ she is meritorious, she never takes pride in her merit. She is helpful to all. (b) _____ any weak student comes to her with any problem, she tries to help him. She is respectful to the senior (c) _____ affectionate to the Junior. She is simple in behaviour (d) _____ strict in principle. (e)_____, everyone loves her.

12. Globalization is a term (a) _____ is commonly used by man. (b) _____ it is a process of expanding trade and commerce all over the world creating a borderless market. (c) _____ global development, we have conquered the time (d) _____ distance. (e) _____, we can learn what is happening in the farthest corner of the world.

13. Complete the passage with suitable connectors: Trees are very important (a) _____ they produce oxygen (b) _____ is a must for man and all living beings. We must realize (c)

_____they help us in many ways. (d) _____trees are less in number, there will be an increased amount of carbon di-oxide in the atmosphere. (e) _____it will enhance greenhouse effect.

14. Global warming is increasing day by day (a) _____deforestation. We cut down trees (b) _____ never think of planting more trees. (c) _____ human and other living beings are in the threat of extinction. Time is coming (d) _____ there will be no tree left for us. (e) _____we have to face bitter consequence of deforestation.
15. None can deny the importance of tree plantation (a) _____ our lives on earth directly or indirectly depend on it. (b) _____ it is a matter of sorrow that we are cutting down trees indiscriminately. (c) _____ trees are planted, soon our country will turn into desert (d) _____ there will be an adverse change in the climate. (e)_____, we should plant more and more trees for our own sake.
16. Rural life and urban life have many common sides. (a) _____ differences between them are greater. Rural people do not have adequate educational and medical facilities. (b)_____, they face problems with their communication network. (c) _____, the urban people enjoy educational and medical facilities. (d) _____ the people of cities and towns enjoy a smooth and easy communication system. (e)_____, there is a rush of people to come to cities from villages every year.
17. Gold is a bright precious metal. There are many metals cheaper (a) ____ gold but look like it. They glitter well (b) _____ fade in course of time. Actually there are many people in our society (c) _____ are outwardly gentle and nice. But (d) _____a period of time, their real identity is revealed. (e) _____, all that glitters is not gold.
18. Student life is the best time in life (a) _____ almost every student is free from cares (b) _____ anxieties of life. He has nothing to do (c) _____ study. (d)_____ a student, he should read novels, magazines, newspapers (e) _____ text books.
19. Honesty is a noble virtue. The man (a) _____ possesses this rare quality is the happiest person in the world. To be honest, a person should have trustworthiness. (b) _____ nobody trusts a liar. (c) _____, Allah helps the honest people. (d) _____ children should be taught honesty from the beginning of life. (e) _____ they should be taught discipline too.
20. An idle man does not do his work in right time. He puts off work of today for tomorrow. A student (a) _____ neglects his daily lessons is sure to fail. A young man who idles away his time becomes a burden to the family (b) _____ the society. His brain becomes the workshop of

Devils. It is said (c) _____ the Devil tempts the busy man (d)_____the idle man tempts the Devil. (e) _____ everyone should make the best use of time.

21. (a) _____population problem is one of the greatest problems in our country. (b)_____ Bangladesh is a small country, it has a huge population. The government finds it difficult to provide basic necessities. (c)_____it has become a great concern to all. (d)_____solving this problem some necessary steps should be taken. In this regard general people should help the government. (e)_____the population growth is controlled, people will lead a happy life.
22. Every citizen has some duties and responsibilities for his nation. (a) _____most of the people are careless in this respect. People of this country have achieved national identity at the cost of a great sacrifice (b) _____ is still evaluated nationally (c) _____some selfish people never want to give them recognition. (d)_____ we all should do some benevolent activities. (e) _____we will be guilty to the nation.
23. (a)_____I were a rich man, I would help others. People living under poverty line has the hope of better days (b)_____they do not get (c)_____they dream of. (d) _____their condition is getting from bad to worse. The only thing (e) _____they need is nothing but education.
24. A hare is a very speedy animal; (a) _____ a tortoise moves very slowly. (b)_____it has a heavy shell on its back. (c) _____, its legs are short. (d)_____, it cannot move as fast as other animals. One morning a hare laughed at a tortoise hare for its slow motion. The hare asked the tortoise to run a race. (e)_____ the tortoise hurt, it the agreed to the proposal of the hare.
25. The foods that we eat can be divided into six kinds (a) _____we eat can be divided what substances they contain and b)_____ benefits they do to us. Fish, meat, peas and milk provide us protein (c) _____builds our body and helps us grow. (d)_____we do not take all these, we cannot grow well. Vitamins and mineral salts protect us from diseases (e) _____keep us fit for work.
26. Once upon fox a time there lived a (a) _____ was very clever. He lived in a jungle in a very hot country (b) _____ Bangladesh. One day, (C) _____ Mr. Fox was walking through the jungle, he fell into a trap. After trying very hard he could his get out of the trap (d) _____lost his tail. Without his tail Mr. Fox looked very strange. (e)_____he felt very sad and ashamed.
27. (a)_____ there are some difference between practical knowledge and bookish knowledge. (b)_____ often they are thought to be the same .(c)_____ a man is educated in the truest sense,

he will be able to lead a life completely different from others. (d)_____ he can distinguish between right and wrong. (e) _____ education is very important.

28. Summer noon is very painful and disgusting. (a)_____ the sun shines hotly over head, life becomes miserable. The sufferings of the people know no bounds (b) _____ the electricity goes off. (c) _____the people use hand fans to fan themselves. Children can neither sleep (d) _____read. They feel out of sorts. (e) _____ the poor suffer most. They work outside in the burning sun.
29. The rapid growth of population must be controlled. (a)_____all sorts of attempts to solve food problem will fail. (b) _____, we have to increase our food production very rapidly. We may, mostly, solve our food problem by changing our traditional food habit. (c) _____we can take potato instead of rice. (d)_____ it is high time we changed our eating habit. (e)_____knowledge of nutritive value of food can help to solve our food problem to a great extent.
30. Women are, nowadays, as important as men in the society. They constitute nearly half of our total population, (a) _____ there can be no denying the fact (b) _____ they too possess equal rights and duties (C)_____men do. They have noble mission to fulfill as men. (d)_____ they get opportunity, their genius, powers (e)_____ capacities will bloom fully.
31. It is known to all that gold is a valuable metal. (a) _____, there are many metals cheaper than gold though they look like it. (b)_____they glitter for sometime, they fade away in the long run. In our society there are also many people (c) _____are outwardly very gentle and polished. Later on, their real identity is revealed (d) _____ they do not exercise moral values. That's why people say, "All (e) _____glitters is not gold"
32. A healthy man can do any work. (a)_____ he can eat any food he likes. (b)_____, he can enjoy life in every way. (c) _____, an unhealthy man is unhappy, for he cannot eat and do what he likes. (d)_____ he lives and dies poor. He may have intelligence, merit and power, but he cannot put them to the use and reap their benefits. (e)_____ health is the source of all happiness in life.