



Good Morning!

ESOL Online AM

Week 22- Day 65 - WEDNESDAY- 2-15-2023 SP
February 15, 2023



Worcester
Adult Learning Center

THINGS YOU WILL DO IN CLASS

Write



Read







Speak



Listen



CLASS VALUES

- Be respectful 
- Be kind 
- Be on time 
- Be helpful 

SCHOOL RULES

Attendance

No more than 2 unexcused missed classes a month

2 late arrivals of 15 minutes or more will equal 1 absence

Send a message to the teacher if you can not come to class.

Participation


*Please keep your video on during class.
Cameras must be on for Conversation Practice.

[Worcester Public Schools calendar](#)

(Holidays and Vacation weeks are the same)

WHEN DO WE MEET AS A CLASS?

But... we do have class on Delayed Start or Snow Days, because we are on zoom.



Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday

January 3 - 2nd week in June

**** No school next week. Winter Vacation Week is February 20 - 24.**

- Class start time: 9:00 AM
 - BREAK: 10:00 - 10:20 AM
- Class end time: 11:30 AM

Homework: 11:00 - 12:00 NOON



Weather and the Environment

STANDARDS – FOR THIS WEEK

Listening and Speaking

- L/S 1A.4b Carry out speaking tasks that require presentation of information. - paraphrasing researched information in a short oral presentation
- L/S 1C.3b Report on a topic, tell a story, or recount an experience with relevant facts and descriptive details.
- L/S5.1b. With support, use provided media to extend practice of oral English

Reading

- R1B.4f. Read aloud connected text composed primarily of simple and compound sentences with sufficient accuracy, and appropriate intonation and phrasing.
- R 5.2a Use information gained from visuals (e.g., images, illustrated maps, cartoons) to support comprehension
- R3C.4b. Recognize and use intermediate function words: pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, auxiliary verbs (e.g., that, since, have, was).
- R 5.4b Identify, gather, and use information from multiple print or digital sources to locate an answer to a question or solve a problem.
- R3B.5d. Determine the meaning of words and phrases that signal contrast, addition, and other logical relationships (e.g., however, although, nevertheless, similarly, moreover, in addition).

Writing

- W3C.4a. Construct, expand, and connect simple and compound ... sentences, ...and some complex grammar structures, such as:coordinating conjunctions to create compound sentences (e.g., for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so—FANBOYS) / correlative conjunctions (e.g., either/or, neither/nor).
- W3D.4b. Recognize, name, and use punctuation, including: commas between independent and dependent clauses in complex sentences / commas before a coordinating conjunction in a compound sentence
- Writing 4 (Use of effective strategies): Use a variety of writing strategies appropriate to the writing purpose and type of text. Example: W4C.4a. Read aloud to hear/check phrasing and word choice.
- W5.4a. With guidance and support, select and use relevant technology to produce and publish short texts (e.g., typing in Word or PowerPoint).

OBJECTIVES – AT THE COMPLETION OF THIS WEEK'S LESSONS STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO:

Journal Writing

- Write a descriptive paragraph using adjectives of degree and conjunctions
- Write about your local/regional/national/global weather, air quality, climate, environment, etc.

Lessons

- Identify conjunction word patterns and types
- Identify a dependent clause and an independent clause
- Apply correct use of conjunctions in sentences
- Apply correct punctuation when using conjunctions in sentences
- Identify adjectives of degree words
- Apply correct use of adjectives of degree

Conversation Practice

- Use adjectives of degree and conjunctions in conversation
- Give and receive feedback about your journal, conjunctions, punctuation, and adjectives of degree

MATERIALS – FOR THIS WEEK

- Journals
- Conjunctions - Quizzes
- Punctuation
- Adjectives of Degree

- Slides

*See Resources slide for links

RESOURCES

Conjunctions

- Conjunctions (ellii, 5:29 min.) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3qbfchUrcI>
- Coordinating Conjunctions (MyEnglishTeacher) <https://www.myenglishteacher.eu/blog/coordinating-conjunctions/>
- FANBOYS and The WABBITS & **punctuation** (MyEnglishTeacher) <https://www.ius.edu/writing-center/files/fanboys-and-wabbits.pdf>
- FANBOYS Song (Lady Gaga music) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hVL38Is5Ac>
- FANBOYS song & punctuation (BKA content) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=catJZm_2TI
- **8 Simple Comma Rules (Basic English Grammar) punctuation** <https://www.basic-english-grammar.com/8-simple-comma-rules-with-examples.html/>
-
- Correlative Conjunctions (Grammarly) <https://www.grammarly.com/blog/correlative-conjunctions/>
- Correlative Conjunctions (BKA content) <https://www.bkacontent.com/gs-use-correlative-conjunctions/>
- Subordinating Conjunctions The WABBITS (MyEnglishTeacher) <https://www.ius.edu/writing-center/files/fanboys-and-wabbits.pdf>
- Subordinate Conjunctions (Grammarsaurus, video, 3:44 min.) A WHITE BUS is coming!!! <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FK2Gyto5gTQ>
- 50 Subordinating Conjunctions <https://englishstudyhere.com/conjunctions/50-subordinating-conjunctions/>
- THOUGH - Why do Americans say though? <https://www.youtube.com/shorts/wfQnE1bDtUs>

- **Commas in Independent & Dependent Clauses punctuation** (ellii, blog)

Conjunction - Quizzes

- (Thrive Brain, video)
 - Coordinating <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rzH09FMDsQE>
 - Correlative Conjunctions <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IZOqjUzEMLE>
 - Subordinating <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8djgk2Kndhs>
- (Quality Education, videos) Examples:
 - English Grammar Quiz 1 (conjunctions - 3 TYPES) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4rvO1oDpuSw/>
 - Test your English Grammar (conjunctions 4 TYPES) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U7-wRxFERHq>
 - English Grammar Quiz 2 (conjunctions 4 TYPES) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eK2Of3VB-2Q>

Liveworksheets

- Subordinating Conjunctions <https://www.liveworksheets.com/search.asp?content=subordinating+conjunctions>
- **Nor, Or, Neither/Nor, Either/Or, Both/And** <https://www.liveworksheets.com/search.asp?content=nor>
- Coordinating Conjunctions - **punctuation** [https://www.liveworksheets.com/az1480529zbConjunctions and Punctuation](https://www.liveworksheets.com/az1480529zbConjunctions%20and%20Punctuation)

RESOURCES

Valentine's Day

- Valentine's Day (ellii) <https://app.ellii.com/lesson/1863-valentine-s-day>
- Love Idioms (ellii) <https://app.ellii.com/lesson/2145-love-idioms-poster>
- Tongue Twisters - Valentine's Day - Tongue Twisters <https://www.learnwithhomer.com/homer-blog/3141/valentines-day-tongue-twisters/>
- Tongue Twisters <https://fpblog.fountasandpinnell.com/teacher-tip-use-tongue-twisters-to-play-with-words>

Adjectives of Degree (Perfect English Grammar, pdf)

Quantifiers (pdf) <https://slideplayer.com/slide/1530756/>

Idioms - Determine the meaning of idioms (IXL Learning) <https://www.ixl.com/ela/grade-4/determine-the-meaning-of-idioms-from-context-set-1>

AGENDA (WHAT WE WILL DO THIS WEEK)

- ❑ Community: Weather and the Environment
 - ❑ News & Housekeeping
 - ❑ Journal Writing - Note of Appreciation
 - ❑ Conjunctions - review for, nor, so, yet
 - ❑ Conjunctions - Punctuation
 - ❑ Adjectives of Degree - mini lesson
 - ❑ Tongue Twisters*
 - ❑ Conversation Practice *

*time permitting

* Click on the link in your Remind message to rejoin our Zoom class.



