



*Good Morning!*

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*ESOL Online AM*

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Week 22- Day 66 -THURSDAY - 2-16-2023 SP  
February 16, 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](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
  - ❑ Idiom of the day
  - ❑ Conjunctions - for, nor, so, yet - mini-lessons
  - ❑ Conjunctions - Punctuation
  - ❑ Adjectives of Degree - mini lesson - review
  - ❑ Conversation Practice \*

\*time permitting

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



**QUESTIONS?**



Worcester  
Adult Learning Center

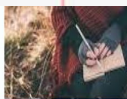
NEWS





**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

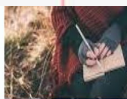


### Subordinating

#### 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

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## 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. Who do you love?
3. How do you show your love?
4. 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

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## CONJUNCTIONS

### Coordinating

#### FANBOYS

F = for  
A = and  
N = nor  
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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

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## CONJUNCTIONS

### Coordinating

### FANBOYS

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### Correlative

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

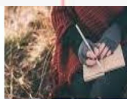


### Subordinating

### WABBITTS

W = when where while  
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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

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## CONJUNCTIONS

### Coordinating

### FANBOYS

F = for  
A = and  
N = nor  
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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  
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**QUESTIONS?**

## IDIOM OF THE DAY

Which picture shows the meaning of *left me hanging* as it is used below?

I invited Cara to my party, but she still hasn't said if she's coming. She has **left me hanging** for two weeks!





