**ENGLISH (LANGUAGE)**

**UNIT 1**

**LESSON 1 EXPRESSING IDEAS CLEARLY**

 Save As..

Use the *rising intonation* for a question answerable by yes or no.

Use the *falling intonation* for a sentence that states or tells something.

A *sentence* conveys a complete thought. In written form, the beginning

letter of the first word in a sentence is always capitalized. A sentence ends with a punctuation mark, which may be a period, a question mark, or an

exclamation point.

**LESSON 2 RECOGNIZING SENTENCE PARTS**

 Save As..

A sentence has two parts, the *subject* and the *predicate*.

The *simple subject* tells what or who is talked about. It may be a noun or a pronoun.

The *simple predicate* tells what the subject is or does. It is always a verb.

The *complete subject* contains the simple subject and all the words that go with it.

The *complete predicate* includes the simple predicate and all the words that go with it.

*A paragraph* is made up of sentences that explain or present the details of a topic. A good paragraph has three parts, namely:

 1. the *beginning sentence*, which usually states the main idea.

 2. the *middle sentences*, which sup[port the main idea, and

 3. the *ending sentence*, which summarizes or gives a conclusion.

**LESSON 3 BUILDING SIMPLE AND COMPOUND SENTENCES**

 Save As..

A *simple sentence* expresses a single idea or thought.

A *compound sentence* is made up of two or more independent usually joined by the conjunction *and*, *or*, and *but*. And expresses addition, *or* tells choice, and but shows contrast.

A *comma* is usually used before the conjunction in a compound sentence.

**LESSON 4 BUILDING COMPLEX SENTENCES**

 Save As..

An *independent clause* is one that has a subject and a predicate and can stand alone as a sentence.

A *dependent clause* is one that has a subject and a predicate but cannot stand alone. It is introduced and connected to the main clause by an appropriate conjunction.

A *complex sentence* is made up of an independent clause and one more dependent clauses.

**LESSON 5 RECOGNIZING DIRECT SPEECH AND INDIRECT SPEECH**

 Save As..

Remember to use the falling intonation in using question beginning with wh-. These are not answerable by yes or no. They ask for specific information.

A *direct speech* uses the exact words of a speaker. The quoted words which are inside the quotation marks are usually separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma, except for questions/ exclamations.

An *indirect speech* is a report on a speaker’s words or message.

When reporting a speaker’s words or message, the following changes happen:

* Quotation marks are omitted.
* Oftentimes, the connective that is used to introduce the reported part.
* If the statement does not state a general truth, the verb in the direct quotation is changed to the past tense if the speaker’s part is in the past tense.
* First person pronouns are charged into the third person.

**READING**

**UNIT 1**

LESSON 1 PARTS OF A BOOK

* A *parts of a book* consist of the cover page, title page, copyright page, dedication, preface, table of contents, text or pages of the book, bibliography, index, glossary, and appendix.

LESSON 2 ANTONYM

* An *antonym* is a word that means the opposite of another word.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

* The key to Pronunciation in the dictionary is the guide to the correct way of pronouncing words.

SYLLABICATION

* Divide words by syllables:
* The hyphens or dots in the entry words in a dictionary show the division of words to syllables.

 per-son-al-i-ty per son al I ty

 oc-cu-pa-tion oc cu pa tion

LESSON 3 STORY GRAMMAR

* A *story grammar* refers to the story structure. This consists of the elements of a story, namely, setting, characters, events or plot, and the conclusion. It also includes the climax, which is the most important point of interest in the story. It is in this dramatic moment that the solution to the problem is shown.

LESSON 4 STRESS

* *Stress* refers to the force used in pronouncing a word. Some words have more than one stress. The primary stress is shown by a heavy, dark mark (**'** ); the secondary stress with a lighter mark ('). A syllable with a primary stress is pronounced with more force that the rest of the syllables. A syllable with a secondary stress is pronounced with less force than that which has a primary stress mark but with more force than the rest of the syllables.

LESSON 5 THE MAIN IDEA

* The *main idea* is the most important idea in a paragraph.
* It tells the reader what the paragraph will be about. It may be stated directly or it may be implied.
* To get the main idea, ask yourself what is the most important idea expressed in the paragraph.

**LANGUAGE**

**UNIT 1**

LESSON 1 EXPRESSING IDEAS CLEARLY

* Use the *rising intonation* for a question answerable by yes or no.
* Use the *falling intonation* for a sentence that states or tells something.
* A *sentence* conveys a complete thought. In written form, the beginning letter of the first word in a sentence is always capitalized. A sentence ends with a punctuation mark, which may be a period, a question mark, or an exclamation point.

LESSON 2 RECOGNIZING SENTENCE PARTS

* A sentence has two parts, the *subject* and the *predicate*.
* The *simple subject* tells what or who is talked about. It may be a noun or a pronoun.
* The *simple predicate* tells what the subject is or does. It is always a verb.
* The *complete subject* contains the simple subject and all the words that go with it.
* The *complete predicate* includes the simple predicate and all the words that go with it.
* *A paragraph* is made up of sentences that explain or present the details of a topic. A good paragraph has three parts, namely:

 1. the *beginning sentence*, which usually states the main idea.

 2. the *middle sentences*, which sup[port the main idea, and

 3. the *ending sentence*, which summarizes or gives a conclusion.

LESSON 3 BUILDING SIMPLE AND COMPOUND SENTENCES

* A *simple sentence* expresses a single idea or thought.
* A *compound sentence* is made up of two or more independent usually joined by the conjunction *and*, *or*, and *but*. And expresses addition, *or* tells choice, and but shows contrast.
* A *comma* is usually used before the conjunction in a compound sentence.

LESSON 4 BUILDING COMPLEX SENTENCES

* An *independent clause* is one that has a subject and a predicate and can stand alone as a sentence.
* A *dependent clause* is one that has a subject and a predicate but cannot stand alone. It is introduced and connected to the main clause by an appropriate conjunction.
* A *complex sentence* is made up of an independent clause and one more dependent clauses.

LESSON 5 RECOGNIZING DIRECT SPEECH AND INDIRECT SPEECH

* Remember to use the falling intonation in using question beginning with wh-. These are not answerable by yes or no. They ask for specific information.
* A *direct speech* uses the exact words of a speaker. The quoted words which are inside the quotation marks are usually separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma, except for questions/ exclamations.
* An *indirect speech* is a report on a speaker’s words or message.
* When reporting a speaker’s words or message, the following changes happen:
* Quotation marks are omitted.
* Oftentimes, the connective that is used to introduce the reported part.
* If the statement does not state a general truth, the verb in the direct quotation is changed to the past tense if the speaker’s part is in the past tense.
* First person pronouns are charged into the third person.