

**Activity 10: Collecting Phrases**

**DIRECTIONS:** Combine on a separate sheet of paper the sentences in each group below. Many of the sentences contain phrases that you can easily transfer, but in some instances, you will have to add a preposition to form a complete phrase. Make sure each phrase has the correct position in the sentence.

**Example:** Follow the guide.

She is going to the Nature Trail Museum.

The two sentences combine to become:

Follow the guide to the Nature Trail Museum.

1. The old man slowly made his way upstairs.  
The old man acted like a mountain climber after a long day.
2. Sam cashed the bonds.  
He did this at a savings bank.
3. The police stopped every fourth car.  
John claimed this to be true.
4. The bridge collapsed.  
This happened during the morning rush hour.
5. The scuba diver removed the rusted box.  
The box was in a sunken rowboat.  
The diver did this with great care.
6. Joan collected the shells.  
The shells were on the seashore.
7. Harry won the election.  
He ran for class secretary.  
He won by a landslide.
8. The person paid the highway toll.  
She owned the car.
9. The dancer was nervous.  
This state was before the opening night.
10. The actor shocked the audience.  
The actor was in this werewolf makeup.

11. Julia ran from third base.  
She reached home plate.  
She did this with total self-confidence.
12. Adele wanted the blouse.  
The blouse had green polka dots.  
The blouse was in the catalog.  
The catalog was from the department store.
13. John was sick.  
He managed to do all his homework.
14. Rick missed the last bus.  
The bus went to school.  
That bus went by Rick's house at 7:45.
15. The town council voted approval.  
The vote was on the new budget.  
The approval was in spite of the mayor's veto.
16. June swam quickly.  
She headed toward the raft.  
She swam through the oil slick.
17. The money was collected.  
It was collected by the paper carrier.  
He got it from Mr. Prism.
18. The song was sung.  
Craig liked the song.  
Judy sang it.
19. The pranksters deposited Gary.  
Gary was in his underwear.  
Gary was at the edge of a field.  
The field was far from town.
20. The cat smelled the food.  
The food was in the kitchen.  
The cat was fat from overeating.
21. Swen received a ticket.  
The ticket was for parking.  
He parked in front of a hydrant.  
The meter maid gave him the ticket.
22. The little girl wanted the doll.  
It belonged to Adele.  
The little girl wore a tattered dress.

# FANBOYS

## EXAMPLES:

3. Carla got a job as a disc jockey.  
Her younger sister, Janet, found work as a record salesperson. (:)  
Carla got a job as a disc jockey; her younger sister, Janet, found work as a record salesperson.
4. Kris is running a temperature.  
She feels all right. (yet)  
Kris is running a temperature, yet she feels all right.
5. Alex would like to play hockey on the school team.  
He gets up early Saturdays to practice at the rink. (so)  
Alex would like to play hockey on the school team, so he gets up early Saturdays to practice at the rink.
6. Linda graduated with highest honors.  
She received straight A's all through high school. (for)  
Linda graduated with highest honors, for she received straight A's all through high school.
7. Mount Washington in New Hampshire can be a dangerous place to climb.  
Each year several climbers die on its slopes. (:)  
Mount Washington in New Hampshire can be a dangerous place to climb; each year several climbers die on its slopes.
8. Don may go sailing tomorrow.  
He may go mountain climbing. (or)  
Don may go sailing tomorrow, or he may go mountain climbing.
9. Tom does not eat spinach.  
He does not eat Brussels sprouts. (nor)  
Tom does not eat spinach, nor does he eat Brussels sprouts.

**Special case:** When you combine two sentences that contain the

word not with the coordinating conjunction nor, be sure to follow these extra rules: (a) remove the word not from the second sentence; (b) reverse the order of the subject and the verb of the second sentence. For example:

- a. The teacher was not happy with the student's grades.
- b. He was not happy with the student's behavior. (nor)

becomes

- c. The teacher was not happy with the student's grades,  
nor was he happy with the student's behavior.

### **Activity 1: Coordinating Conjunctions**

*DIRECTIONS: Using the model sentences above as a guide, combine on a separate sheet of paper the following pairs of sentences into one sentence. Use the coordinating conjunction or the semicolon shown in parentheses beside the sentences to combine them. If you need to refresh your memory about coordinating conjunctions, turn back to pages 64-65.*

- 1. David gave away his stamp collection. (and)  
He got rid of his coins.
- 2. The grain shipment had to be sent. (or)  
There would be much starving in the provinces.
- 3. The temperature was five degrees below normal in February. (so)  
Home heating bills rose by fifteen percent.
- 4. The night was extremely cold. (;)  
Frost covered the window panes.
- 5. The pond was stocked with trout in April. (for)  
The supply of fish was down last year.
- 6. I enjoyed reading the book. (but)  
My friend disliked the violence in some of the scenes.

