

Student Name: _____

The Proficiency in Sentence Writing Strategy Student Folder

Goal(s):

1. I will improve my ability write and punctuate compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences.

My teacher's commitment:

Teacher signature

Date

My commitment:

Student signature

Date

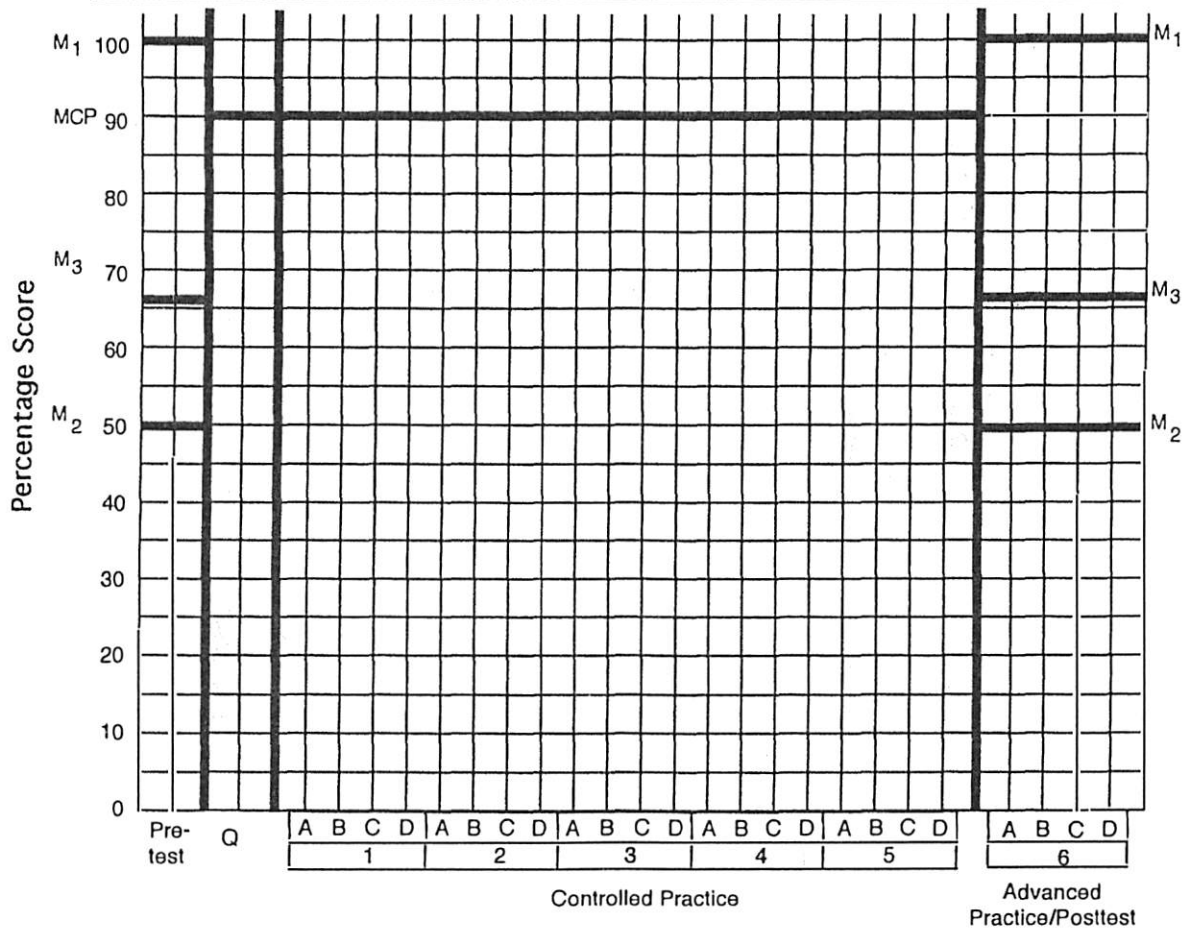
COMPOUND SENTENCES

Student's Name: _____

COMPOUND SENTENCE PROGRESS CHART

Stages

GOAL-SETTING SECTION	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Goal Date:							
Date Completed:							



Pretest & Advanced Practice

- Percentage of Complete Sentences
- ★ Percentage of Complicated Sentences
- Percentage of Complicated Sentences Punctuated Correctly

Written Quiz & Controlled Practice

- Percentage of Points Earned

M₁ → Mastery Level for Complete Sentences

M₂ → Mastery Level for Complicated Sentences

M₃ → Mastery Level for Punctuation

MCP → Mastery Level For Written Quiz & Controlled Practice

SIMPLE SENTENCE

A sentence that has
one independent clause

INDEPENDENT CLAUSE

A group of words that
(1) makes a complete statement
(2) has a subject and a verb

COMPOUND SENTENCE

A compound sentence has two or more
independent clauses.

Examples:

The students finished class, and they went
to lunch.

Kevin did not want to hurt Kathy's feelings,
so he said nothing about her mistake.

I want to see my sister soon, for she has
been in Switzerland for two years.

COMPARING COMPOUND SENTENCES TO SIMPLE SENTENCES WITH COMPOUND SUBJECTS AND COMPOUND VERBS**SIMPLE SENTENCE:**

The men and women met at the station and went to dinner.

COMPOUND SENTENCE:

The men met at the station, and the women went to dinner.

SIMPLE SENTENCE:

The ducks and geese squawked and fluttered their wings.

COMPOUND SENTENCE:

The ducks squawked, and the geese fluttered their wings.

SIMPLE SENTENCE:

Harry and Joe ate ice cream and drank pop.

