



Good Morning!

ESOL Online AM

Week 23- Day 69 -THURSDAY 3-02-2023 SP
March 2, 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

- 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
- Read a thermometer
- Read a weather forecast

Conversation Practice

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

MATERIALS – FOR THIS WEEK

- Journals
- Conjunctions - Quizzes
- Punctuation
- Thermometer
- Weather Forecast

- 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>
- **Conjunctive Adverbs** <https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/parts-of-speech/adverbs/con-adverb.html>

- **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-wRxFERHg>
 - 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

Mini Lessons

Conjunctive Adverbs (Your Dictionary) <https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/parts-of-speech/adverbs/con-adverb.html>

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>

Tongue Twisters

Weather & the Environment

Regional Environmental Council - Earth Day / Farmer's Market <https://www.recworchester.org/>

Reading

Weather.com - Reading the Forecast <https://weather.com/weather/tenday/l/a9f0764af97136e0981fad620d33c8d9625e3aa6b3ac4e758ddb3c82f962a54f>

Thermometers, Forecasts, 5-DAY WEATHER: CLEVELAND, etc. miscellaneous images

UV Index images <https://www.myuv.com.au/about-uv/>

Most Polluted Countries in the World <https://climate.selectra.com/en/carbon-footprint/most-polluting-countries>

Climate Change (ellii)

Eat Less Plastic (eco-novice) <http://www.eco-novice.com/2015/03/eat-less-plastic-33-ways-to-keep.html>

Writing

One Earth (Romain Pennes, video, 4:25 min.) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QQYgCxu988s>

His Epic Message Will Make You Want to Save the World (National Geographic)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B-nEYsyRIYo>

AGENDA (WHAT WE WILL DO THIS WEEK)

- ❑ Community: Weather and the Environment
 - ❑ News & Housekeeping
 - ❑ Journal Writing
 - ❑ Idiom of the day/Tongue Twister*
 - ❑ Read a weather thermometer/ forecast
 - ❑ Conjunctions – Punctuation – review
 - ❑ Conjunctions – for, nor, so, yet – mini-lessons/review
 - ❑ Conjunctive Adverbs
 - ❑ Climate Change
 - ❑ Quantifiers – mini-lesson
 - ❑ 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 (S V O)

1. What is the temperature today?
2. What was the temperature yesterday?
3. What will be the temperature tomorrow?

Write



JOURNAL WRITING *Please write complete sentences (S V O)*

1. What is the temperature today?

The temperature today is 36 degrees Fahrenheit. / 36⁰F

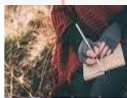
I	am	was	will
He/She/It	is	was	will
You/We/They	are	were	will

2. What was the temperature yesterday?

3. What will be the temperature tomorrow?

Blank yellow box for writing the answer to question 2.

	PAST	PRESENT	FUTURE	
Last week	Yesterday	Today / Now	Tomorrow	Next week



JOURNAL WRITING

Please write complete sentences (S V O)

1. What is the temperature today?

The temperature today is 36 degrees Fahrenheit. / 36⁰F

2. What was the temperature yesterday?

3. What will be the temperature tomorrow?

I	am	was	will
He/She/It	is	was	will
You/We/They	are	were	will

was

is

will / will be

PAST

PRESENT

FUTURE

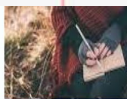
Last week

Yesterday

Today / Now

Tomorrow

Next week



JOURNAL WRITING

Please write complete sentences (S V O)

1. What is the temperature today?

The temperature today is 36 degrees Fahrenheit. / 36⁰F

2. What was the temperature yesterday?

3. What will be the temperature tomorrow?

I	am	was	will
He/She/It	is	was	will
You/We/They	are	were	will

was

is

will / will be

shall / shall be

was going to be

is going to be

was supposed to be

is supposed to be

PAST

PRESENT

FUTURE

Last week

Yesterday

Today / Now

Tomorrow

Next week

Write



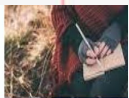
JOURNAL WRITING

Please write complete sentences (SVO)

1. What outdoor activities do you like (or not like) to do in the winter?
2. What outdoor activities did you like to do in the winter when you were a child?
3. What outdoor activities would you like to try to do in the future?



