

9

# English

**Quarter 2 – Module 1  
Capitalization and  
Punctuation Marks**



**General Direction:** In all the activities in this module, write all your answers in a separate sheet of paper.

## PART I

### Day 1



### Pre-Test



**Directions:** Read each item carefully. Choose only the letter of your correct answer and write it on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What system of symbols is used when we are writing language?  
A. Capitalization    B. Grammar    C. Literature    D. Punctuation
2. What is an ellipsis?  
A. It is a set of three periods (...) indicating an omission.  
B. It is a set of three periods indicating additional sentences.  
C. It is an emoji that looks a lot like a stop sign but says; go.  
D. It is a series of exclamation marks (!!!) indicating a great amount of excitement.
3. Which of the following sentences shows correct capitalization?  
A. the Philippines' Contemporary issues  
B. The Philippines' contemporary issues  
C. The Philippines' Contemporary Issues  
D. the philippines' Contemporary Issues
4. Which words in the sentence below should be capitalized?  
*10:25 a.m., july 4<sup>th</sup>, a.d. 1990.*  
A. July, A.D.    B. A.M., July    C. A.M., July, A.D.    D. AM, ad
5. What punctuation mark indicates a full stop?  
A. endings    B. markings    C. period    D. points
6. Which sentence uses **comma** correctly?  
A. Jim is very brilliant and bold but he doesn't show much affection towards his family.  
B. Jim is very brilliant and bold, but he doesn't show too much affection towards his family.  
C. Jim is very brilliant, and bold, but he doesn't show too much affection towards his family.  
D. Jim is very brilliant, and bold but, he doesn't show too much affection towards his family.
7. Which sentence uses **comma** correctly?  
A. Bantay my pet dog loves to walk with me every morning.  
B. Bantay, my pet dog, loves to walk with me every morning.  
C. Bantay, my pet dog loves to walk with me every morning.  
D. Bantay my pet dog loves to walk, with me every morning.
8. Which of the following sentences has the correct punctuation?  
A. The Philippine flag has three colors; blue, red, and white.  
B. The Philippine flag has three colors: blue, red, and white.  
C. The Philippine flag has three colors: Blue, Red, and White.  
D. The Philippine flag, has three colors, Blue, Red, and White.

9. In the given sentence, what punctuation mark should be used?

*She has a few favorite pieces of jewelry* \_\_\_\_ rings, bracelets and earrings.

- A. , (comma)
- B. : (colon)
- C. ; (semi-colon)
- D. ... (ellipsis)

10. What does Ellipsis mean?

- A. It indicates a page break.
- B. It tells you something should be done.
- C. It tells you a journalist is misquoting his sources.
- D. It indicates something is missing from a sentence.

11. How does a semi-colon look like?

- A. a period
- B. period over a period
- C. period over a comma
- D. period over single quotation mark

12. Which of the following sentences is correctly punctuated?

- A. DPWH officials led by their regional- director inspected the flood damaged roads.
- B. DPWH officials led by their regional director inspected the flood-damaged roads.
- C. DPWH officials led by their regional director inspected the flood damaged-roads.
- D. DPWH- officials led by their regional director inspected the flood damaged roads.

13. Which of the following sentences is accurately punctuated?

- A. We are now fully implementing our technology based-packaging system for our products.
- B. We are now fully implementing our technology based packaging-system for our products.
- C. We are now fully implementing our technology-based packaging system for our products.
- D. We are now fully implementing our technology based packaging - system for our products.

14. Which sentence below uses quotation marks appropriately?

- A. The superintendent said Teachers are to follow the “Alternative Work Assignment” set by DepEd.
- B. The superintendent said “Teachers are to follow the “Alternative Work Assignment set by Deped.”
- C. The superintendent said, “Teachers are to follow the Alternative Work Assignment set by DepEd.”
- D. “The superintendent” said, Teachers are to follow the Alternative Work Assignment set by DepEd.

15. Which sentence below uses quotation marks appropriately?

- A. Rey said, “I love cats.”
- B. Rey said, “i love cats”
- C. Rey said, “I love cats”!
- D. “Rey said I love cats?”

**What I Need to Know**

Hello dear Grade 9 learners! It's time to start our Quarter Two Lessons. This time, you will study the rules on **Capitalization** and **Punctuations**.