**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	o	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



# 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?**







**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

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Mixed

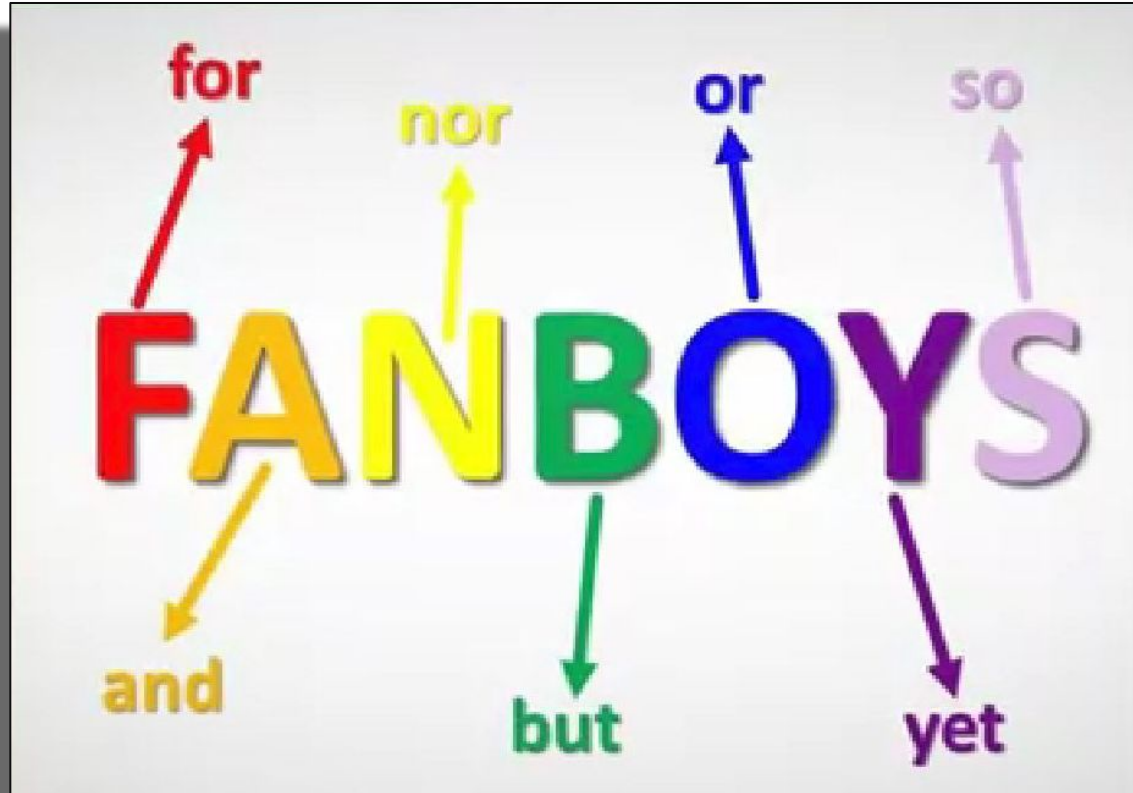


**QUESTIONS?**

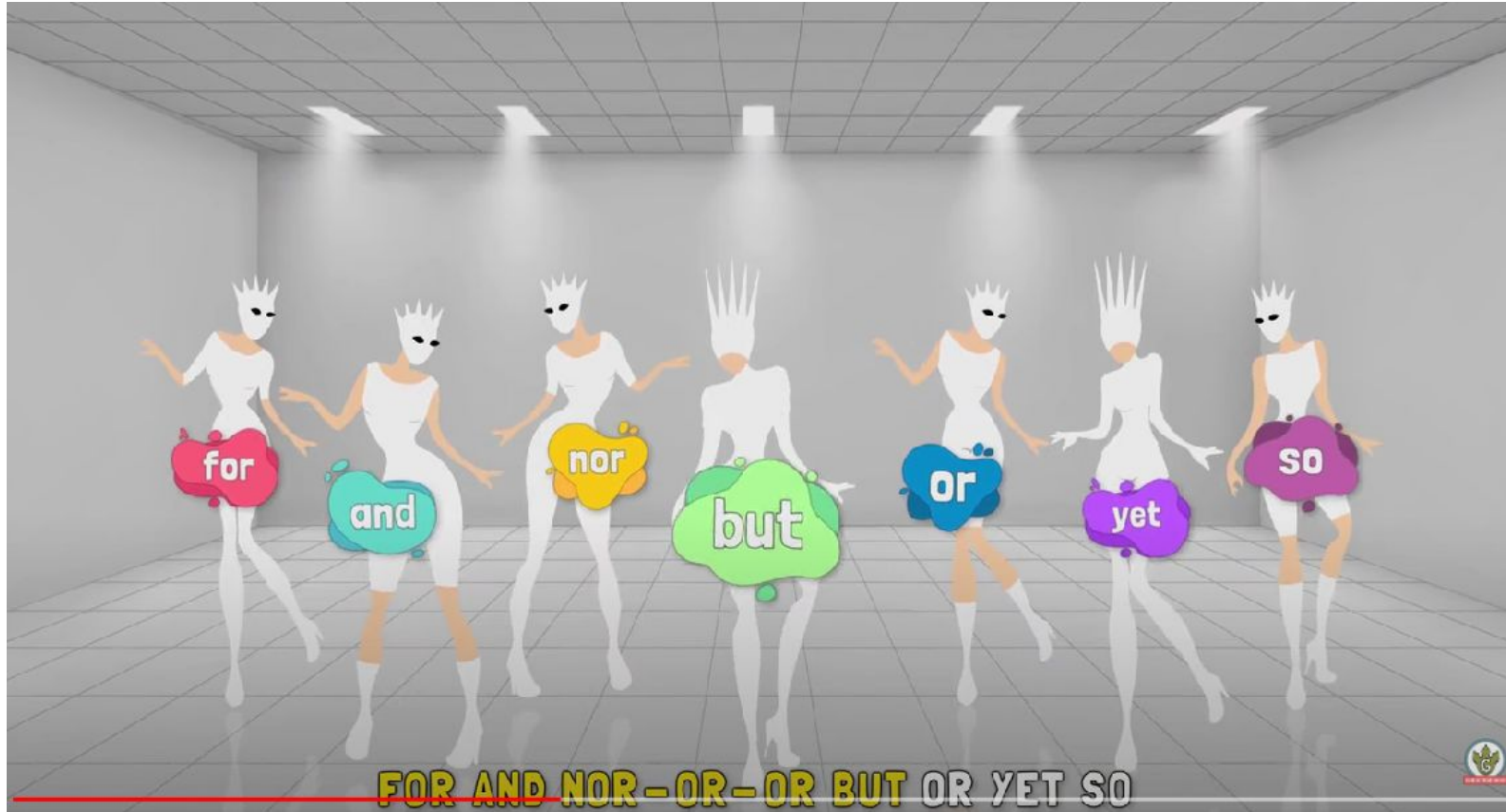
# CONJUNCTIONS - COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

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

# CONJUNCTIONS -- COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS



# CONJUNCTIONS -- COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS



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



**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	<b>Both</b> <i>John and Bill</i> are excellent tennis players.
not only / but also	She <b>not only</b> <i>lost the game</i> , <b>but also</b> <i>hurt her ankle</i> .
either / or	<b>Either</b> <i>you register for the conference now</i> <b>or</b> <i>you lose out on this opportunity</i> .
neither / nor	<b>Neither</b> <i>the students</i> <b>nor</b> <i>the professor</i> understood the problem.
whether / or	<b>Whether</b> <i>you earn an A</i> <b>or</b> <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 <sup>i</sup>  
\_\_\_\_\_ naturally  
\_\_\_\_\_ fluently.



