

PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL
P.O.BOX 44, RAKIRAKI
LESSON NOTES

School: PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL

Year/Level: 9

Subject: ENGLISH

WEEK 8

Strand	WRITING AND SHAPING
Sub Strand	1.2. LANGUAGE FEATURES AND RULES EN 10.1.2.1 Explore and respond to grammar rules and persuasive techniques. accurately.
Content Learning Outcome	Identify phrases and clauses in sentences. • Identify the different sentence types and discuss its features and functions.

Constructing Longer Sentences

- * We can use **phrases** and **clauses** to lengthen our sentences.
- * A **Phrase** contains words that have nouns and verbs but **does not have a subject**.

For example:

leaving the parcel

making others to look at her

Sentence examples:

She ran quickly *leaving the parcel*.

Mere laughed *making others to look at her*.

- * A **Clause** contains words that **have a subject** which performs the action using a verb.

For example:

because she loves music

since she wants to exercise

Sentence examples:

Mala danced *because she loves music*.

Sikiti walked home *since she wants to exercise*.

Activity: 1

Circle the phrases and underline the clauses in the sentences given below.

1. My sister and I were shopping when her phone rang.
2. She wanted to talk to my sister.
3. Jone fell off his bicycle.
4. When we got to the park, it was packed with people.
5. Please put your shoes near the door.

Activity: 2

Rearrange the phrases and clauses below to form sentences. **The first one is done for you.**

1. after several attempts/ he succeeded [**Answer: He succeeded after several attempts.**]
2. getting out of the car/ she fell while

3. this match/ I hope they win

4. she likes/ in the hot weather/ eating ice-cream

5. my island home /climate change is destroying

Connectives

Adding	Sequencing	Comparing	Contrasting
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Moreover• In addition• Furthermore• Besides	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Firstly• Secondly• Finally• Meanwhile• In conclusion• Thereby• Therefore• Thus	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Similarly• Likewise• Equally• Just as	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• On the other hand• Unless• Instead of• Alternatively• Yet• Whereas• Otherwise
Illustrating	Emphasising	Qualifying	Cause and Effect
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• such as• for instance• for example• as illustrated by	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Above all• In particular• Especially• Particularly• Significantly• Notably• Most importantly	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Although• However• Unless• Despite• Except• Apart from	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• thus• because• so• as well as• as a result of• consequently

Activity: 1

Fill in the appropriate **connectives** in the blank spaces below.

Air pollution is the most dangerous type of pollution. When harmful gases are released into the air, it becomes difficult for all to survive as air is being contaminated. ____1._____, burning of fossil fuels, agriculture related activities, mining operations, exhaust from industries and factories, ____2.____ household cleaning products increases air pollution. ____3.____ it causes global warming, acid rains, respiratory and heart problems. ____4.____ water is also one of the greatest natural resources without which nothing will be able to live. ____5.____, we do not appreciate this gift of nature and pollute it without thinking

Activity: 2

Choose the best **connective** to fill the gaps in the sentences below.

1. We ate a piece of pizza _____ fried rice. (but, and, so)
2. We had cake _____ we didn't have any coffee. (unless, until, but)
3. I was suffering from headache _____ I didn't go to the party. (when, so, whereas)
4. You can have coffee _____ tea but not both. (or / till / but)
5. I cannot come to school _____ I have an appointment with the doctor. (so, because, unless)