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**Answer Key**

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Symbols for Revising and Proofreading

Writer's Reference Sheet
This page is designed as a reference for students. It includes aids to proofreading. Encourage students to keep a copy of this page in their subject notebooks or to laminate it and refer to it whenever they begin a significant writing assignment.

The Worksheets
Worksheets provide students with opportunities to practice, increase, and review sentence-combining techniques. Each lesson provides general instruction on a particular technique, such as inserting words or using connectors. Instruction is followed by an exercise that allows students to practice what they have been taught.
# Symbols for Revising and Proofreading

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Meaning of Symbol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>Spence college</td>
<td>Capitalize a lowercase letter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/</td>
<td>our Best friend</td>
<td>Lowercase a capital letter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>^</td>
<td>the on Fourth of July</td>
<td>Insert a missing word, letter, or punctuation mark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~</td>
<td>endurance</td>
<td>Change a letter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\</td>
<td>lake the capital of Iowa</td>
<td>Replace a word.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⌈</td>
<td>hoped for to go</td>
<td>Leave out a word, letter, or punctuation mark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⌊</td>
<td>on that occasion</td>
<td>Leave out and close up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☣</td>
<td>today's homework</td>
<td>Close up space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¶</td>
<td>neighbor</td>
<td>Change the order of letters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✈</td>
<td>the([counsel](general of the corporation</td>
<td>Transpose the words. (Write tr in nearby margin.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☛</td>
<td>She was right.</td>
<td>Add a period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☥</td>
<td>Yes, that's true.</td>
<td>Add a comma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>centerfield</td>
<td>Add a space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☣</td>
<td>the following items</td>
<td>Add a colon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>;</td>
<td>Evansville, Indiana; Columbus, Ohio</td>
<td>Add a semicolon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>self-control</td>
<td>Add a hyphen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☝</td>
<td>Ms. Ruiz's office</td>
<td>Add an apostrophe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✍</td>
<td>a very tall building</td>
<td>Keep the crossed-out material. (Write stet in nearby margin.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Combining and Varying Sentences I

If your writing style never varies, it quickly becomes boring. You can make sure that your writing is always fresh and interesting by varying sentence structure. To add variety to your writing, try varying the beginnings of your sentences.

The most common beginning for a sentence is a subject followed by a verb.

*The team practiced* on the field for twenty minutes.
*The man dropped* his hat in the puddle.

Constant repetition of the subject-verb pattern can become monotonous. Readers will lose interest in even the best ideas if they are always structured in the same way. Adding introductory words, phrases, and clauses to sentence beginnings will keep your writing style varied and engaging.

**Basic:** Carla ran down the hallway with an armful of books.
**Varied:** *With an armful of books,* Carla ran down the hallway.

**Basic:** The visitors waved to the townspeople as they drove down the road.
**Varied:** *As they drove down the road,* the visitors waved to the townspeople.

**Basic:** The company had a party to celebrate their accomplishments.
**Varied:** *To celebrate their accomplishments,* the company had a party.

**Basic:** We took my brother to the doctor because he broke his arm.
**Varied:** *Because he broke his arm,* we took my brother to the doctor.

**DIRECTIONS** Combine each set of the following sentences in two different ways, varying the beginnings of sentences.

**EXAMPLE** Marcy told her friends. She received the scholarship. She was excited.

- *Excited,* Marcy told her friends she had received the scholarship.
- *After she received the scholarship,* Marcy excitedly told her friends.

1. Lynn had to practice soccer after school. Lynn had to study every night. She still had time to work at the shelter.

- *Excited,* Lynn practiced soccer after school. She still had time to work at the shelter.
- *After she practiced soccer,* Lynn excitedly told her friends she still had time to work at the shelter.
2. Juan exercises at least three times a week. He also follows a low-fat diet. He wants to make the swim team.

a.  

b.  

3. Earthworms are relatively small creatures. They make a large contribution to the environment. They break down decaying matter in the soil.

a.  

b.  

4. The ancient Olympic games were a religious festival. They honored Zeus. Zeus is the king of the Greek gods.

a.  

b.  

5. Cadillac Mountain in Acadia National Park attracts many visitors. It is the highest mountain on the east coast of the United States.

a.  

b.  

6. The firefighters drenched the flames with water. They battled the fire for hours. They worked desperately.

a.  

b.  
Using Compound Elements

You probably know by now that in good writing, similar elements are kept together to form a cohesive unit. This is something to keep in mind as you combine sentences.

You may notice two sentences that are quite similar as you read the first draft of your writing. Perhaps only the subject, the verb, or the complement is different. These types of sentences can easily be combined by using coordinating conjunctions.

