Quarter 2 Grammar Study Guide

Writers make their work more interesting by using a variety of sentence structures. We review/learned about 3 types of sentences in this unit.

- Simple Sentences have a subject and predicate and express a complete thought. Example: I like classical music.
- Compound Sentences connect 2 simple sentences using a conjunction and a comma. Example: I like classical music, but I like rap too!
- Complex Sentences includes a dependent clause and an independent clause. A comma
 used when the dependent clause comes first in the sentence.
 Example: Although I like classical music, I like rap too.

More about complex sentences...

- Clause a group of related words with a subject and predicate.
- Independent Clause include a subject, predicate, and expresses a complete thought.
 Simple sentences are also called independent clauses!
 Example: I like classical music.
- Dependent Clause includes a subject and predicate, but does not express a complete thought.

Examples:

Although I like classical music, ...

Whenever we go for a walk, ...

- ... while my brother opened the door.
- ... until I could finish reading.

Subordinating Conjunctions – dependent clauses begin with subordinating conjunctions.
 (Look at the underlined words in the examples above.)
 More examples:

after	once	until
although	provided that	when
as	rather than	whenever
because	since	where
before	so that	whereas
even if	than	wherever
even though	that	whether
if	though	while
in order that	unless	why

- Commas in complex sentences
 - o If the dependent clause comes 1st, a comma is used after it.
 - o If the dependent clause comes 2nd, no comma is necessary.

Examples:

After we went to the movies, I decided that I should write my own screenplay. I want to write about the undersea city of Atlantis even if it's a challenge.

Links to review videos:

Independent vs. Dependent Clauses: http://viewpure.com/hTZ0lJf0jwU
Simple, Compound, & Complex Sentences: http://viewpure.com/DvhC0eSlb3g