QUESTIONS?



Worcester
Adult Learning Center

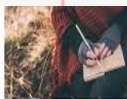
NEWS





QUESTIONS?

Write



JOURNAL WRITING

Please write complete sentences (SVO)



Do you celebrate Valentine's Day?

Why or why not?

Try to use nor, or, neither/nor, either/or, or both/and.

More Subordinating Conjunctions

A WHITE BUS



although, after, as, when, if, that, even though, because, until, unless, since

by the time, in case, in the event that, only, only if

50 Subordinating Conjunctions

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. after | 14. if | 27. provided | 40. whenever |
| 2. although | 15. if only | 28. provided that | 41. where |
| 3. as | 16. if when | 29. rather than | 42. whereas |
| 4. as if | 17. if then | 30. since | 43. where if |
| 5. as long as | 18. inasmuch | 31. so that | 44. wherever |
| 6. as much as | 19. in order that | 32. supposing | 45. whether |
| 7. as soon as | 20. just as | 33. than | 46. which |
| 8. as though | 21. lest | 34. that | 47. while |
| 9. because | 22. now | 35. though | 48. who |
| 10. before | 23. now since | 36. till | 49. whoever |
| 11. even | 24. now that | 37. unless | 50. why |
| 12. even if | 25. now when | 38. until | |
| 13. even though | 26. once | 39. when | |

CONJUNCTIONS

Coordinating

FANBOYS

- F = for
- A = and
- N = nor
- B = but
- O = or
- Y = yet
- S = so



Correlative

- both / and
- not only / but also
- either / or
- neither / nor
- whether / or



Subordinating

WABBITTS

- W = when where while
- A = after although
- B = before
- B = because
- I = if
- T = though
- S = since





JOURNAL WRITING

Please write complete sentences (SVO)



Write a **note of appreciation**
to someone special in your life.

Examples of notes of appreciation

More Subordinating Conjunctions

A WHITE BUS



although, after, as, when, if, that,
even though, because, until, unless,
since

by the time, in case, in the event
that, only, only if

50 Subordinating Conjunctions

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. after | 14. if | 27. provided | 40. whenever |
| 2. although | 15. if only | 28. provided that | 41. where |
| 3. as | 16. if when | 29. rather than | 42. whereas |
| 4. as if | 17. if then | 30. since | 43. where if |
| 5. as long as | 18. inasmuch | 31. so that | 44. wherever |
| 6. as much as | 19. in order that | 32. supposing | 45. whether |
| 7. as soon as | 20. just as | 33. than | 46. which |
| 8. as though | 21. lest | 34. that | 47. while |
| 9. because | 22. now | 35. though | 48. who |
| 10. before | 23. now since | 36. till | 49. whoever |
| 11. even | 24. now that | 37. unless | 50. why |
| 12. even if | 25. now when | 38. until | |
| 13. even though | 26. once | 39. when | |

CONJUNCTIONS

Coordinating

FANBOYS

F = for
A = and
N = nor
B = but
O = or
Y = yet
S = so



Correlative

both / and
not only / but also
either / or
neither / nor
whether / or

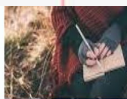


Subordinating

WABBITTS

W = when where while
A = after although
B = before
B = because
I = if
T = though
S = since





JOURNAL WRITING

Please write complete sentences (SVO)



1. What is love?
2. What does the phrase "love is blind" mean to you?

Try to use nor, or, neither/nor, either/or, or both/and.

More Subordinating Conjunctions

A WHITE BUS



although, after, as, when, if, that, even though, because, until, unless, since

by the time, in case, in the event that, only, only if

50 Subordinating Conjunctions

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. after | 14. if | 27. provided | 40. whenever |
| 2. although | 15. if only | 28. provided that | 41. where |
| 3. as | 16. if when | 29. rather than | 42. whereas |
| 4. as if | 17. if then | 30. since | 43. where if |
| 5. as long as | 18. inasmuch | 31. so that | 44. wherever |
| 6. as much as | 19. in order that | 32. supposing | 45. whether |
| 7. as soon as | 20. just as | 33. than | 46. which |
| 8. as though | 21. lest | 34. that | 47. while |
| 9. because | 22. now | 35. though | 48. who |
| 10. before | 23. now since | 36. till | 49. whoever |
| 11. even | 24. now that | 37. unless | 50. why |
| 12. even if | 25. now when | 38. until | |
| 13. even though | 26. once | 39. when | |

CONJUNCTIONS

Coordinating

FANBOYS

F = for
A = and
N = nor
B = but
O = or
Y = yet
S = so



Correlative

both / and
not only / but also
either / or
neither / nor
whether / or

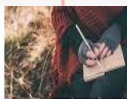


Subordinating

WABBITTS

W = when where while
A = after although
B = before
B = because
I = if
T = though
S = since





JOURNAL WRITING

Please write complete sentences (S V O)

1. What is the temperature today?
2. How's the weather today?

Try to use nor, or, neither/nor, either/or, or both/and.

More Subordinating Conjunctions

A WHITE BUS



although, after, as, when, if, that,
even though, because, until, unless,
since

by the time, in case, in the event
that, only, only if

50 Subordinating Conjunctions

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. after | 14. if | 27. provided | 40. whenever |
| 2. although | 15. if only | 28. provided that | 41. where |
| 3. as | 16. if when | 29. rather than | 42. whereas |
| 4. as if | 17. if then | 30. since | 43. where if |
| 5. as long as | 18. inasmuch | 31. so that | 44. wherever |
| 6. as much as | 19. in order that | 32. supposing | 45. whether |
| 7. as soon as | 20. just as | 33. than | 46. which |
| 8. as though | 21. lest | 34. that | 47. while |
| 9. because | 22. now | 35. though | 48. who |
| 10. before | 23. now since | 36. till | 49. whoever |
| 11. even | 24. now that | 37. unless | 50. why |
| 12. even if | 25. now when | 38. until | |
| 13. even though | 26. once | 39. when | |

CONJUNCTIONS

Coordinating

FANBOYS

F = for
A = and
N = nor
B = but
O = or
Y = yet
S = so



Correlative

both / and
not only / but also
either / or
neither / nor
whether / or



Subordinating

WABBITTS

W = when where while
A = after although
B = before
B = because
I = if
T = though
S = since





JOURNAL WRITING

Please write complete sentences (S V O)

1. What do you like about living in New England?
2. What don't you like about living in New England?

Try to use nor, or, neither/nor, either/or, or both/and.

