

LANGUAGE AWARENESS

~~WEEKS: 9 & 10~~ ----- ~~HOURS: 6~~

- Coordination and subordination
- Gerunds and infinitives
- Clauses and phrases
- Sentence fragments misplaced modifiers
- Dangling modifiers
- Effective word choice
- Spelling

LANGUAGE AWARENESS

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- **Coordination & Subordination:**
 - Some sentences consist of two clauses joined together by the conjunctions **and, or, but** or **so**. These two clauses are coordinate clauses or coordinate main clauses. A sentence with coordinate clauses is called a compound sentence.

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- **Coordination & Subordination:**

Examples:

Coordinate main clause	Conjunction	Coordinate main clause
Tom likes drawing	and	Mary likes drawing.
Mani likes maths	but	Maria prefers English.
It was raining	so	I stayed at home.

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- **Subordinate Clauses:**
 - Some clauses contain a subject and a verb, but they do not make sense by themselves. They are called subordinate clauses. They begin with words like **when, if, because, who** and **which**. They depend on the main clause to make sense.

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- **Subordinate clauses:**

Main Clause	Subordinate Clause
He will take his pet for a walk	when he has finished his work.
I have a watch	which is also a calculator.
You should stay at home	if you are sick.

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• Phrases and Clauses: - - - - -

- We have seen that sentences have subjects, verbs and objects in them. Sentences also often contain words that are used together in a small group with a particular meaning. These groups of words are called phrases. In other words, ‘a phrase’ is a group of two or more words that does not contain a verb.
- **Examples:** by the way, one after another, to and fro, out of breath, once upon a time, etc..
- **Clauses:**
- A clause is a group of words that has a subject and a verb.
- **Examples:** and, or, but, so, when, if, because, who, which, etc..

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- **Pronouns:**
- A pronoun is a word that replaces the noun.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
I PERSON	I	WE
II PERSON	YOU	YOU
III PERSON	HE, SHE, IT	THEY

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• Effective word choice & spelling:

- All the words that we know and use are known as our vocabulary. The larger our vocabulary the better we express and inform ourselves. It is therefore obvious that an ambitious person must work hard to enlarge his vocabulary. A word, however, is not a true part of one's vocabulary, if one cannot use it at will, though it may assist comprehension to some extent. Vocabulary is of two kinds: active and passive.
- The 'active vocabulary' consists of the words we use every day for our daily needs.
- The 'passive vocabulary' consists of the words we know in order to understand what we read and hear.

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- **Spelling:**

- Spelling is easy for a few people, difficult for most. It should not matter as much as it does; the quality of the thoughts which you express is infinitely more important than the accuracy of your spelling. However, bad spelling creates a poor impression, especially among people who do not know you. If your words are misspelt, there will be a risk of your letter being misread or misunderstood. The best way to improve you spelling is to read widely. Indeed bad spelling reflects poor reading habits.