

## Lesson

## I

This lesson explains the forms, differences and relationship among phrases, clauses and sentences. This also highlights the ways in writing and forming phrases, clauses and sentences. At the end of the lesson, you are expected to define and differentiate phrase, clause and sentence; identify phrases and clauses used in a sentence; differentiate the two types of clauses; and write meaningful sentences.

**Learning Task 1:** Read each group of words. Identify each group as to phrase, clause or sentence. In your notebook, classify them by completing the table below.

- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. an empty room                       | 6. if I were a boy        |
| 2. I am sick.                          | 7. above the clouds       |
| 3. horror movies lately                | 8. although she graduated |
| 4. while you were sleeping             | 9. but she fixed it       |
| 5. I found my coin purse under my bed. | 10. Where are you going?  |

Phrase	Clause	Sentence

## D

**Learning Task 2:** Identify what is being asked in each statement. Choose the letter of the best answer. Write your answers in your notebook.

- It is a group of words that does not consist of a subject and a verb.  
A. clause                      B. phrase                      C. sentence                      D. predicate
- The topic of a sentence is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. clause                      B. phrase                      C. sentence                      D. subject
- I found some old coins under my grandmother's bed. The underlined words in the sentence is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sentence                      B. phrase                      C. clause                      D. subject
- The group of words across the street is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. phrase                      B. clause                      C. sentence                      D. verb
- It acts as single part of speech in a sentence.  
A. verb                      B. clause                      C. sentence                      D. phrase
- A group of words with subject and predicate is called \_\_\_\_\_. It can also be called a simple sentence.  
A. phrase                      B. subject                      C. clause                      D. predicate
- One of the types of clause that can stand alone as a sentence is called ?  
A. dependent                      B. independent                      C. sentence                      D. phrase
- This group of words "whenever I eat" is an example of ?  
A. sentence                      B. phrase                      C. clause                      D. subject
- "My friend was very happy when she met her favorite actor yesterday."

- What is the independent clause in the sentence?
- her favorite actor
  - when she met her favorite actor yesterday
  - My friend was very happy
  - My friend was very happy when she met her favorite actor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is part of a sentence which can be dependent or independent.  
A. predicate    B. phrase    C. clause    D. sentence
  - "Everyone says Maria is very friendly." What is the main verb in the sentence?  
A. very    B. says    C. everyone    D. is
  - Which of the following gives a complete idea?  
A. I am hungry.    C. at home  
B. when I was angry    D. so that I will give you my food
  - A complete sentence should have \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. verb only    C. subject and predicament  
B. predicate and verb    D. subject and predicate
  - "You were a freshman when I met you in high school." What is the dependent clause in the sentence?  
A. when I met you in high school    C. when I met you  
B. You were a freshman.    D. You were a freshman when I met you.
  - Another type of clause that needs to be joined to another clause to form a complete sentence is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Phrase    C. independent clause  
B. dependent clause    D. sentence

## Phrase, Clause and Sentence

### A. Phrase

A phrase is a group of words that stands together as a single grammatical unit, typically as part of a clause or a sentence. It cannot stand alone as it does NOT contain a subject and a verb. It does NOT give a complete idea. It usually consists of an article, preposition or noun. A phrase acts as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb in a sentence so it can also be defined as a group of related words which lacks a subject and a verb that acts a single part of speech in a sentence.

Examples:                      on the table (no subject, no verb)  
                                      finished the task (no subject)  
                                      Kristine and her friends (no verb)

### B. Clause

A clause is a group of words having both subject and a verb. It can sometimes act as a **sentence** but is not always the case.

#### Two Types of Clauses

An **independent clause** is one that can stand alone as a sentence. It requires no extra information to understand. It has a subject, a verb and a complete thought.

Examples: (**in bold letters**)

After I die, **I will be forgotten.**

**I love my country**, so I will make sure to protect its sovereignty.

When we pay our taxes diligently, **it shows that we love our country.**

Meanwhile, a **dependent clause** is one that cannot stand alone as a sentence. It is called dependent clause because it needs to be attached or joined to an independent clause. It is a supporting part of a sentence. Dependent clauses begin with subordinating conjunction such as *before, if, when, after, so, hence, therefore, since, because, so that*, etc.

The **boldfaced clauses** have a subject and a verb but the idea or thought is incomplete.

- After I did my best to study**, I received high marks.
- Because I woke up late**, I was not able to pass my projects on time.
- Before you leave the classroom**, make sure to turn off all the lights.