More Subordinating Conjunctions

A WHITE BUS



although, after, as, when, if, that,
even though, because, until, unless,
since

by the time, in case, in the event
that, only, only if

50 Subordinating Conjunctions

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. after | 14. if | 27. provided | 40. whenever |
| 2. although | 15. if only | 28. provided that | 41. where |
| 3. as | 16. if when | 29. rather than | 42. whereas |
| 4. as if | 17. if then | 30. since | 43. where if |
| 5. as long as | 18. inasmuch | 31. so that | 44. wherever |
| 6. as much as | 19. in order that | 32. supposing | 45. whether |
| 7. as soon as | 20. just as | 33. than | 46. which |
| 8. as though | 21. lest | 34. that | 47. while |
| 9. because | 22. now | 35. though | 48. who |
| 10. before | 23. now since | 36. till | 49. whoever |
| 11. even | 24. now that | 37. unless | 50. why |
| 12. even if | 25. now when | 38. until | |
| 13. even though | 26. once | 39. when | |

CONJUNCTIONS

Coordinating

FANBOYS

F = for
A = and
N = nor
B = but
O = or
Y = yet
S = so



Correlative

both / and
not only / but also
either / or
neither / nor
whether / or



Subordinating

WABBITTS

W = when where while
A = after although
B = before
B = because
I = if
T = though
S = since





QUESTIONS?



VALENTINE'S DAY

1. When is Valentine's Day?
2. Is Valentine's Day a holiday?
3. What symbols are associated with Valentine's Day?
4. What do children do for Valentine's Day?



VALENTINE'S DAY - VOCABULARY

- ___ 1. February
- ___ 2. holiday
- ___ 3. lovers
- ___ 4. chocolate
- ___ 5. candy
- ___ 6. valentine
- ___ 7. convenient
- ___ 8. heart
- ___ 9. rose
- ___ 10. Cupid



VALENTINE'S DAY - VOCABULARY

- a) a treat made from cocoa
- b) people who love each other
- c) a card given out on Valentine's Day
- d) the son of Venus
- e) the second month
- f) a day you don't have to work or go to school
- g) the body part that pumps blood
- h) sugary treats
- i) a flower with thorns on the stem
- j) easy



VALENTINE'S DAY - VOCABULARY

- | | | | | |
|-------|-----|------------|----|--|
| _____ | 1. | February | a) | a treat made from cocoa |
| _____ | 2. | holiday | b) | people who love each other |
| _____ | 3. | lovers | c) | a card given out on Valentine's Day |
| _____ | 4. | chocolate | d) | the son of Venus |
| _____ | 5. | candy | e) | the second month |
| _____ | 6. | valentine | f) | a day you don't have to work or go to school |
| _____ | 7. | convenient | g) | the body part that pumps blood |
| _____ | 8. | heart | h) | sugary treats |
| _____ | 9. | rose | i) | a flower with thorns on the stem |
| _____ | 10. | Cupid | j) | easy |



VALENTINE'S DAY - UNSCRAMBLE THE WORDS

1. vntineale _____

2. uaryfebr _____

3. idhoayl _____

4. lersov _____

5. colatecho _____

6. ndyca _____

7. ersoflw _____

8. roanticm _____

9. arthe _____

10. sero _____

11. uidpc _____

12. skis _____

VALENTINE'S DAY - WORD SEARCH



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	l	v	e	o	r	s	h	o	h	e	a	r	t
2	f	e	d	r	v	y	a	u	r	y	h	o	l
3	f	e	b	r	u	a	r	y	c	h	o	c	o
4	r	o	c	m	r	o	l	s	n	f	y	f	l
5	e	a	h	r	o	r	r	e	s	d	o	r	e
6	m	o	o	r	e	v	o	n	l	o	o	n	
7	w	r	c	f	w	r	h	a	o	t	p	m	l
8	e	e	o	o	a	a	c	b	m	o	i	a	o
9	p	u	l	s	c	u	f	e	v	a	l	n	v
10	r	f	a	s	e	c	i	d	a	y	h	t	e
11	o	w	t	f	l	o	c	u	p	i	d	i	r
12	i	d	e	n	d	y	f	e	r	u	a	c	s
13	h	o	l	i	d	a	y	i	d	r	o	o	e

valentine

february

holiday

lovers

chocolate

candy

flowers

romantic

heart

rose

cupid

VALENTINE'S DAY - TONGUE TWISTER



Love's a feeling you feel when
you feel you're going to feel
feelings you've never felt before.

VALENTINE'S DAY - TONGUE TWISTER



VALENTINE'S DAY - TONGUE TWISTER



CHATTY CHARLIE
IS THE CHOCOLATE
CHOMPING
CHAMP.

HOMER

VALENTINE'S DAY - TONGUE TWISTER



VALENTINE'S DAY - TONGUE TWISTER



VALENTINE'S DAY - TONGUE TWISTER



The Tutor

A tutor who tooted the flute
Tried to tutor two tooters to toot.
Said the two to the tutor,
"Is it harder to toot, or
To tutor two tooters to toot?"





QUESTIONS?

CONJUNCTIONS

Grammar Practice Worksheets

💡 Int 🎓 Teens & Adults

In this lesson, students learn about the different types of conjunctions (coordinating, correlative, and subordinating) and how they're used to join sentence elements. They also learn how to punctuate sentences with conjunctions.

This lesson can easily be divided into three parts (to cover one type of conjunction at a time) or completed all at once for a comparison of conjunction types.