At the end of this lesson, you are expected to:

1. enumerate the different rules of capitalization;
2. explain how each of the rules operate; and
3. use these rules in writing an informative text.

**What's In?**

Read the short text below and answer the questions that follow.

the whole world was taken by surprise when the dreaded virus sars-cov-2 appeared last year in wuhan, china infecting thousands of people in that place eventually spreading its ugly tentacles all over the world enveloping it with its deadly spikes

1. What have you noticed about the text above?
2. How does the use of capitalization affect the text?
3. In what way does knowing the rules of proper capitalization and punctuation marks make the text easy to understand?

The text above shows glaring mistakes on its punctuations and capitalization. That is why there is a need for you to study the different rules on **Capitalization**.

**What's New**

Many students like you don't really like to memorize rules, right? Well, in this lesson, you cannot help but be mindful of the basic rules in Capitalization that you have to remember. However, do it in a fun way. Try to read the words repeatedly: **F**ind **Q**uiet **J**ustice **D**own **I**n **P**ostal **C**odes **T**oday. That's it. In that sentence, each of the first letter of each word in the sentence is set in bold-faced type serves as guide posts on the rules of capitalization.

## RULES ON CAPITALIZATION:

1. **F** – Capitalize the **first letter** in a sentence.

Ex. **R**esearch shows that there are certain blood types which are susceptible to Corona-virus infection.



2. **Q** – Capitalize always the first letter of the first word within the **quotation** marks.

Ex. President Duterte said, “**I**f you don’t pass the 2021 budget, I will find ways to do it.”

3. **J** – Capitalize the first letter of the person’s **job, title, or position**.

Capitalize the Title /Position if it precedes the person’s name, or are used instead of the person’s real name. You also capitalize the titles if they are used in direct address.

Ex. I write this letter to **P**resident Rodrigo Roa Duterte.



4. **D** – Capitalize **days** of the week, **months** and **holidays**.

Ex. We are invited this **S**unday for a party as a celebration of **C**hristmas.



5. **I** - Always capitalize the pronoun **I**, no matter where it falls in the sentence.

Ex. My mother scolded my siblings and **I** intervened.  
**I** can't stand seeing litter everywhere.

6. **P** – Always capitalize **proper nouns**. A proper noun is a specific name of a person, place or a thing.

Ex. Tourists are increasingly seen in **Magellan's Cross** today.



7. **C** – Capitalize the first letter of the **farewell words** or **complimentary closes** in *letters*.

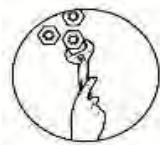
Ex. **W**ishing you all the best,

Rowena

8. **T**- Capitalize the first letter of the **title** of any movies, books, poem and other creative work of art, including **articles** (a, an, the), **prepositions** (on, in, at) or **conjunctions** (but, yet, and).

Ex. **O**f Mice and Men, **T**he Death of a Salesman.





## **What I Can Do**

Try to do this activity. Write sentences having the following information:

- a. teacher's name
- b. favorite holiday of the year
- c. pronoun "I"
- d. "Complimentary close" of a letter.
- e. quoted statement

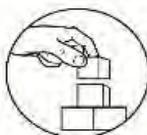


## **What I Have Learned**



**Instruction:** To summarize the learnings in this lesson, do the task below.

1. Write 3 important things that you've learned.
2. Write 2 important things that you like the most.
3. Write 1 important thing that you want to share to your friend about this lesson.



## **What's More?**



See if you can apply the rules of capitalization on the following activity. Underline the words in each sentence that need to be capitalized.

1. aissa visited her grandmother last Saturday.
2. Mom and I rode a bus to Bantayan, Cebu.
3. Dr. Tito takes his report to mrs. Juaniza in her office.
4. March, April, and May are summer months.
5. President Rodrigo Roa Duterte is confident that china will be the first country to release the much-awaited Corona-Virus vaccine.

