

Week 3

Book p. 118-149
Booklet p.26

A ***command*** is a sentence that gives an order or direction. Use a period (.) to end a command.

COMMANDS

- Commands can be affirmative or negative.
- the subject 'you' is not stated.

- AFFIRMATIVE COMMANDS:

Shut the door now

- NEGATIVE COMMANDS:

Don't go outside

Commands

- "Don't be late tomorrow"
- "Don't smoke in my house"
- "Shut the door but don't lock it."
- 'Leave the key under the mat if you go out.'
- "Don't worry. I'll collect the tickets for you".
- "Leave me alone and, please, forget the question".
- 'Don't forget to take your coat when you leave, Steve.'
- 'Don't run in the house. You can break something'.
- "Don't smoke in my office. I've got a terrible cough."
-

Exclamation

- An ***exclamation*** is a sentence that shows strong feeling. Use an exclamation point (!) to end an exclamation.

- How + adjective/adverb...!
- What/ what a(n) + noun...!

Adding Variety to Sentence Structure

To make your writing more interesting, you should try to vary your sentences in terms of length and structure. You can make some of your sentences long and others short. Read the two paragraphs on the next page.



Two Paragraphs

Read the paragraphs below. Choose the paragraph that is more effective.



I love living in the city. I have a wonderful view of the entire city. I have an apartment. I can see the Golden Gate Bridge. I can see many cargo ships pass under the bridge each day. I like the restaurants in San Francisco. I can find wonderful food from just about every country. I don't like the traffic in the city.



I love living in the city of San Francisco. I have a wonderful view of the entire city from my apartment window. In addition, I can see the Golden Gate Bridge under which many cargo ships pass each day. I also like San Francisco because I can find wonderful restaurants with food from just about every country; however, I don't like the traffic in the city.



How do you vary sentence structure?

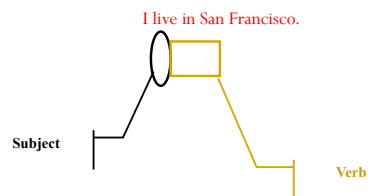
You will want to use a variety of sentence structures in your writing. There are three types of sentences we will study in this lesson:

- Simple Sentence
- Compound Sentence
- Complex Sentence



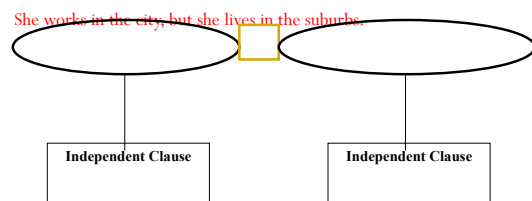
The Simple Sentence

A simple sentence has one *independent clause* (one subject and a verb):



Compound Sentence

A *compound sentence* contains two independent clauses that are joined together.



Compound Sentence

You can make a *compound sentence* by joining two logically related independent clauses by using...

- a semicolon
- a coordinating conjunction
- a transition

Using a Semicolon

Independent Clause ; Independent Clause

I love living in the city ; there are so many things to do.

Using a Coordinating Conjunction

Independent Clause coordinating conjunction Independent Clause

He couldn't watch the show , so he decided to tape it.

Independent Clause

Independent Clause

Coordinating Conjunctions

Logical Relationship	Coordinating Conjunction
Addition	<i>And</i>
Contrast	<i>But, yet</i>
Choice	<i>Or, nor</i>
Cause	<i>For</i>
Result	<i>So</i>

FANBOYS

Another way to remember these is...

- For → F
- And → A
- Nor → N
- But → B
- Or → O
- Yet → Y
- So → S

CAUTION!

Do NOT use a comma every time you use the words *and, or, but, nor, for, so, yet*. Use a comma only when the coordinating conjunction joins two independent clauses.

Simple Sentence

The necklace was beautiful but expensive.

Independent Clause

No comma- not an independent clause

Using a Transition

Independent Clause ; transition ; Independent Clause

I love San Francisco ; however, I hate the traffic.

Independent Clause

Independent Clause



Click here to see lists of transitions.

Complex Sentences

A complex sentence contains at least one independent clause and one dependent clause.

John cannot set up his typewriter

Independent Clause

because the wall has no outlet.

Subordinating Conjunction

Dependent Clause

Example- Complex Sentence

A complex sentence contains at least one independent clause and one dependent clause.

She will go to school in the city

Independent Clause

until she finds a job.

Subordinating Conjunction

Dependent Clause

Complex Sentences

Use a comma after a dependent clause if it begins the sentence.

When I first moved to the city,

Subordinating Conjunction

Use a comma if the dependent clause is the first part of the sentence.

I was afraid to drive the steep and narrow streets.

Independent Clause

What is a Conjunction?

- A conjunction is like glue. It helps things to stick together.



- A conjunction joins words, phrases, or sentences, which are called clauses.