CONJUNCTIONS

conjunctions



join 2 or more

- words
- phrases
- clauses

CONJUNCTIONS

Three types

- Coordinating
- Correlative
- Subordinating

Mixed

CONJUNCTIONS

Three types

- Coordinating - FANBOYS (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)
- Correlative
- Subordinating

Mixed

CONJUNCTIONS

Three types

- Coordinating
- Correlative - pairs Ex: (*both / and, not only / but also*) (*either / or, neither / nor, whether / or*)
- Subordinating

Mixed

CONJUNCTIONS

Three types

- Coordinating
- Correlative
- Subordinating - WABBITS **w**hen, **w**here, **w**hile, **a**fter, **a**lthough, **b**efore, **b**ecause, **i**f, **t**hough, **s**ince

Mixed

CONJUNCTIONS

Three types

- Coordinating - FANBOYS (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)
- Correlative - pairs Ex: (*both / and, not only / but also*) (*either / or, neither / nor, whether / or*)
- Subordinating - WABBITS **w**hen, **w**here, **w**hile, **a**fter, **a**lthough, **b**efore, **b**ecause, **i**f, **t**hough, **s**ince

Mixed

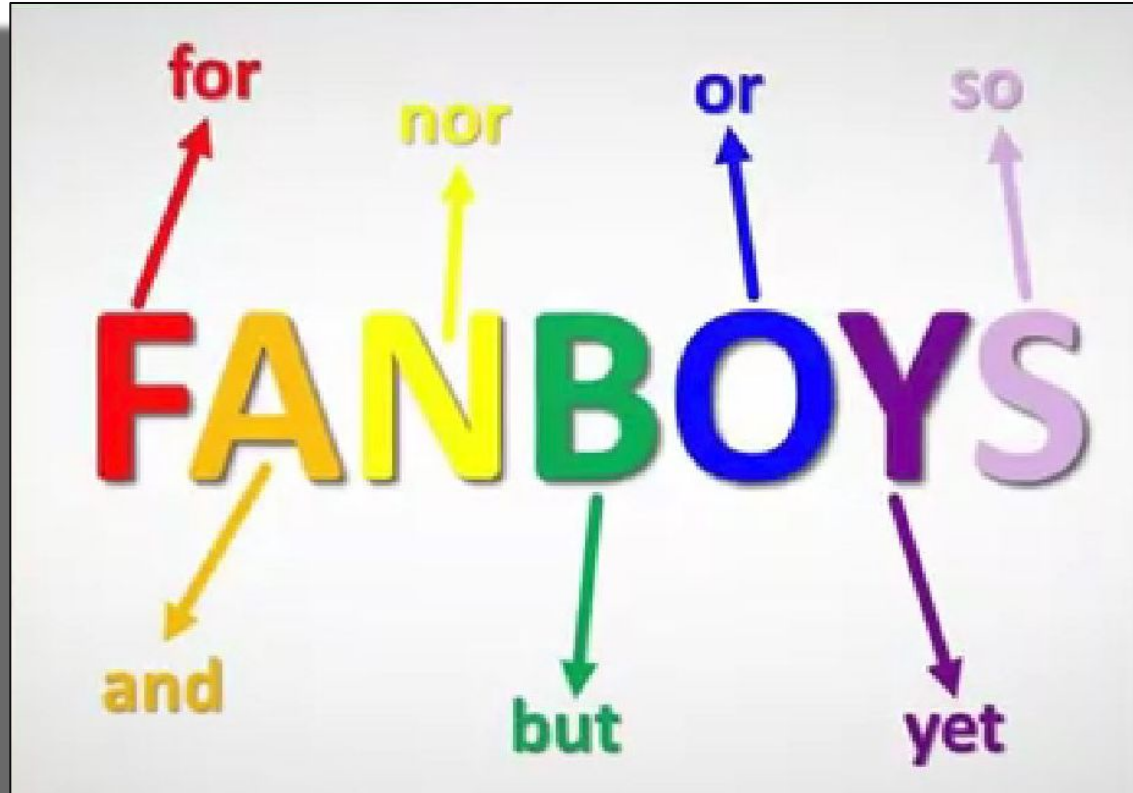


QUESTIONS?

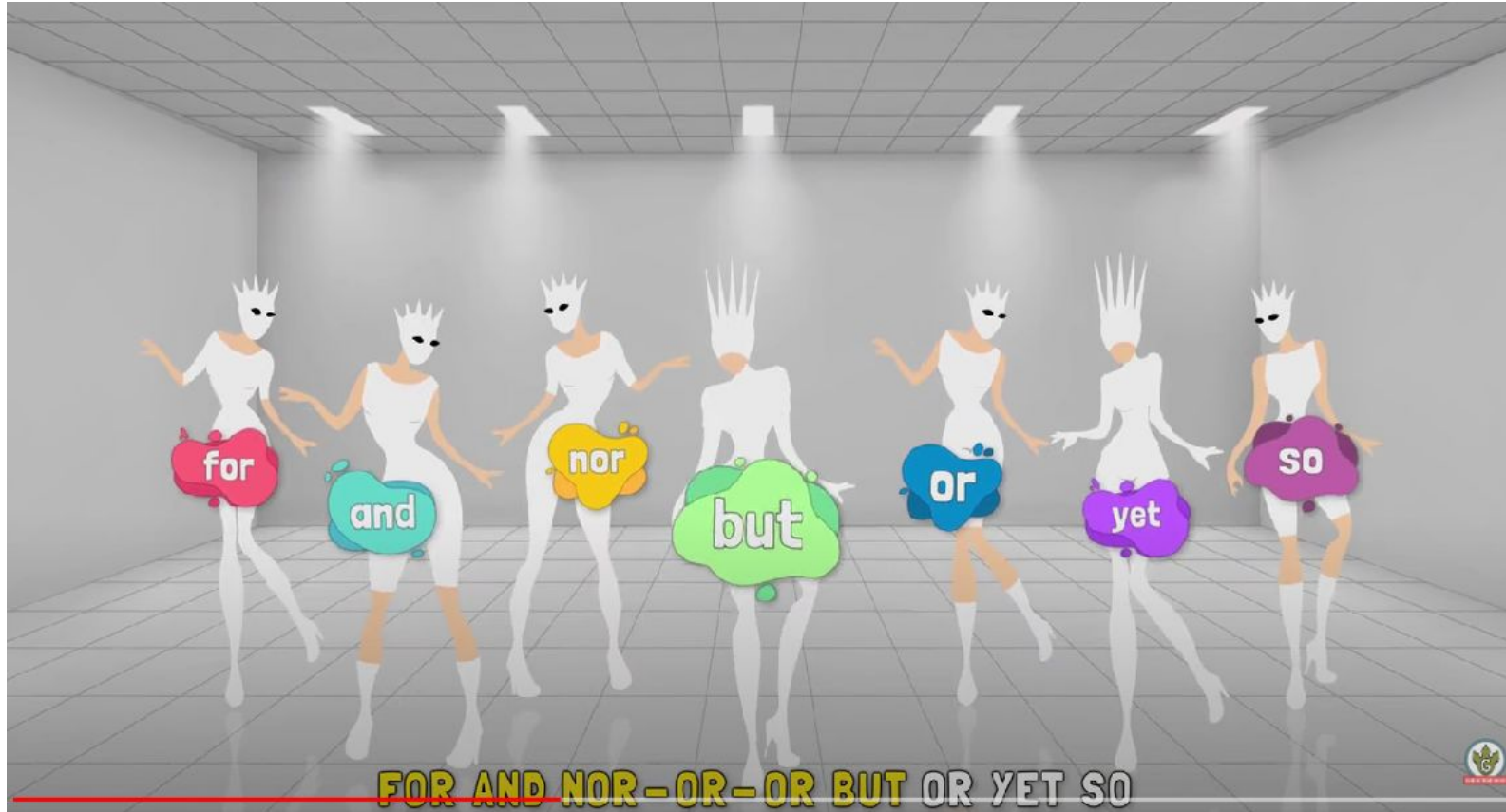
CONJUNCTIONS - COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

