

With a partner

Read the passage below and identify the following:

1. Simple sentence (SS). It has one independent clause.
2. Compound sentence (CS). It has two independent clauses.
3. Complex sentence (CXS). It is a sentence with one independent clause and at least one dependent clause.
 - a. A dependent clause that acts like an adjective is an adjective clause. It describes a noun.
4. Compound Complex sentence (CCXS). It is a sentence with two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.
5. **Coordinating conjunctions (CC) FANBOYS For, and, nor, but, or, yet, so**
 - a. **These are used to connect two independent clauses**
6. ***Subordinating conjunctions (SC)***
7. Relative pronouns (RP): A pronoun takes the place of a noun and a relative pronoun connects an adjective clause to the noun that is being described.
 - a. Who-people
 - b. Which-things
 - c. When
 - d. Where
 - e. That
8. Conjunctive Adverbs (CA) Adverbial conjunction: connects two independent clauses and should be preceded by a semi colon and followed by a comma.

Studying in college is often very expensive. Students who are in college have to pay a lot of money for tuition and other fees, and they also have to buy many textbooks. In addition to textbooks, students need to buy a lot of other supplies; moreover, some of the students buy large backpacks to carry all their heavy books and supplies. Students that drive to school daily must also purchase a parking permit. Wow! Students in college have a lot of expenses.

Write examples for each type of sentence:

Sentences	Example
Simple	

Compound	
Complex	
Compound complex	

On your own

Match the definition for each term:

Term	Notes
A Simple sentence...is a sentence with one independent clause.	
A Compound sentence...contains two or more independent clauses.	
A Complex sentence... is a sentence that contains one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.	
A Compound complex sentence... contains two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.	
Coordinating conjunctions... connect two independent clauses and are usually preceded by a comma.	Independent clause, coordinating conjunction Independent clause
Subordinating conjunctions... are used to join a dependent clause to an independent clause.	<p>Connect Adverb clauses to independent clauses.</p> <p>Because I knew the answer, I shouted it out.</p> <p>Because you are very interested and motivated students, you attended the workshop today.</p> <p>You attended the workshop today because you are very interested and motivated students.</p> <p>Because, When, After, while, if are all subordinating conjunctions</p>

A Semi colon (;)... is a punctuation mark used to connect two independent clauses.	<p>You are motivated students; you attended the workshop.</p> <p>(Compound sentence)</p> <p>If you connect two independent clauses with a comma, it is a comma splice.</p>
Relative pronouns..."relate" a dependent clause to the rest of the sentence.	<p>Which, who that, where, when</p> <p>Adjective clauses are introduced with a relative pronoun.</p> <p>Adjective clauses describe nouns.</p> <p>The book <i>that I read</i> was very interesting.</p>
Conjunctive adverbs (adverbial conjunctions)... often function as conjunctions in joining two independent clauses and are preceded by a semi colon.	<p>Moreover, In addition, furthermore, also ...</p> <p>Therefore,</p> <p>The students attended the workshop; therefore, they improved their knowledge of grammar.</p>

Extra Resources

For more information and interactive quizzes, access the following websites:

Beginning <http://www.eslbee.com/sentences.htm>

Intermediate <http://www.arts.uottawa.ca/writcent/hypergrammar/sntstrct.html>

Advanced <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/573/02/>

For notes taken during the workshop, access the following site:

<http://canadacollege.net/readingwritinglab/workshops.shtml>