Coordinating Conjunctions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>and</th>
<th>but</th>
<th>or</th>
<th>nor</th>
<th>for</th>
<th>so</th>
<th>yet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Original: Jeff enjoys watching old movies. His father does, too.
Combined: Jeff and his father enjoy watching old movies.
(Here the subjects have been combined.)

Original: Jeff will write a movie. He will direct it, too.
Combined: Jeff will write and direct a movie.
(Here the verbs have been combined.)

Original: Jeff’s favorite films are short. They are award-winning.
Combined: Jeff’s favorite films are short yet award-winning.
(Here the complements have been combined.)

Coordinating conjunctions can also be used to join entire sentences. Since each conjunction has a different meaning, it may be helpful to review the meaning each conjunction can have in your sentences.

Original: Jeff likes movies. His friend likes TV shows.
Combined: Jeff likes movies, and his friend likes TV shows.
Jeff likes movies, yet his friend likes TV shows.
Jeff likes movies, but his friend likes TV shows.
Jeff likes movies, so his friend likes TV shows.
Jeff likes movies, for his friend likes TV shows.

DIRECTIONS Join the compound elements in the following sets of sentences. Add commas when necessary.
- Change, add, or delete words to make the new sentences read correctly.
- Make your changes on the worksheet.

EXAMPLE Our flight was delayed, so we slept in the airport.

1. In a tribute to her teacher, the young pianist played Beethoven’s “Moonlight Sonata.” She was not the first student to perform the piece.
2. The mayor allowed development next to the park. The mayor also decreased the police force.

3. Shakespeare's plays continue to capture the imagination of readers. They have complex characters, universal themes, and amazing language.

4. The reader's comments encouraged Sharleen to be more careful in her research. They emphasized the importance of fact-checking.

5. The audience gasped as the ski jumper approached the dangerous hurdle. They clapped when he landed safely.

6. The tornado could whip through the town, leveling everything in its path. It could disappear before it reaches the city limits.

7. Margaretha Meyer Schurz set up the first kindergarten in the United States in 1856. She could teach children in her home.

8. The sword was discovered in the attic, where his great-great grandfather had stored it. He was not surprised that it was dusty and rusted.

9. As the plane began its descent, I gazed out the window. I could not see the ground because of the thick clouds.

10. *Walden* is Henry David Thoreau's account of his experiment in simple living. It expresses his desire to live in harmony with nature.

11. The man did not appreciate the manner in which his associate spoke to him. He also did not care for the way his associate looked at him.

12. Jenny told her teacher she would not be tardy again. She was late one day this week.

13. Does Matthew want to go to the concert with us? Would he rather go with Kim and Les?

14. Linda was relieved when she found her dog. She was exhausted after the long search.
Using Semicolons

You may know from experience that when you write a first draft, ideas often come one at a time. Consequently, your first draft usually has many short sentences. However, when you read over your draft, you often realize that some of these sentences are closely related or equally important to each other. When you find these pairs of sentences, you probably connect them. There are many ways to connect sentences. Semicolons are one of those ways.

**Related Sentences:** We spent this week reviewing the material. On Monday we will take the exam.

**Combined:** We spent this week reviewing the material; on Monday we will take the exam.

Sentences that are not related, though, should not be combined.

**Unrelated Sentences:** John and I will also study on Sunday. I need to make an A.

**DIRECTIONS** Decide whether each pair of sentences should be combined. Make your changes on the worksheet.

- If a pair should be combined, replace the period with a semicolon.
- If a pair should not be combined, circle the period.

**EXAMPLE** She has made a decision not to work on weekends, she wants to reserve that time for her family.

1. Geckos have no problem climbing trees. These small lizards have pads on their toes that stick easily to various surfaces.

2. Lake Baikal in Siberia is the world’s deepest lake. Formed about 25 million years ago, it is also one of the oldest lakes on Earth.

3. Lowbush blueberries grow wild in Maine and the Atlantic provinces of Canada. Farmers sell the berries for use in processed foods.

4. Blue jays are extremely brash birds. During nesting season they take eggs from the nests of other birds.

5. The battle of Gettysburg took a huge toll on both sides. Casualties totaled about 23,000 for the North and over 20,000 for the South.
6. Besides throbbing head pain, migraines are often accompanied by nausea and sensitivity to noise and light. About 80 percent of migraine sufferers also have family members who have migraine headaches.

7. The beneficial effects of ultraviolet rays are not well known. For example, many hospitals use germicidal lamps to sterilize surgical equipment, water, and even air in the operating room.