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

CONJUNCTIONS -- COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS



CONJUNCTIONS -- COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS



FOR AND NOR - OR - OR BUT OR YET SO



CONJUNCTIONS – COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Coordinating Conjunctions

F = for

A = and

N = nor

B = but

O = or

Y = yet

S = so



Coordinating Conjunction	Purpose	Notes	Example
and	addition	very common	She likes ham and pineapple on her pizza.
but	opposition	very common	He studies hard, but his brother doesn't care about school.
or	choice	very common	Will you wear the green jacket or the blue one?
	addition	common in negative sentences*	My sister doesn't like salt or pepper.
so	result	very common	I didn't finish my homework, so I'm not allowed to watch TV.
yet	opposition	not very common / more formal	Several reporters attended the press conference, yet no one asked any questions.
nor	choice	not very common / more formal / used in negative sentences	You didn't file the report, nor did you attend the meeting.
for	reason	not common at all / more poetic	The sky is dark, for the sun has set.


CONJUNCTIONS -- COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS QUIZ

Coordinating Conjunctions

- F = for
- A = and
- N = nor
- B = but
- O = or
- Y = yet
- S = so



Jhon's birthday celebration was a full of fun _____ a lot of people showed up.



1 so

2 and

The complex block contains a text prompt for a fill-in-the-blank exercise. Below the text is a photograph of a family celebrating a birthday. A woman, a young boy, and a man are gathered around a table with a large white birthday cake. There are balloons and a 'HAPPY BIRTHDAY' banner in the background. To the right of the photo are two orange circles with numbers 1 and 2 inside, each followed by a conjunction: 'so' and 'and'.



QUESTIONS?

CONJUNCTIONS - CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS



Correlative Conjunctions Come in Pairs



- as ... as
- as many ... as
- **both ... and**
- **either ... or**
- from ... to
- **neither ... nor**
- no sooner ... than
- **not only ... but also**
- rather ... than
- such ... that
- **whether ... or**

CONJUNCTIONS – CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

Correlative

both / and
not only / but also
either / or
neither / nor
whether / or



Form

Some conjunctions are used in pairs. They use **parallel** structure, which means that the **same** grammatical forms appear on each side of the conjunctions. Correlative conjunctions can join two parts of speech (e.g., N + N), phrases (VO + VO), or clauses (e.g., SVO + SVO).

Purpose

The first part of the correlative conjunction pair is mainly used for emphasis. The **emphasis** is on "more than one" (*both, not only*) or on the choice (*either, neither, whether*). In some cases (*both/and, either/or*), the first part of the pair can be dropped from the sentence without affecting meaning.

- ✓ I enjoy **both** skiing **and** snowboarding.
- ✓ I enjoy skiing **and** snowboarding.

CONJUNCTIONS – CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

Correlative

both / and
 not only / but also
 either / or
 neither / nor
 whether / or



Correlative Conjunction	Example
both / and	Both <i>John and Bill</i> are excellent tennis players.
not only / but also	She not only <i>lost the game</i> , but also <i>hurt her ankle</i> .
either / or	Either <i>you register for the conference now</i> or <i>you lose out on this opportunity</i> .
neither / nor	Neither <i>the students</i> nor <i>the professor</i> understood the problem.
whether / or	Whether <i>you earn an A</i> or <i>get a lower grade</i> , make sure you try your best.

CONJUNCTIONS – CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS – QUIZ

Correlative

both / and
not only / but also
either / or
neither / nor
whether / or



Chang speaks Spanish ⁱ
_____ naturally
_____ fluently.

1 not only ... but also

2 either ... or

A video frame showing a man with dark hair, wearing a light-colored button-down shirt, looking slightly to the right. The background is a plain wall with some faint text visible.



QUESTIONS?

CONJUNCTIONS - SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

W **A** **B** **B** **I** **T** **S**

CONJUNCTIONS - SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

W A B B I T S



CONJUNCTIONS - SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

W

when where while

A

after although

B

before

B

because

I

if

T

though

S

since



CONJUNCTIONS – SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Subordinating

W A B B I T S

W = when where while

A = after although

B = before

B = because

I = if

T = though


S = since



FORM

A subordinating conjunction is a word or phrase at the beginning of a dependent clause (a sentence that cannot stand alone). Subordinating conjunctions join a **dependent clause** with an **independent clause** (a sentence that can stand alone).

CONJUNCTIONS – SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Subordinating	
W A B B I T S	
W = when where while	
A = after although	
B = before	
B = because	
I = if	
T = though	
S = since	

FORM

A subordinating conjunction is a word or phrase at the beginning of a dependent clause (a sentence that cannot stand alone). Subordinating conjunctions join a **dependent clause** with an **independent clause** (a sentence that can stand alone).

Subordinate clause
 = an incomplete sentence

 = a dependent clause

Main clause
 = a complete sentence

 = an independent clause

CONJUNCTIONS – SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Subordinating

W A B B I T S

W = when where while

A = after although

B = before

B = because

I = if

T = though

S = since



PURPOSE

The purpose of subordinating conjunctions is to show **time** (*before, when, whenever, while, etc.*), **opposition** (*although, though, even though, whereas, etc.*), a **reason** (*because, as, since, so that, etc.*), or a **condition** (*if, even if, unless, whether or not, etc.*). A dependent clause that begins with a subordinating conjunction is known as an *adverb clause* or *subordinate clause*.

CONJUNCTIONS – SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS – REVIEW

Subordinating

W A B B I T S

W = when where while
A = after although
B = before
B = because
I = if
T = though
S = since



The are 50 +
subordinating
conjunction
words
and phrases.

<https://emile-education.com/conjunctions/>

Subordinating Conjunction	Purpose
after	time
although	opposition
because	reason
before	time
even though	opposition
if	condition
since	reason
unless	condition
until	time
when	time

The purpose for using subordinating conjunctions is to show a relationship – between two things.


Examples:
time, place, condition,
comparison / opposition,
manner, and reason (cause and effect).

