

Teacher's Note

1. There are many flowers here **but** no weeds.
2. **If** you come, I will pick flowers with you.
3. Will you pick roses **or** daisies?
4. Maybe roses **but** not daisies, **and** not lilies either.
5. **When** are you coming?
6. I will come at six **or** seven **but** not at eight.
7. The pink ones are nice **but** the red ones are better.
8. Pull the weeds **but** not the flowers **when** you weed.
9. The garden will look pretty **if** she does a good job.
10. Joe **and** Susan will help **but** Carl will not **if** he does not get paid.
11. Should I pay Carl **if** he comes?
12. You could pay him **but** you should pay Joe **and** Susan too.

Grammar is a set of rules and guidelines to help use language correctly. If students want to express themselves well, they have to know how to handle the tools of language.....*grammar*.

Conjunction - Word used to join words and clauses. (e.g. and, when, but)

Grammar helps with:

1. **Jobs** - If you apply for a job sending a letter which is full of grammatical mistakes, the employer will give preference to someone with the same qualifications who has expressed himself correctly.
2. **Letters and communications** - You may want to write or speak to someone in authority to explain a situation or to complain. You need to know how to express yourself clearly and accurately.
3. **Creative writing** - In the future you may want to write a poem, a short story, or a book. You will need good grammatical skills if you want it to be published. Most famous writers base their creative talents on grammatical rules.

Outcomes:

English:

grammar – conjunction

spelling, reading, word recognition

Suggested Activities:

<http://pet.teachingtreasures.com.au/members-area/free-worksheets/8-10speech.htm>

<http://www.teachingtreasures.com.au/Photo%20Gallery/wildflowers.htm>