COMPOUND SENTENCE:

Harry ate ice cream, and Joe drank pop.

COORDINATING CONJUNCTION

A word that is used with a comma to join two
independent clauses.

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

Examples:

Baseball is my favorite sport to watch, but football is my favorite
sport to play.

The children ran all the way to school, yet they were late anyway.

You will have to finish the project, or your group will get a
failing grade.

Hanni was not at the game, nor was she at the party.

We did not see Mike at the movie, nor did we see him at the
restaurant.

SEMICOLONS

Semicolons (;) can also be used to join the two independent clauses of a compound sentence.

Examples:

Susan loves to swim; her brother likes to dive.

Jason was highly respected; he was always such a responsible person.

The meeting was over; it was already midnight.

Sentence Formulas

<u>Simple</u>	<u>Compound</u>
SV SSV SVV SSVV	
<u>Complex</u>	<u>Compound-Complex</u>

STEPS FOR SENTENCE WRITING

Step 1: Pick a Formula

Step 2: Explore Words to Fit the Formula

Step 3: Note the Words

Step 4: Search and Check

Search:

- Look for the action or state-of-being word(s) to find the verb(s).
- Ask the "Who or What Question" to find the subject(s).

Check:

- Capital letter
- End punctuation
- Makes sense

Name: _____

COMPOUND SENTENCE
VERBAL PRACTICE CHECKLIST

	<u>Attempts</u>					
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Giving Definitions</u>						
Compound Sentence	___	___	___	___	___	___
Independent Clause	___	___	___	___	___	___
Coordinating Conjunction	___	___	___	___	___	___
<u>Naming Kinds of Compound Sentences</u>						
I, c I	___	___	___	___	___	___
I ; I	___	___	___	___	___	___
<u>Naming Coordinating Conjunctions</u>						
For	___	___	___	___	___	___
And	___	___	___	___	___	___
Nor	___	___	___	___	___	___
But	___	___	___	___	___	___
Or	___	___	___	___	___	___
Yet	___	___	___	___	___	___
So	___	___	___	___	___	___
<u>Explaining Punctuation</u>						
Use of a comma	___	___	___	___	___	___
Use of a semicolon	___	___	___	___	___	___
<u>Total</u>	___	___	___	___	___	___
<u>Percent Correct</u>	___	___	___	___	___	___
<u>Date</u>	___	___	___	___	___	___

COMPOUND SENTENCE LESSON 1A

Name: _____

Date: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Do the "S" Step of the "PENS" Strategy to check each sentence.
2. Mark the complete verb(s) in each sentence with a "V."
3. Mark the main subject(s) in each sentence with an "S."
4. In the blank to the left of the sentence, write the correct sentence formula for the sentence. Choose the correct formula from your Formula Card.

EXAMPLE:

IcI

0. The rain did not stop, nor did the river stop rising.

F V S Formulas

LEARN BY WATCHING

_____ 1. The waves were pounding, and the sea was rolling.

_____ 2. No bird could be seen or heard; the wind was howling.

LEARN BY SHARING

_____ 1. The shutters were nailed shut, so they would not flap in the wind.

_____ 2. Martin and Trinkka hoped for rescue; they feared the storm.

_____ 3. Petyr and Colin had a boat, but they had no gas for the motor.

LEARN BY PRACTICING

_____ 1. They can buy some gas, or they can get some from Salim.

_____ 2. The water was rising; they had to rescue people soon.

_____ 3. The boys filled the gas tank, and they started the motor.

_____ 4. Trinkka's fingers were numb; she was on the roof for hours.

_____ 5. Finally, the boat arrived; Trinkka and Martin were saved!

COMPOUND SENTENCE LESSON 2A

Name: _____

Date: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Complete each of the following sentences to make a compound sentence by adding an independent clause. Match your sentence to the listed formula, and use the conjunction in parentheses if one is required. Be sure to include a comma or semicolon in each sentence.
2. Do the "S" Step of the "PENS" Strategy to the clause you have added to the sentence.
3. Mark each complete verb in your added clause with a "V."
4. Mark each main subject in your added clause with an "S."

EXAMPLE:
I,cI 0. We hope to see you later, ^S but we can see you ^V
(but) tomorrow.

M C V&S Formulas & Conjunctions

LEARN BY WATCHING

I,cI 1. Jesse drove Tamika to school _____
(and)

I;I 2. Boats are moored in the harbor _____

LEARN BY SHARING

I,cI 1. The president visited Iraq _____
(but)

I,cI 2. Dimitri spread mulch on the ground _____
(so)

I;I 3. Money must be earned _____

LEARN BY PRACTICING

I,cI 1. Vegetables and fruits must be eaten _____
(for)

I,cI 2. You will eat now _____
(or)

I;I 3. I went to the game _____

I;I 4. The crowd yelled _____

I,cI 5. The golfer did not putt well _____
(nor)

COMPOUND SENTENCE LESSON 3A

Name: _____

Date: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write a compound sentence that matches each of the listed formulas. Include the listed coordinating conjunction in your sentence.
2. Be sure to check your work using the "S" Step of the "PENS" Strategy on each sentence.

EXAMPLE:
I,cI 0. The injured boy could not run, nor
(nor) could he walk.