CONJUNCTIONS – SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Subordinating

W A B B I T S

W = when, where, while
A = after, although
B = before
B = because
I = if
T = though
S = since



Subordinating Conjunction	Purpose	Example
after	time	<u>After she graduated</u> , she got a job as a lawyer.
although	opposition	I didn't wear a jacket although it was snowing.
because	reason	<u>You failed the exam</u> because you didn't study.
before	time	Don't forget to wash your hands before you eat.
even though	opposition	Even though they renovated their house, nobody wanted to buy it.
if	condition	<u>If I have time</u> , I will make cookies for the party.
since	reason	I couldn't ask him about the assignment since he never called me back.
unless	condition	Unless you know the answer, don't raise your hand in class.
until	time	We were texting each other until the exam started.
when	time	When you get to the park, meet me at the red bench.

More examples of subordinating conjunctions...

CONJUNCTIONS – SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS


A Subordinate clause = an incomplete sentence

A Main clause = a complete sentence

Subordinating

W A B B I T S

W = when, where, while
 A = after, although
 B = before
 B = because
 I = if
 T = though
 S = since



Subordinating Conjunction	Purpose	
after	time	<u>After she graduated</u> , she got a job as a lawyer.
although	opposition	I didn't wear a jacket although it was snowing.
because	reason	<u>You failed the exam</u> because you didn't study.
before	time	Don't forget to wash your hands before you eat.
even though	opposition	Even though they renovated their house, nobody wanted to buy it.
if	condition	<u>If I have time</u> , I will make cookies for the party.
since	reason	I couldn't ask him about the assignment since he never called me back.
unless	condition	Unless you know the answer, don't raise your hand in class.
until	time	We were texting each other until the exam started.
when	time	When you get to the park, meet me at the red bench.

More examples of subordinating conjunctions...

CONJUNCTIONS – SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS – REVIEW

Subordinating

W A B B I T S

W = when where while
A = after although
B = before
B = because
I = if
T = though
S = since



The are 50 +
subordinating
conjunction
words
and phrases.

<https://emile-education.com/conjunctions/>

Subordinating Conjunction	Purpose
after	time
although	opposition
because	reason
before	time
even though	opposition
if	condition
since	reason
unless	condition
until	time
when	time

The purpose for using subordinating conjunctions is to show a relationship – between two things.

Examples:
time, place, condition,
comparison / opposition,
manner, and reason (cause and effect).

CONJUNCTIONS – SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS – REVIEW

Subordinating

W A B B I T S

W = when where while

A = after although

B = before

B = because

I = if

T = though

S = since



Subordinating Conjunction	Purpose
after	time
although	opposition
because	reason
before	time
even though	opposition
if	condition
since	reason
unless	condition
until	time
when	time

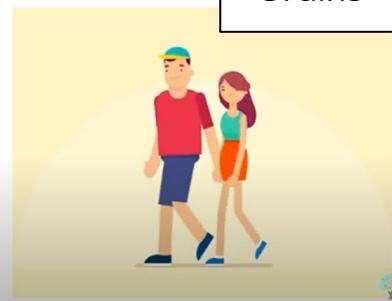
Diana and Daniel were determined to go for a walk _____ it was going to rain.

1

unless

2

where



Thrive
Brains

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8djgk2Kndhs>

LIVEWORKSHEETS

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/search.asp?content=subordinating+conjunctions>

CONJUNCTIONS – SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS



A W H I T E B U S

although after as when if that even though because until unless since

CONJUNCTIONS – SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

50 Subordinating Conjunctions

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. after | 14. if | 27. provided | 40. whenever |
| 2. although | 15. if only | 28. provided that | 41. where |
| 3. as | 16. if when | 29. rather than | 42. whereas |
| 4. as if | 17. if then | 30. since | 43. where if |
| 5. as long as | 18. inasmuch | 31. so that | 44. wherever |
| 6. as much as | 19. in order that | 32. supposing | 45. whether |
| 7. as soon as | 20. just as | 33. than | 46. which |
| 8. as though | 21. lest | 34. that | 47. while |
| 9. because | 22. now | 35. though | 48. who |
| 10. before | 23. now since | 36. till | 49. whoever |
| 11. even | 24. now that | 37. unless | 50. why |
| 12. even if | 25. now when | 38. until | |
| 13. even though | 26. once | 39. when | |

CONJUNCTIONS - MORE QUIZZES

ENGLISH GRAMMAR TEST

Practice Test includes:


- 1 ✓ *Subordinating Conjunctions*
- 2 ✓ *Coordinating Conjunctions*
- 3 ✓ *Correlative Conjunctions*

3 Conjunction Types <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4rvO1oDpuSw>


4 Conjunction Types <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eK2Of3VB-2Q>

4 Conjunction Types <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U7-wRxfERHg>

PUNCTUATION - COMMA

	Use	Example
 <p data-bbox="85 762 316 809">comma</p>		

CONJUNCTIONS PUNCTUATION - COMMA

	Use	Example
 comma	to join two independent clauses in a sentence	I often skip breakfast, but I always eat a healthy lunch.

PUNCTUATION - COMMA



comma

Use(s)	Examples
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to separate three or more items in a series 2. to join two independent clauses in a sentence 3. to set off an appositive 4. to separate the day and the year in dates 5. to separate cities and states 6. to set off introductory words and phrases 7. to introduce quoted speech 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She packed a bathing suit, towel, sundress, and sandals in her suitcase. • I often skip breakfast, but I always eat a healthy lunch. • David, my sister's husband, is from Scotland. • My father died on February 11, 2002. • Carly grew up in Chicago, Illinois. • Suddenly, the lights went out and the room went dark. / During the speaker's long presentation, some of the audience members fell asleep. • Andres said, "I'm so hungry I could eat a horse."

CONJUNCTIONS - PUNCTUATION



When do you use a
comma
before a conjunction?

[Coordinating Conjunctions - The 7 FANBOYS - Punctuation \(BYU. video\)](#)

[Correlative Conjunctions - WABBITS - Punctuation \(MyEnglishTeacher\)](#)

[Commas in Independent & Dependent Clauses \(ellii, blog\)](#)

CONJUNCTIONS – PUNCTUATION



When do you use a
comma
before a conjunction?

Review and Quizzes

[Coordinating Conjunctions & Punctuation](#)
(Liveworksheets)

[8 Simple Comma Rules](#)
(Basic English Grammar)



QUESTIONS?

ADJECTIVES OF DEGREE – MINI LESSON

Adjectives of degree before nouns

We use some adjectives to make nouns stronger. Often, these adjectives can only be used directly before nouns. In this case, the adjectives mean something like 'definitely'.

- absolute: She is an absolute darling.
- real: You are a real friend.
- true: He is a true villain.
- complete: The party was a complete disaster.
- proper: He is a proper gentleman.

ADJECTIVES OF DEGREE

Let's review! Change the sentences to include the word in brackets.