Write



JOURNAL WRITING

Please write complete sentences (SVO)

1. What outdoor activities do you like (or not like) to do in the winter?

I	am	was	will
He/She/It	is	was	will
You/We/They	are	were	will

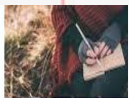
2. What outdoor activities did you like to do in the winter when you were a child?

I	do	did	would
He/She/It	does	did	would
You/We/They	do	did	would

3. What outdoor activities would you like to try to do in the future?



Write



JOURNAL WRITING

Please write complete sentences (SVO)

1. What outdoor activities do you like (or not like) to do in the winter?

I	am	was	will
He/She/It	is	was	will
You/We/They	are	were	will

2. What outdoor activities did you like to do in the winter when you were a child?

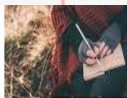
I	do	did	would
He/She/It	does	did	would
You/We/They	do	did	would

3. What outdoor activities would you like to try to do in the future?



PAST		PRESENT	FUTURE	
Last week	Yesterday	Today / Now	Tomorrow	Next week

Write



JOURNAL WRITING

Please write complete sentences (SVO)

1. What outdoor activities do you like (or not like) to do in the winter?

I	am	was	will
He/She/It	is	was	will
You/We/They	are	were	will



2. What outdoor activities did you like to do in the winter when you were a child?

I	do	did	would
He/She/It	does	did	would
You/We/They	do	did	would

3. What outdoor activities would you like to try to do in the future?

	did would / would do	do	will / will do would / would do	
	PAST	PRESENT	FUTURE	
Last week	Yesterday	Today / Now	Tomorrow	Next week

Write



JOURNAL WRITING

Please write complete sentences (SVO)

I	am	was	will
He/She/It	is	was	will
You/We/They	are	were	will

I	do	did	would
He/She/It	does	did	would
You/We/They	do	did	would

1. What is the weather forecast for Tuesday?
2. What is the low temperature for Wednesday?
3. What is the best day for a walk?
4. On what days would you need an umbrella?





QUESTIONS?

WEATHER AND TEMPERATURE

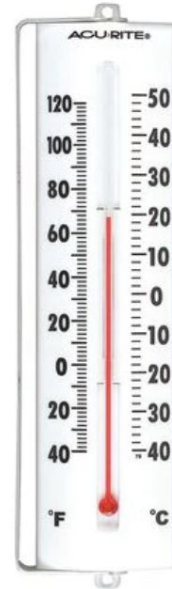
What is the difference between weather and temperature?

WEATHER AND TEMPERATURE

What is the difference between weather and temperature?



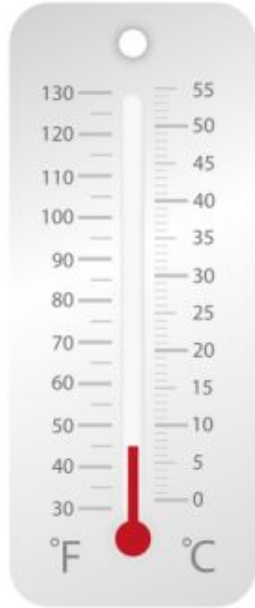
weather



temperature

WEATHER AND TEMPERATURE

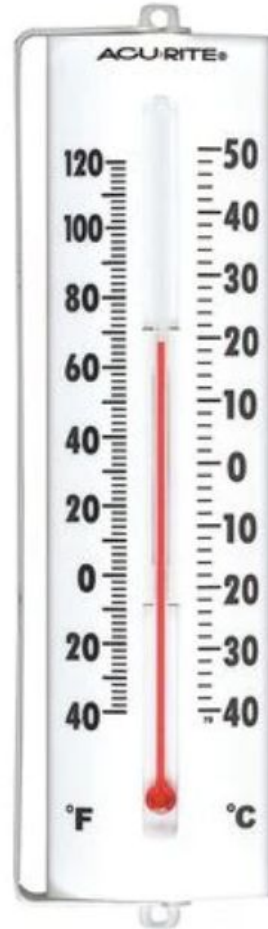
Select the temperature shown by this thermometer.



45°F

55°F

75°F



WEATHER AND TEMPERATURE



10 Day Weather - Worcester, MA

As of 11:23 pm EST

 Winter Storm Warning

Mon 27 | Night

26° 

 97%
 E 10 mph





























Cloudy with snow. Low 26F. Winds E at 5 to 10 mph. Chance of snow 100%. Snow accumulating 3 to 5 inches.