7. Lying around on the beach in the summer is certainly fun. (yet)  
 Too much sun can harm one's skin.
8. He has not learned his lines. (nor)  
 He has not attended any of the rehearsals.
9. The thief jumped over the fence. (;)  
 The police officer quickly followed in pursuit.
10. Michael could not aim the heavy bowling ball. (nor)  
 He could not roll it the full length of the alley.

## Conjunctive Adverbs

**Conjunctive adverbs** are a group of words used as connectives to combine sentences or ideas of equal importance. Two sentences combined in that way form a compound sentence. The conjunctive adverbs include likewise, then, moreover, besides, still, however, otherwise, nevertheless, instead, consequently, therefore, hence, thus, furthermore, meanwhile, subsequently.

**Placement and Punctuation of Conjunctive Adverbs** Since it is an adverb, a conjunctive adverb can appear in several places within a sentence. For example, you can write the following variations of the sentence Jim threw the ball to Bill with the adverb quickly without changing the sentence's meaning:

- a. Quickly Jim threw the ball to Bill.
- b. Jim quickly threw the ball to Bill.
- c. Jim threw the ball quickly to Bill.
- d. Jim threw the ball to Bill quickly.

The same rule applies to conjunctive adverbs when they are used to combine two sentences. In the sentences below, notice how the conjunctive adverb can be moved around in the second sentence when it is used to link two sentences. The two sentences

- a. The feature movie at the Rialto had already started.
- b. We drove across town to the Savoy Movie House.

can be joined by therefore in the following ways:

- c. The feature movie at the Rialto had already started;  
therefore, we drove across town to the Savoy  
Movie House.
- d. The feature movie at the Rialto had already started;  
we therefore drove across town to the Savoy  
Movie House.

Notice that a semicolon must always be placed between two sentences joined with a conjunctive adverb. When the conjunctive adverb is placed between the two sentences, as in example c above, it is often followed by a comma.

## Conjunctive Adverbs in Model Sentences

*DIRECTIONS: Examine the following statements where sentences of equal importance have been combined with conjunctive adverbs. Notice that the conjunctive adverb is set off by a semicolon and by a comma when it is placed between the two sentences it links.*

1. The newspaper article challenged the mayor's policies.  
It attacked his use of the city's funds. (moreover)  
The newspaper article challenged the mayor's policies;  
moreover, it attacked his use of the city's funds.
2. He had done a great deal of action photography  
earlier in his life. (besides)  
He was the only one available for the assignment.  
He had done a great deal of action photography earlier in his  
life; besides, he was the only one available for the assignment.
3. Jim missed three hockey practices in a row. (consequently)  
The coach dropped him from the team.  
Jim missed three hockey practices in a row;  
consequently, the coach dropped him from the team.

# EXAMPLES

4. The unemployment rate has been decreasing for months.  
More people are unemployed now than since the Great Depression. (however)  
The unemployment rate has been decreasing for months; however, more people are unemployed now than since the Great Depression.
5. Try to get home on time.  
Your dinner will be cold. (otherwise)  
Try to get home on time; otherwise, your dinner will be cold.
6. The children did not feed their cat Puff.  
They left their toys all around the living room. (furthermore)  
The children did not feed their cat Puff; furthermore, they left their toys all around the living room.
7. The unexpected frost this spring did not damage the fruit crop.  
The price of oranges increased a great deal in the fall. (still)  
The unexpected frost this spring did not damage the fruit crop; still, the price of oranges increased a great deal in the fall.
8. The barometric pressure fell during the night.  
It was cloudy in the morning. (therefore)  
The barometric pressure fell during the night; therefore, it was cloudy in the morning.
9. Lucy did not join her friends at the dance.  
She went to the movies. (instead)  
Lucy did not join her friends at the dance; instead, she went to the movies.