1. She is definitely a student (real).

2. They are definitely lawyers (proper).

3. That is definitely a lie (complete).

4. She is definitely a teacher (true).

5. The meal was definitely a triumph (absolute).

ADJECTIVES OF DEGREE

6. He is definitely a football player (proper).

7. She is definitely a beauty (real).

8. That is definitely nonsense (complete).

9. They are definitely musicians (true).

10. The holiday was definitely a delight (absolute).



Conversation Practice

Take turns practicing a conversation

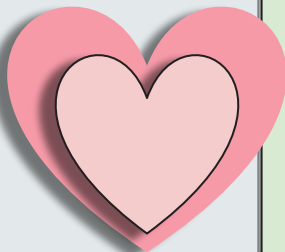
Student A

Practice talking about Valentine's Day

Student B

Small talk.

1. When is Valentine's Day?
2. Is Valentine's Day a holiday?
3. What symbols are associated with Valentine's Day?
4. What do children do for Valentine's Day?



Small talk.

1. When is Valentine's Day?
2. Is Valentine's Day a holiday?
3. What symbols are associated with Valentine's Day?
4. What do children do for Valentine's Day?



Conversation Practice

Take turns practicing a conversation

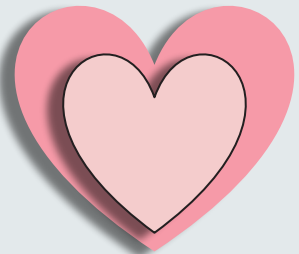
Student A

Practice talking about Valentine's Day

Student B

Small talk.

1. Do you celebrate Valentine's Day?
2. What do you do for Valentine's Day?
3. Who are you writing your note of appreciation to? ... and why?
4. What are you grateful for?



Small talk.

1. Do you celebrate Valentine's Day?
2. What do you do for Valentine's Day?
3. Who are you writing your note of appreciation to? ... and why?
4. What are you grateful for?





Conversation Practice

Take turns practicing a conversation

Student A

Practice using **positive and negative sentences** with **conjunctions**

Student B

Small talk.

What do you do every day?

What do you not do every day?

Small talk.

What do you do every day?

What do you not do every day?

Examples:

- My family always eats breakfast **or** dinner together every day.
- I eat **either** eggs **or** oatmeal for breakfast every day.
- **Neither** my husband **nor** I like exercising every day.
- I start my day by completing **both** a crossword puzzle **and** Wordle.



Conversation Practice

Take turns practicing a conversation

Student A

Practice using **positive and negative sentences** with **conjunctions**

Student B

Small talk.

1. What types of weather do you like?
2. What kinds of weather do you not like?

Small talk.

1. What types of weather do you like?
2. What kinds of weather do you not like?

Examples:

- I like the sun in the summer **or** cool days in the fall.
- **Either** the summer **or** the spring are perhaps the best seasons.
- I don't like the fall **or** winter.
- I like **neither** the rain **nor** the snow in the winter.
- I like **both** the rain in the summer **and** the snow in the winter.



QUESTIONS?

HOMWORK

- Download a **language app** (practice English 20 minutes every day).
 - Send your **journal responses** to the teacher (text, email, Remind).
 - Check **ellii** for assignments.
-

- **New Students**
 - Complete an **Intake Form**, a **Consent Form**, and **Pre-Testing**
 - Review **worc-alc.org** (Class Page and Student Resources)



QUESTIONS?

DOWNLOAD A LANGUAGE APP

<u>Awabe</u>	<u>Hello Talk</u>	<u>Memrise</u>
<u>Busuu</u>	<u>Lingbe</u>	YouTube <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>English with Anna</u>• <u>Teacher Alisha</u>• <u>Teacher Keith</u>• <u>Teacher Rebecca</u>• <u>Teacher Tiffany</u>• <u>Films in English</u>
<u>Duolingo</u>	<u>Learn English Daily</u>	
<u>FluentU</u> (online/\$)	<u>Lyrics Training</u> (songs)	
<u>Hello English</u>	<u>Mango</u>	

What app are you using?

Practice speaking English 20 minutes every day.

Practice speaking English every day!

See you NEXT CLASS!

Click on

Leave Meeting

EXTRA SLIDES

IMPORTANT INFORMATION



**Worcester
Adult Learning Center**

Phone: 508-799-3090
508-799-3091

Teacher Marianne

Phone & Text: 774-551-6381

Kristin: Career Navigator

Text: 508-556-0713

Email: careers.walc@gmail.com

Zoom

Meeting ID: 496 900 0061

Password: 4sU7GC

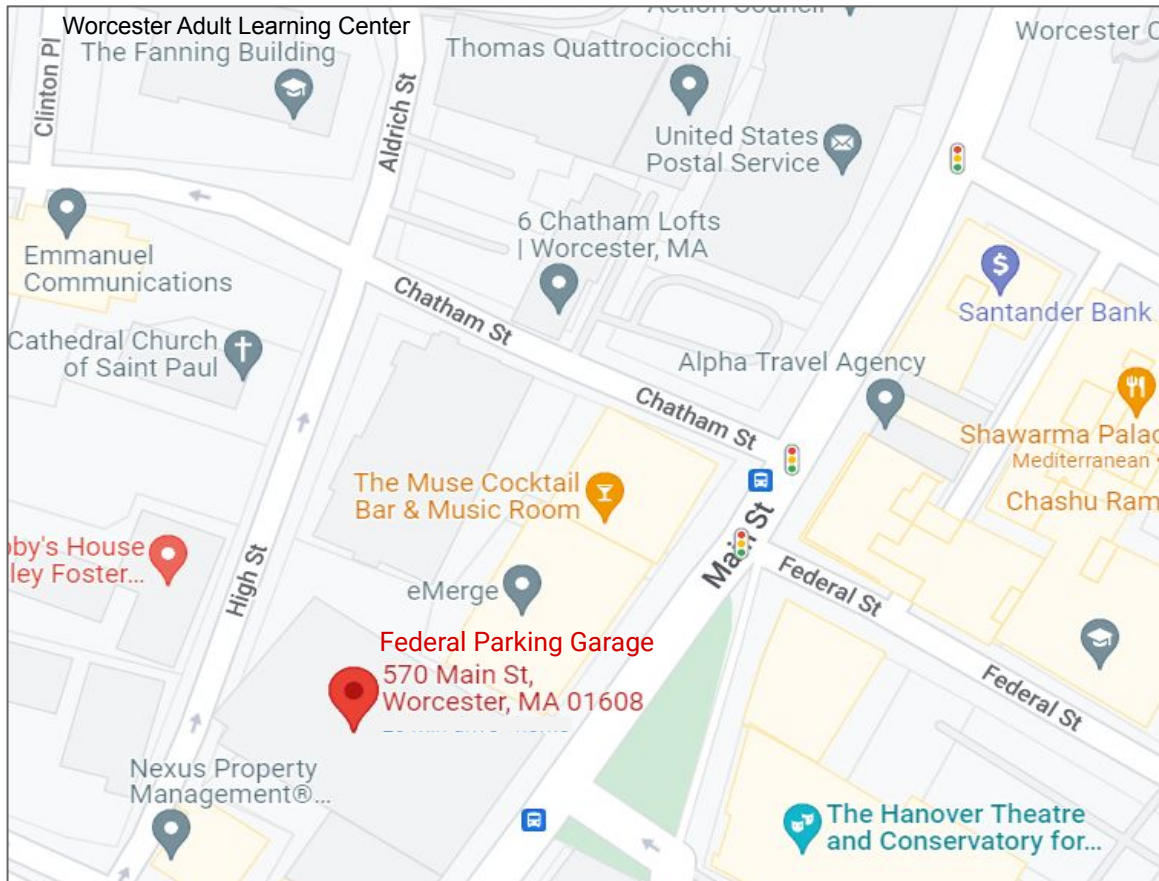
Crystal: Student Advisor

Respond to REMIND.