 Humidity
81%

 UV Index
0 of 10

 Moonrise
10:18 am
 First Quarter

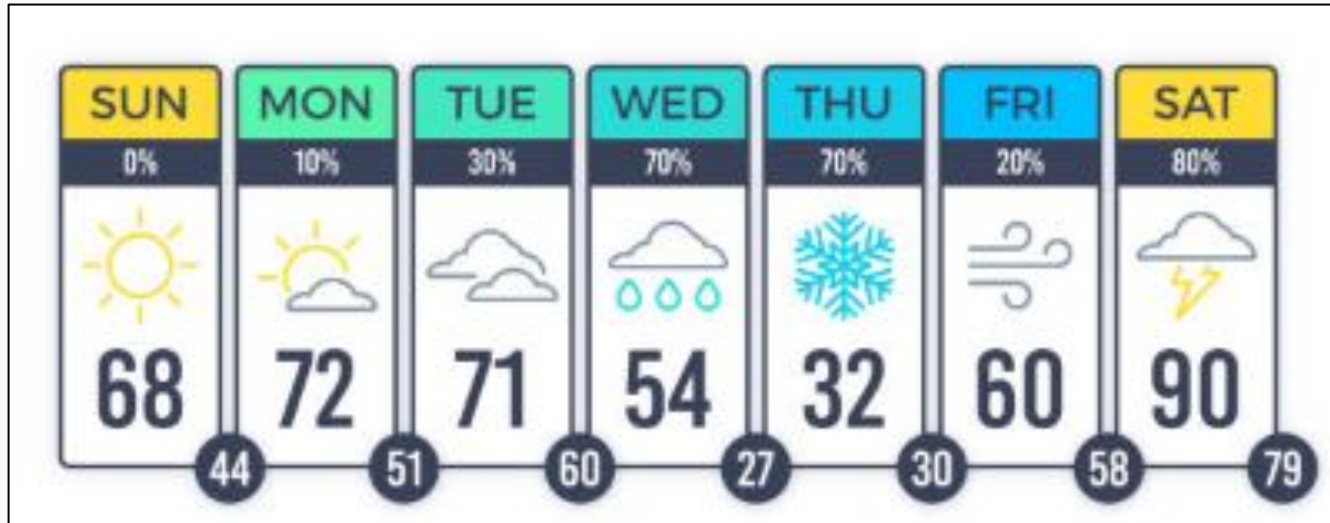
 Moonset
1:16 am

Tue 28	35°/27°	 Snow	 95%	 ENE 12 mph	
Wed 01	45°/33°	 Mostly Cloudy	 21%	 WSW 6 mph	
Thu 02	51°/28°	 AM Rain	 63%	 WNW 11 mph	
Fri 03	37°/33°	 PM Snow	 68%	 NE 10 mph	
Sat 04	36°/26°	 AM Snow	 82%	 NNE 15 mph	
Sun 05	37°/23°	 AM Snow Showers	 44%	 NW 9 mph	
Mon 06	41°/26°	 Partly Cloudy	 9%	 WNW 13 mph	

WEATHER AND TEMPERATURE



WEATHER AND TEMPERATURE



WEATHER AND TEMPERATURE



WEATHER AND TEMPERATURE



WEATHER AND TEMPERATURE

Apple's Weather App



WEATHER AND TEMPERATURE - ULTRA-VIOLET (RADIATION) -UV INDEX

UV index	UV index	UV index	UV index	UV index	UV index	UV index	UV index	UV index	UV index	UV index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+
Low	Moderate			High		Very high			Extreme	
You can safely stay outside!	Seek shade during midday hours! Slip on a shirt, slop on sunscreen and slap on a hat!					Avoid being outside during midday hours! Make sure you seek shade! Shirt, sunscreen and hat are a must!				

WEATHER AND TEMPERATURE – ULTRA-VIOLET (RADIATION) – UV INDEX

UV Index – An internationally standardised open ended numerical scale developed by the World Health Organization that measures the amount of UV radiation reaching the earth's surface. It begins at zero and has no upper limit. The UV Index is often represented as a number line with accompanying action statements and descriptive words which convey UV intensity.

UV index	UV index	UV index	UV index	UV index	UV index	UV index	UV index	UV index	UV index	UV index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+
Low		Moderate			High		Very high			Extreme
You can safely stay outside!		Seek shade during midday hours! Slip on a shirt, slop on sunscreen and slap on a hat!				Avoid being outside during midday hours! Make sure you seek shade! Shirt, sunscreen and hat are a must!				