8. The earliest photographs are known as daguerreotypes. Louis-Jacques-Mandé Daguerre, a French artist, invented the process used to produce them.

9. The cliff cities in present-day northern New Mexico and southern Colorado were abandoned more than 700 years ago. Southern New Mexico has cliff-dwellings that date back to 1450.

10. Although a controversial project, the Aswan High Dam has benefited agriculture in Egypt. It provides water for irrigation year-round.

11. Countries around the world have established more than 3,500 national parks and other protected areas. Many organizations are working hard so that future generations are able to enjoy these areas.

12. The first planetarium opened in Munich, Germany, in 1923. The term planetarium describes an institution that develops education in astronomy.

13. Before becoming a painter, Michelangelo worked as a sculptor. He painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican.

14. Peru is among the leading producers of silver. It is also one of the world’s leading fishing countries.

15. Pasta comes in many shapes and sizes. The word pasta is an Italian term for dough.
Using Colons, Dashes, and Parentheses

Colons, dashes, and parentheses are three types of punctuation marks that you can use to combine sentences.

When one sentence names a series of items, use a colon to connect the series to another sentence.

Original: I took several important items with me on my trip to France. The items were a camera, a map, sunglasses, and plenty of film.

Combined: I took the following important items with me on my trip to France: a camera, a map, sunglasses, and plenty of film.

Using a colon to combine sentences can help you make a dramatic statement.

Original: At that moment, I realized what I had accomplished. I had graduated at the top of my class.

Combined: At that moment, I realized what I had accomplished: I had graduated at the top of my class.

A dash or a pair of dashes allows you to insert a whole idea, or an entire sentence, into the middle of another sentence.

Original: My project showed how the planets revolve around the sun. It was the best project I had ever made!

Combined: My project—the best project I had ever made—showed how the planets revolve around the sun.

A dash can also mean namely, that is, or in other words.

Original: The candidate for governor wanted to clarify three things in her speech. She discussed her desire to win, her plans for change, and her goal to win new voters.

Combined: The candidate for governor wanted to clarify three things in her speech—her desire to win, her plans for change, and her goal to win new voters.

With parentheses, you can include interesting information that might not be of major importance.

Original: My father told me how to put the model together. He's a firefighter.

Combined: My father (he's a firefighter) told me how to put the model together.

DIRECTIONS Combine each of the sets of sentences on the next page into a single sentence. Make your changes on the worksheet.
- For the first five sentences, combine the sentences by using the mark of punctuation that appears in italics at the end of the item.
- For the last five sentences, choose whatever mark of punctuation you think is appropriate—a colon, a dash(es), or parentheses.
1. In 1872 Walter Scott began the diner tradition in Providence, Rhode Island. He sold prepared food from what had been a horse-drawn freight wagon. *(paired dashes)*

2. The diner peaked in popularity in the 1950s. At this time the United States had over six thousand family-owned businesses. *(parentheses)*

3. Customers ate home cooking. The home cooking consisted of sandwiches, apple pies, and omelettes. *(colon)*

4. At one time New Jersey had thirty diner manufacturers. It was known as the diner capital of the world. *(paired dashes)*

5. The architectural frame of most diners was top notch. The diners often were made of stainless steel. *(parentheses)*

6. The American Diner Museum highlights the importance and significance of the diner. It was established as a nonprofit organization in 1996.

7. The American Diner Museum is one of sixteen museums located in the Heritage Harbor Museum in Providence, Rhode Island. Each museum spotlights an aspect of the state’s history.

8. The museum is housed in what was once a power plant company. The company donated the property.

9. The museum is an affiliate of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. The Smithsonian provides objects on long-term loan.

10. The museum honors the contributions of people responsible for the diners’ success.

   The museum honors the people who constructed, managed, and served in America’s diners.
Using Correlative Conjunctions

Remember that correlative conjunctions are connecting words that come in pairs. When you use one, you usually use the other.

**Correlative Conjunctions**
- both ... and
- not only ... but also
- neither ... nor
- whether ... or

Correlative conjunctions show relationships between ideas of equal importance. Use *not only ... but also* or *both ... and* to indicate an additional important idea.

**Original:** We walked along the boardwalk. We sat on the beach.

**Combined:** We not only walked along the boardwalk but also sat on the beach.

**Either ... or, neither ... nor, or whether ... or** indicates a choice between alternatives.

**Original:** We tried to decide. We could eat before the movie or wait until afterward.

**Combined:** We tried to decide whether to eat before the movie or wait until afterward.

Remember that you may need to change words when you use correlative conjunctions. Be sure to read your revision carefully so that you can smooth out any bumps.

