

TWR REFERENCE SHEET

Sentence: A group of words that express a complete thought, containing a subject and a predicate.

Subject: The part of a sentence that states who/what the sentence is about.

Sally went to the park.

Predicate: One or more words, *including a verb*, that says something about the subject.

Sally went to the park.

Fragment: A group of words that is not a grammatically complete sentence. Usually lacks a subject/predicate. A fragment can also be a dependent clause without an independent clause.

the girl bought an apple before I left the house

Clause: A group of words that contain a subject and a predicate and are part of a sentence.

Jim saw the bird as it fell from the sky.

Independent (main) Clause: A clause that expresses a complete thought and could stand alone as a sentence.

Although Lisa has a Toyota, Kevin has a Ford.

Dependent (subordinate) Clause: A clause that does not express a complete thought and cannot stand alone as a sentence. (Includes the subordinating conjunction)

Although Lisa has a Toyota, Kevin has a Ford.

Compound Sentence: A sentence that consists of two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction.

Complex Sentence: A sentence that consists of an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.

COMPOUND AND COMPLEX SENTENCES (Pg. 39 – 46).

Coordinating Conjunctions:

Definition: Conjunctions that join two or more independent clauses.

Coordinating Conjunction	Meaning
and *	basic conjunction
but	change of direction
yet	
or *	alternative
nor	not or
for	reason
so	cause and effect

How to use coordinating conjunctions:

When joining two clauses with a coordinating conjunction, always place a comma before the conjunction. (*'and', 'or'- use a comma at your own discretion)

Jeffrey ate quickly, yet he was still late.

My doctor has told me this, but I don't want to listen.

Subordinating Conjunctions:

Definition: Conjunctions that introduce a dependent clause.

Subordinating Conjunction	Meaning
as	reason
because	
since	
given that	
although	change of direction
as	
even though	concession and comparison
just as	
though	
whereas	
while	
in order to	purpose
so that	

even if	condition
if	
in case	
provided that	
unless	place
where	
wherever	
after	time
as soon as	
as long as	
before	
once	
till	
until	
when	
whenever	
while	

How to use subordinating conjunctions:

Independent clause then dependent clause:

When the subordinating conjunction is used after the independent clause, no comma is used.

The book was not very good although it sold very well.

Dependent clause then independent clause:

When the subordinating conjunction is used at the beginning of the sentence, a comma is used after the dependent clause.

Although it sold very well, the book was not very good.

Conjunctive Adverbs:

Definition: Conjunctive adverbs provide a transition between two complete sentences.

Conjunctive Adverbs	Meaning
therefore	cause/effect
consequently	
thus	
hence	
however	change of direction

Others can be found on Nate's [Master List](#).

How to use conjunctive adverbs:

To form one complete sentence: The conjunctive adverb is used after the first independent clause, after a semi colon, followed by a comma.

My mum loves dogs; **however**, she is allergic to them.

As two separate complete sentences: The conjunctive adverb is used at the beginning of the second sentence, followed by a comma.

My mum loves dogs. **However**, she is allergic to them.

Use sentence stems to teach conjunctions

Sentence Stems: An independent or a dependent clause beginning a sentence that the writer is expected to complete.

Although the colonists settled near rivers, _____.

The colonists settled near rivers, but _____.

SENTENCE EXPANSION (Pg. 56 - 62).

Kernel Sentence: Simple, active, declarative sentence containing no modifiers or connectives that may be used in making more elaborate sentences.

The children ran.

Rob threw the ball.

Question words: Questions that are answered to make a kernel sentence longer and more informative.

Who? What? When? Where? Why? How? (introduce in this order).

** you don't need to use all of the question words with each kernel.

Expanding Sentences Example

Kernel: Jane ran.

When: 7 a.m.

Where: park

Why: to get into shape

Using the answers to the question words, the kernel sentence is expanded, but remains unchanged within the sentence.

At seven in the morning, Jane ran in the park because she wanted to get into shape.

Note: The *when* is used at the beginning of a sentence, followed by a comma. There is no comma before 'because' as it is a subordinating conjunction.

APPOSITIVES (Pg. 46 - 49).

Appositive: A second noun, or noun phrase, that is placed beside another noun to explain it more fully (tends not to include a verb).

George Washington, a great general, was the first president of the United States.

How to use an appositive:

An appositive is added after the head noun, bracketed by commas.

Wind energy, a renewable resource, can produce electricity to power a city.

An appositive should be able to be removed from the sentence without turning it into a fragment.

Wind energy can produce electricity to power a city.

Relative clause: A dependent clause that provides more information about a noun, beginning with a relative pronoun: who, whom, whose, that or which. (includes a *verb*).

George Washington, who was a great general, was the first president of the United States.

Relative clauses can be embedded within an appositive.

George Washington, a man who was a great general, was the first president of the United States.

RUN-ON SENTENCES – A COMMON ERROR (Pg. 32 - 33).

Run-on sentence: written sequences of two or more independent clauses that are not separated by boundary punctuation or joined by a conjunction.

The MCG is a historic landmark the Olympics were held there in 1956.

Run-on sentences may also be incorrectly separated by a comma.

The MCG is a historic landmark, the Olympics were held there in 1956.

If a sentence contains more than two independent clauses joined by 'and' or 'but', it is considered a run on sentence.

The MCG is a historic landmark and the Olympics were held there in 1956 and it is the biggest stadium in Australia.

How to fix a run-on sentence:

Separate the two independent clauses with a full stop.

The MCG is a historic landmark. The Olympics were held there in 1956.

Add a conjunction to correctly join the two clauses.

The MCG is a historic landmark **because** the Olympics were held there in 1956.

In the case of overusing 'and', choose the most appropriate spot to separate one of the clauses.
(This would be an ideal spot to add in a *conjunctive adverb*).

The MCG is a historic landmark and the Olympics were held there in 1956. **Furthermore**, it is the biggest stadium in Australia.