

ENGLISH 6

FOURTH QUARTER
Activity No. _____

Type of Activity: Grammar

Name: _____ Score: _____
Grade & Section: _____ Date: _____

Topic : Other Conjunctions
Learning Objectives : Recognize coordinating conjunctions and correlative conjunctions in sentences
Use coordinating and correlative conjunctions in sentences
Value one's friend
Reference : English This Way 6, p. 222-229
Author : Elisa M. Robles
Concept Notes :

Coordinating and Correlative Conjunctions

Conjunctions connect words or groups of words in sentences.

- Coordinating conjunctions join words or groups of words that are of equal rank. Words or groups of words of equal rank are in the same grammatical category. The two words may be nouns or adjectives, or the groups of words may be phrases or independent clauses. The coordinating conjunctions are: and, but, or, yet, so, for, nor.

and shows addition

ex. Sucking lollipops and chewing gums are not allowed in the classroom.

but shows contrast or opposite ideas or actions

ex. Mary Ann bought garlic and onions but she forgot to buy tomatoes.

or shows choice or separation

ex. Did the guards run after the pickpockets or let them get away.

yet also shows contrast or opposite ideas

ex. The experiment is simple yet fascinating.

for shows a cause

ex. I didn't answer the phone, for I was busy talking to someone on the other line.

so shows a cause

ex. It was raining hard, so I stayed home.

nor shows negative addition

ex. He doesn't know you nor does he know your brother.

Conjunctive adverbs are adverbs that function as coordinating conjunctions. They connect independent clauses or sentences.

Common conjunctive adverbs: also, however, likewise, then, in fact, therefore, consequently

- Correlative conjunctions also join words or groups of words that are of equal rank. **They come in pairs.** The correlative conjunctions are:

both . . . and

not only . . . but also

either . . . or

neither . . . nor

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Name: _____ Score: _____
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Topic : Phrases and Clauses
Learning Objectives : Differentiate a phrase from a clause
Identify the kinds of clauses
Complete an idea by supplying an appropriate subordinating clause
Write about the importance of having a dream in life
Reference : Across Borders
Author : Pacita M. Gahol, et al
Concept Notes :

A **phrase** is a group of words that has no subject or predicate.

Ex. the big boys in the class

A **clause** is a group of words that has a subject and a predicate.

Kinds of clauses:

1. Independent clause has a complete thought. It is a simple sentence.

Ex. His friendly opponent was a robot

2. Dependent clause has no complete thought. It is also called subordinate clause. It begins with a subordinating conjunction.

Ex. *Although* the birds soared upward
conj. subj. pred.

Common subordinating conjunctions:

after	before	though	whenever
although	if	unless	where
as	since	until	whereas
because	than	when	wherever

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Name: _____ Score: _____
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Topic : Kinds of Sentences

Learning Objectives : Identify the kinds of sentences according to form
Use appropriate conjunctions in constructing different kinds of sentences.
Express one's appreciation and love of nature through a poem, song or jingle.

Reference : Across Borders
Author : Pacita M. Gahol, et al
Concept Notes :

Kinds of Sentences According to Form

1. A **simple sentence** contains one subject and one predicate, either or both of which may be compound.

S P

Ex. The Philippine eagle is one of the most significant eagles in the world. (simple subject, simple predicate)

S P

Hawks and falcons abound in the Philippines. (compound subject, simple predicate)

S P P

The monkey-eating eagle builds its nest on the tallest tree and usually lays one egg. (simple subject, compound predicate)

2. A **compound sentence** contains two or more independent clauses connected by a coordinating conjunction.

IC IC

Ex. The monkey-eating eagle feeds mainly on monkeys **but** it also eats lemurs.

3. A **complex sentence** one independent clause and one or more subordinate clause.

IC DC

Ex. We need birds and animals **because they help maintain our ecological balance**.