**Directions** Use correlative conjunctions to combine the following sets of sentences.
- For the first five items, use the correlative conjunctions in parentheses.
- For the second five items, use the correlative conjunctions that best fit the meaning of the sentences.

**Example** We can prune the apple tree now. We can wait until early spring. *(either ... or)*

We can either prune the apple tree now or wait until early spring.

1. You can buy a ticket now for $8. You can purchase one at the door for $10. *(either ... or)*

2. They were not lost. They were not delayed in traffic. *(neither ... nor)*
3. She has a part-time job after school. She volunteers on Saturdays at the drop-in children's center. (*not only . . . but also*)

4. The members of the town board can allow a fast-food restaurant to be built on the site. They can vote not to develop the land. (*either . . . or*)

5. You can shop online. In some states you can vote online. (*not only . . . but also*)

6. The vegetable lasagna is more nutritious than the traditional dish. It has less fat per serving.

7. You must choose. You can take an exam or write a term paper.

8. Composting cuts down on household garbage going to landfills. It supplies organic material for gardening.

9. Congress can challenge a president's veto with a two-thirds vote in each house. It can do nothing and let the veto stand.

10. I will serve with enthusiasm if I am selected for jury duty. I will take the responsibility seriously.
Choosing How to Combine I

The sentences that you combined in the previous lessons were designed for only one method of combination. In your own writing, however, you probably have discovered that any number of combinations may be possible. Review the following sentence-combining techniques before you begin the exercise below.

**Original:** One presenter held the charts. Another presenter delivered the speech.

- One presenter held the charts; another presenter delivered the speech.  
  *(combined using semicolon)*
- As one presenter held the charts, another presenter delivered the speech.  
  *(combined using a subordinating conjunction)*
- One presenter held the charts, and another presenter delivered the speech.  
  *(combined using a coordinating conjunction)*
- Not only did one presenter hold the charts, but another presenter delivered the speech.  
  *(combined using correlative conjunctions)*
- One presenter held the charts; meanwhile, another presenter delivered the speech.  
  *(combined using a conjunctive adverb)*
- The presenters held the charts and delivered the speech.  
  *(verbs combined using a coordinating conjunction)*

**DIRECTIONS** For each of the following sets of sentences, create one complete sentence. Use any combining method you choose. Write your sentences on the lines provided.

1. The travelers looked weary as they walked off the plane. Their flight had taken over ten hours.

2. The student was trying to study for a final exam. The loud music bothered her.

3. The bank president was running behind schedule. She decided to take a taxi to work.

4. The winner of the marathon appeared fit. She spoke with confidence.

5. He did not want to leave his sick wife. He decided to cancel his trip overseas.

6. Running through the thick mud, the team practiced plays. They ran sprints up and down the field.
Using Appositive Phrases

Remember that an **appositive** is a noun or pronoun placed beside another noun or pronoun to identify or explain it. An appositive and its modifiers make up an **appositive phrase**.

**Original:** Good nutrition has become the subject of numerous books. Good nutrition is an excellent aid to health.

**Combined:** Good nutrition, **an excellent aid to health**, has become the subject of numerous books.

Appositives can also appear at the beginning or at the end of a sentence.

**DIRECTIONS** Combine the following sentences. Use at least one appositive in each sentence. Set off appositives and appositive phrases with commas.

1. Mae Jemison is a chemical engineer, physician, and educator. She was the first African American woman in space.

2. Jemison served in the Peace Corps for two years. The Peace Corps is an organization that assists developing countries.

3. Jemison was a crew member on the **Endeavor**. The **Endeavor** was the first U.S.–Japanese space shuttle.

4. Jemison studied the effect of space on bone cells. She was a science mission specialist.

5. As a young girl, Jemison was inspired by Valentina Tereshkova. Valentina Tereshkova was the first Russian female cosmonaut.

6. Jemison was also influenced to become a scientist by Linus Pauling. Linus Pauling was the winner of the Nobel Prize in both biochemistry and peace.

7. While in space for eight days, Jemison missed fresh vegetables and fruits as well as her cat. Her cat is named Sneeze.

8. After leaving NASA in 1993, Jemison founded the Jemison Group, Inc. The Jemison Group, Inc. is a company that focuses on technologies for developing countries.
Using Conjunctive Adverbs

Conjunctive adverbs are just ordinary words used to combine sentences. When a conjunctive adverb joins two sentences, it shows a special relationship between the sentences. That relationship may depend on the meaning of the adverb.