**Lesson 2**

**PUNCTUATION MARKS**



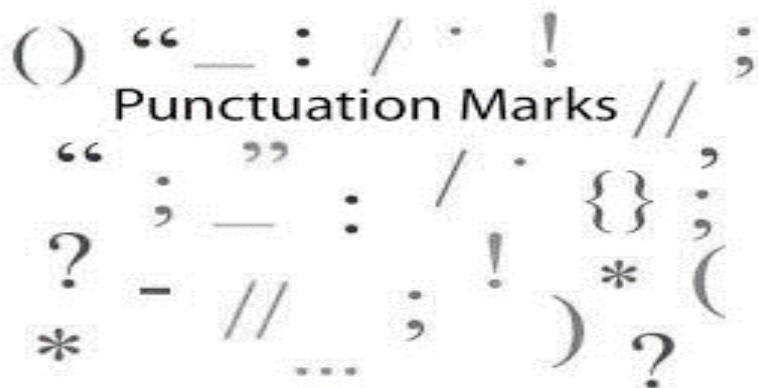
***What I Need to Know***

At the end of this lesson you are expected to:

1. identify period (.), comma (,), ellipsis (...) in sentences;
2. determine the proper use of punctuation marks in sentences; and
3. apply the uses of punctuation marks in writing sentences.



***What's In***



Look at the picture above. Can you identify all the punctuation marks?  
Write them down on your paper. \_\_\_\_\_.



***What's New?***

That's good, students. You have identified the **period**, **comma**, and the **ellipsis** well. Now, you will learn about how these punctuation marks are used in various sentences and texts. You might ask, what is a punctuation? What are punctuation marks? **Punctuation** is a system of symbols that we use when

writing a language. The symbols used in punctuation are called **punctuation marks**.

1. **PERIOD (.)** It is a small dot-shaped punctuation mark that is used at the end of any sentence that is intended to make a statement, or a request or a command. Use period(.) also in **abbreviations** and sentences enclosed in a quotation mark.

Ex. Statements: 1. My cat wakes me up every morning.

2. There's a new color for taxis plying on our streets today.

Instruction/Command/Request:

1. Lock all doors when you go leave the house.
2. Kindly, tell the neighbors to clean their area.

Abbreviations: Most common abbreviations end with a period. But if abbreviations are in **capital letters**, let us say they are an **Acronyms**, no need to put period if they do not spell out another word. But, if they are pronounced individually, then you may/may not insert periods. If abbreviations are in small letters, you need to put periods in them, except these words (mph, rpm) and **metric measurement** abbreviations (ml, gm).

Ex. Common abbreviations: **Mr.** Reyes, **Gov.** Gwen Garcia

Periods can also be used in sentences that contain an indirect question.

Ex. Her aunt asked me if her niece could go with us.

Latin abbreviations need periods. (**e.g., i.e., etc., vs.**)

Abbreviations for months need a period. (**Jan., Feb.**)

Abbreviation for countries and locations need a period.

Ex. Philippines – **Phil.**

Decimal points need also a period. (96.3)

File extensions and web domains need also a period.

Ex. URL: www.domain\_name.com

Periods are also put inside **quotation marks** whether or not they are part of the quotations.

Ex. Marie said, “I want to fight for children’s rights.”

Marie said that “fighting” for children’s rights is part of her advocacy.”

2. **ELLIPSIS/ELLIPSES (...)** A punctuation mark consisting of three (3) dots.

Use ellipses **to omit** a word, phrase, line, paragraph, or more from a quoted passage. Ellipses save space and remove material that is less relevant.

Ex. "SY 2020-2021 is a milestone for every student...Never before in history of the academe that students are placed in a very challenging situation."

Ellipses also show hesitation, changes of mood, suspense, or thoughts trailing off, or indicate a pause or wavering in an otherwise straightforward sentence.

Ex. As we entered the house, we immediately felt a chilling sensation as if we were inside a freezer. Suddenly a loud thud broke the silence of the whole house...

**3. COMMA (,)** This is just a short pause, unlike a period. Comma has many uses. They are as follow:

Use comma to **separate compound sentences** joined by coordinating conjunctions (for, and, but, yet....)

Ex. Jeepneys are not yet allowed on our streets these times, **but** traffic is still heavy.

Use comma to separate **dependent clause** at the beginning of a sentence indicated by subordinating conjunction from independent clause in a **complex sentence**.

Ex. **After** the rain subsided, people gathered outside to look at the rainbow.

Ex. **Even though** catching a ride is difficult, I still want to go out.

Use comma to set off non-essential words, clauses and phrases in a sentence. Non-essential words are usually clauses that are placed in the sentence, which can not affect the meaning of the sentence if they are taken from it.

Ex. The company, **which developed the vaccine**, applies for BFA approval.

Ex. The student, **who helped an old woman**, is given a medal.