M C Formulas & Conjunctions

LEARN BY WATCHING

I,cI 1. _____
(and) _____

I;I 2. _____

LEARN BY SHARING

I,cI 1. _____
(for) _____

I,cI 2. _____
(nor) _____

I;I 3. _____

LEARN BY PRACTICING

I,cI 1. _____
(yet) _____

I;I 2. _____

I,cI 3. _____
(or) _____

I;I 4. _____

I,cI 5. _____
(but) _____

COMPOUND SENTENCE LESSON 4A

Name: _____

Date: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Do the "S" Step of the "PENS" Strategy to check each sentence.
2. Mark the complete verb(s) in each sentence with a "V."
3. Mark the main subject(s) in each sentence with an "S."
4. In the blank to the left of the sentence, write the correct sentence formula for the sentence. Choose the correct formula from your Formula Card.

EXAMPLE:

I, c, I S V S V
0. We hoped for good weather, for we wanted to go to the pool.

F V S Formulas

LEARN BY WATCHING

- _____ 1. The students made a mural; it was designed for the library.
- _____ 2. The mural showed books, but it also displayed computers.

LEARN BY SHARING

- _____ 1. Macio painted an octopus and a ship.
- _____ 2. Georgia and Tyshawna painted buildings around the world.
- _____ 3. Rick and Jim sawed wooden boards and hammered them to the wall.

LEARN BY PRACTICING

- _____ 1. The students stood back; they decided where to change the mural.
- _____ 2. Martina added several trees, and Seely created some flowers.
- _____ 3. Many pages were glued to the wooden boards; that job took hours.
- _____ 4. Pieces of the mural were attached to the boards.
- _____ 5. The mural was unveiled on April 30; everyone loved it!

COMPOUND SENTENCE LESSON 5A

Name: _____

Date: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Use the "PENS" Steps to write compound sentences to match the listed formulas. Use the conjunction in parentheses if one is required. Remember to punctuate each sentence correctly.
2. Be sure to check each sentence using the "S" Step of the "PENS" Strategy.

EXAMPLE: ^S ^V ^S ^V
I,cI 0. We can go to a movie, or we can drive
(or) to the baseball game.

M C Formulas & Conjunctions

LEARN BY WATCHING

I;I 1. _____

SSV 2. _____

LEARN BY SHARING

SV 1. _____

I,cI (but) 2. _____

SSV 3. _____

LEARN BY PRACTICING

I,cI (so) 1. _____

SSVV 2. _____

I;I 3. _____

I,cI (for) 4. _____

I,cI (yet) 5. _____

Name: _____

SIMPLE SENTENCE
CHECKLIST

S V _____
SS V _____
S VV _____
SS VV _____

Name: _____

COMPOUND SENTENCE
CHECKLIST

S V _____
SS V _____
S VV _____
SS VV _____

I, c I _____
I; I _____

Name: _____

COMPLEX SENTENCE
CHECKLIST

S V _____ D, I _____
SS V _____ ID _____
S VV _____
SS VV _____

I, c I _____
I; I _____

Name: _____

SENTENCE CHECKLIST

S V _____ D, I _____
SS V _____ ID _____
S VV _____
SS VV _____ D, I, c I _____
ID, c I _____
I, c I _____ I, c I D _____
I; I _____ D, I; I _____
ID; I _____
I; I D _____