C. Sentence

A **sentence** is a set of words that contains a **SUBJECT** (what the subject is about or the topic of the sentence) and a **PREDICATE** (what is said about the subject). As such, a sentence contains a subject and a predicate. It expresses a **complete thought** and begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop-a period, a question mark or an exclamation point.

Examples:

- Everyone needs food.
- Are you okay?
- Look out!
- I like you.
- I study hard.
- When the teacher makes the subject fun, we learn a lot.
- As a boy scout, you should know how to pitch your tent.
- She failed to read the directions that is why she got lost.
- I was very tired so I decided to stay at home.



**Learning Task 3:** To complete the sentences, match Column A with the most appropriate word group in Column B. Write the letters of your answers in your notebook.

Column A	Column B
1. The wedding ceremony	a. to keep my secret.
2. My best friend agreed	b. when I get home.
3. Dancing in the shower	c. my notes?
4. I cry	d. when I was a kid.
5. After thinking about it	e. started late.
6. I was so thin	f. is my greatest talent.
7. I will call you	g. whenever I watch pitiful scenes.
8. Do you want	h. I'd like to join in your group.
9. My little brother	i. becoming a successful nurse
10. He dreams of	j. hides under his bed every morning

**Learning Task 4:** In your notebook, copy the sentences and underline each dependent clause.

1. I will visit my grandmother when I have a vacation.
2. When I finish senior high school, I will find a job.
3. When I received the result, I fainted.
4. I will ask for your help if the problem continues.
5. She studies hard so that she will have an award.
6. I went home after I cleaned our classroom.
7. My dog follows me wherever I go.
8. Before mother gets angry, you should clean your bedroom.
9. We didn't go to his birthday party because it was raining hard.
10. I went to the mall, however I didn't buy anything.

**Learning Task 5:** In your notebook, write **CS** if the sentence is *complete* and write **IS** if the sentence is *incomplete*.

1. because it is already damaged
2. They had a wonderful time during their vacation in Baguio City.
3. into the woods
4. She speaks fluently.
5. The beautiful and wide room of my dearest cousin
6. Many Filipinos love watching Korean dramas.
7. I have lived in Dasmariñas City for five years.
8. to my great surprise
9. Many students are fond of using gadgets.
10. I adore you.



### Phrase vs. Clause vs. Sentence

PHRASE	CLAUSE	SENTENCE
group of words	group of words	group of words
<i>incomplete</i> thought or idea	<i>almost complete</i> thought or idea	<i>complete</i> thought or idea
no subject and verb	has subject and verb	has subject and verb
part of a sentence	part of a sentence	phrase + clause = sentence

**Learning Task 6:** Identify what is being asked in each statement. Choose the letter of the best answer. Write your answers in your notebook.

- It begins with a capital letter and ends with a period, a question mark or an exclamation point.  
A. clause                      B. phrase                      C. sentence                      D. subject
- Which among the following is an example of a phrase?  
A. almost over you                      C. When you lied  
B. I care for you.                      D. You are my sunshine.
- A group of words that contains subject and verb is called  
A. noun                      B. phrase                      C. sentence                      D. clause
- It usually consists of articles, prepositions, or noun.  
A. clause                      B. verb                      C. phrase                      D. sentence
- Which among the following is an example of a clause?  
A. Joan loves to sing and dance.                      C. because I value you so much  
B. Inside the big room of my brother                      D. I will always be your friend
- Group of words that has a subject and verb but the thought or idea is not complete.  
A. subject                      B. clause                      C. phrase                      D. sentence
- I came here. This word group is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. clause                      B. Phrase                      C. noun                      D. sentence
- It is composed of one or more than one clause.  
A. verb                      B. clause                      C. phrase                      D. sentence
- In the sentence, " Because He lives, I can face tomorrow." what is the independent clause?  
A. because He lives, I can                      C. because He lives  
B. I can face.                      D. I can face tomorrow.
- What word group contains a subject and predicate and expresses a complete thought.  
A. sentence                      B. clause                      C. noun                      D. phrase

**Learning Task 7:** Fill the blanks with group of words to form meaningful sentences. Write your answers in your notebook.

- \_\_\_\_\_ who taught me about helpfulness.
- When you help someone, \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ I was happy.
- Helping others \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ in helping those who are in need.
- Teamwork is very important\_\_\_\_\_.
- When we work together\_\_\_\_\_.
- In every group activity,\_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ when we unite as one.
- If there is teamwork, \_\_\_\_\_.