[Back to top](#)

Maximum UV Index – A single number representing the peak UV strength for the day, which is normally reached at solar noon on a clear sky day.

WEATHER AND TEMPERATURE - ULTRA-VIOLET (RADIATION) -UV INDEX

Sun Protection

Remember to protect yourself from skin cancer in five ways.

Protect yourself in **five ways** from skin cancer



SLIP

on sun
protective
clothing



SLOP

on SPF30
or higher
sunscreen



SLAP

on a sun
protective
hat



SEEK

shade



SLIDE

on sunglasses

Slip on sun protective clothing

Slop on SPF 30 sunscreen or higher

Slap on a broad-brimmed or bucket hat

Seek shade

Slide on wrap-around sunglasses

WEATHER AND TEMPERATURE





QUESTIONS?

TONGUE TWISTERS

**Whether the weather is
warm, whether the
weather is hot, we have
to put up with the
weather, whether we
like it or not.**



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?

COMMUNITY: WEATHER AND THE ENVIRONMENT

What is the difference between weather and climate?

COMMUNITY: WEATHER AND THE ENVIRONMENT

What is the difference between weather and climate?

What is the difference between weather and the environment?

COMMUNITY: WEATHER AND THE ENVIRONMENT

What is climate change?

CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns, mainly caused by human activities, especially the burning of fossil fuels.

(United Nations)

CLIMATE CHANGE





QUESTIONS?

CLIMATE CHANGE



His Epic Message Will Make You Want to Save the World (National Geographic) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B-nEYsyRIYo>



QUESTIONS?

COMMUNITY: ENVIRONMENT – CLIMATE CHANGE



Climate Change

Discussion Starters

💡 Low Int

Students read about and discuss climate change. They review the quantifiers *many* and *much* and survey their classmates on what can be done to prevent further climate change.



QUESTIONS?

Quantifiers

countable

How many...?

uncountable

How much...?

every

all

most

a lot of

many

some

several

not

many

a few

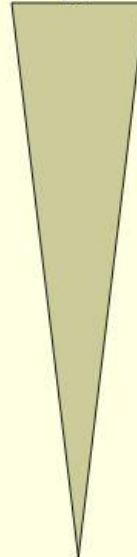
few

(not)

any

no; none

all



none

every

all

most

a lot of
of

much

some

not

much

a little

little

(not)

any

no;

none

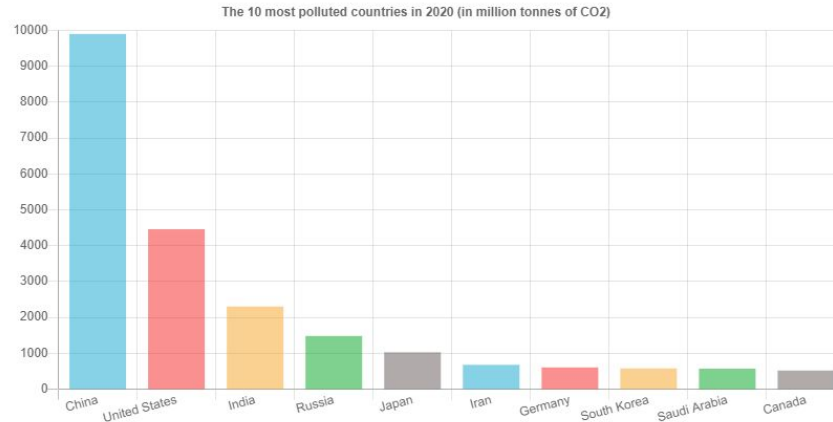


QUESTIONS?

COMMUNITY: ENVIRONMENT – MOST POLLUTED COUNTRIES

Top 10 most polluting countries 2022

In 2020, global carbon emissions reached **32 billion tonnes of CO2 in the atmosphere**, a record that is likely to be quickly overtaken, as the projected trajectory of future emissions doesn't predict any decrease.



Source: [BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2021](#)

The most densely populated and industrialised countries are therefore at the top of the list of the world's most polluted countries. The three countries with the highest CO2 emissions are:

- 1 China with **9.9 billion tonnes of CO2 emissions**, largely due to the export of consumer goods and its heavy reliance on coal;
- 2 The United States with **4.4 billion tonnes of CO2** emitted;
- 3 India with **2.3 billion tonnes of CO2** emitted.



