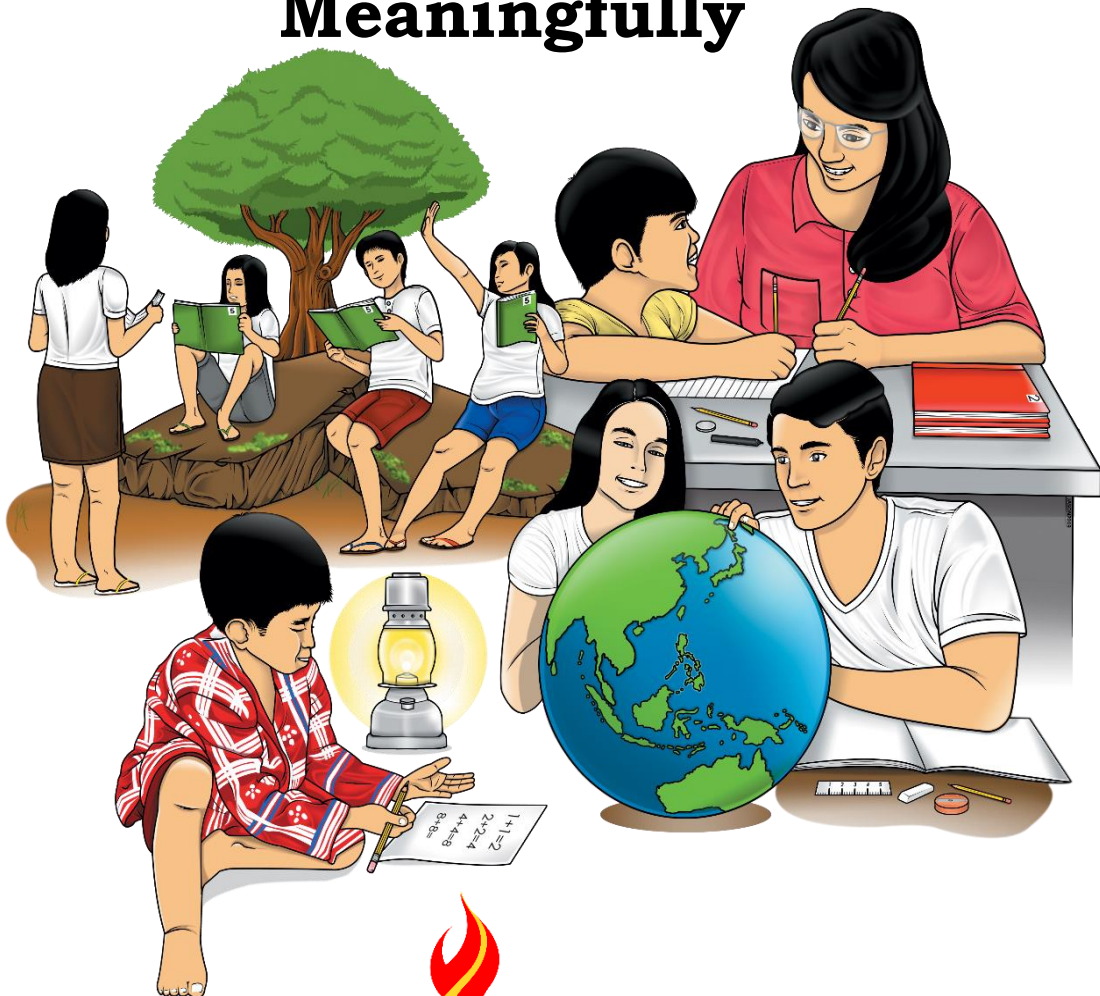


English

Quarter 1 – Module 7: Using Phrases Appropriately and Meaningfully



CO_Q1_ENGLISH 7_Module 7



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English – Grade 7

Alternative Delivery Mode

Quarter 1 – Module 7: Using Phrases, Clauses and Sentences Appropriately and Meaningfully

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Introductory Message

This Self Learning Module (SLM) is prepared so that you, our dear learners, can continue your studies and learn while at home. Activities, questions, directions, exercises, and discussions are carefully stated for you to understand each lesson.

Each SLM is composed of different parts. Each part shall guide you step-by-step as you discover and understand the lesson prepared for you.

Pre-test are provided to measure your prior knowledge on lessons in each SLM. This will tell you if you need to proceed on completing this module, or if you need to ask your facilitator or your teacher's assistance for better understanding of the lesson. At the end of each module, you need to answer the post test to self check your learning. Answer keys are provided for each activity and test. We trust that you will be honest in using these.