COMPLEX SENTENCES

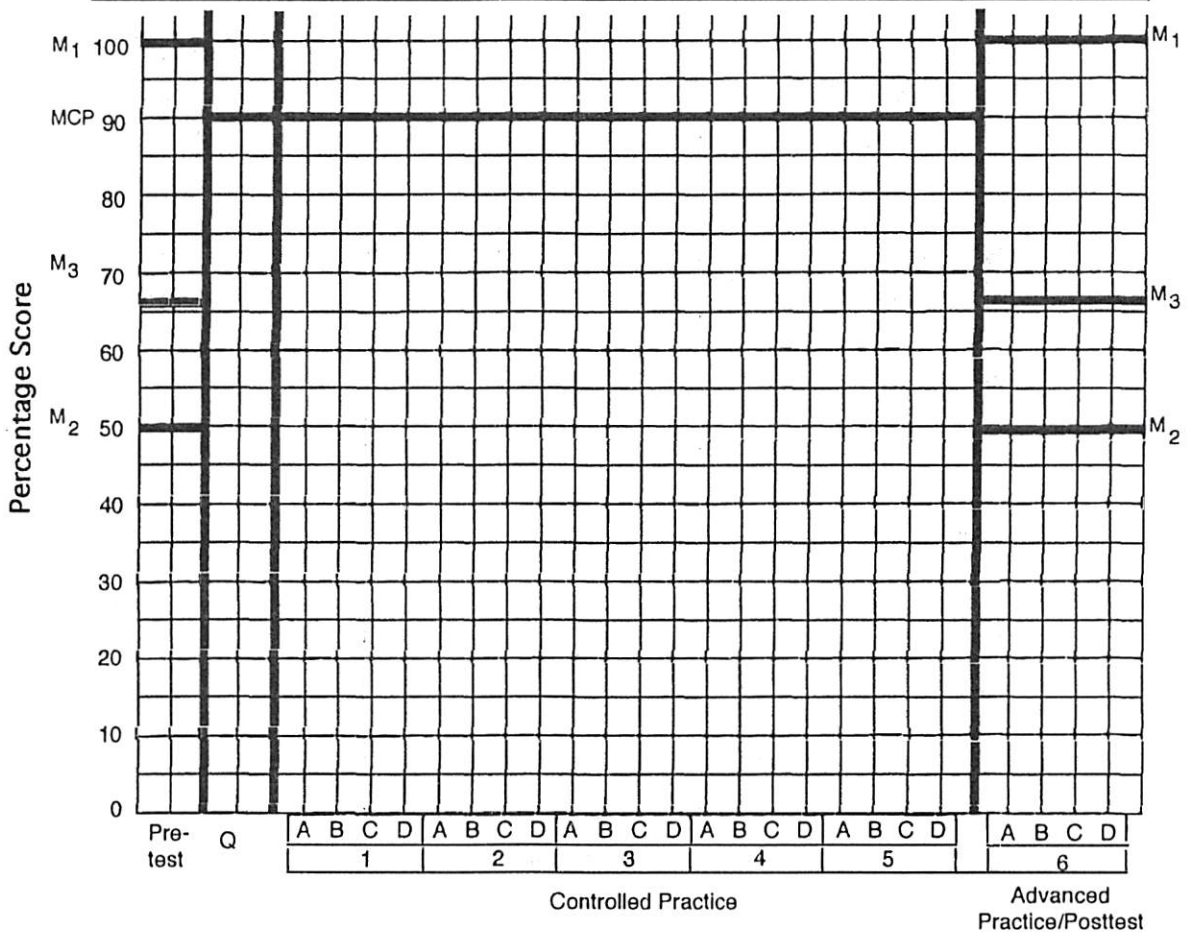


Student's Name: _____

COMPLEX SENTENCE PROGRESS CHART

Stages

GOAL-SETTING SECTION	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Goal Date:							
Date Completed:							



Pretest & Advanced Practice

- Percentage of Complete Sentences
- ★ Percentage of Complicated Sentences
- Percentage of Complicated Sentences Punctuated Correctly

Written Quiz & Controlled Practice

- Percentage of Points Earned

M₁ → Mastery Level for Complete Sentences

M₂ → Mastery Level for Complicated Sentences

M₃ → Mastery Level for Punctuation

MCP → Mastery Level For Written Quiz & Controlled Practice

COMPLEX SENTENCE

A complex sentence has one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.

DEPENDENT CLAUSE

A dependent clause is a group of words with a subject and verb that cannot stand alone.

Examples:

I like Sally because she is funny.

Kathy will be late for dinner since the meeting is still in progress.

The game will end when one team scores.

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Subordinating conjunctions are words that show the relationship of the dependent clause to the independent clause.

Some words that can be used as subordinating conjunctions are:

after	even if	since
although	even though	so that
as	if	than
as if	in order that	though
as long as	just as	unless
as soon as	like	until
as though	once	when
because	provided	whenever
before	rather than	while

SEQUENCING COMPLEX SENTENCES**Dependent Clause First (comma needed)**

When I get to Phoenix, you will be sleeping.

After the players practiced, they went out for a pizza.

Until the storm is over, we will not know about the damage.

Independent Clause First (comma not needed)

You will be sleeping when I get to Phoenix.

The players went out for a pizza after they practiced.

We will not know about the damage until the storm is over.

Sentence Formulas

<u>Simple</u>	<u>Compound</u>
SV SSV SVV SSVV	I,cl I;l
<u>Complex</u>	<u>Compound-Complex</u>

Name: _____

COMPLEX SENTENCE
VERBAL PRACTICE CHECKLIST

	<u>Attempts</u>					
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Giving Definitions</u>						
Complex Sentence	___	___	___	___	___	___
Independent Clause	___	___	___	___	___	___
Dependent Clause	___	___	___	___	___	___
Subordinating Conjunction	___	___	___	___	___	___
<u>Naming Kinds of Complex Sentences</u>						
D, I	___	___	___	___	___	___
I D	___	___	___	___	___	___
<u>Explaining Punctuation</u>						
Between the I clause and the D clause:						
when I is first	___	___	___	___	___	___
when I is last	___	___	___	___	___	___
<u>Total</u>	___	___	___	___	___	___
<u>Percent Correct</u>	___	___	___	___	___	___
<u>Date</u>	___	___	___	___	___	___

COMPLEX SENTENCE LESSON 1A

Name: _____

Date: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Underline the independent clause with two lines.
2. Underline the dependent clause with one line.
3. In the blank to the left of the sentence, write the correct sentence formula for the sentence. Use your Formula Card to choose the correct formula.

EXAMPLE:

DI 0. When the stars come out, we can use the telescope.

F L Formulas

LEARN BY WATCHING

- _____ 1. After the wind blew at 50 miles per hour, trees were lying in the street.
- _____ 2. Workers came to see the trees when the storm stopped.

LEARN BY SHARING

- _____ 1. Since we have some money, we can buy new shoes.
- _____ 2. The leaves are turning colors because fall is here.
- _____ 3. As soon as Tyrhen saved enough money, he bought a used car.

LEARN BY PRACTICING

- _____ 1. He saved the money even though he gave money each week to his mother.
- _____ 2. His mother thanked him for the money so that she could buy food.
- _____ 3. Will you come to my house once you finish work?
- _____ 4. Although I love ice cream, I never eat it.
- _____ 5. I will pay the paper boy unless you have paid him already.

COMPLEX SENTENCE LESSON 2A

Name: _____

Date: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Make each of the following into a complex sentence that matches the listed formula. Use the listed subordinating conjunction if one is needed. Be sure to include a comma if one is needed.
2. Do the "S" Step of the "PENS" Strategy to the clause you have added.
3. Mark each complete verb in your added clause with a "V."
4. Mark each main subject in your added clause with an "S."

EXAMPLE:
D,I 0. Until the war is over, ^S people ^V will be afraid.