Plastic dumps floating in the sea could suffocate and cripple marine lives including turtles. © Troy Mayne / Greenpeace



A recent research found plastic particles in apples. © Shutterstock



[Eat Less Plastic](#)

Family eating plastic free meal





QUESTIONS?



REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL

English ▾

HOME

WHO WE ARE

WHAT WE DO

GET INVOLVED

EVENTS

CONTACT US

DONATE



Creating a just food system,
together.



**Local farmers market
year round**

<https://www.recworchester.org/>

REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL



REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL

English



HOME

WHO WE ARE

WHAT WE DO

GET INVOLVED

EVENTS

CONTACT US

DONATE



Earth Day Cleanups

Register Today!

We've been cleaning up Worcester on Earth Day since 1989

Each year volunteers come together to make Worcester **a healthy, clean and beautiful place to live, work and play.**

Registration is now open!

The REC Earth Day Cleanups will be on Saturday, April 22nd, 2023 from 8am-12pm.



QUESTIONS?

COMMUNITY: ENVIRONMENT – VOCABULARY

Atmosphere

–The mass of air surrounding the Earth.

Emissions

–Substances discharged into the air. Releases of pollutants from a variety of sources and activities, including vehicles, factories, power plants that make electricity, and wood-burning stoves and fireplaces, among others.

Fossil Fuel

–a fuel like oil or coal formed from very old plant and animal fossils. The main fossil fuels are coal, crude oil, natural gas, and peat. Burning **fossil fuels** is a major cause of global warming.

Ozone

–A gas that occurs both in the Earth’s upper atmosphere and at ground level.

Ozone can be “good” or “bad” for people’s health and the environment, depending on its location in the atmosphere.

High up in the atmosphere, ozone helps protect people’s health from too much ultraviolet radiation from the sun.

Near the Earth’s surface, ozone is an air pollutant that can result in breathing difficulties.