### Conjunctive Adverbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contrast</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Addition</th>
<th>Emphasis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>however</td>
<td>as a result</td>
<td>besides</td>
<td>indeed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instead</td>
<td>consequently</td>
<td>furthermore</td>
<td>in fact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nevertheless</td>
<td>hence</td>
<td>in addition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on the other hand</td>
<td>therefore</td>
<td>moreover</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remember that when you use conjunctive adverbs to combine sentences the two sentences should contain ideas that are equally important. Each half of your combined sentence should be able to stand alone.

**Original:** Jose has always enjoyed swimming. This year he decided to join the swim team.

**Combined:** Jose has always enjoyed swimming; **as a result**, this year he decided to join the swim team.

**NOTE:** When you use conjunctive adverbs to join sentences, a semicolon comes before the conjunctive adverb and a comma comes after it.

**DIRECTIONS** Combine the sentences in each of the following numbered items.
- Use a conjunctive adverb to combine each numbered pair.
- When an italicized conjunctive adverb is not provided, choose the conjunctive adverb that makes the most sense.
- Make all changes on the worksheet. Use a caret (\^) to indicate where words and punctuation should be inserted.

**EXAMPLES**

Bill did not recognize his best friend, whom he had not seen in ten years. He walked right past him at the restaurant.

1. We saw the emergency vehicle behind us as we drove down the highway. We pulled onto the shoulder to let it pass. (**as a result**)

2. The magician showed us how to pull a rabbit out of a hat. I couldn’t quite figure it out. (**however**)

3. Mr. Feldman, our history teacher, explained that making a list of the twentieth century’s most important people could be interesting. It was the best project I worked on all year. (**indeed**)

*Combining Sentences*
4. The tall ranger pointed out the good hiking trails in the park. He told us where we could camp. (*in addition*)

5. The museum guide showed us the pointillist paintings and explained their technique. The class preferred the impressionist paintings. (*however*)

6. Bill was always late to work during his first month of employment. He didn’t even come in on a few occasions.

7. My brother didn’t mind the long line at the grocery store. He wasn’t in any hurry to mow the yard when he got home.

8. The football team didn’t have practice after school. They watched film of their next opponent.

9. Frank knew that he had to study, but he wanted to watch the end of the movie. He had a difficult time on his history test.

10. The boy really wanted to adopt the dog. He already had two dogs and two cats at home.

11. Leslie was eager to find out who made the team. She called Coach Miller’s office three times to get the results.

12. The weather forecaster predicted thunderstorms this evening. We continued to pack a picnic dinner to take to the outdoor symphony.

13. Mrs. Gonzalez will not return before the end of the school year because she had a baby. She will not be able to judge the debate tournament in June.

14. I’m interested in doing volunteer work. I’m not sure how many hours I could volunteer since I work part time.

15. We did not have enough players to complete our team. We had to forfeit the game.
Using Subordinating Conjunctions

You know from experience that ideas change and develop over time and that their increasing complexity is reflected in your thoughts and conversation. Your writing, too, should demonstrate how well you can explain your ideas and how they relate to each other.

To express complex ideas clearly, use subordinating conjunctions to combine sentences.

Common Subordinating Conjunctions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>after</th>
<th>as soon as</th>
<th>than</th>
<th>where</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>although</td>
<td>because</td>
<td>unless</td>
<td>wherever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as</td>
<td>if</td>
<td>until</td>
<td>whether</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as if</td>
<td>so that</td>
<td>when</td>
<td>while</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you use a subordinating conjunction to join sentences, you are determining that one of the sentences is less important than the other. Putting a subordinating conjunction in front of a sentence creates a subordinate clause. A subordinate clause (or dependent clause) cannot stand alone as a sentence and must be joined to a complete sentence (or independent clause).

Original: Grades are important. Students should have time for sports, too.
Combined: Although grades are important, students should have time for sports, too.

Original: Swimming is a good choice of exercise. It is inexpensive.
Combined: Swimming is a good choice of exercise because it is inexpensive.

NOTE: When a subordinate clause begins a sentence, the clause is followed by a comma. A subordinate clause that ends a sentence does not require a comma.

DIRECTIONS Combine the following sets of sentences by using subordinating conjunctions. Make your changes on the worksheet.

EXAMPLES Consider taking some swimming lessons. You are busy.
Because you are short of time now, you could start with an evening class.