Types of Conjunctions

- Correlative Conjunctions are not single words. They work in pairs.
- There are five pairs of correlative conjunctions:

both....and

whether....or

neither....nor

not only....but also

either....or

Examples of Correlative Conjunctions

I saw both the Statue of Liberty and the Empire State Building.



Examples of Correlative Conjunctions

I don't want neither pickles nor tomato on my hamburger.



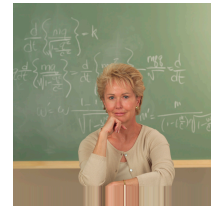
Examples of Correlative Conjunctions

I don't know whether to play baseball or to play basketball this year.



Examples of Correlative Conjunctions

Either the student or the teacher can answer the question.



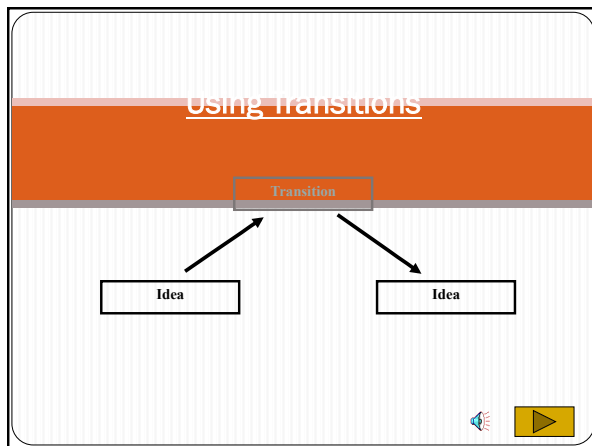
Examples of Correlative Conjunctions

Not only do I play the flute, but I also play the clarinet.



What is an Interjection?

- An interjection is something that interrupts a sentence.
- It is something that also expresses your emotions like happiness, fear, anger, or pain.
- Some examples of interjections are:
ouch, wow, uh oh, oh no, gosh, shhhh

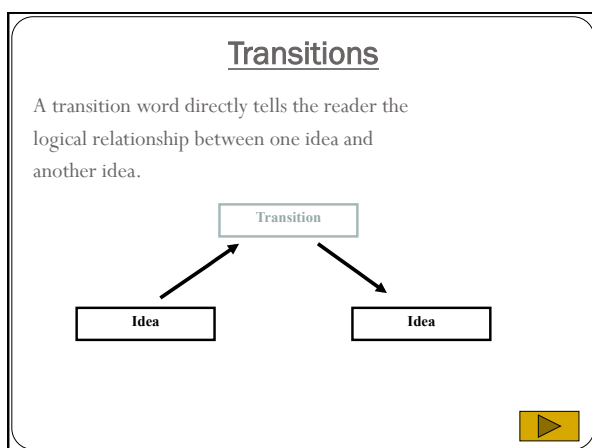


Transitions

Look at the two groups of sentences below.
Which sentences read more smoothly? Click on an answer below.

☐ My friend, Marcos, loves to play sports and is very athletic. He has won a scholarship to play football at a university next year.

☐ My friend, Marcos, loves to play sports and is very athletic. In fact, he has won a scholarship to play football at a university next year.



Example

The diagram shows two boxes connected by a central box labeled "however". The left box contains the text "Marcos loves to go swimming in the ocean." and is accompanied by an illustration of a person swimming. The right box contains the text "his parents won't allow him to do that." and is accompanied by an illustration of a person swimming with a red prohibition sign over it.

The transition, **however**, tells the reader that the logical relationship between the two ideas is contrast.

Transitions

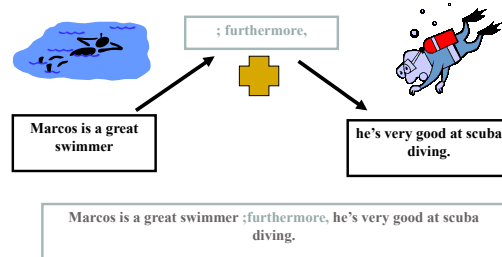
Transitions are words that help make your writing more coherent. They create connections between:

- one clause and another clause
- one sentence and another sentence
- one group of sentences and the next group of sentences



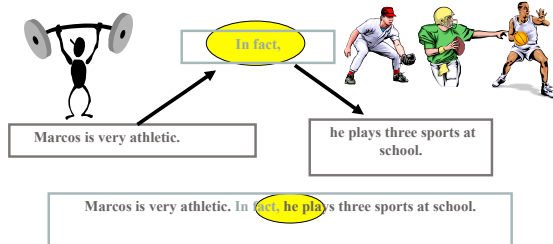
Joining Two Independent Clauses

One way of joining *two independent clauses* is with a semicolon, a transition, and a comma.



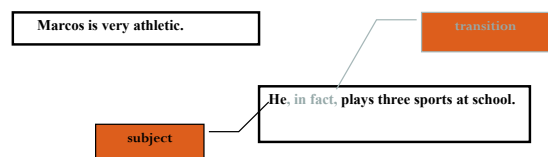
Connecting Two Sentences

You can use a transition and comma to tell the reader the logical relationship between *two sentences*.