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

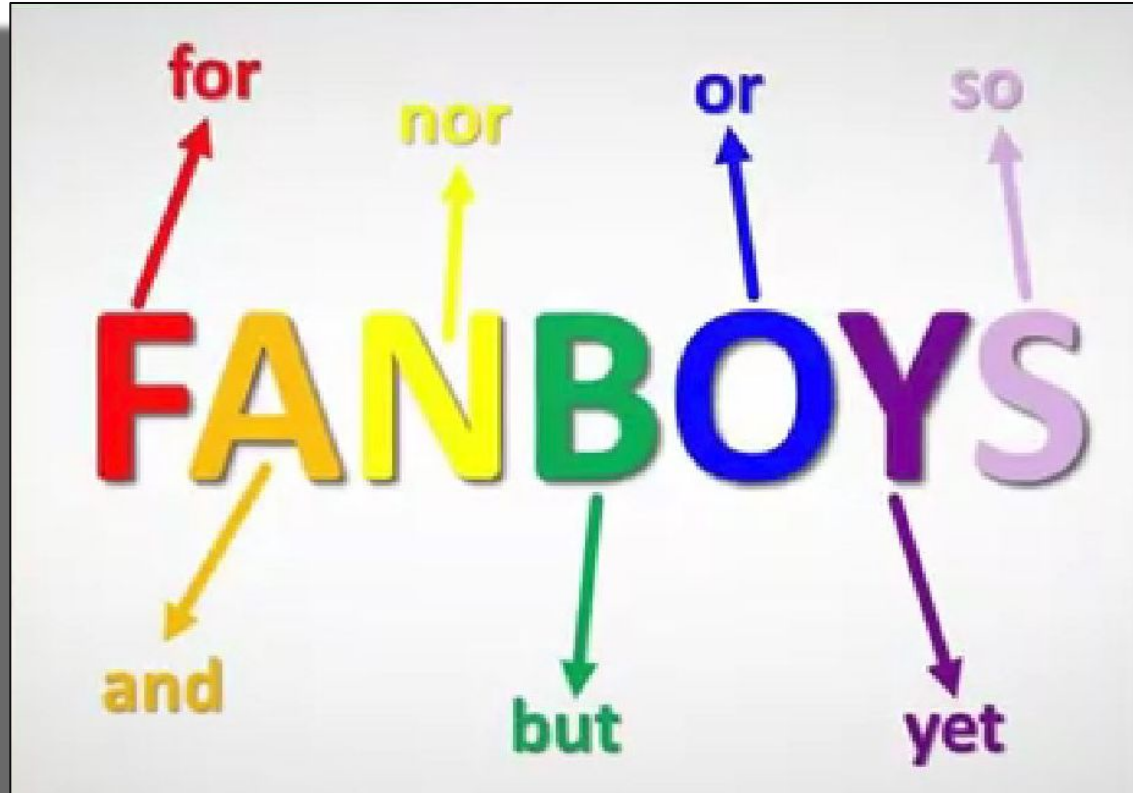


QUESTIONS?

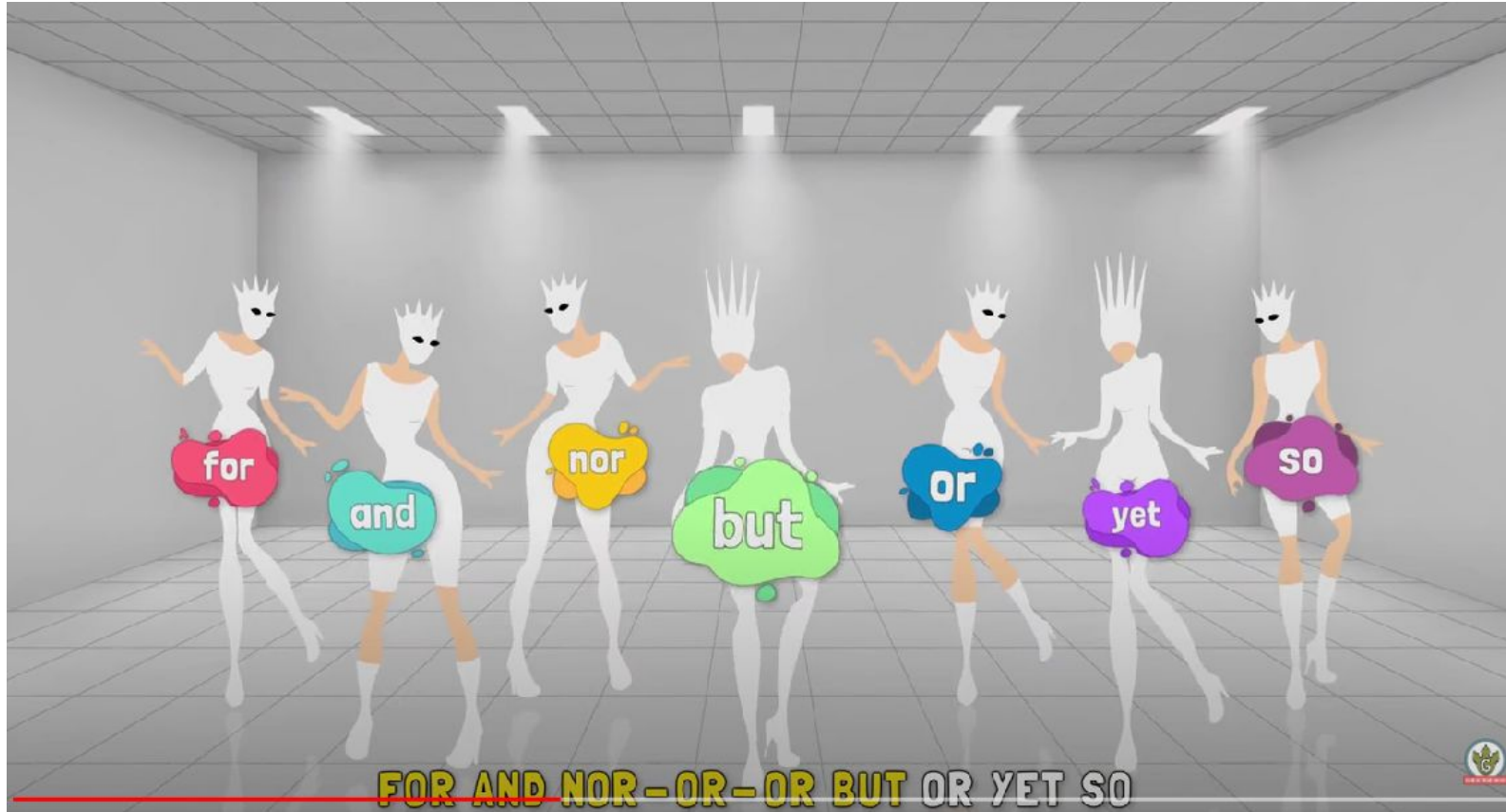
CONJUNCTIONS - COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

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



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





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

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...