1. We patiently waited in line at the ticket counter. We heard that our connecting flight had been canceled. (as)

2. Ray has finished reading Ernest Hemingway's The Old Man and the Sea. He won't be able to discuss its symbolism with the rest of the class. (until)
3. Mrs. Peterson volunteers for the local board of elections. She has to be at the high school auditorium by 6:00 A.M. on election day. *(when)*

4. Those interested in taking the first aid course must report to the Physical Education Department on Friday. They want to be included in the introductory session. *(if)*

5. I'd prefer a dog that doesn't shed or take up much room. My sister has her heart set on an Alaskan Malamute. *(although)*

6. Dennis decided to give up making pastry forever. He took the pie out of the oven. *(as soon as)*

7. The principal decided to have the windows replaced. The heavy rain penetrated the frames and flooded the band room. *(after)*

8. We rearranged the campus bookstore. Incoming students would have an easier time finding the required texts and supplies. *(so that)*

9. The telephone lines were down for three days. Repair crews worked around the clock to restore service. *(while)*

10. The graduates gathered for the processional. The organist began to play Elgar's *Pomp and Circumstance*. *(as)*

11. The electrician didn't arrive on time yesterday afternoon. We called the office to find out what had happened. *(when)*

12. Do you know? He's allergic to shrimp. *(whether)*

13. We really need to go to the store. We do not have milk or bread. *(because)*

14. My mother was waiting for me in the car. I hurriedly ate my breakfast. *(while)*

15. Michael will be glad to purchase a ticket for you. You are interested in going. *(if)*
Combining Notes into Sentences

Making notes is a great way to begin writing. Notes allow you to get your ideas on paper quickly because they are usually composed of words, phrases, and clauses instead of complete sentences. When you begin your first draft, however, you must turn your notes into sentences.

Remember that a sentence is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought. Make sure that each of your sentences meets each of these qualifications.

Writer's Notes: the class valedictorian
practicing her speech
graduation ceremony
during the past week

Sentence: During the past week, the class valedictorian has been practicing her speech for the graduation ceremony.

Directions: Combine the following notes to form complete sentences. Insert punctuation and capitalization when necessary.

1. The Fantasticks
is playing off-Broadway

2. the play
has been produced over 11,000 times
in United States

3. The Fantasticks has a simple plot
based on an 1894 play

4. the authors Tom Jones and Harvey Schmidt
first called their play

Combining Sentences
5. it told the story of a boy and girl who lived in different worlds
the plot was similar to West Side Story

6. the play was noticed by producer Lore Noto which opened at Barnard College

7. Noto saw potential in the one-act version of the play asked that it be expanded to two acts

8. attending opening night at the Sullivan Street Playhouse in New York critics reacted with little enthusiasm

9. the show gained a following by word of mouth eventually an enormous hit

10. Elliott Gould and Glenn Close past actors in The Fantasticks have given some of most memorable performances of the play
Using Participial Phrases

Don’t forget that a **participle** is a verb form that can be used as an adjective.

*roasted* peanuts, *edited* copy, *washing* machine, *broken* window

A **participial phrase** consists of a participle and any complements or modifiers it may have. The entire participial phrase acts as an adjective.

You can combine sentences using participial phrases by taking the verb and its complements and modifiers out of one sentence and adding them to another sentence.

**Original:** Dr. Gutman opened a clinic downtown. She wanted to offer medical services to more people.

**Combined:** Dr. Gutman, wanting to offer medical services to more people, opened a clinic downtown.

**Combined:** Wanting to offer medical services to more people, Dr. Gutman opened a clinic downtown.

**DIRECTIONS** Combine each set of sentences by inserting a participial phrase. The part to be inserted is underlined in the first five items. Set off participial phrases with commas.

**EXAMPLE** We walked along the beach. We talked about how fun our trip had been.

Walking along the beach, we talked about how much fun our trip had been.

1. The Empire State Building was one of the tallest buildings in the world in the mid-twentieth century. It ascended 102 stories.

2. Builders began their work on January 22, 1930. They spent 7,000,000 hours on the project.

3. New York governor Al Smith placed the cornerstone on September 17, 1930. This marked the first work on the building’s foundation.

4. The foundation supports the 365,000-ton weight of the building. It reaches a depth of 55 feet.
5. The frame of the building is constructed of steel. The frame of the building weighs 60,000 tons.

6. Builders completed the structure ahead of schedule. They worked one year and 45 days, including holidays and Sundays.

7. The building was completed early. It became an immediate tourist attraction.

8. The construction of the building cost $24,718,000. The construction occurred during the Depression.

9. The lobby of the building is 47 feet from floor to ceiling. The lobby rises three stories above the street.

10. The building has 102 floors that includes two observation areas. It rises 1,454 feet.

11. The first observation deck is on the 86th floor. It overlooks the city from 1,050 feet.

12. The second observation deck is on the 102nd floor. It is situated 1,224 feet above the city.
Using Adjective Clauses

Adjective clauses help you describe a word within a sentence without writing an additional sentence.