Formulas &

M C V&S Conjunctions

LEARN BY WATCHING

ID 1. We can go to the beach _____
(after)

D,I 2. If you get good grades _____

LEARN BY SHARING

ID 1. We will not see well _____
(unless)

ID 2. The doctor gave Dre a hearing aid _____
(because)

D,I 3. Even though he can see with his right eye _____

LEARN BY PRACTICING

D,I 1. Whenever the cats go to the kennel _____

ID 2. You should put in a new light bulb _____
(when)

D,I 3. As soon as you see the sun _____

ID 4. The dogs barked loudly _____
(just as)

ID 5. Beonce sang _____
(as though)

COMPLEX SENTENCE LESSON 3A

Name: _____

Date: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write a complex sentence that matches each of the listed formulas. Include the listed subordinating conjunction in your sentence.
2. Be sure to check each sentence using the "S" Step of the "PENS" Strategy.

EXAMPLE: ID 0. _____ (while) _____	^S Jesse ^v swept the deck while ^S Scott ^v washed the windows.
--	---

M C Formulas & Conjunctions

LEARN BY WATCHING

ID 1. _____
(just as) _____

D,I 2. _____
(even if) _____

LEARN BY SHARING

D,I 1. _____
(as long as) _____

ID 2. _____
(as though) _____

D,I 3. _____
(until) _____

LEARN BY PRACTICING

D,I 1. _____
(if) _____

ID 2. _____
(while) _____

D,I 3. _____
(unless) _____

D,I 4. _____
(when) _____

ID 5. _____
(after) _____

COMPLEX SENTENCE LESSON 4A

Name: _____

Date: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Underline each independent clause with two lines.
2. Underline each dependent clause with one line.
3. In the blank to the left of each sentence, write the correct sentence formula for the sentence. Use your Formula Card to choose the correct formula.

EXAMPLE:

DI 0. Because the weather was bad, the plane was late.

F L Formulas

LEARN BY WATCHING

_____ 1. For the party, we put lights on the posts.

_____ 2. Bella and Edward hung streamers from the rafters.

LEARN BY SHARING

_____ 1. We planned for 50 people, but 25 people came.

_____ 2. Since we made lots of food, we had lots of leftovers.

_____ 3. We played football and Frisbee while the hamburgers cooked.

LEARN BY PRACTICING

_____ 1. After we ate, we played music and danced.

_____ 2. The music was loud; people could hear it around the lake.

_____ 3. Ciera gave Ludmilla a scarf and danced around her.

_____ 4. The boys won the football game, but the girls won the volleyball game.

_____ 5. Sky and Dre cooked the food and served it to everyone.

COMPLEX SENTENCE LESSON 5A

Name: _____

Date: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write a sentence that matches the listed formula. Use the conjunction in parentheses if one is required.
2. Be sure to check your work by using the "S" Step of the "PENS" Strategy on each sentence.

EXAMPLE: D,I 0. ^S Whenever ^V Stacy is late, ^S Annie ^V becomes (whenever) <u>upset.</u>
--

M C Formulas & Conjunctions

LEARN BY WATCHING

I,cI 1. _____
(nor)

SVV 2. _____

LEARN BY SHARING

ID 1. _____
(until)

SSVV 2. _____

D,I 3. _____
(as soon as)

LEARN BY PRACTICING

I;I 1. _____

SSV 2. _____

D,I 3. _____
(after)

ID 4. _____
(before)

I,cI 5. _____
(so)

Name: _____

SIMPLE SENTENCE
CHECKLIST

S V _____
SS V _____
S VV _____
SS VV _____

Name: _____

COMPOUND SENTENCE
CHECKLIST

S V _____
SS V _____
S VV _____
SS VV _____

I, c I _____
I; I _____

Name: _____

COMPLEX SENTENCE
CHECKLIST

S V _____ D, I _____
SS V _____ ID _____
S VV _____
SS VV _____

I, c I _____
I; I _____

Name: _____

SENTENCE CHECKLIST

S V _____ D, I _____
SS V _____ ID _____
S VV _____
SS VV _____ D, I, c I _____
ID, c I _____
I, c I _____ I, c I D _____
I; I _____ D, I; I _____
ID; I _____
I; ID _____