A Subordinate clause = an incomplete sentence

A Main clause = a complete sentence

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.

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

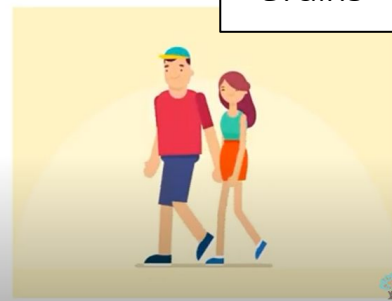
Diana and Daniel were determined to go for a walk _____ it was going to rain.

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>



QUESTIONS?


CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS

accordingly additionally again all in all also anyway
beforehand besides
certainly comparatively consequently conversely
elsewhere equally
finally for example for instance further furthermore
granted
hence henceforth however
in addition in conclusion in spite of in summary incidentally indeed instead
lately likewise
meanwhile moreover
namely nevertheless
next nonetheless now
of course on the other hand otherwise
rather regardless
similarly since still subsequently
that is then thereafter therefore thus
undoubtedly




QUESTIONS?

PUNCTUATION - COMMA

	Use	Example
 <p data-bbox="85 762 316 810">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"> 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."

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."

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 <li style="border: 1px solid black;">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. <li style="border: 1px solid black;">• 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."

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."

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."

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.”

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?



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.



Conversation Practice

Take turns practicing a conversation

Student A

Practice discussing **climate change** (past, present, and future)

Student B

Small talk.

1. What does climate change mean to you?
2. How does climate change affect you, your family, or the world?

Small talk.

1. What does climate change mean to you?
2. How does climate change affect you, your family, or the world?

Examples:

- I think climate change means...
- What climate change means to me is...
- Climate change affects me / my family / the world because....



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?

Practice speaking English every day!

See you NEXT CLASS!

Click on

Leave Meeting

EXTRA SLIDES

DOWNLOAD A LANGUAGE APP

<u>Awabe</u>	<u>Hello Talk</u>	<u>Memrise</u>
<u>Busuu</u>	<u>Lingbe</u>	YouTube
<u>Duolingo</u>	<u>Learn English Daily</u>	<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>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.

