



6.4 PATHWAYS REVIEW: VARIED SENTENCE STRUCTURE AND TRANSITIONS

HAVE YOU COMPLETED ALL YOUR
6.3 PATHWAYS YET??





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Objectives:

We will be able to:

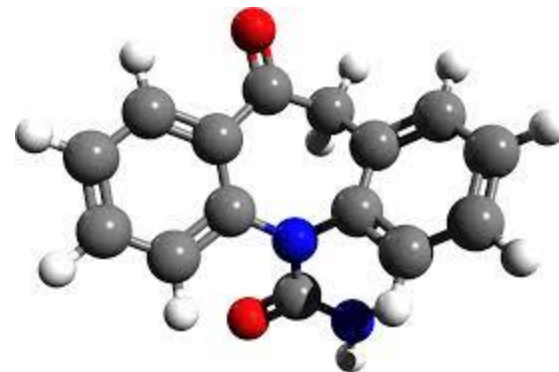
- * Use a variety of simple, compound, and complex sentences to add meaning, style, and interest.
- * Analyze different types of transitions and when to use them.
- * Essential Question:
- * **How can having sentence variety improve my writing?**

Sentence Structure

*Every complete sentence contains two parts: a **subject** and a **predicate**. The subject is what (or whom) the sentence is about, while the predicate tells something about the subject. A sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a period, a question mark, or an exclamation point. The different types of sentences are identified by how they are constructed and by how they express thoughts. Good writers use a mixture of different sentence structures in their writing. Varying sentences make writing more colorful and interesting.*

The Four Sentence Structures

1. Simple
2. Compound
3. Complex
4. Compound-Complex



TYPES OF SENTENCE VARIETY!!

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Simple Sentence

A simple sentence contains one independent clause.

Example: The dog barks.

keep it
simple.

Compound Sentence

A compound sentence contains more than one independent clause.

Example: The dog barks, and then it goes to sleep.



Complex Sentence

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

Example: After the dog barks, it goes to sleep.

Compound-Complex Sentence

A compound-complex sentence contains more than one independent clause and at least one dependent clause.

Example: After the dog barks, it goes to sleep, and then it wakes up.



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Clauses

There are two kinds of clauses.

Independent Clause — This clause can also be a sentence.

examples:

John runs.

John, a boy in sixth grade, runs very fast around the track.

* Punctuation note: Use a comma before a coordinating conjunction (*and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet*) that joins two independent clauses.

Dependent Clause — This clause has a subject and a verb, but it cannot stand alone as a sentence. A dependent clause will begin with a subordinating conjunction, such as *if, when, that, unless*. They make the clause they are added to less important than an independent clause. The dependent clause depends on an independent clause for its meaning.

example:

I will go outside *if the rain ever stops falling*.

***After the teacher graded the tests*, she reported the results to the class.**



Example:

(1) I always take along a swimming suit. (2) When I go to my Aunt Carolyn's house. (3) She has a swimming pool in her own backyard.

Which one of these is a dependent clause and, therefore, not a complete sentence?



1. Directions: Select all the correct answers.

The temperature is freezing. We should turn off the air conditioner.

What are the different ways the two sentences in the box can be correctly combined?

- The temperature is freezing, we should turn off the air conditioner.
- The temperature is freezing, but we should turn off the air conditioner.
- Since the temperature is freezing, we should turn off the air conditioner.
- We should turn off the air conditioner because the temperature is freezing.
- The temperature is freezing, so we should turn off the air conditioner.
- As a result, the temperature is freezing, we should turn off the air conditioner.



1.

Stewart lost his lucky hat during the storm. He bought a new one yesterday.

Which is the best way to combine these two sentences?

A

Stewart lost his lucky hat during the storm he bought a new one yesterday.

B

Stewart lost his lucky hat during the storm, so he bought a new one yesterday.

C

Since Stewart lost his lucky hat during the storm and bought a new one yesterday.

D

Stewart lost his lucky hat during the storm bought a new one yesterday.



4. Derek left work early. There were still lots of projects that needed to be finished.

Which sentence correctly joins these two simple sentences into a compound sentence?

A

Derek left work early and there were still lots of projects that needed to be finished.

B

Derek left work early, but there were still lots of projects that needed to be finished.

C

Because Derek left work early there were still lots of projects that needed to be finished.

D

Derek left work early there were still lots of projects that needed to be finished.



6. If a player shoots from behind the three-point line. The made goal is worth three points.

What is the best way to combine the two sentences or clauses?

- A** If a player shoots from behind the three-point line, the made goal is worth three points.
- B** If a player shoots from behind the three-point line; the made goal is worth three points.
- C** If a player shoots from behind the three-point line the made goal is worth three points.
- D** If a player shoots from behind the three-point line, and the made goal is worth three points.



7. Which of the sentences is written correctly?

A

The world's largest chain of coffee stores Starbucks is opening a brand new store just around the corner.

B

The world's largest chain of coffee stores, Starbucks, is opening a brand new store just around the corner.

C

The world's, largest chain of coffee stores Starbucks is opening a brand new store just around the corner.

D

The world's largest chain, of coffee stores, Starbucks, is opening, a brand new store just around the corner.



Transitions

***Transitions** are words or phrases that show relationships between ideas. Transitions, sometimes called signal words, give the reader a clue about what comes next in a passage. Using transitions in your own writing will make your ideas flow from one to another.*

Signal Time or Sequence



Words such as: first, second, finally, last, next, afterward, after, earlier, during, while, before, then, previously, now, until, etc.

