



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
Misamis Street, Bago-Bantay, Quezon City

UNIFIED SUPPLEMENTARY LEARNING MATERIALS (USLeM)



Development & Editorial Team

Writers:	Christopher A. Cantos
Illustrators:	
Layout Artists:	
Content Editors:	Norma B. Jamon/ Dr.Imelda V. Boquiren
Language Editors:	Norma B. Jamon/ DR. Imelda V. Boquiren
Management Team:	Dr. Wilfredo Cabral, Regional Director - NCR Loreta B. Torrecampo, CESO V, SDS SDO-Pasay City Dr. Arturo A. Tolentino , OIC ASDS- Pasay City Librado F. Torres, CID Chief SDO-Pasay City Dr. Arnold C. Gatus, Regional EPS-English-NCR Dennis M. Mendoza, LR EPS – NCR Nancy C. Mabunga, Librarian - NCR Dr. Imelda V. Boquirin – EPS-English -SDO Pasay City Dr. Normina B. Hadji Yunnos, LR EPS - SDO Pasay City



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
Misamis Street, Bago-Bantay, Quezon City

UNIFIED SUPPLEMENTARY LEARNING MATERIALS
(USLeM)
ENGLISH 6



UNIFIED SUPPLEMENTARY LEARNING MATERIALS

Grade 6 ENGLISH

Expectations

At the end of this module, you are expected to use appropriate grammatical structures: Conjunctions and Conjunctive Adverbs. You will be able to know the appropriate connectors or conjunction to use, in order to have the correct concepts and to follow the rules of grammar.

In this lesson you will also learn the three kinds of conjunctions such as coordinating, subordinating and correlative conjunctions, their use and placement of appropriate comma as punctuation.

On the other hand, conjunctive adverb was also integrated on this lesson because it uses a connector to modify two independent clauses that complete the thoughts of the sentence, that is why it was called as adverbial conjunction.

Pre-Test

Hello! I am one of the Superheroes in the world of language and grammar! I am equipped with multiple weapons that will help you in combating the lazy world in English. To help solve your problem here is... Mighty, the Conjunction with the special potion and magic...

Let's try this.

DIRECTIONS: Read each sentence carefully and fill in the blank by choosing the correct answer inside the box below to avoid being trapped.

For unless till than since if while and but as when

1. Polo deserves to succeed ____ he will work hard.
2. He will not graduate ____ he will study harder.
3. He will not complete the course ____ all the subjects open.
4. Polo said, he will get the certificate ____ he will pass all the requirements.
5. He has to strive more ____ he wants to reach his goals.
6. He might lose his chance to graduate ____ he wasn't able to submit his portfolio.
7. Not graduating is more frustrating ____ failing a grade in a subject.
8. Submitting all projects ____ passing all the written outputs will ensure high ratings.
9. Polo got the highest in all the subjects ____ his friend got the lowest.
10. His friend failed but acted ____ if nothing happened.

Congratulations! You are done. I hope you enjoyed a lot and learned many things about Mighty Conjunction.

UNIFIED SUPPLEMENTARY LEARNING MATERIALS

Grade 6 ENGLISH

Looking Back

Before you proceed to the next parts of this module, let us recall first our discussion last time about the connectors used in a compound and complex sentence.

Compound Sentence is made up of two or more simple sentences or clauses called independent clauses. These are joined by coordinating conjunctions like and, but, or, so.

And is used to show similar ideas.

But is used to show contrast

So is used to show consequence or result

Or is used to show choice or alternative

On the other hand, **Complex Sentence** is made up of one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses combined using conjunctions like because, so that, when, where, if, although among others to express relationships of ideas.

Because is used to show reason

So that to show effect

When to express at or during the time that an action is done or situation happens

Where to express at, in, or to what place

If to show condition

Although to mean in spite of the fact that...

With the lessons that you had learned about the variety of sentences it will be easy for you now to compose coherent sentences using conjunctions.

UNIFIED SUPPLEMENTARY LEARNING MATERIALS

Grade 6 ENGLISH

Brief Introduction

What is a Conjunction?

Conjunction is a word that connects or join clauses, words, phrases together in a sentence. It is used to coordinate words in a sentence.

Three types of Conjunctions:

1. **Coordinating conjunction** is used to connect items like two words, two phrases or two independent clauses. Coordinating conjunctions can join two nouns, verbs, objects and other type of words. When joining two words or phrases with a coordinating conjunction, do not use a comma.
Examples: For, and, nor, but, or, yet, so (FANBOYS)

Example Sentence

The questionnaire can be answered thru on-line **or** modules.