**Original:** Nomad is a robot developed at Carnegie Mellon University. It weighs 1,600 pounds.

**Combined:** Nomad, which weighs 1,600 pounds, is a robot developed at Carnegie Mellon University.

An adjective clause is a subordinate clause modifying a noun or a pronoun. The following words are commonly used to introduce adjective clauses.

*that*  *where*  *who*  *whose*  *when*  *which*  *whom*

One of these words is always near the noun or pronoun that the adjective clause modifies.

**NOTE:** Nonessential clauses can be omitted from a sentence without changing the meaning. These clauses are set off by commas. Essential clauses that are necessary to a sentence’s meaning are not set off by commas.

**Essential:** Nomad has two floating side frames that support its wheels.

**Nonessential:** Nomad, which has two floating side frames, is maneuverable in a variety of terrains.

**DIRECTIONS** Combine the following sets of sentences by using adjective clauses. Add commas when necessary.

1. Nomad is a four-wheel drive robot roughly the size of a small car. Nomad has searched for meteorites in Chile and Antarctica. *(which)*

2. Nomad is one of a new breed of robots. The robots are programmed to make some decisions. *(that)*

3. Nomad spent 45 days exploring the Atacama Desert in Chile. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) conducted field experiments for space missions in Chile. *(where)*

Combining Sentences
4. The robot covered over 130 miles of difficult terrain in the Atacama Desert. The Atacama Desert is one of the driest spots on Earth. (which)

5. Nomad is equipped with a video-based, panoramic camera. The camera takes one frame every second. (that)

6. Nomad’s chassis provides increased stability on rough terrain. Nomad’s chassis can expand or contract.

7. Nomad has also searched for meteorites in eastern Antarctica. Scientists have found over 2,000 meteorites in seven previous visits.

8. Nomad has crossed Chile’s desert sand and Antarctica’s ice. The wheels were fitted with cleats. The wheels were fitted with studded tires.

9. NASA scheduled Nomad for other expeditions. The expeditions included trips to the Moon.

10. Nomad produces geological maps through a particular technique. Scientists call the technique patterned navigation.

11. Scientists were excited about Nomad’s success. They are designing robots. The robots will last several years and will cover thousands of miles.

12. The science of robotics continues to produce amazing technological advances. These advances promise to disclose the secrets of both Earth and space.
Choosing How to Combine II

You have been learning various ways to combine sentences. However, the sentences that you are asked to combine within a given lesson are designed for only one method of combination. In your own writing, your task will be to select the method that best fits what you have written.

The meaning and importance of your ideas will help you select the best method of combining your sentences. Your choice will also depend on the sentences around your combined sentence. Make sure that your sentence style is varied.

DIRECTIONS For each of the following sets of sentences, create one complete sentence. Use any combining method, remembering to vary sentence structure. Write your sentences on the lines provided.

1. Mike bought an alarm clock. It crows like a rooster. It startles him awake every morning.

2. My grandmother is going back to college. She wants to study archaeology, make new friends, and get a master's degree.

3. Roy left work early. He had to take his dog, Skippy, to the vet.

4. My mother walked down to the beach on my brother's stilts. She also borrowed his wet suit and surfed for two hours before coming home.

5. The city is adding lanes to the major highway in the downtown area. That is where the traffic is heaviest.
6. I was walking down the stairs. I suddenly twisted my ankle and catapulted myself onto the landing.

7. Robin Hood is a legendary hero. He stole from the rich and gave the loot to the poor.

8. Arthur Miller wrote *Death of a Salesman*. Tennessee Williams wrote *The Glass Menagerie*. Miller and Williams are our drama coach's favorite playwrights.

9. We often visit the new city park. The park includes tennis courts, canoe rentals, and extensive botanical gardens.

10. People we admire show certain characteristics. They treat others well, learn from their mistakes, and maintain a positive attitude.

11. Sam and Peggy are taking acting lessons. They have dreams of becoming famous movie stars.

12. You can find a dentist. A dentist provides the same services as your previous one.
Using Gerund Phrases

Do you remember what words like thinking, skating, and saying have in common? They are all gerunds, and they add interest and variety to your writing because of the action they suggest.

A gerund, a verb form ending in -ing, is used as a noun. A gerund phrase, which includes the gerund and its modifiers and complements, is also used as a noun. A gerund or gerund phrase takes the place of a noun in a sentence.