## Activity 2: Conjunctive Adverbs

*DIRECTIONS: Using the model sentences above as a guide, combine on a separate sheet of paper the following pairs of sentences. Use the conjunctive adverb shown in the parentheses beside the sentences to combine them into one sentence.*

1. The Academy Awards television show was too long.  
The major awards came very late in the program. (moreover)
2. Swimming laps in a pool is very tiring.  
It is boring to count as you swim. (besides)
3. Making your own bread is very time consuming.  
Homemade bread has a great taste. (however)
4. I am running late right now.  
I would help you on those algebra problems. (otherwise)
5. Sandra has received several speeding tickets.  
The Registry of Motor Vehicles has delayed her license renewal for 30 days. (consequently)
6. The sky was heavily overcast last night.  
James and Jill were unable to see the meteor shower. (therefore)
7. Jenny, the centerfielder, threw the ball to home plate.  
The runner on first base ran to second. (meanwhile)
8. Wanda returned the wallet to the store owner.  
She received a reward of five dollars. (subsequently)
9. Joel misplaced his new sweater.  
He had nothing for warmth that evening. (thus)
10. Greg could not afford the model airplane.  
He bought some small rockets. (instead)



## SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

### EXAMPLES:

1. The weather report incorrectly predicted sun and high temperatures today. (because)  
We all shivered in our shirt sleeves at the game.  
Because the weather report incorrectly predicted sun and high temperatures today, we all shivered in our shirt sleeves at the game.
2. We had a small house on the edge of a cliff. (until)  
The heavy rains washed it over the edge.  
We had a small house on the edge of a cliff until the heavy rains washed it over the edge.
3. New York City is a vacation spot. (where)  
The tourist in New York City has access to all the performing arts.  
New York City is a vacation spot where the tourist has access to all the performing arts.
4. You left our town. (since)  
There have been many changes in the shopping center.  
Since you left our town, there have been many changes in the shopping center.
5. Tom had skied on many slopes in Colorado. (even though)  
He fell repeatedly on his first day of skiing in the Alps.  
Even though Tom had skied on many slopes in Colorado, he fell repeatedly on his first day of skiing in the Alps.
6. Jody turns fourteen. (when)  
She will be able to join our club.  
When Jody turns fourteen, she will be able to join our club.
7. I cannot finish the assignment. (unless)  
I must do more research on the habits of whales.  
I cannot finish the assignment unless I do more research on the habits of whales.

### Activity 3: Subordinating Conjunctions

*DIRECTIONS: Using the preceding model sentences as a guide, combine on a separate sheet of paper the following pairs of sentences. Use the subordinating conjunction shown in the parentheses beside the sentences to combine them into one sentence. If the idea of lesser importance goes first, be sure to separate the two sentences with a comma.*

1. The band conductor looked angry.  
The trumpeter played the wrong notes. (when)
2. John must arrive in his homeroom on time tomorrow morning.  
He will be spending an hour in detention. (unless)
3. The reporter misunderstood the speakers at the meeting.  
The article in the newspaper contained many factual errors. (because)
4. The price of the toy has gone up.  
Fewer stores want to carry the item. (since)
5. We had false fire alarms daily in the school.  
The principal caught a boy in the act of pulling the lever. (until)
6. The mudslide occurred.  
The embankment had little foliage. (where)
7. New Englanders are used to cold weather.  
The predictions of subzero temperatures alarm them. (even though)
8. I am not cleaning our bedroom.  
You read the sports magazine. (while)
9. The blizzard struck our town.  
My family bought a snowblower. (before)

3. Finish your article on the school dance by tomorrow; then do a report on the basketball game.
4. The new TV series had a great deal of humor; moreover, the jokes are easy to understand.
5. Melissa is too short for the varsity basketball team; besides, she is only a freshman.
6. The election took place on Tuesday, and the entire town turned out to re-elect their mayor.

THE RELATIONSHIP THAT THE UNDERLINED CONNECTIVES ESTABLISH BETWEEN TWO IDEAS IS ONE OF ADDITION.

**Rule:** A comma must be placed before the coordinating conjunction when it is used to join sentences. **FANBOYS**

**Example:** The cadet received no demerits, yet the commanding officer did not raise his rank.

See special note on *nor* on p. 66.

**Rule:** When a conjunctive adverb is placed immediately between two sentences, a semicolon precedes and a comma often follows the connective.

**Example:** The p.a. system broke down; nevertheless, the students enjoyed the concert.

**Rule:** When the idea of lesser importance is placed first, a comma separates it from the second sentence; otherwise, no commas are needed.

**Example:** Because Stan caught the football, he won the game for the Blue and Gold.

See special note on *if* on p. 86.