He was kind pupil **but** lazy.

I will take my big bag **or** small bag during test.

2. **Subordinating conjunction** is used to introduce a dependent clause. A dependent clause does not express a complete idea so it must always be attached to an independent clause. A comma is often not necessary.

Examples: while, although, before, because, whether, wherever, when, until, after, how, if, unless, while, so that, though, since

Examples Sentence:

Because I sleep late, I go to school without eating breakfast.

3. **Correlative conjunction** always comes in pair and is used to join equally to complete the sentence. In most cases no comma should be used in between two elements.

Examples: either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also, both...and, whether...or, so....as

Example Sentence:

I want **either** online class **or** modular learning.

We will **both** attend online class **and** modular learning.

Conjunctive adverb is a part of speech that is used to connect one clause to another. Always use a semicolon before the conjunctive adverb and comma after, when separating two independent clauses. Therefore, however, in fact, in addition, nonetheless, on the other hand are examples of conjunctive adverb.

Example Sentence:

Juan kept on talking in class; **therefore**, he got in trouble.

I like you as my seatmate; **in fact**, we should be best friends.

UNIFIED SUPPLEMENTARY LEARNING MATERIALS

Grade 6 ENGLISH

Activities

A. DIRECTIONS: Encircle the appropriate conjunctions in the following sentences and fill in the chart below whether they are Coordinating, Subordinating, Correlating conjunctions.

1. You can either have the online class or the modular instruction.
2. School life has not been good since the face to face classes were gone.
3. I'm sure of getting good grades because I study hard.
4. Bianca wore her school uniform however everybody is allowed to have casual wear.
5. I was on time attending my google class but I lost my connections.
6. Maria wanted to attend online class but she has no wifi, therefore, she decided to have modular learning.
7. This is the classroom where we stayed last time we visited.
8. I plan to take my summer class in the province either in June or in July.
9. Because the sun shines outside our school so I brought an umbrella.
10. Our visit to the school was interesting for there were several new types of plants on display.

Coordinating	Subordinating	Correlating

B. DIRECTIONS: The following exercises will help you compose a greater understanding about conjunctive adverbs. Choose the best answer inside the parenthesis.

1. You need to study hard; (**moreover, otherwise, unless**), you wont get a passing grade.
2. We wanted to spend the day at the school;(**unless, however, moreover**),it is locked down we stayed home.
3. Elma is a very smart girl; (**besides, again, therefore**), It's not surprising that she gets a good grade.
4. Jarry is intelligent; (**likewise, in contrast, again**), his brother Jim is always lowest in class.
5. He felt he couldn't answer the question about earth; (**in contrast, likewise, instead**), he tried raising his hands.

UNIFIED SUPPLEMENTARY LEARNING MATERIALS

Grade 6 ENGLISH

Remember

Conjunction is a word that connects or join clauses, words, phrases together in a sentence. It is used to coordinate words in a sentence.

Three types of Conjunctions:

1. **Coordinating conjunctions** are single words that join similar words or phrases or elements.

Examples: For, and, nor, but, or, yet, so (FANBOYS)

2. **Subordinating conjunctions** used in linking two clauses together. Aside from the fact that they introduce a dependent clause, subordinating conjunctions also describe the relationship between the dependent clause and independent clause in the sentence.

Examples: while, although, before, because, whether, wherever, when, until, after, how, if, unless, while, so that, though, since

3. **Correlative conjunction** are simply pairs of conjunctions which are used to join equal sentence elements together.

Examples: either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also, both...and, whether...or, so....as

Conjunctive adverb is a part of speech that is used to connect one clause to another. They are also used to show sequence, contrast, cause and effect, and other relationships. Always use a period or semicolon before the conjunctive adverb when separating two independent clauses. Conjunctive adverbs are not strong enough to join independent clauses without supporting punctuation.

UNIFIED SUPPLEMENTARY LEARNING MATERIALS

Grade 6 ENGLISH

Checking Your Understanding

DIRECTIONS: Use the appropriate conjunction to complete the sentence. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. I could tell it was windy___the trees were moving outside our classroom.
A. because B. but C. so D. yet
2. ___my brother___my sister owns that book.
A. either..nor B. neither...nor C. whether...or D. whether...nor
3. I could not get a seat___I came early to my class.
A. when B. as C. when D. though
4. He will not come to school___it rains.
A. but B. if C. or D. since
5. I sent him a letter to come to school___he didn't respond.
A. because B. but C. while D. where
6. Mila does not want to swim___she does enjoy reading.
A. and B. or C. but D. nor
7. She is honest___everyone trust her.
A. but B. if C. so D. when
8. Should we go by train in going to the school___take the bus?
A. for B. yet C. or D. so
9. I had a box of CD's___I can't find them.
A. and B. but C. for D. so
10. Inside our room, Lito is tall___Abdul is taller.
A. and B. but C. while D. where

