

Free Write

- Write this on the next blank RIGHT page of your notebook. The left page next to it should also be blank.
- Write “FW” in the top right corner.
- Write the date followed by “Sophomore Memory”

Write about a memory that you have from last school year. It could be something funny that happened in class, something that made you angry, something you were excited about... anything! **Remember, the only rule is you must write for the whole time!**

**To Understand and
Be Understood**



Why Grammar?

Your voice is important, and so are your ideas! Because of this, we need to be sure that we're communicating opinions/arguments/jokes/literally-anything-we-ever-say-or-write **clearly**.

Types of Sentences: Simple, Compound, Complex, and Compound- Complex



"Well, you have a subject and a predicate, so, content aside, nice job."

Simple Sentences

*The most basic parts of a sentence are two things: a **subject** and a **verb**.*

*A **simple sentence** is made up of ONE subject/verb pair. It is an **independent clause** (or a **complete thought**).*

***Subject** - who or what is doing something?*

***Verb** - what is the person or thing doing?*

“Matt winces.”

“Maria flinched.”

“Matt froze.”

“Matt nodded.”

- Nancy Farmer, *House of the Scorpion*

Simple Sentences

*Simple sentences are typically short and only have ONE **subject/verb** pair.*

“A barn owl brought Neville a small package.”

“Hagrid leaned across the table.”

“Harry ignored Hermione’s hand.”

- J.K. Rowling, *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer’s Stone*

Simple Sentences:

Your turn!

Look at your writing from last block and today.
Count how many **simple sentences** you think you have. Write the number at the bottom of each page.

Example:
Simple sentences: 5

“

*When simple sentences aren't
enough...*

Compound Sentences

“I vary the sentence length, and I create music.”

- Gary Provost

*A compound sentence has **TWO independent clauses** (or complete thoughts) that relate to each other. This means there are at least **TWO subject and verb pairs** in the sentence. These two independent clauses must be **connected with punctuation**.*

There are two ways to connect two independent clauses to form a compound sentence:

1. A **comma** followed by a **coordinating conjunction**
2. A **semicolon**

Compound Sentences:

Comma, Coordinating Conjunction

***Conjunctions** are used to **connect** ideas. Conjunctions that we use with **compound sentences** are known as **coordinating conjunctions** because they **connect** two ideas that are **equally important** (both independent clauses); they coordinate. We know them as **FANBOYS** (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so). We can use these, with a **comma** in front of them, to connect two **independent clauses**.*

“It was a clear day, and the grass moved under their feet.”

“Harry’s broom jumped into his hand at once, but it was one of the few that did.”

- J.K. Rowling, *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer’s Stone*

Compound Sentences:

Semicolons

*Instead of a “, conjunction,” you can use a **semicolon**. Semicolons act the same way as a “, conjunction”; they connect two **independent clauses**.*

“It wasn’t Mrs. Norris; it was Neville.”

“Malfoy is late; maybe he chickened out.”

Compound Sentences:

Comparing Options

Here are two **independent clauses** as simple sentences:

Harry lives with the Dursley's. He wishes we could live with Ron.

Here are my two choices to **connect** these independent clauses to form a **compound sentence**:

1. Harry lives with the Dursley's, **but** he wishes he could live with Ron. (comma, conjunction)

2. Harry lives with the Dursley's; he wishes he could live with Ron. (semicolon)

- Are there other conjunctions I could have used in #1?
- Which option do you like better for connecting these two sentences?

Compound Sentences:

YOU Connect

*Each table group will connect their given sentences using **BOTH** options (**comma, conjunction AND a semicolon**). Be prepared to **share your examples** with the class, as well as which **option** you like more!*

1. Dumbledore is the headmaster of Hogwarts. He doesn't teach a class.
2. Draco is mean. He tries to make Harry mad.
3. Hermione studies hard. She gets good grades.
4. Harry performs hard spells. He is a good wizard.
5. Ron mispronounces "wingardium leviosa." His feather won't fly.
6. Neville has a toad named Trevor. He always loses him.

Compound Sentences:

YOUR Turn!

for, and, nor,
but, or, yet,
so

*Look at your writing from last block and today. **Count** how many **compound sentences** you think you have. Write the number at the bottom of each page.*

Pick one entry (either last block's or today's). **Look at the different types of sentences you used, and think about how you could combine them.** Are there any sentences that are better combined? Or are you happy with the ones that are simple sentences? Take a minute to think about **possible revisions.**

Make at least ONE new compound sentence.

Complex Sentences

Complex sentences** have two clauses: one **independent clause** (a complete thought) and one **dependent clause** (an incomplete thought). In a complex sentence, the **dependent clause still has a subject and verb, but it is “dependent” because of a subordinating conjunction that leaves the “thought” unfinished.

FANBOYS are **coordinating conjunctions**; they connect two **EQUAL** ideas (independent clauses).

Subordinating conjunctions connect two **UNEQUAL** ideas (one independent clause and one dependent clause; one is more important to the sentence than the other). We know the common subordinating conjunctions as **AAAWWUBBIS** (after, although/even though/though, as, when/whenever, while, until, because, before, if, since).

Complex Sentence:

Examples

*Remember, these use **subordinating conjunctions**, known as AAAWWUBBIS (after, although/even though/though, as, when/whenever, while, until, because, before, if, since).*

“**While** they had been talking, the train had carried them out of London.”

“**As** Harry helped himself to a pie, the talk turned to their families.”

“Harry wondered how much farther they had to go **when** they came to a sudden halt.”

NOTICE:

With a **subordinating conjunction** at the **beginning**, we add a **comma before** the start of the **independent clause**.

With a coordinating conjunction in the middle of a sentence, we add a comma before it. With a **subordinating conjunction** in the **middle**, we **do not put a comma** before it.

Complex Sentences:

Your Turn

after,
although/even
though/though,
as,
when/whenever,
while, until,
because, before,
if, since

*Look at your writing from last block and today. **Count** how many **complex sentences** you think you have. Write the number at the bottom of each page.*

Using the same entry, **look at the different types of sentences you used, and think about how you could combine them** to make complex sentences. Can you **ADD** any complex sentences to raise the quality of your writing? Take a minute to think about **possible revisions**.

Make at least ONE complex sentence.

Compound-Complex

*A **compound-complex sentence** is a mix of compound and complex structures.*

“**While Ron told** Hagrid all about Charlie’s work with dragons, **Harry picked up** a piece of paper that was lying on the table; **it was** a cutting from the *Daily Prophet*.”

- J. K. Rowling, *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer’s Stone*

With your table groups: Look at the bold words and punctuation. Identify each word as a coordinating conjunction, subordinating conjunction, subject, or verb. Then, identify any independent/independent phrases.

Types of Sentences Review

Simple: IC.

Compound: IC; IC. or IC, cc IC.

Complex: IC sc DC. or sc DC, IC.

Compound-complex: a mixture of the two. At least two IC's and at least one DC.

IC = independent clause (complete thought)

DC = dependent clause (incomplete thought)

cc = coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS)

sc = subordinating conjunction (AAAWWUBBIS)