- 1 not only ... but also
- 2 either ... or





**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 <b>although</b> it was snowing.
because	reason	<u>You failed the exam</u> <b>because</b> you didn't study.
before	time	Don't forget to wash your hands <b>before</b> you eat.
even though	opposition	<b>Even though</b> 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 <b>since</b> he never called me back.
unless	condition	<b>Unless</b> you know the answer, don't raise your hand in class.
until	time	We were texting each other <b>until</b> the exam started.
when	time	<b>When</b> you get to the park, meet me at the red bench.

More examples of subordinating conjunctions...

# 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



More examples of subordinating conjunctions...

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

A Subordinate clause = an incomplete sentence

A Main clause = a complete sentence

# 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
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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

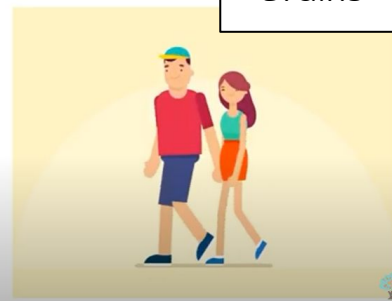
Diana and Daniel were determined to go for a walk \_\_\_\_\_ it was going to rain.

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>comma</p>		

# CONJUNCTIONS PUNCTUATION - COMMA

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

# PUNCTUATION - COMMA



comma

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

# 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

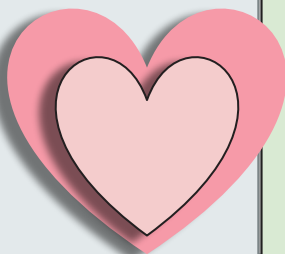
Student A

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?
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# Conversation Practice

Take turns practicing a conversation

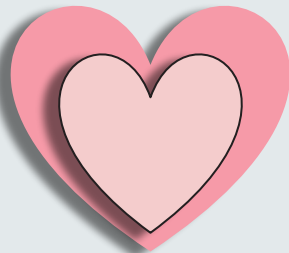
Student A

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.

Small talk.

What do you do every day?

What do you do every day?

What do you not 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?**

# HOMework

- 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"><li>• <u>English with Anna</u></li><li>• <u>Teacher Alisha</u></li><li>• <u>Teacher Keith</u></li><li>• <u>Teacher Rebecca</u></li><li>• <u>Teacher Tiffany</u></li><li>• <u>Films in English</u></li></ul>
<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](mailto:careers.walc@gmail.com)