UNIFIED SUPPLEMENTARY LEARNING MATERIALS

Grade 6 ENGLISH

Post-Test

A. **Directions:** Complete each sentence using the appropriate conjunction inside the parenthesis.

1. Do you want to go to school_____should you go online class? (**and, but, or, so**)
2. I wanted to play outside_____ my mother said I have to do my assignment.
(**and, so, or, but**)
3. Tomas will be late to school,_____he has a dental appointment. (**but, for, or, nor**)
4. Eva is a vegetarian,_____she wanted to study about vegetables. (**so, yet, nor, but**)
5. His two favorite subjects are English__Mathematics. (**or, and, nor, for**)
6. ____ the lockdown, my mother will go to school to get my modules.
(**although, before, even if, after**)
7. The test was__very short__quite easy. (**not/but, both/and, neither/or, either/or**)
8. I don't want to go school today__children are not allowed to go out.
(**although, because, wherever, so that**)
9. Marina likes to read;__, her sister Juana prefers to watch television.
(**Nonetheless,however, in contrast, wherever**)
10. Algebra is__easy__difficult. (**not/but, both/and, either/or, will/not**)

B. Complete the following sentences using conjunction by choosing the letter of the best answer.

1. You won't pass the test__you study.
A. where B. when C. unless D. if
2. We were working hard for the group project;__, Jay, Rio and Roy were just playing.
A. meanwhile B. instead C. therefore D. furthermore
3. Pay attention to your teacher__you will not make mistakes.
A. so that B. unless C. or, D. while
4. Do you want to answer using google exam__should you answer using modules?
A. and B. or C. so D. but
5. Magda and Jose were on time to their class;__, Lito arrived late.
A. therefore B. indeed C. however D.moreover
6. My other classmates choose modular learning__others choose on line.
A. because B. before C. while D. since
7. Lina was doing their experiment__her classmates were documenting.
A. where B. so C. while D. before
8. I didn't know__you want Mathematics__Science, so I check both.
A. both/ and B. Neither/and C. Whether/or D. Whether/and
9. Mario don't like to stay__he will go to school today.
A. or B. if C. yet D. so that
10. Brian didn't study for the test;__, he failed.
A. accordingly B. hence C. moreover D. thus

UNIFIED SUPPLEMENTARY LEARNING MATERIALS

Grade 6 ENGLISH

Answer Key

PRE TEST

1. if 2. unless 3. till 4. If 5. since 6. when 7. than 8. and 9. while 10. as

ACTIVITIES:

A.

1. either..or---- Correlating
2. since----- Subordinating
3. because---- Subordinating
4. however---- Subordinating
5. but----- Coordinating
6. therefore---- Coordinating
7. where----- Subordinating
8. either...or---- Correlating
9. because----- Subordinating
10. for----- Coordinating

B.

1. otherwise 2. however 3. therefore 4. in contrast 5. Instead

CHECKING YOUR UNDERSTANDING:

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. C 9. A 10. C

POST TEST

A.

1. OR
2. BUT
3. FOR
4. SO
5. AND

B.

1. C
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. C

6. C
7. C
8. C
9. A
10. B

References

<https://www.google.com/search?q=conjunction&oq=conjunction&aqs=chrome..69i57j0l7.29860j0&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8>

https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/word_order/conjunctions2.htm

<https://www.hitbullseye.com/Conjunctions-Practice.php>

https://www.google.com/search?q=conjunctions+and+but+or+worksheets&biw=1366&bih=657&sxsrf=ACYBGNSv8osMuaH_nEzQmTB2O97oWZRcLg:1580895260167&tbm=isch&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=mq2ie0AEh3H-oM%253A%252CpOiFQykdH1_PM%252C_&vet=1&usg=AI4_-

UNIFIED SUPPLEMENTARY LEARNING MATERIALS

Grade 6 ENGLISH

[kQSeYwxaWjV6xBIMBdpub0yVgZDXA&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiz4KLijbrnAhUQCpQKHckcAsEQ9QEwAHoECAoQBA#imgsrc=QEFx10I37YaUZM](https://www.kQSeYwxaWjV6xBIMBdpub0yVgZDXA&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiz4KLijbrnAhUQCpQKHckcAsEQ9QEwAHoECAoQBA#imgsrc=QEFx10I37YaUZM)