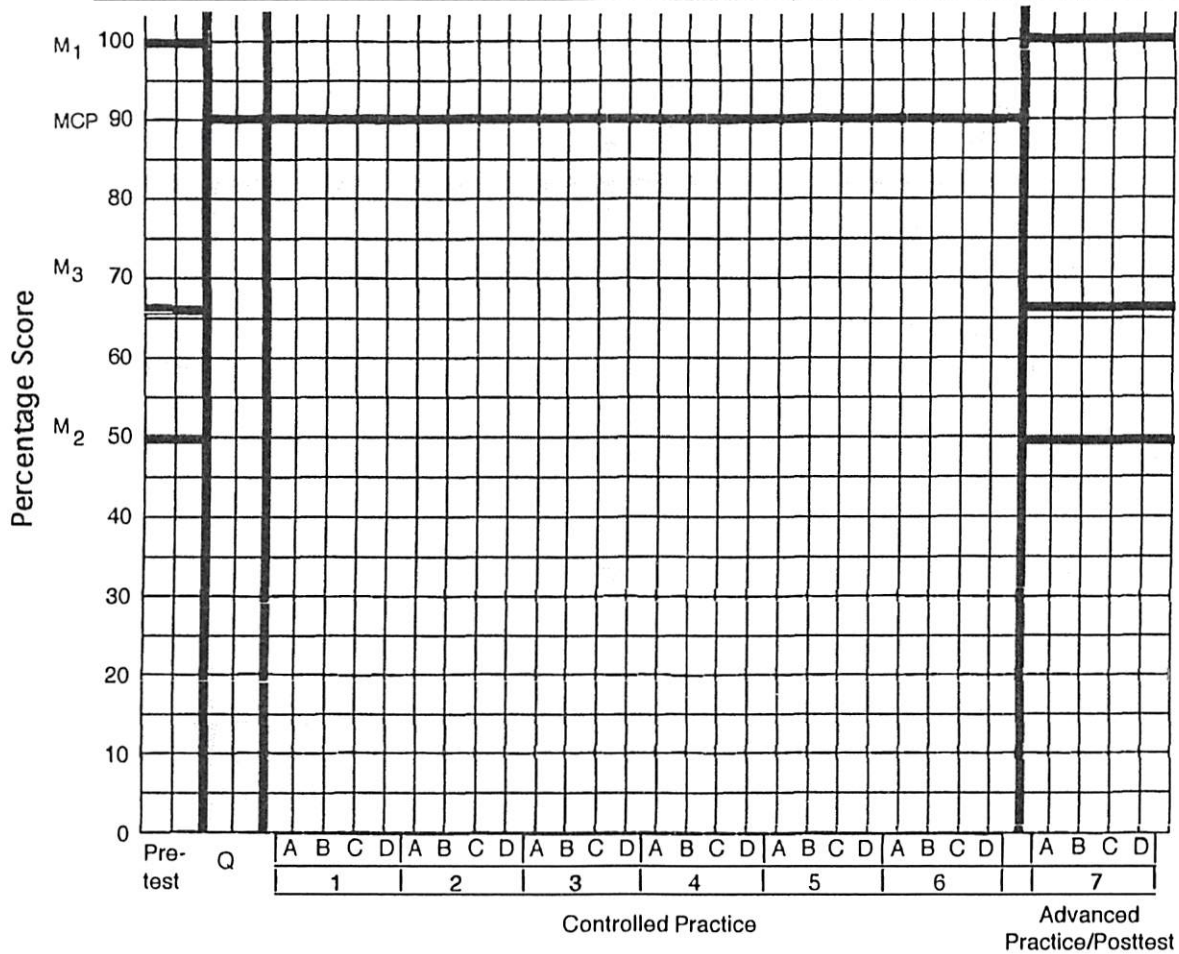
COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCES

Student's Name: _____

COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCE PROGRESS CHART

Stages

GOAL-SETTING SECTION	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Goal Date:							
Date Completed:							



Pretest & Advanced Practice

- Percentage of Complete Sentences
- ★ Percentage of Complicated Sentences
- Percentage of Complicated Sentences Punctuated Correctly

Written Quiz & Controlled Practice

- Percentage of Points Earned

M₁ → Mastery Level for Complete Sentences

M₂ → Mastery Level for Complicated Sentences

M₃ → Mastery Level for Punctuation

MCP → Mastery Level For Written Quiz & Controlled Practice

COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCE

A compound-complex sentence has two or more independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.

Examples:

When you are ready, I will call the store, and we can talk to Tim.

Before the trick-or-treaters came, Megan made candied apples; they were delicious.

SEQUENCING COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCES**Dependent Clause First**

After the party was over, Jean had a headache, so Paul cleaned up the house.

When Jennifer feels sad, she calls Chris; he cheers her up.

Dependent Clause Second

Jean had a headache after the party was over, so Paul cleaned up the house.

Chad hates to sleep while his parents are awake, for he might miss something.

Jennifer calls Chris whenever she feels sad; he cheers her up.

The sky was gray when the volcano erupted; ash was falling everywhere.

Dependent Clause Third

Jean had a headache, so Paul cleaned up the house after the party was over.

The boss made Pat a good offer, and she accepted as long as he gave her a travel allowance.

The doctors were busy with the serious cases; the slightly wounded soldier quietly waited while they worked.

Todd gave an excellent report; his instructor thanked him after the rest of the class had left the room.

Sentence Formulas

<u>Simple</u>	<u>Compound</u>
SV SSV SVV SSVV	I,cl I;l
<u>Complex</u>	<u>Compound-Complex</u>
D,I ID	

Name: _____

COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCE VERBAL PRACTICE CHECKLIST

	<u>Attempts</u>					
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Giving Definitions</u>						
Compound-complex Sentence	___	___	___	___	___	___
Independent Clause	___	___	___	___	___	___
Dependent Clause	___	___	___	___	___	___
Coordinating Conjunction	___	___	___	___	___	___
Subordinating Conjunction	___	___	___	___	___	___
<u>Naming Kinds of Compound-Complex Sentences</u>						
D, I, c I	___	___	___	___	___	___
I D, c I	___	___	___	___	___	___
I, c I D	___	___	___	___	___	___
D, I; I	___	___	___	___	___	___
I D; I	___	___	___	___	___	___
I; I D	___	___	___	___	___	___
<u>Explaining Punctuation</u>						
Between two I clauses:						
with coord. conjunction	___	___	___	___	___	___
without coord. conjunction	___	___	___	___	___	___
Between D clause and I clause when:						
D is first and I is second	___	___	___	___	___	___
D is second and I is third	___	___	___	___	___	___
with coord. conjunction	___	___	___	___	___	___
without coord. conjunction	___	___	___	___	___	___
<u>Total</u>	___	___	___	___	___	___
<u>Percentage Correct</u>	___	___	___	___	___	___
<u>Date</u>	___	___	___	___	___	___

COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCE LESSON 1A

Name: _____

Date: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Underline the independent clauses with two lines.
2. Underline the dependent clause with one line.
3. In the blank to the left of each sentence, write the correct sentence formula. Use your Formula Card to choose the correct formula.