## **Zoom**

Meeting ID: 496 900 0061

Password: 4sU7GC

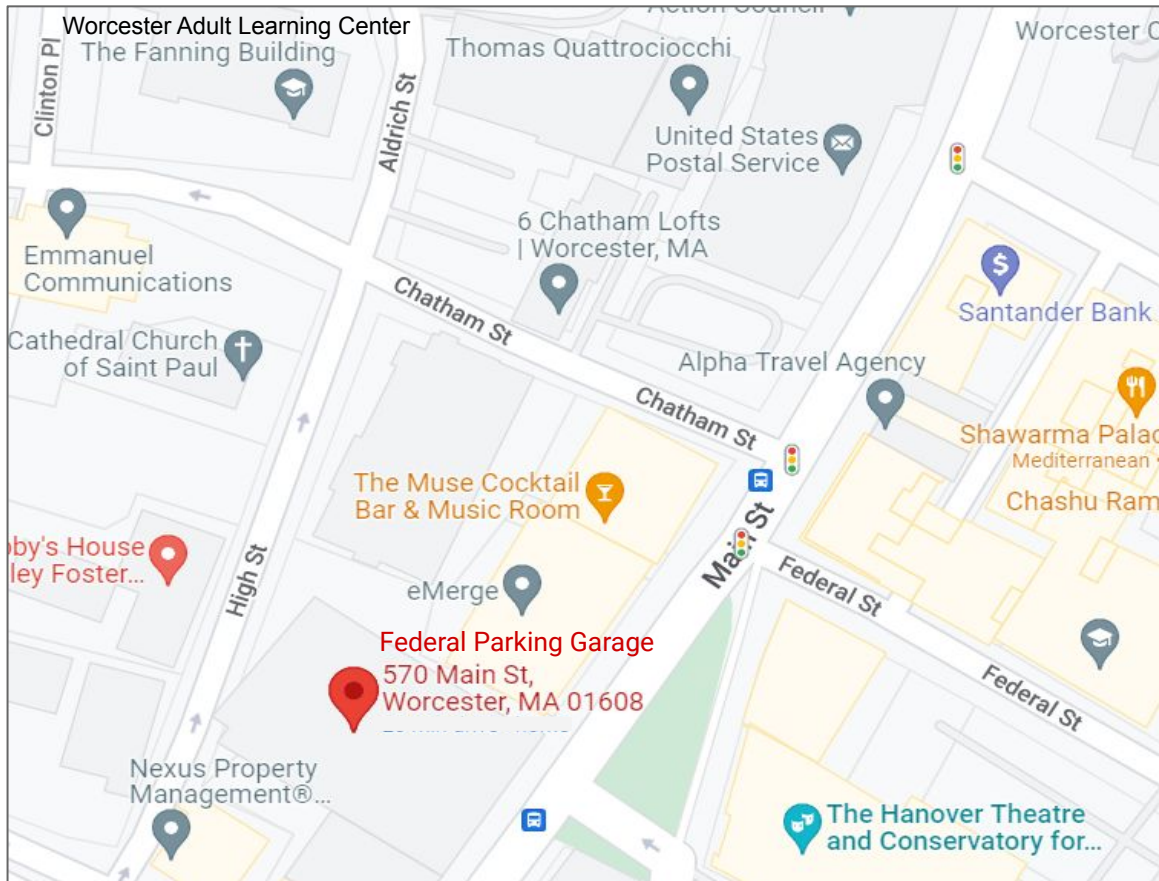
## **Crystal: Student Advisor**

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!1s0x89e406638f74463d0x97c18941a3ef2e9718m2!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.

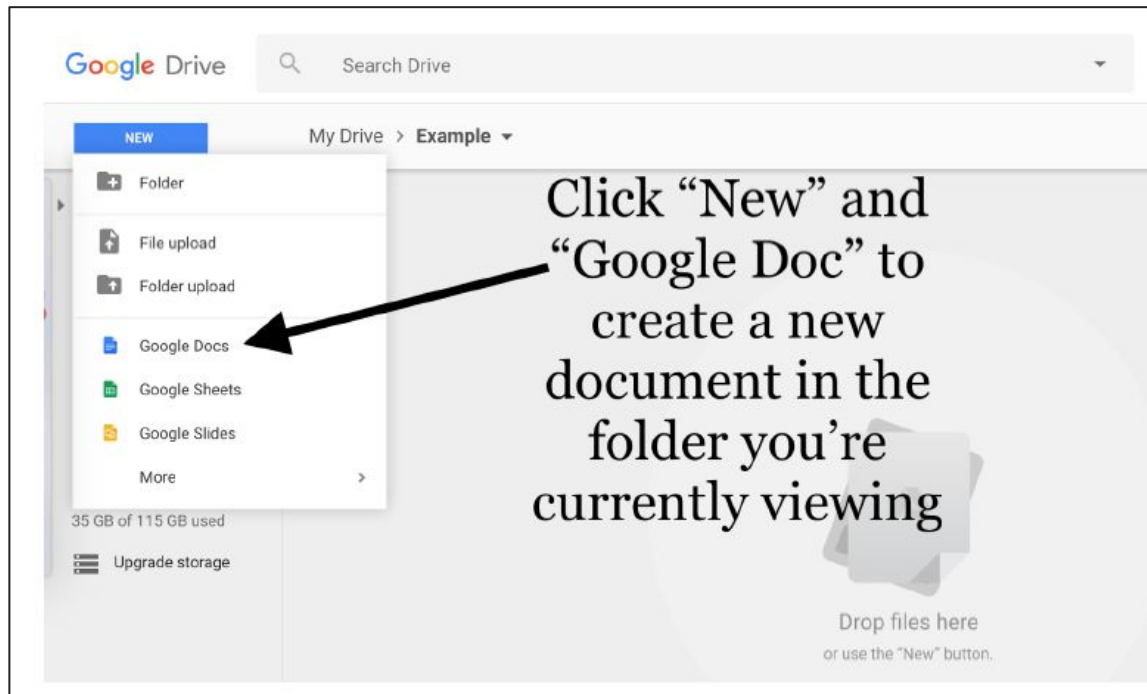
“The Cloud” is a phrase that means being able to access information through a web browser that are stored on a company’s computers. This gives you the ability to access them anywhere and share them with others.

*\*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](https://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



Click “New” and  
“Google Doc” 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?**