Placement of Transition

Rather than placing the transition at the beginning of the second sentence, you may place it in the middle of the second sentence after the subject with two commas.



Types of Transitions

Relationship	Transition
Addition	Moreover Furthermore In addition besides

Marcos loves to ski



; moreover,
; furthermore,
; in addition,
; besides,

he likes to fish.



Types of Transitions

Relationship	Transition
Contrast	However On the contrary In contrast On the other hand

Marcos enjoys scuba diving

; on the other hand,
; however,
; on the contrary,
; in contrast,



I think it is an expensive sport.



Types of Transitions

Relationship	Transition
Result or Effect	Consequently Accordingly Thus Hence Therefore As a result

Marcos broke his leg



; thus,
; consequently,
; therefore,
; hence,
; as a result,
; accordingly,

he can't play basketball.



Dependent Clause (DC)

A **dependent clause** is a **S + V / O bject**
or **C omplement**
or **A dverbial**

unit that *does not* express a complete thought and *can not* stand on its own as a simple sentence.

A dependent clause must always be connected to an independent clause. You will be able to identify it because it:

- is a **S+V / unit** that
- does not express a complete thought on its own

Dependent Clauses

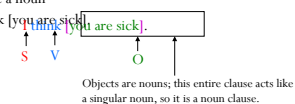
There are 3 different types of dependent clauses.

- Noun Clause (NC)
- Adjective Clause (AdjC)
- Adverb Clause (AdvC)

Noun Clause (NC)

- [S+V/] that acts like a noun

- Example: I think [you are sick].



- NCs usually follow verbs as objects or complements

- "Answers" the question "What?"

- Example:

- Q: What do you think?

- A: I think Spiderman is the best superhero.

Noun Clause (NC) – continued

- NCs can begin with "that"

- "that" is a subordinating conjunction that
 - joins it to an IC
 - makes the clause it begins depend on the IC to complete its meaning

- "that" is often omitted by native speakers:

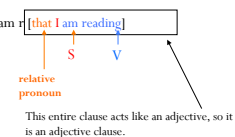
- Example:

I think Spiderman is the best superhero.

Adjective Clause (AdjC)

- [S+V/] that acts like an adjective

- Example: The story [that I am reading] is sad.



- AdjCs follow nouns

- Often start with relative pronouns

- but the relative pronoun can be omitted

- if the clause has another noun to serve as the subject

- EX: The story [I am reading] is sad.

Adverb Clause (AdvC)

- [S+V/] that acts like an adverb
- Example: [After we drove to the mall], we looked for a bookstore.

This clause gives information about how or why the action happened, so it acts like an adverb.

- AdvCs always begin with a **subordinating conjunction**
 - after although as because before
 - even though if since unless until
 - when

Direct and Indirect Speech

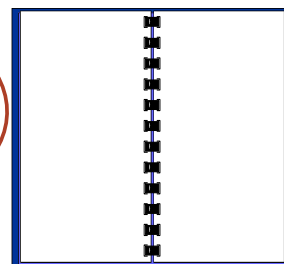
Reporting speech

There are two ways of reporting what somebody says;

- direct speech
- indirect (or reported) speech.

Direct Speech

In direct speech we use the speaker's own words.



Indirect speech

In indirect speech (sometimes called reported speech) we do not use the exact words of the speaker.

Instead we report what was said.

We sometimes need to change pronouns and verb tenses. We don't use speech marks.

"I am going home."

Helen said she was going home.

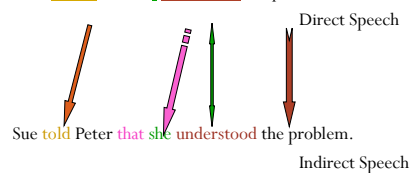
Punctuating Direct Speech.

When using direct speech in your writing you need to use the correct punctuation.

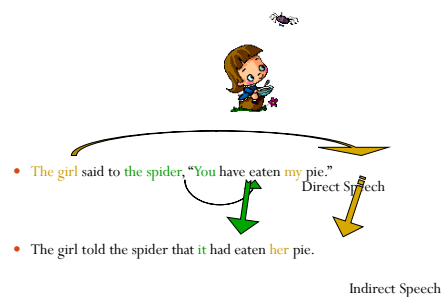
- The exact words spoken must be enclosed in speech marks.
- The first word of the speech must begin with a capital letter.
- The words in the speech marks must be separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma.
- You must use a new line when a new speaker begins to speak.

Direct-Indirect Speech – changes 3 Other changes

- Sue said to Peter, "I understand the problem."



Direct-Indirect Speech – changes – Personal Pronouns



Direct-Indirect speech – changes – Personal Pronouns



- Jane said to Paul, "I can't help you." Direct Speech

- Jane told Paul that she couldn't help him.

Indirect Speech

Direct-Indirect Speech – changes – personal Pronouns



- The boy said to me, "You aren't my friend." Direct

- The boy told me that I wasn't his friend. Indirect