Use comma after certain words that introduce a sentence, such as **well, yes, hello, hey, etc.**

Ex. Yes, I did see him an hour ago walking down the streets.

Use comma to set off the **name, nickname, term of endearment or title** of a person directly addressed.

Ex. Okay, dear students, let's do it.

Use comma to set off **the day of the month from the year**, and put one after the year also.

Ex. We are invited to attend the wedding this Saturday, October 24, 2020.

Use comma to introduce or interrupt **direct quotation**.

Ex. The teacher said, “Don’t be late in your classes.”

“Are you sure,” I asked, “Don’t you care?”

If the quotation comes before **he said, she wrote, they reported, she insisted**, end the quoted material with a comma even if it is only a word.

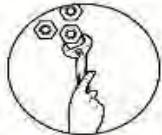
Ex. “I must go on,” she said. “Continue,” she insisted.

Use a comma to separate a **statement** from a question.

Ex. She does appear today, doesn’t she?

Use comma to enclose **degrees or titles** used with names.

Ex. Leonor Briones, DepEd-Secretary, is here.



## **What I Can Do**



Study the picture above. Write your own reflection about how “Distance Learning” changes your life as a student. Be sure to follow the rules of punctuation marks with regards to the **period, comma, and ellipsis**. Write this reflection on a separate sheet of paper.

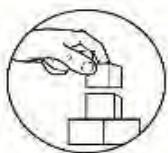


## **What I Have Learned**

Rate your understanding on the topics we discussed on Day 2 by completing the table below.

**Instructions:** Put a checkmark on the column that best describes how you feel about the topics discussed and explain briefly why you feel that way.

TOPIC	FEELINGS			Explanation
(Punctuation marks)	I'M LOST	I'M STRUGGLING A BIT	I'VE GOT IT, IT'S ALL GOOD	
PERIOD				
ELLIPSIS				
COMMA				



## What's More

Let's find out if you can apply correctly the punctuation marks in the quiz below. Write only the letter of the correct answer on a separate sheet of paper.

- Where do you think the comma belong? *The rains poured hard last week so many streets were flooded.*
  - poured hard last week so,
  - the rains poured hard,
  - poured hard last week, so
  - last week so many streets, were flooded
- "*Silence*" the sign said, but many people ignored it. Where do we place the comma?
 

A. "Silence," the sign said,	C. "Silence" but many, people
B. "Silence" but,	D. but, many people ignored it.
- Falling down on my bed I immediately fall asleep. Where do we place the comma?
 

A. I, immediately	C. Falling down,
B. down on my bed,	D. down, on my bed
- Which of the following sentences uses the period correctly?
  - My sister buys her basic needs at the grocery across the street.
  - My sister buys her basic need. At the grocery across the street.
  - My sister buys. Her basic needs at the grocery across the street.
  - My sister buys her basic needs at the grocery. Across the street.
- What is the correct definition of an Ellipsis?
  - It refers to dots that are used in pointillism.
  - It indicates something is missing from a sentence.
  - It tells you that journalists are misquoting their source.
  - It shows something is added in the sentence.

**Lesson 3**

**PUNCTUATION MARKS - II**



**What I Need to Know**

At the end of this lesson, you are expected to:

1. explain how the colon, semi-colon, and hyphen are used in sentences; and
2. use these punctuation marks correctly in constructing sentences.



**What's In**

Read the text below and answer the questions that follow. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

**A Walk in The Woods**

One of my most **long-lasting** memories I had in our province was the day I spent in the woods communing with Mother Nature. As an **early-riser** individual, I started my day before the sun was up. How I remembered the other worldly feeling of walking alone on a road flanked by tall trees as if I was inside a cathedral of some sort. When the first rays of the **gentle-morning** sun touched my skin, everything became magical.

The world around me suddenly became alive. I immediately heard the cacophony of forest **sounds**: the chirping of the birds waking up to a beautiful morning, the forest insects greeting the morning with their own distinct sounds, and the **soft- whispering** wind gently touching my skin. All of these reminded me how blessed I am to be a part of this wonderful creation and how good God is for creating these wonderful things around me.

That experience remained always with me as an **ever-present** reminder that I can always go back to Nature and talk to her for me to discover my meaning and purpose in life.

Where did the author find herself one early morning?

What did she experience when she was having her walk in the woods?

Was the experience pleasing to her or not? Yes/No. Explain.