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

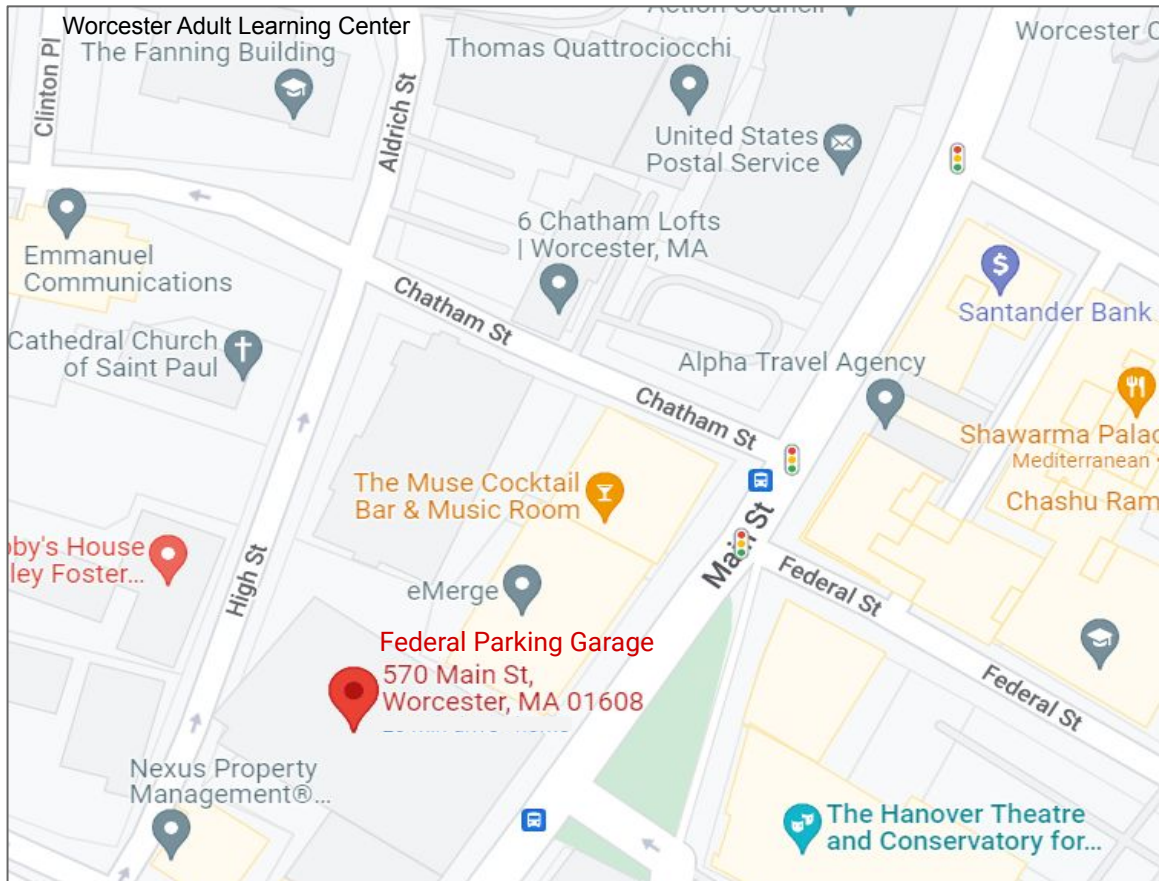
Crystal: Student Advisor

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!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.

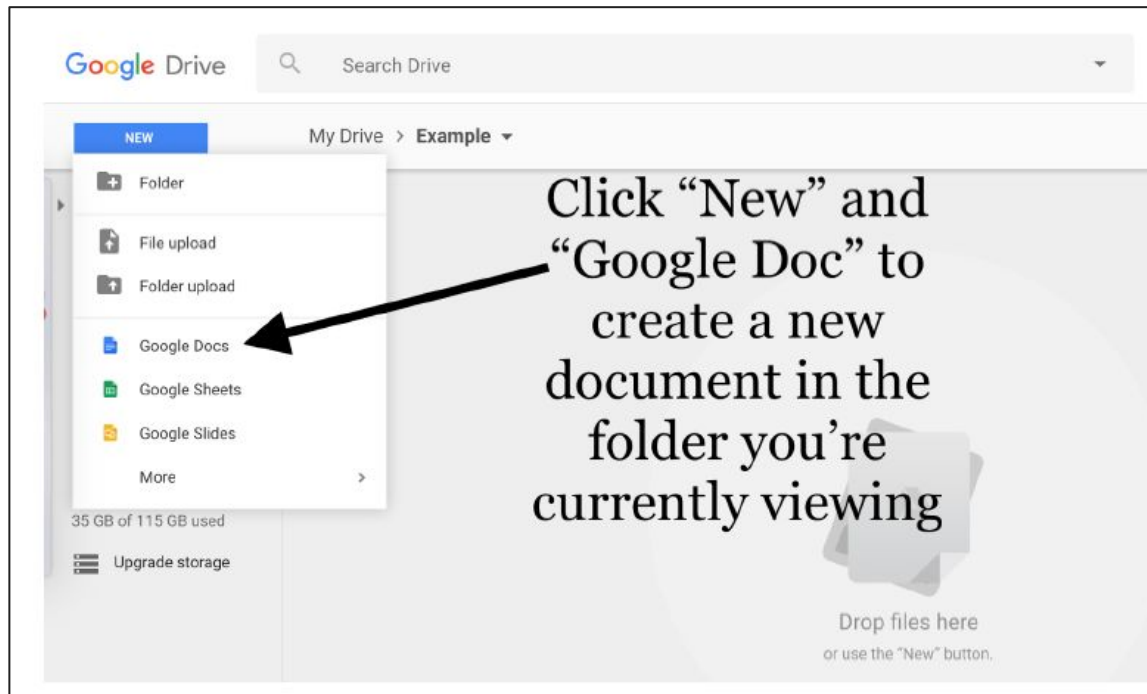
“The Cloud” is a phrase that means being able to access information through a web browser that are stored on a company’s computers. This gives you the ability to access them anywhere and share them with others.

**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 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?



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.



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