EXAMPLE:

D, I, c, I 0. After we eat, you can watch TV with me, or you can go home.

F L Formulas

LEARN BY WATCHING

- _____ 1. The young men raised a lion in their home, and he grew very large before they knew it.
- _____ 2. The police came after a neighbor made a complaint, so they knew not to keep him.

LEARN BY SHARING

- _____ 1. Because the young men could not keep him, they took him to Africa; they let him go in the wild.
- _____ 2. They were very sad; he was their pal even though he was a lion.
- _____ 3. They went back to Africa after a year had gone by, and they saw their lion.

LEARN BY PRACTICING

- _____ 1. He ran to them as soon as he saw them; he licked their faces and played with them.
- _____ 2. Because they had worried about him, they were happy to see him; he was very healthy.
- _____ 3. Even though a year had passed, he remembered them; he even was happy to see them.
- _____ 4. The lion showed them his home, and he showed them his mate after they had played together.
- _____ 5. The lion treated them well like he had treated them in the past, so they had a wonderful visit.

COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCE

LESSON 2A

Name: _____

Date: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Complete each of the following sentences to make a compound-complex sentence. Match your sentence to the listed formula, and use the conjunction in parentheses if one is required. Be sure to include punctuation where it is needed.
2. Do the "S" Step of the "PENS" Strategy on the new clause that you have written.
3. Mark each complete verb in the new clause with a "V."
4. Mark each main subject in the new clause with an "S."

EXAMPLE:

D,I;I 0. While the food cooks, we can watch a movie; ^S we can eat later. ^V

M C VS Formulas & Conjunctions

LEARN BY WATCHING

D,I;I 1. After the TV show ended, we talked for hours _____

I,cID (because) 2. We went out to eat, but our food was terrible _____

LEARN BY SHARING

D,I,cI (so) 1. Although Deshawna paid the bill, we were not happy _____

D,I;I 2. If you want to come next time, let me know _____

I,cID (even though) 3. The eagles flew above us, and they landed on a tree _____

LEARN BY PRACTICING

I;ID (since) 1. The concert started with a full house; we had to stand _____

ID;I 2. A snake swam through the water after I had jumped in _____

D,I,cI (nor) 3. Unless the sun shines tomorrow, we cannot go swimming _____

I;ID (even if) 4. The gorilla came out of the forest; he wanted to see the people in the boat _____

D,I,cI (and) 5. As soon as you see the bus, get out your money _____

COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCE LESSON 3A

Name: _____

Date: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Complete each of the following sentences to make a compound-complex sentence. Match your sentence to the listed formula, and use the listed conjunctions. Be sure to include punctuation where it is needed.
2. Do the "S" Step of the "PENS" Strategy on each sentence.
3. Mark each complete verb in the added clauses with a "V."
4. Mark each main subject in the new clauses with an "S."

EXAMPLE:

D,I;I 0. Until the bell rings, ^S we ^V can work together on homework; ₃ it _{is} due tomorrow.

M C VS Formulas & Conjunctions

LEARN BY WATCHING

- D,I;I 1. Because the train was late _____
- ID,cI 2. Janelle ran for the bus _____
(since, but)

LEARN BY SHARING

- D,I;I 1. If we have snow _____
- ID,cI 2. Our new car has a dent _____
(because, for)
- I,cID 3. I can see many stars _____
(but, until)

LEARN BY PRACTICING

- D,I,cI 1. After she brought our food _____
(yet)
- ID;I 2. People must stay _____
(after)
- D,I,cI 3. Unless you take a taxi _____
(nor)
- I;ID 4. The bus stopped _____
(even though)
- D,I,cI 5. Once the bells started ringing _____
(and)

COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCE

LESSON 4A

Name: _____

Date: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:

- For the first eight sentences, write compound-complex sentences to match the listed formulas. Use the conjunctions in parentheses as required.
- For the last two sentences, pick your own conjunctions.
- Remember to punctuate each sentence correctly and to check your work using the "S" Step of the "PENS" Strategy.

EXAMPLE:
 D,I;I 0. ^S When the ^V wind stopped, ^S everything ^V was silent;
 (when) ^S I could ^V only hear my heart beat.

M C Formulas & Conjunctions

LEARN BY WATCHING

I,cID 1. _____
 (yet, if)

D,I,cI 2. _____
 (even if, nor)

LEARN BY SHARING

I;ID 1. _____
 (until)

D,I;I 2. _____
 (once)

ID,cI 3. _____
 (as, so)

LEARN BY PRACTICING

ID;I 1. _____
 (after)

D,I;I 2. _____
 (while)

ID,cI 3. _____
 (unless, and)

D,I,cI 4. _____
 (your choice)

ID;I 5. _____
 (your choice)

COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCE LESSON 5A

Name: _____

Date: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. For each sentence, underline the independent clauses with two lines.
2. Underline the dependent clause with one line.
3. In the blank to the left of each sentence, write the correct sentence formula. Use your Formula Card to choose the correct formula.

EXAMPLE:

DT, or 0. When you have seen the movie, you can discuss it with me, or you can talk with Ravelle about it.