What punctuation marks do you see being used in the selection?

How does the writer regard nature in the selection?



## What's New

You got it right learners. If you have noticed, **punctuation marks**, **colon** and **hyphen** are used in the text “A Walk in The Woods” which will be discussed in this lesson.

**1. COLON - (:**) It introduces an element or series of elements that illustrates or amplifies the information that preceded the colon. Think of the **colon** as a flashing arrow → that points to the information following it. When a **colon** appears in a sentence, it actually gives the impression of “as follows,” “which is/are,” or “thus.” It shows **lists** or it signals further **clarification**.

Ex. These are my Christmas lists: end of the pandemic, healing of the sick, and world peace.

Ex. We have two options here: follow the health protocols or get infected with the virus.

Colon can also introduce **quotations**.

Ex. Bishop Villegas ended his homily: “A country without God cannot survive.”

Colon can also introduce **two independent clauses**, in which **the second clause** is being emphasized.

Ex. Scientists discover subterranean lakes in Mars: these lakes are salty.

Covid virus changes our educational system: the introduction of blended learning which comprises the Deped’s learning continuity plan.

**2. SEMI COLON- (;**) Semi colon is used to link into a single sentence **two independent clauses** that are closely related in thought. These independent clauses are connected by **conjunctive adverbs** (moreover, nevertheless, etc.) and **transitional devices**.

Ex. Public utility vehicles are not allowed to ply the city streets due to Covid-19 restrictions; hence, commuters experience difficulty in catching a ride.

Ex. People with pre-existing illnesses are prohibited from going out; likewise, they are told to observe always minimum health standards.

**3. HYPHEN- (-)** It is a punctuation mark that joins two or more words together. Hyphens are not separated by spaces.

Its uses are:

It is used to connect **compound modifiers** or two words adjective that modify a noun.

Ex. Many loves to watch a **tear-jerker** movie.

We don't want a **band-aid** solution to a problem.

It is to connect compound modifiers that include **present or past participle**.  
(verb forms that are used as adjectives)

Ex. **Quick-acting** medication against Covid-19 is what we need these days.

Ex. The **confident-looking** man sitting at the head of the table is actually the president of the company.

It is used to connect compound expression with a **noun and past participle**.

Ex. Our **school-based** celebration of the World Teacher's Day is highly successful.

Ex. Covid-19 is thought of as a **man-made** virus.

It is used in numbers between **twenty-one and ninety-nine** when they are spelled out.

Ex. **Twenty-two** kilos of illegal drugs were confiscated last week.

It is used in compound **modifiers/adjectives with numbers**. This applies whether the number is written in words/digits.

Ex. It is a **three-hour** boat ride from the mainland to their island.

It is used in **compound modifiers/adjectives with fractions**.

Ex. She needs a **quarter-million** pesos to finance her business.

Ex. Teachers don't like **half-baked** outputs from students.

It is used with prefixes: Ex-, Self-, All-

Ex. Bill Gates is a **self-made** billionaire.

Ex. Present your problems to our **all-knowing** God.

It is used with **HIGH/LOW** words as part of compound adjectives/modifiers.

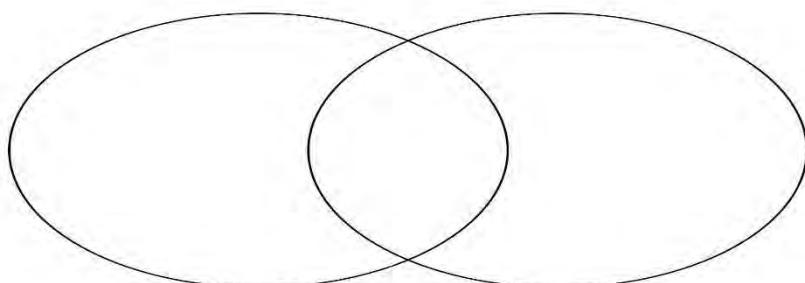
Ex. Angelina Jolie attended **high-level** meetings surrounded with kids, popcorns and pillow fights.

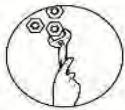
Ex. That is a **low-grade** variant of industrial diamonds.



## ***What I Have Learned***

Complete the Venn Diagram below by comparing and contrasting the use of Colon and Semi-Colon. Copy the Venn Diagram on a separate sheet of paper.