In addition to the material in the main text, Notes to the Teachers are also provided to the facilitators and parents for strategies and reminders on how they can best help you on your home-based learning.

Please use this module with care. Do not put unnecessary marks on any part of this SLM. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises and tests. Read the instructions carefully before performing each task.

If you have any questions in using this SLM or any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator.

Thank you.



What I Need to Know

Writing is one way to help you say clearly what you think or how you feel about people, places, events, or experiences. The words in the sentence must be in the right order to make sense.

In addition, you need to have a working knowledge of subjects, predicates, and objects before you continue.

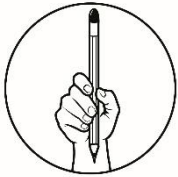
• **Learning Objectives**

After working on the activities in the module you will be able to:

1. Define a phrase
2. Identify the types of a phrase
3. Use appropriate phrases to form sensible sentences.

Most Essential Learning competency (MELC)

At the end of this learning module, students require skill in using phrases appropriately and meaningfully.



What I Know

Task 1: Copy the sentences in your notebook.

A. Identify the phrases found in sentences by underlining them.

1. He listened to me with great attention.
2. Do not play with naughty boys.
3. Manila is a city with thick population.
4. He is full of courage.
5. He wants to go home.

B. Supply a phrase in the blank to complete the idea.

1. Bohol is famous _____.
2. Do you enjoy _____?
3. The wicked man _____ into trouble.
4. He speaks like _____ leader.
5. He succeeded in the _____.

C. Write **YES** on the space provided before each number if the underlined words in each sentence are a phrase and **No** if they are not.

- ___ 1. You have been sleeping for a long time.
___ 2. James might enjoy a massage.
___ 3. He was eager to eat dinner.
___ 4. Ivory is diligent in her studies.
___ 5. Elvis always asks me a food.
___ 6. They want me to go with them.

Lesson

1

Using Phrases appropriately and meaningfully

A phrase is a group of words that express a concept and is used as a unit within a sentence.

...

Here are examples:

- He was waiting for the rain to stop.
- She was upset when it didn't boil.
- You have been sleeping for a long time.
- You might enjoy a massage.

Note that the word "phrase" can also mean any short group of words such as mottos, as well as expressions typical of idioms such as a piece of cake, back to square one and caught red-handed.

A phrase does not contain a subject and a verb and, consequently, cannot convey a complete thought.

When communicating, we need to convey the message in an appropriate manner so that we will have meaningful communication. In this lesson, you will learn how to use phrases appropriately and meaningfully.

Were you able to answer the items correctly?



What's In

Students, can you remember your previous lesson on the direct speech and reported speech? I hope you paid attention to that lesson because it will really come in handy with our new lesson today.

DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
He said, " live in the city center." (present simple)	He said he lived in the city center.
He said, " I'm going out" (present continuous)	He said he was going out
He said, " I've finished " (present perfect)	He said he had finished .
He said, "I've been studying a lot" (present perfect continuous)	He said he had been studying a lot
He said, "I arrived before you" (past simple)	He said he had arrived before you.
He said, "I had already left " (past perfect)	He said he had already left .
He said, " I'll be there at 2pm" (future simple)	He said he would be there at 2pm.
He said, " I'm going to call Alan" (be going to)	He said he was going to call Alan.

Task 2: Fill in the blanks with a phrase to form a reported speech.

1. "We are getting married this afternoon!"

They said they were getting married _____ afternoon.

2. "My children gave me a tie for Father's Day."

He said _____ children gave _____ a tie for Father's Day.

3. "I have been standing here waiting for the elevator for ages!"

He said he had been standing _____ waiting for the elevator for ages.

4. "You don't understand!"

He said _____ didn't understand.

5. "I have been working on my project for two weeks."

She said she had been working on _____ project for two weeks.

Were you able to answer the items correctly?



Notes to the Teacher

Tell the students that they must pay attention on how to use the phrases appropriately and meaningfully. Their knowledge on the use, plays a great role in understanding the current lesson.



What's New

Let's find out the uses of phrases appropriately and meaningfully. Let's go!

Read the lyrics of the song and find out why:

Song: **Till I Met You**

By: Angelyn Quinto

Till I met you

I never knew what love was

Till I met you

This feeling seems to grow more every day

I love you more each day

I believe you

I believe in every word that you say

I love you all the way

Now I could swear

Love is not a game that children play

So tell me that you stay

Task 5:

Classify the underlined words above whether they have a complete or incomplete thought. Write your answers on the table below.

STATEMENTS WITH COMPLETE THOUGHT	STATEMENTS WITHOUT COMPLETE THOUGHT

Now, you are ready to take off to explore deeper analysis on a phrase. Try to check whether your answers and observations on the previous activity match with the answers below.

