***Conjunctive Adverb Sentence Review***

REVIEW: Conjunctive adverbs are more formal sounding conjunctions that work to join two complete thoughts. They are always used in sentences that follow this set pattern:

besides furthermore

moreover otherwise

consequently however

nevertheless still

finally in fact

next then

for example later

now therefore

***SV+; CA, SV+***

Pay careful attention to the comma AFTER the conjunctive adverb. Think of that as a needed pause before moving on to the next thought.

Become familiar with the list in the box of the most common conjunctive adverbs so that you can spot them and punctuate them correctly in your writing. Note that different conjunctive adverbs have different meanings, so use them properly.

*Sample Conjunctive Adverb Sentence*

Students have been taught grammar for years; still, many choose not to learn it.

 **S V +**  ; **CA** , **S V +**

1. The check was for more than the balance consequently it bounced.
2. These things really happened otherwise I wouldn't have claimed to have seen them.
3. The dark skies and distant thunder dissuaded Clarice from her afternoon run moreover she had thirty calculus problems to solve for her morning class.
4. Leon's apartment complex does not allow dogs over thirty pounds otherwise he would have bought the gangly Great Dane puppy playing in the pet store window.
5. A driver using a cell phone is four times as likely to be in an accident consequently many countries are banning the use of cell phones behind the wheel.

***Compound Sentence Review***

REVIEW: A compound sentence is formed when two separate sentences (or complete thoughts) are joined together by a comma and a coordinating conjunction. The following seven coordinating conjunctions are used to form compound sentences: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.

Unlike a compound sentence, a compound verb is NOT two complete thoughts joined together. Instead, it is one subject with two verbs. Because two complete sentences are not being joined, there is NO COMMA before the conjunction.

*Sample Compound Sentences:* The students studied all night, and they passed the exam. **S V + , C S V +** Anderson failed his exam, for he had not studied at all.

 **S V + , C S V**

*Sample Compound Verb:* I studied all week and passed the exam.

 **S V + C V +**

1. for: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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1. yet: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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1. so : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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***Complex Sentence Fall Review***

REVIEW: A complex sentence is made when you join two complete thoughts with a subordinating conjunction. By adding a subordinating conjunction to the front of one of your two complete thoughts, you create a subordinate clause that cannot stand alone. A complex sentence results when that subordinate clause is placed either in front or behind the other complete thought. So, there are two complex sentence patterns:

***SC, SV+ and SV+SC***

Pay careful attention to whether or not a comma is needed. If the subordinate clause (the clause that cannot stand alone) comes BEFORE the complete thought, a comma IS needed. If the subordinate clause comes AFTER the complete thought, a comma IS NOT needed.

after as long as

since unless

although because

so that until

as before

though when

as if if

while

Become familiar with the following list of the most common subordinating conjunctions so that you can spot them and punctuate them correctly in your writing:

*Sample Complex Sentences:*

SC, SV+ : Because the students studied all night, they passed the exam.

 **SC**  , **S V +**

 SV+SC : The students passed the exam because they studied all night.

 **S V +** **SC**

***Directions***: Label the pattern in each sentence. Then add punctuation as necessary.

1. As soon as I heard the news I rushed straight to the police.
2. If you give your details to our secretary we will contact you when we have a vacancy.
3. You may not leave the room unless you have finished your exam.
4. Many people go to Chicago because there is always plenty to do.
5. Whenever I see an airplane I want to travel.

***Semicolon & Colon Review***

REVIEW: Both semicolons and colons are used to join two complete thoughts that are related in some way. When joining two complete thoughts that are *equal in importance*, use a **semicolon**; when the second sentence is a *specific example of why the first sentence is true*, use a **colon**.

***Sample Semicolon Sentences:***

Most Detroiters love the Red Wings**;** they also like the Tigers.

 **S V + ; S V +**

Summer time is a great time to do some reading**;** it is also a great time for sleeping in.

 **S V + ; S V +**

***Sample Colon Sentences:***

Most Detroiters love the Red Wings**:** we don’t call ourselves “Hockeytown” for no reason.

 **S V + : S V +**

Summer time is a great time to do some reading**:** I like to sit on the porch in the morning and read.

 **S V + : S V +**

**Write two semicolon sentences and two colon sentences. Make sure they are all properly punctuated. Refer to the examples above if you get stuck.**

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