## What I Can Do

On a separate sheet of paper, write your reflection on how your academic life changes brought about by Covid-19. Be sure to use the three (3) punctuation marks discussed in this lesson in your short composition. Maximum of five sentences only.



## What's More

Read the sentences carefully and write your answers on a separate sheet of paper. Choose the sentence that uses correct punctuation marks: **colon, semi-colon and hyphen**.

1.
  - A. This is what I plan for this Christmas a trip and a cooking class.
  - B. This is what I plan for this Christmas; a trip and a cooking class
  - C. This is what I plan for this Christmas: a trip and a cooking class.
  - D. This is what I plan: for this Christmas a trip and a cooking class.
2.
  - A. You asked for permission, he gives it to you.
  - B. You asked for permission; he gives it to you.
  - C. You asked for: permission. He gives it to you.
  - D. You asked: for permission. He gives it to you.
3.
  - A. I order something from Lazada; therefore, I expect the package to arrive anytime soon.
  - B. I order something from Lazada, therefore, I expect the package to arrive anytime soon.
  - C. I order something from Lazada; therefore, I expect the package to arrive anytime, soon.
  - D. I order something; from Lazada therefore, I expect the package to arrive anytime soon.
4.
  - A. Jun-jun is a cute three-year old boy.
  - B. Jun-jun is a cute three-year-old boy.
  - C. Jun-jun is a cute three year old boy.
  - D. Jun-jun is a cute three year - old boy.
5.
  - A. There is a mysterious looking person across the street.
  - B. There is a mysterious-looking-person across the street.
  - C. There is a mysterious-looking person across the street.
  - D. There is a mysterious looking person across-the street.

**Day 4**

**Lesson 4**

**PUNCTUATION MARKS - III**



**What I Need to Know**

At the end of this lesson, you are expected to:

1. explain the uses and rules of quotation marks in sentences; and
2. create a poster showing all the punctuation marks.



**What's In**

Study the poster below and take note of the information presented.



What is the message of the poster above?

Complete the sentence using the poster above as your reference.

The doctor said, “\_\_\_\_\_.”



**What's New**

When can you tell if it is a quoted text? The presence of a **quotation marks** signals a quoted text.

**USES OF QUOTATION MARKS**

1. to quote the exact words from spoken or written language  
Ex. “I have finished answering my module,” said Sheila.
2. to show titles of movies, books, and other creative works  
Ex. “Gone with The Wind” is a sweeping saga of American Civil War.
3. to show that a word/phrase is used in an unusual way  
Ex. I explained to her the “wisdom” of the advice.

## RULES IN USING QUOTATION MARKS:

1. Quotation marks are always used in pairs.  
Ex. “**She likes my bag**,” Carol said.
2. **Periods, commas** always go inside the quotation marks.  
Ex. “We should go home,” she insisted.  
Ex. Maria agreed, “Home is where the heart is.”
3. The placement of **question marks and exclamation points** follows logic. If the punctuation mark belongs to the **title/quoted text**, then the quotation marks is applied immediately after the quoted text.  
Ex. “Are you sure you want to stay?” asked my mother.  
If the punctuation mark **does not belong** to the title/quoted text, then it goes outside.  
Ex. “Who painted the Starry Night”? I asked.
4. **Semi-colons and colons** always go outside the quotation marks.  
Ex. I love “Psalm of Life”; however, Gerald Manley Hopkins is my favorite author.
5. When using quotation marks in writing to show different speakers, make a new paragraph for each speaker.  
Ex. “Clean your room,” my mother said.  
“Yes, mom,” I replied.
6. Capitalize the first letter of the quote, if the quote is a **complete sentence**.  
Ex. “**The oceans hold so many mysteries that are waiting to be uncovered**,” stressed the marine biologist.
7. Quotation marks inside quotation marks. In sentences where quotation mark is used, and you need to quote a word or phrase, single quotation mark will be used.  
Ex. The teacher said, “Everyone must read ‘**Don Quixote**’ for tomorrow’s exam.”  
Ex. My teacher said, “In order to understand ‘quantum physics’ better, read Einstein.”



## What I Can Do

Make a poster showing the different punctuations marks that we have discussed. Follow the guidelines below. Use the criteria as a guide in rating your poster.