F L Formulas

LEARN BY WATCHING

_____ 1. Whitney and Reba laughed at the joke.

_____ 2. We will not laugh until you tell a really good joke.

LEARN BY SHARING

_____ 1. The van turned into the driveway; it quickly stopped.

_____ 2. If the snow stops, we can go outside, but we must dress warmly.

_____ 3. Unfortunately, you cannot predict the weather, nor can you predict an earthquake.

LEARN BY PRACTICING

_____ 1. If you met Carla, you saw her beauty.

_____ 2. Andrew learned to drive; he now has a car.

_____ 3. The train was long and made of many freight cars.

_____ 4. Since I have many friends, I never get lonely; I am rarely alone.

_____ 5. Before the paper came out, we did not know the news.

COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCE LESSON 6A

Name: _____

Date: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write a sentence that matches the listed formula. Use the conjunctions in the parentheses, and be sure to punctuate the sentence correctly.
2. Use the "S" Step of the "PENS" Strategy on each sentence to check it.

EXAMPLE: S V
 I,cID 0. Sam ran in the race, and he won it after
 (and, after) the rain stopped.

M C Formulas & Conjunctions

LEARN BY WATCHING

SVV 1. _____

I,cI 2. _____
 (nor)

LEARN BY SHARING

ID 1. _____
 (until)

D,I;I 2. _____
 (once)

SSV 3. _____

LEARN BY PRACTICING

I;I 1. _____

D,I 2. _____

I,cID 3. _____
 (and, unless)

SSV 4. _____

D,I,cI 5. _____
 (when)

Name: _____

SIMPLE SENTENCE
CHECKLIST

S V _____
SS V _____
S VV _____
SS VV _____

Name: _____

COMPOUND SENTENCE
CHECKLIST

S V _____
SS V _____
S VV _____
SS VV _____

I, cI _____
I;I _____

Name: _____

COMPLEX SENTENCE
CHECKLIST

S V _____ D,I _____
SS V _____ ID _____
S VV _____
SS VV _____

I, cI _____
I;I _____

Name: _____

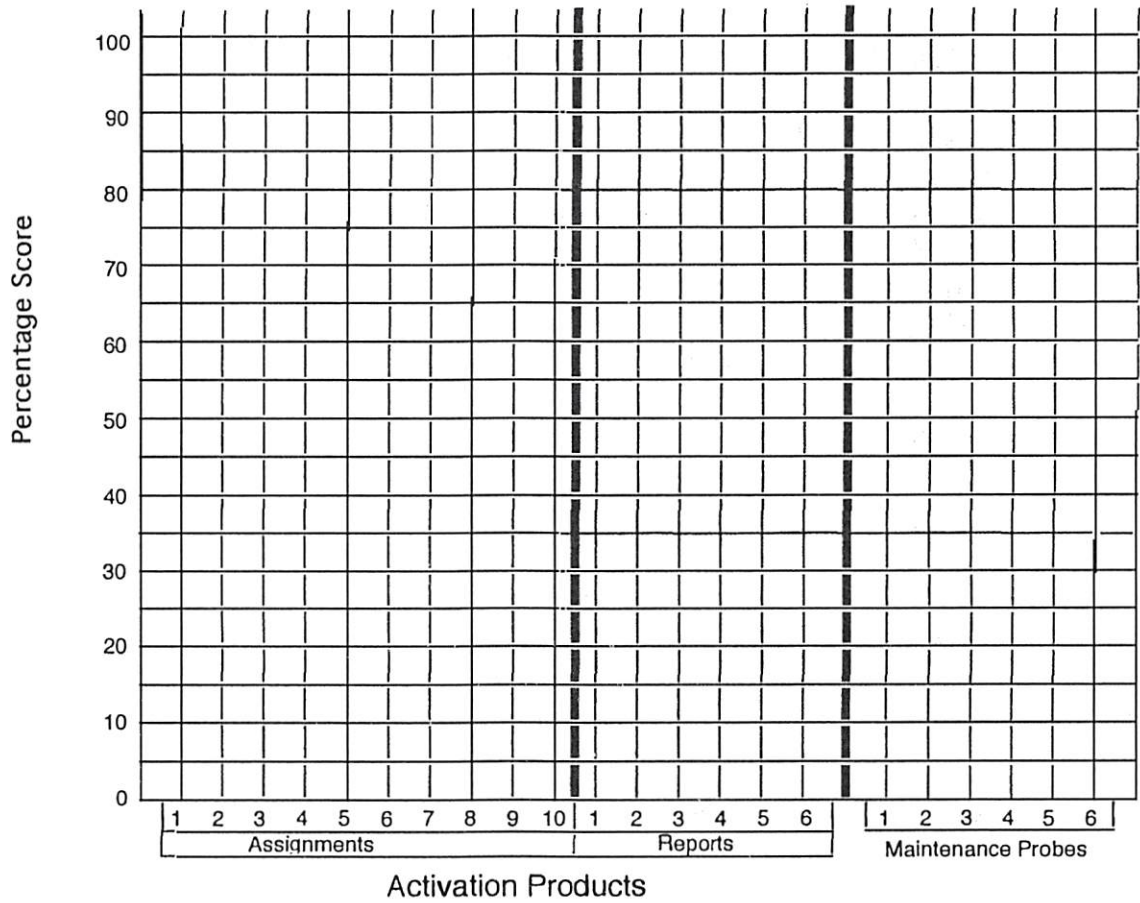
SENTENCE CHECKLIST

S V _____ D,I _____
SS V _____ ID _____
S VV _____
SS VV _____ D,I, cI _____
ID, cI _____
I, cI _____ I, cI D _____
I;I _____ D, I; I _____
ID; I _____
I; ID _____

Student's Name: _____

GENERALIZATION PROGRESS CHART FOR _____ SENTENCES

Assignments						Reports				Maintenance Probes					
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6



- Percentage of Complete Sentences
- ★ Percentage of Complicated Sentences
- Percentage of Complicated Sentences Punctuated Correctly