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Name: _____ Score: _____
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Topic : Sentence Patterns
Learning Objectives : Identify sentences in the S-V, S-LV-N, S-LV-Adj., S-TV
DO, S-TV-IO-DO patterns
Construct sentences in different sentence patterns
Express the value of organized and careful planning to
achieve one's goal
Reference : English This Way
Author : Elisa M. Robles
Concept Notes :

Sentence Patterns

1. **S-V** (Subject- Intransitive Verb)

Ex. The handsome boy sings loudly.
S V

2. **S-LV-N** (Subject-Linking Verb-Noun)

Ex. Karl is a grade 6 pupil.
S LV N

3. **S-LV-Adj.** (Subject-Linking Verb-Adjective)

Ex. Luke is considerate.
S LV Adj.

4. **S-TV-DO** (Subject-Transitive Verb-Direct Object)

Ex. The APEC member countries have achieved higher goals in
S TV DO
economy.

5. **S-TV-IO-DO** (Subject-Transitive Verb-Indirect Object-Direct Object)

Ex. The APEC gives developing countries support.
S TV IO DO

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FOURTH QUARTER
Hand-Out # 1

A **preposition** is a word that shows the relationship between its object and another word in the sentence.

A **prepositional phrase** is composed of the preposition, the object of the preposition, and the modifiers of the said object.

A prepositional phrase that modifies a noun or a pronoun is an **adjective phrase**.

Ex. The *materials* are on the floor.

A prepositional phrase that modifies a verb is an **adverb phrase**.

Ex. A pig *lived* in a yard with a goat and a cow.

Common prepositions and their functions:

1. at – indicates an exact time, address or location

Ex. He arrives at seven o'clock in the morning.
He resides at 78 7th St. Kamuning St., Quezon City.
We shall be at Seafood House this afternoon.

2. in – indicates a year or month or a location within a place

Ex. We moved to a new house in 1990.
My father is in San Francisco, California.
They have a house in Baguio.

3. on – indicates an exact date or a location on a street, or indicates that something is on top of another

Ex. They will launch the project on August 15, 1998.
Their family lives on Mabini Street.
The materials are on the floor.

4. for, during, since – used in expressions of time

Ex. We waited for fifteen minutes before the show started.
All members of the cast appeared during the tableau presentation.
We have lived here since 1970.

5. within – means "before the end of" or indicates an enclosed or contained space

Ex. They will hear from me within an hour.
Did you see the cars within the parking lot?

6. beside – means "at the side of" or "next to"

Ex. Does the car beside ours belong to the man?
The president stood beside the principal.

7. behind – means "at the rear of"

Ex. My classmate's house is behind our school.
Would you stand behind me?

8. under – means "below" or "beneath"

Ex. Whose are those books under the table?
They remained under the shade to protect themselves from the burning sun.

9. across – means "from one side to the other"

Ex. The grocery store is just across the road from our house.
The man in crutches moved slowly across the street.

10. over – means “above”, “across”, or “more than”

Ex. Spread the cloth over the table.

There are several bridges over the Pasig River.

The wallet contained over five hundred pesos.

11. into – indicates a motion or action of entry

Ex. The pupils moved into the auditorium on time.

The locket slid into his pocket.

12. from – indicates a starting point of a physical movement

Ex. The package came from his father.

He walked from school to his house.

13. off – means “away from”

Ex. They fell off the cliff.

The wrapper came off easily.

14. by – means “past”, “by way of”, or “by means of”

Ex. We drove by the McArthur Highway.

The mountain resort can be reached by land transportation only.

By the unguarded rear door, the enemy gained entrance to the building.

15. through – means “by way of”, or “by means of”

Ex. The robber escaped through the window.

The new pupil went through a test.

16. between – used in speaking of two persons or objects

Ex. The inheritance was divided between the two sisters.

The house towers between two other houses.

17. among – used in speaking of more than two persons or objects

Ex. The foodstuffs were divided among the five staff nurses.

The young girl moved cautiously among the tall women.

18. besides – means “in addition to”

Ex. Besides science, math is also part of the curriculum.

She has to do some errands besides taking care of her younger sibling.

19. about – concerning

Ex. The lesson is about prepositions.

They talk about the forthcoming papal visit.

20. against – means “in opposition to”

Ex. Abortion is against the law.

A woman in red shirt is against the chairman’s decision.