1. Make sure your poster is eye-catching. Include textual and graphic elements that are both attractive and informative. Provide one use for

- each of the punctuations shown in the poster. (period, comma, ellipsis, semi-colon, colon, hyphen and quotation marks)
2. Think about the imagery that will best convey your message visually and the play of colors is also important.
  3. Don't forget the format, the size of your poster and the principle of balance that you will apply in your presentation.

Below is the rubric for your poster. Take note that you are graded based on it.

CATEGORY	50	30	20	10
<b>Labels</b>	All items of importance on the poster are clearly labeled and that can be read from at least three feet away.	Almost all of items of importance on the poster are clearly labeled and that can be read from at least three feet away.	Many items of importance on the poster are clearly labeled and that can be read at least three feet away.	Labels are too small to view or No important items were labeled.
<b>Graphics-Relevance</b>	All graphics are related to the topic and make it easier to understand. All borrowed graphics have a <u>source citation</u> .	All graphics are related to the topic and most make it easier to understand. Some borrowed graphics have a <u>source citation</u> .	All graphics relate to the topic. One or two borrowed graphics have a <u>source citation</u> .	Graphics do not relate to the topic or several borrowed graphics do not have a <u>source citation</u> .
<b>Attractiveness</b>	The poster is exceptionally attractive in terms of design, layout, and neatness.	The poster is attractive in terms of design, layout, and neatness.	The poster is acceptably attractive though it may be a bit messy.	The poster is distractingly messy or very poorly designed. It is not attractive.
<b>Grammar</b>	There are no grammatical/punctuation marks mistakes on the poster and all the punctuation marks discussed in this module are clearly used.	There are 1-2 grammatical/punctuation marks mistakes on the poster and only four of the punctuation marks discussed in this module are used.	There are 3-5 grammatical/punctuation marks mistakes on the poster and only 3-2 punctuation marks discussed in this module are used.	There are more than 5 grammatical/punctuation mistakes on the poster and there are no punctuation marks discussed on this module are used.

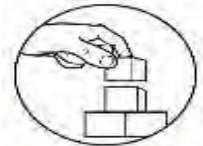


## ***What I Have Learned***



### **Newspapers Magazines**

Read an article from newspapers and magazines about Covid-19. Look for five quoted sentences and copy them on a separate sheet of paper. Indicate after each quoted text, the rules on quotation marks.



## ***What's More***

**Read each item carefully and choose the quoted sentence which uses the correct punctuation. Write only the letter of the correct answer.**

1. A. "What if," my uncle worried, "I can't do the presentation on time?"  
B. What if my uncle worried, "I can't do the presentation on time?  
C. "What if," my uncle worried "I can't do the presentation on time."  
D. "What" if my uncle worried, "I can't do the presentation on time."
2. A. "Do you want to eat mango pie during recess," my friend asked.  
B. "Do you want to eat mango pie during recess?" my friend asked.  
C. "Do you want to eat mango pie during recess? My friend asked.  
D. "Do you want to eat mango pie? during recess My friend asked?
3. A. "The discovery of subterranean lakes on Mars," my cousin said "is really exciting."  
B. "The discovery of subterranean lakes on Mars my cousin said, "is really exciting."  
C. "The discovery of subterranean lakes on Mars," my cousin said, "is really exciting.  
D. "The discovery of subterranean lakes" on Mars, my cousin said, is really exciting.
4. A. "Avoid gatherings, wear face masks, and practice social distancing," urged EOC chief, Joel Garganera.  
B. "Avoid gatherings, wear face masks, and practice social distancing," urged EOC chief Joel Garganera.  
C. " Avoid gatherings, wear face masks , and practice social distancing" urged, EOC chief Joel Garganera.  
D. "Avoid gatherings, wear face masks, and practice social distancing ,urged EOC chief Joel Garganera".

## Day 5



### Post-Test

**Directions:** Read each item carefully. Choose only the letter of your correct answer and write it on a separate sheet of paper.