Office hours:

Tues, Wed, Thurs - 11:30am - 12:30pm

Map of Federal Parking Garage



<https://www.google.com/maps/place/570+Main+St,+Worcester,+MA+01608/@42.2610164,-71.8065509,17z/data=!3m1!1e3!1s0x89e406638f74463d0:97c18941a3ef2e9718m2!3d42.2610164!4d-71.8043622?hl=en>

Free Parking

Students can park for free at the Federal Parking Garage, 570 Main Street, Worcester, MA.

The garage front entrance is on Main Street.

- When you park your car... remember to take your parking ticket from the machine.
- Bring the parking ticket to the school.
- See one of these people who will validate your parking ticket:
 - Beth
 - Fatima
 - Crystal
 - Jen
- Keep the parking ticket.
- Bring the parking ticket back to the garage, so you can put it into the machine and get your car out.

The garage rear exit is on High Street.




GOOGLE DOCS

Google Docs gives users the ability to create and store documents and files using any web browser (in “the cloud”), access them from any device, and give multiple people simultaneous access.

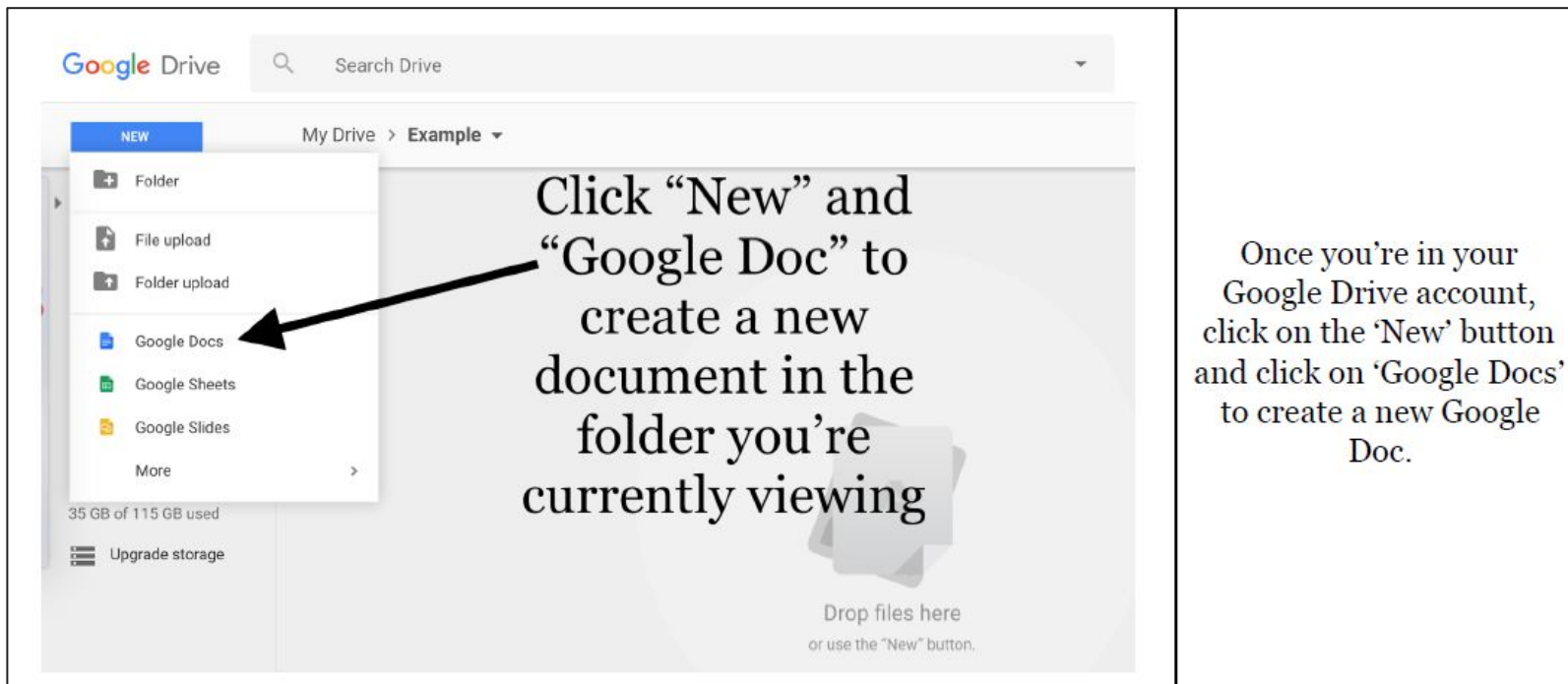
“The Cloud” is a phrase that means being able to access information through a web browser that are stored on a company’s computers. This gives you the ability to access them anywhere and share them with others.

**Google Docs works best in Google Chrome, but you can usually use it in any web browser (Safari, Internet Explorer, Firefox).*

To get started...

- Go to drive.google.com and log in to a Google account OR login to a Gmail account.
- Click on the little grid in the upper-right of the screen (looks like ) and choose ‘Drive’

CREATE A GOOGLE DOC



The screenshot shows the Google Drive interface. At the top, there is a search bar labeled 'Search Drive'. Below it, a blue 'NEW' button is visible. A dropdown menu is open, showing options: Folder, File upload, Folder upload, Google Docs, Google Sheets, Google Slides, and More. A black arrow points from the text 'Click "New" and "Google Docs" to create a new document in the folder you're currently viewing' to the 'Google Docs' option in the menu. The background shows a folder named 'Example' with a storage indicator '35 GB of 115 GB used' and an 'Upgrade storage' button. At the bottom, there is a 'Drop files here' area with the text 'or use the "New" button.'

Click “New” and “Google Docs” to create a new document in the folder you’re currently viewing

Once you’re in your Google Drive account, click on the ‘New’ button and click on ‘Google Docs’ to create a new Google Doc.



QUESTIONS?