Statement A

Statement B

Statements with complete thought	Statements without complete thought
1 I met you. 2. I believe in every word. 3. Love is not a game.	4 never knew 5.seems to grow 6.could swear

Let's take a look at statements 1 **I met you**, 2 **I believe in every word** and statement 3 **Love is not a game** from the table above, these statements have a complete thought. They have a subject and a predicate.

The statements in column B do not have complete thoughts. Do you know what this group of words are?

Let's take a look at statements 4, 5 and 6 in the table. This group of words are called phrases.



What is It

Phrase is a group of words that work together to make meaning, but it is not a complete **sentence**. In other words, it does not have both a subject and a verb. ... **Example of phrases** put together in a **sentence**: The brown hat was blowing away in the wind.(

A **phrase** is a group of words that adds meaning to a **sentence**. A **phrase** is not a **sentence** because it is not a complete idea with a subject, verb, and predicate. (source:https://www.softschools.com/examples/grammar/phrases_examples/67/)

5 Examples of Phrases

- **Noun** Phrase; Friday became a cool, wet afternoon.
- **Verb** Phrase; Mary might have been waiting outside for you.
- Gerund Phrase; Eating ice cream on a hot day can be a good way to cool off.
- Infinitive Phrase; She helped to build the roof.
- Prepositional Phrase; in the kitchen, you will find my mom.

Now, you are ready to take off to explore deeper analysis on a phrase. Try to check whether your answers and observations on the previous activity match with the answers below.

A phrase is a grammatical term referring to a group of words that does not include a subject and a verb.

Eight common types of phrases are: noun, verb, gerund, infinitive, appositive, participial, prepositional, and absolute.

<p>1.Noun Phrases: A noun phrase consists of a noun and all its modifiers</p>	<p>Here are examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bewildered tourist was lost. • The lost puppy was a wet and stinky dog. • The flu clinic had seen many cases of infectious disease. • It was a story as old as time. • The sports car drove the long and winding road. • Saturday became a cool, wet afternoon.
<p>2.Verb Phrases: A verb phrase consists of a verb and all its modifiers.</p>	<p>Here are examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was waiting for the rain to stop. • She was upset when it didn't boil. • You have been sleeping for a long time. • You might enjoy a massage. • He was eager to eat dinner.
<p>3. Gerund Phrases: A gerund phrase is a group of words that is introduced by a verb ending in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking my dog for a walk is fun. • Walking in the rain can be difficult. • Strolling along a beach at sunset is Examples include: romantic.

<p><i>-ing</i>. It is also called as a noun phrase</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Getting a promotion is exciting. • Signing autographs takes time. • Going for ice cream is a real treat. • Singing for his supper was how he earned his keep. • Getting a sore back was the result of the golf game. • Pulling an all-nighter did not improve his test scores. • Sailing into the sunset was the perfect end to the book.
<p>4. Infinitive Phrase: An infinitive phrase is a phrase introduced by the word <i>to</i> + <i>verb</i>.</p>	<p>Here are some examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make lemonade, you have to start with lemons. • I tried to see the stage, but I was too short. • She organized a boycott to make a statement. • To see Niagara Falls is mind-boggling. • He really needs to get his priorities in order. • The company decided to reduce hours for everyone. • To donate time or money is an honorable thing. • I went to Spain to study the language and culture.
<p>5. Appositive Phrases: An <u>appositive phrase</u> restates and defines a noun. It consists of one or more words.</p>	<p>Examples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My favorite pastime, needlepoint, surprises some people. • Her horse, an Arabian, was her pride and joy. • My wife, the love of my life, is also my best friend. • A cheetah, the fastest land animal, can run 70 miles an hour. • My idea, a recycling bin for the office, was accepted by the boss. • The Florida panther, the state animal of Florida, is an endangered species.
<p>6. Participial Phrases: A participial phrase begins with a past or present participle.</p>	<p>Examples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Washed with my clothes, my cell phone no longer worked. • Knowing what I know now, I wish I had never come here. • I am really excited, considering all the people that will be there. • We are looking forward to the movie, having seen the trailer last week. • Grinning from ear to ear, she accepted her award. • The happy dog ran the entire length of the park, pausing only to sniff the dandelions. • Painted a brilliant white, the small room appeared bigger. • The lake, frozen over all winter, was finally thawing.



What's More

In this part of the lesson, it is your task to practice what you have learned from the previous activities and discussions. Be sure to read all the instructions carefully and answer correctly what is being asked in each of the tasks. Be ready with your paper and pen.

Practice: A gerund is the -ing form of a verb used as a noun or an object of a preposition.