- 1-2. Read the sentences correctly and decide whether proper capitalization is applied.
1. May I go to the theatre with you on Monday?  
A. correct      B. can't tell      C. incorrect      D. not sure
  2. When we will finish our English class, our teacher tells us that we can use the computer lab for our research.  
A. correct      B. incorrect      C. can't tell      D. not sure
  3. What system of symbols is used when we are writing a language?  
A. Capitalization    B. Grammar    C. Literature    D. Punctuation
  4.  
A. Always place the period inside quotation marks, whether or not it is a part of the quotation.  
B. Always place the period outside quotation marks to close the entire sentence  
C. Place the period outside the quotation marks when the sentence was a direct request.  
D. Place the period outside the quotation marks when the sentence was an indirect request.
  5. Which sentence uses **comma** correctly?  
A. Jim is very brilliant and bold but he doesn't show much affection towards his family.  
B. Jim is very brilliant and bold, but he doesn't show much affection towards his family.  
C. Jim is very brilliant, and bold, but he doesn't show much affection towards his family.  
D. Jim is very brilliant, and bold but, he doesn't show much affection towards his family.
  6. Which sentence uses **comma** correctly?  
A. Bantay my pet dog loves to walk with me every morning.  
B. Bantay, my pet dog, loves to walk with me every morning.  
C. Bantay, my pet dog loves to walk with me every morning.  
D. Bantay my pet dog loves to walk, with me every morning.
  7. On the sentence below, where should ellipsis be placed?  
*After school I went to her house which was a few blocks away and then came home.*  
A. Put the ellipsis after "blocks".  
B. Put the ellipsis in front of "school".  
C. Put the ellipsis after "house" replacing "which was a few blocks away".  
D. Put the ellipsis after "which was a few blocks away."
  - 8-9. Which of the following sentences uses the semi-colon correctly?
  8.  
A. The CFI wants to bid for the Carbon Public Market rehabilitation Hence: they need to submit, a proposal next week.  
B. The CFI wants to bid for the Carbon Public Market rehabilitation, hence; they need to submit a proposal next week.  
C. The CFI wants to bid for the Carbon Public Market rehabilitation; hence, they need to submit a proposal next week.  
D. The CF wants to bid for the Carbon Public Market rehabilitation: Hence, they need to submit a proposal next week.

9.

- A. She craves for a box of chocolate-coated almonds so; I give her on.
- B. She craves: for a box of chocolate-coated almonds, so I give her one.
- C. She craves for a box of chocolate-coated almonds; therefore, I give her one.
- D. She craves for a box of chocolate-coated almonds; therefore; I give her one.

10 -13 Which of the following sentences is correctly punctuated?

10.

- A. We have come up with five travel choices for this summer: Siargao, Camiguin, Batanes, Albay, and Cebu.
- B. We have come up with five travel choices for this summer, Siargao, Camiguin, Batanes, Albay and Cebu.
- C. We have come up with five travel choices for this summer; Siargao, Camiguin, Batanes, Albay, and Cebu.
- D. We have come up; with five travel choices for this summer Siargao, Camiguin, Batanes, Albay, and Cebu.

11.

- A. The President gave this statement: "I will resign, for corruption is rampant in the government."
- B. The President gave this statement "I will resign, for corruption is rampant in the government."
- C. The President gave this statement, "I will resign for corruption is rampant in the government."
- D. "The President gave this statement, I will resign for corruption is rampant in the government."

12. Which of these sentences is correctly punctuated?

- A. Many say that Covid-19 is a man made virus.
- B. Many say that Covid-19 is a man made- virus.
- C. Many say that Covid-19 is a man-made virus.
- D. Many say that Covid-19 is a man made-virus.

13. Which of these sentences is correctly punctuated?

- A. Come and stay in our family friendly-resort and spa.
- B. Come and stay in our family-friendly resort and spa.
- C. Come and stay in our family- friendly - resort and-spa.
- D. Come and stay in our family friendly resort and-spa.

14. In the given sentence, what punctuation mark should be used?

*She has a few favorite pieces of jewelry — rings, bracelets and earrings.*

- A. ,(comma)
- B. :(colon)
- C. ;(semi-colon)
- D. ... (ellipsis)

15. What does Ellipsis mean?

- A. It indicates a page break.
- B. It tells you something should be done.
- C. It tells you a journalist is misquoting his sources.
- D. It indicates something is missing from a sentence.

# **Answer Key**

PRE-TEST (The teacher has the answer key.)	
LESSON 1 - WHAT'S MORE	A B C
LESSON 2 - WHAT'S MORE	C A B A C
LESSON 3 - WHAT'S MORE	B A B A C
LESSON 4 - WHAT'S MORE	A B C A B A C
POST-TEST (The teacher has the answer key.)	

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### **English – Grade 9**

### **Quarter 2 – Module 1: Capitalization and Punctuation Marks**

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