## Connectives Used to Express Different Relationships Between Ideas

Types of Relationships	Compound Sentences		Complex Sentences
	Coordinating Conjunctions	Conjunctive Adverbs	Subordinating Conjunctions
<b>Addition</b>	and	likewise moreover then besides	
<b>Contrast or Contradiction</b>	but yet	still nevertheless however instead	
<b>Cause (or Reason) and Effect (or Result)</b>	so for	consequently hence accordingly thus therefore	because as since so that in order that
<b>Alternatives</b>	or nor	otherwise	
<b>Condition</b>			if as if even if unless though as though although even though
<b>Time</b>		meanwhile subsequently then now thereafter eventually presently	as while after before until whenever when as soon as since
<b>Place</b>			where wherever

## Activity 11: Cued Connectives

Now that you have learned the various relationships that connectives establish, you should be able to combine the following sentence pairs correctly using the cues provided.

*DIRECTIONS: Combine on a separate sheet of paper the following pairs of sentences into one sentence. Use the appropriate connective that establishes the type of relationship described in the parentheses at the right of each pair of sentences.*

1. My brother is afraid of heights. (Condition)  
He sometimes flies on airplanes.
2. Millicent did not do her English homework assignment (Cause and Effect)  
She skipped English class.
3. James bought a better pair of ski boots. (Purpose)  
His feet wouldn't freeze this winter.
4. Vermont is a place. (Place)  
You can find plenty of colorful foliage in the fall.
5. You have done all your homework this term. (Contrast)  
You will fail the course because of your test grades.
6. I began dialing the number on the phone. (Time)  
A strange sound came from the receiver.
7. Mrs. Robinson took a long vacation. (Contrast)  
Her health did not improve.

8. We had difficulty observing the speed limit on the highway.  
So many vehicles were speeding. (Cause and Effect)
9. Most stores in the shopping mall usually give free lollipops.  
Some store managers refuse to participate in the giveaway. (Contrast)
10. We stopped the car.  
The traffic light had turned red. (Cause and Effect)
11. I can drive the car tonight.  
You wash it first. (Condition)
12. The political hostages received threats from the guards.  
The protestors outside the building jeered. (Addition)
13. Toss the ball higher into the air to connect for the serve.  
You will hit the ball into the net. (Alternative)
14. You're going upstairs.  
Please get my jacket out of my bedroom. (Condition)
15. The workbook had all the answers in it already.  
Jamie did all the questions correctly. (Cause and Effect)
16. Spread a drop cloth on the floor.  
You paint the windowsill. (Time)
17. Joan listened carefully to her teacher's directions.  
She successfully completed a U-turn on the narrow street. (Cause and Effect)
18. The middle-aged man could not find his wallet.  
He did not have any change in his pocket to phone for help. (Alternative)
19. Find the new glasses.  
You set the table for dinner. (Time)

## Activity 12: Filling in the Blanks

Two brief passages follow. In each there are blank spaces. Copy the passages on a separate sheet of paper, supplying the appropriate coordinate conjunction, subordinate conjunction, or conjunctive adverb for each blank space. The word chosen to fill each of the spaces should make clear the relationship between ideas in the sentence. In some cases, more than one choice may be possible. Be prepared to explain your selection.

### A

I'm really looking forward to high school, which I will be attending two years from now. I have some idea what it will be like (1) \_\_\_\_ Jimmy, my brother, is in the ninth grade. He got a two-dollar raise in his allowance on the first day of school, (2) \_\_\_\_ he stays up now until 11:00 p.m. The high school teachers spend a lot of time telling him how much harder the work is now, (3) \_\_\_\_ they don't call home or make him stay after school (4) \_\_\_\_ he is a day late on an assignment. Anyway, he gets his work done in less time than he used to last year.

The dances are more exciting (5) \_\_\_\_ the bands play louder (6) \_\_\_\_ the musicians play with more spirit and class. Sports are a challenge. The juniors and seniors provide terrific competition; (7) \_\_\_\_, they help the freshmen in order to improve the overall team. I guess what I am really looking forward to is the mood of high school. (8) \_\_\_\_ I am with older kids, I can't help feeling more like an adult myself.

There may be more responsibility; (9) \_\_\_\_ there will be more freedom as well. Jimmy is already talking about getting his driver's permit next year, (10) \_\_\_\_ soon he'll be looking for a part-time job. Well, so much for dreaming. I've got to do the dishes, finish my sentence-combining exercises, and work out some math problems (11) \_\_\_\_ I can watch the basketball game before I go to bed.