Directions: Copy the sentences in your notebook. Underline the **gerund phrase** in each sentence.

Are you a chocoholic—a person who LOVES chocolate? Do you...

- dream about eating chocolate?
- look forward to having chocolate every day?
- have recipes for baking with chocolate?
- Never get tired of thinking about chocolate?
- have to stop yourself from eating too much chocolate?

If you answered yes to most of the questions, you are a chocoholic!

Task 4

Directions: Add modifier words to each noun given below to create a **Noun Phrase**.

Example A: My _____ coach gave me an award.

Answer: My basketball coach gave me an award.

1. The _____ child was disruptive at the restaurant.
2. The _____ horse galloped around the track.
3. I took the ball from the _____ child.
4. We walked to the _____ farm on the weekend.
5. The _____ park was open until the afternoon.

Task5: Underline the **Appositive Phrase** found in each sentence.

1. The monkey, a nimble animal, is often found in the jungle.
2. Pedro Cruz, a teacher at MSU, works with many aspiring musicians.
3. Before you trash BoBo, your last childhood stuffed animal, consider saving it.
4. The coast of Davao, one of the world's largest cities, is a prosperous trading region.
5. Mr Lozare hired two new teachers, “Mr Paredes and Ms Pilapil”.

Task 6

Identify the phrases by underlining them and state whether they are adjective phrases, adverb phrases or noun phrases. Write your answer before the number.

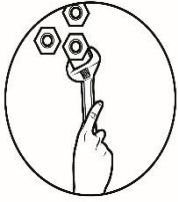
- _____ 1. I hope to win the first prize.
- _____ 2. The girl in a brown jacket is my sister.
- _____ 3. Did you enjoy watching the movie?
- _____ 4. She always drives with care.
- _____ 5. They were shouting in a loud voice.
- _____ 6. The bus stopped at Rizal Park.



What I Have Learned



CONGRATULATIONS! You have done a great job. I believe that you have a clear idea now on how to use phrases, clauses and sentences appropriately and meaningfully. Complete the statements below to show how much you have learned from this lesson. Ready? Okay!



What I Can Do

Task 7: Complete each sentence below with a gerund.

1. We don't have time to cook tonight. Let's order a pizza instead of _____ dinner.
2. Tomorrow I'm going to see friends I haven't seen for a long time. I'm looking forward to _____ them.
3. On Saturday he's going to meet his girlfriend's parents for the first time. He's nervous about _____ them.
4. They don't want to paint the living room. They're really bad at _____.
5. You'll meet a lot of new people at the party, and you can't remember all of their names. So don't worry about _____ every name.

Task 8: Expressing yourself

- A. Make a paragraph using phrases, and sentences stating what you are doing inside your house during quarantine. (Example: helping your mother doing the household chores or cooking your favorite dish.)

You can begin with this sentence...

Stay safe? Oh, I love staying at home. I will cook my favorite dish which is....

Please follow the Rubric for your guide.

Name: _____
Course: _____

Group: _____

Date: _____ **E=MC²**
Teacher: Prof. Armando Castillo

Paragraph Writing Rubric

	CRITERIA				POINTS
	4	3	2	1	
Main/Topic Idea Sentence	Main/Topic idea sentence is clear, correctly placed, and is restated in the closing sentence.	Main/Topic idea sentence is either unclear or incorrectly placed, and is restated in the closing sentence.	Main/Topic idea sentence is unclear and incorrectly placed, and is restated in the closing sentence.	Main/Topic idea sentence is unclear and incorrectly placed, and is not restated in the closing sentence.	_____
Supporting Detail Sentence(s)	Paragraph(s) have three or more supporting detail sentences that relate back to the main idea.	Paragraph(s) have two supporting detail sentences that relate back to the main idea.	Paragraph(s) have one supporting detail sentence that relate back to the main idea.	Paragraph(s) have no supporting detail sentences that relate back to the main idea.	_____
Elaborating Detail Sentence(s)	Each supporting detail sentence has three or more elaborating detail sentences.	Each supporting detail sentence has at least two elaborating detail sentences.	Each supporting detail sentence has one elaborating detail sentence.	Each supporting detail sentence has no elaborating detail sentence.	_____
Legibility	Legible handwriting, typing, or printing.	Marginally legible handwriting, typing, or printing.	Writing is not legible in places.	Writing is not legible.	_____
Mechanics and Grammar	Paragraph has no errors in punctuation, capitalization, and spelling.	Paragraph has one or two punctuation, capitalization, and spelling errors.	Paragraph has three to five punctuation, capitalization, and spelling errors.	Paragraph has six or more punctuation, capitalization, and spelling errors.	_____
				Total-->	_____



Assessment

Excellent! You are now on the last stage of this module. Let us see how well you digested everything discussed in this lesson. Be ready with a paper and pen.