- **Example:** *Previously*, I studied Spanish, but *now* I'm taking French.

Signal Additional Information



Words and phrases such as: in addition, furthermore, moreover, and, also, another, etc.

- **Example:** My teacher Mrs. Jenkins is doing an excellent job. *Furthermore*, she deserves to get a raise.

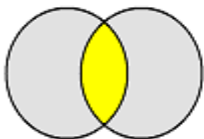
Signal Examples or Illustrations



Words such as: for example, for instance, to illustrate, such as, including, etc.

- **Example:** There are many kinds of snacks to eat that are healthy for you. *For example*, an orange would be a healthy snack because it has vitamins and fiber.

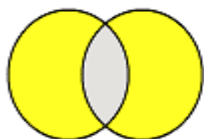
Signal Comparison



Words and phrases such as: likewise, similarly, in the same manner, just as, as well, etc.

- **Example:** Jerry plays the electric guitar in his friend's band. *Similarly*, his sister Gina plays the keyboard in her friend's band.

Signal Contrast



Words and phrases such as: however, although, but, yet, nevertheless, whereas, in contrast, on the contrary, on the other hand, instead, etc.

- **Example:** Our town had severe weather this week, including thunderstorms and tornado watches. *However*, we have clear sunny skies in our forecast for next week.

Signal Cause and Effect



Words and phrases such as: as a result, consequently, thus, therefore, because, accordingly, since, so, etc.

- **Example:** Mrs. Kelly was bitten by a dog when she was a little girl. *Therefore*, as an adult, she's afraid of dogs.

Signal Endings or Closings



Words and phrases such as: in conclusion, all in all, in brief, in summary, as indicated above, etc.

- **Example:** *In conclusion*, every student in our school could greatly benefit from our new arts program.

(1) Sleeping is an adventure for astronauts. (2) Some astronauts like to float free in the Shuttle to sleep, gently bouncing off a wall once in a while. (3) Other astronauts sleep better if they are zipped into a sleeping bag. (4) This feels more like sleeping in a bed on Earth. (5) There's even a little pillow they can fasten to their heads with a strap!

(6) Astronauts have a hard time staying clean in space. (7) There is no shower or bathtub on the Shuttle, so astronauts have to take sponge baths. (8) They can brush their teeth the regular way but have to be careful that toothpaste globs don't drift away. (9) All the trash and garbage has to be brought back to Earth.



Choose the sentence that would **most likely** appear as the last sentence in the passage.

- A. For example, life on a Shuttle is a little harder than life on Earth.
- B. Altogether, life on a Shuttle is a little harder than life on Earth.
- C. Also, life on a shuttle is a little harder than life on Earth,
- D. In the same way, the astronauts take time on the Shuttle to play.



The zoo said Friday that it would have to close its primate exhibit because it has run out of funding. Furthermore, the Dagman foundation, the group that usually donates the funds to keep the exhibit running, will be stopping operations. However, the apes will have a new home. The San Antonio Zoo has offered to take in the soon-to-be-homeless apes. Similarly, the San Antonio Zoo rescued a group of animals last year. The penguin exhibit at the Dallas Zoo had to be closed, and the San Antonio Zoo stepped in to help the wayward birds.

4. Without changing the meaning of this sentence, which could replace the transition Similarly in the fifth sentence?

- A** Finally
- B** In short
- C** Of Course
- D** In the same way



The company will have its annual baseball game night this Friday, and all employees are invited to attend. Also, dinner before the game starts will be provided free of charge. In fact, the company plans to have a picnic before the game begins.



5. Without changing the meaning of this sentence, which could replace the transition Also in the second sentence?

- A** Third
- B** On the other hand
- C** Again
- D** In addition



(1) David was making his schedule for the new school year. (2) He hoped to spend more time on his favorite subjects. (3) He was allowed to choose two electives for fall and two more in spring. (4) The choices included cooking, astronomy, robotics, and architecture. (5) Generally, he preferred hands-on activities. (6) So he figured that cooking and robotics would be best for him. (7) Both classes offered the chance to create something from nothing. (8) But the course selection for the spring semester presented more of a challenge. (9) None of the courses sounded as if he would have a chance to build or construct a project. (10) He wondered whether he should opt for business math, sports medicine, advertising, or graphic novels. (11) Finally, he chose advertising, where he would learn about making commercials. (12) He also chose graphic novels, where he would be able to illustrate his own stories.

9. Which is the **best** way to rewrite sentence 8?

- A** Likewise, the course selection for the spring semester presented more of a challenge.
- B** Nevertheless, the course selection for the spring semester presented more of a challenge.
- C** Incidentally, the course selection for the spring semester presented more of a challenge.
- D** However, the course selection for the spring semester presented more of a challenge.



Are You Blue?



1. Log in to Study Island.
2. Click on ENGLISH A
3. Complete **MISSING 6.4 PATHWAYS: VARIED SENTENCE STRUCTURE AND TRANSITIONS**
- 4.* Practice this skill until you earn a Blue Ribbon!
Answer AT LEAST 10 questions
Get AT LEAST 70% correct

You CAN do it!

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**TOMORROW: WE WILL CONTINUE WORKING IN STUDY ISLAND.
PLEASE CHECK YOUR GRADEBOOK TO SEE WHAT YOU ARE
MISSING/NEED TO MAKE-UP!!!!**