Task 9: Copy the sentences in your notebook.

A. Underline the phrases used in the following sentences.

1. The dog is an animal of great power.
2. An orphan has to spend his days in great misery.
3. Do not play with naughty boys.
4. Jean is full of courage.
5. An old man lived beside the lake.

Task 9: B. Use phrases to make the sentence correct and identify the function of each phrase (verb, noun, preposition, adjective, adverb).

1. Do you _____ your favorite food?
2. The arrogant loves getting people _____.
3. He speaks _____ leader.
4. I have forgotten how _____ this game.
5. He succeeded in _____.

Task 9 C: Use the given phrase in a sentence. Write your sentence in your notebook.

1. really appreciate

You can also use this phrase to thank someone.

2. Excuse me

When you need to get through but there's someone blocking your way, say "excuse me "

3. am sorry

Use this phrase to apologize, whether for something big or small. Use "for" to give more detail.

4. What do you think

When you want to hear someone's opinion on a topic, use this question.

5. Thanks so much

This is a simple sentence you can use to thank someone.

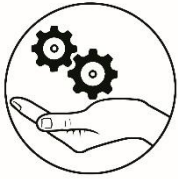
6.The grey cat

7.Playing in the rain

8. To donate blood

9.On the table

10.For a while



Additional Activities



Hey there! Now that you are done with our lesson today, you can use phrases and clauses in forming sentences. Think wisely. Enjoy!

Task 10: Copy the sentences in your notebook and underline the verb phrase in each sentence.

1. I am eating a sandwich.
2. I will be heating a sandwich.
3. Eating sandwiches can make me chubby.
4. I like eating sandwiches.
5. We need to cook a healthy food.
6. We may have been preparing vegetables for lunch.
7. We might be mixing different fruits and vegetables.
8. My routine every morning is preparing our breakfast.
9. Washing veggies before cooking might be the best way.
10. Following directions could be the key to achieve your goal.



Answer Key

Task: 1

1. He listened to me with great attention.
2. Do not play with naughty boys.
3. Manila is a city of thick population.
4. He is full of courage.
5. He wants to go home

Task 2:

1. This
2. His,
3. him
4. They
5. her

Task 3:

1. John hit
2. Sam and Sherry went to class.
3. to the movies.
4. The animals live in the forest.
5. Happy day
6. He jumps for joy.
7. The show keeper showed the animal.
8. All day
9. I played basketball today.
10. I also enjoy playing baseball

Task 4:

1. Diligent
2. White
3. Playful
4. Vegetable
5. amusement

Task 5:

1. A nimble animal
2. A teacher at MSU
3. Your last childhood stuffed animal
4. One of the world's largest cities
5. Mr. Lozare and Ms. Pilapil

<p>Task 6:</p> <p><u>Infinitive</u> 1. I hope to win the first prize.</p> <p><u>Adjective</u> 2. The girl in brown frock is my sister.</p> <p><u>Gerund</u> 3. Did you enjoy watching the movie?</p> <p><u>Verb</u> 4. She always drives with care.</p> <p>5. They were shouting in a loud voice.</p> <p>6. The train stopped at Victoria</p>	<p>Task 7:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cooking 2. Seeing 3. Meeting 4. Painting 5. remember <p>ring</p>	<p>Task 8:</p> <p>Refer to your rubric</p>
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<p>Task 9-A:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The dog is an animal of great power. 2. An orphan has to spend his days in great misery. 3. Do not play with naughty boys. 4. Jean is full of courage. 5. An old man lived beside the lake. <p>Task 9-B:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enjoy preparing 2. Into trouble 3. Like a born 4. To play 5. The long run

1. I am eating sandwich.
2. I will be heating a sandwich.
3. Eating sandwiches can make me chubby.
4. I like eating sandwiches.
5. We need to cook a healthy food.
6. We may have been preparing vegetables for lunch.
7. We might be mixing different fruits and vegetables.
8. My routine every morning is preparing our breakfast.
9. Washing veggies before cooking might be the best way.
10. Following directions could be the key to achieve your goal.

Task 10:

1. really appreciate your help.
2. Excuse me, do you know what time is it?
3. I'm sorry for being so late.
4. I'm not sure if we should paint the room yellow or blue, what do you think?
5. Thanks so much for the birthday money.
6. The grey cat is very playful.
7. Playing in the rain is exciting.
8. To donate blood is an honorable thing.
9. The book was on the table.
10. I waited for a while

Task 9:C

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