Subject: Eating a spaghetti dinner can be a messy experience.
Indirect Object: Why don’t you give making your own pasta a try?
Direct Object: She loves using her ravioli machine.
Object of a Preposition: Tell me about developing your sauce recipe.

A gerund phrase can turn two short, choppy sentences into a smoothly worded statement.

Original: Paul treats his friends to homemade pasta. He hones his cooking skills.
Combined: Paul hones his cooking skills by treating his friends to homemade pasta.
Combined: Treating his friends to homemade pasta is a way for Paul to hone his cooking skills.

Original: They read aloud every evening. This practice is their favorite family custom.
Combined: Reading aloud every evening is their favorite family custom.
Combined: Their favorite family custom is reading aloud every evening.

Original: We visited four European cities in six days. It was too much for us.
Combined: Visiting four European cities in six days was too much for us.

When you use a gerund phrase to combine sentences, you will delete or change some words. Carefully read your revision to be sure that the ideas make sense and that punctuation is correct.

DIRECTIONS Combine each of the following sets of sentences into one sentence, using gerund phrases.

EXAMPLE He learned how to play golf. The lessons took up much of his free time.
Learning how to play golf took up much of his free time.

1. The drama club chose costumes for their updated version of Ibsen’s A Doll’s House. It was an exciting task for them.
2. The police officer trained the German shepherd assigned to him. He enjoyed doing it.

3. Gloria determined the amount of financial aid she could expect to receive. This helped her decide which college to attend.

4. Terry improved labor relations at the assembly plant. He used his negotiating skills to bring the various factions together.

5. The Butlers were surprised to have a set of twins. They had no history of multiple births on either side of the family.

6. Jake memorized Pachelbel's *Canon in D*. This seemed to be the best way for him to focus on his interpretation of the music.

7. We will celebrate Erlene's birthday with a surprise party. Everybody will look forward to it.

8. Rona pilots a hot-air balloon. It is her proudest accomplishment.

9. My brother stores all his old motorcycle parts. He uses his bedroom for this.

10. Some people achieve a high energy level. They do this because they follow a balanced diet, exercise faithfully, and get enough sleep.
Using Noun Clauses

Would it surprise you to learn that several words can function as a single part of speech? For example, sometimes an entire clause—subject, verb, and modifiers—counts as a single noun.

You have learned that a noun is a person, place, thing, or idea. A noun clause is a subordinate clause used as a noun. Noun clauses can be used in a sentence wherever a noun might appear.

Subject: What I expect is cooperation.
Predicate Nominative: Cooperation is what I expect.
Indirect Object: Please give what I expect a chance to happen.
Direct Object: He knows what I expect.
Object of a Preposition: I'll send you a memo about what I expect.

When using a noun clause to combine sentences, you could start the clause with one of the following introductory words:

who whom which what when where why how that

Original: Marc told Anya something. We wanted to meet.
Combined: Marc told Anya that we wanted to meet.
Marc told Anya when we wanted to meet.
Marc told Anya whom we wanted to meet.
Marc told Anya why we wanted to meet.
Marc told Anya where we wanted to meet.

Besides adding variety to your writing style and heightening reader interest, using a noun clause to combine sentences allows you to put more information into a single sentence.

DIRECTIONS For each of the following items, finish the sentences by creating a noun clause.
- For the first five items, use the italicized words to create noun clauses.
- For the last five items, choose one of the introductory words above to create noun clauses.
- Insert each noun clause in an appropriate blank.

1. The organization sponsoring the barbecue and square dance hoped ________
   • People would arrive early and stay late. (that)

2. Before he makes his travel plans, Andy wants to find out ________ and ________
   • The bus from Dallas to Houston leaves. (when)
   • He can arrange his schedule to avoid missing any classes. (how)
3. After we arrived at the costume party, everyone asked ________ and ________.
   * We were dressed alike. (*why*)
   * We had found our penguin suits. (*where*)

4. ________ and ________ will depend on the date and time of the ceremony.
   * The soloist sings at the wedding. (*what*)
   * Choir members can join her. (*which*)

5. Unfortunately, Jasmine forgot ________ and ________.
   * The “Customs of the Renaissance” lecture would be held. (*where*)
   * She was going to hear. (*whom*)

6. I’d like to know ________ and from ________.
   * Raku pottery is made.
   * I can learn the technique.

7. The City Theater group will show me ________.
   * Amateurs get practical experience.

8. No one remembers ________ or ________.
   * He is.
   * He wrote *Tall Yarns by Tall Texans*.

9. Leon asked me ________, ________, and ________.
   * I am enthusiastic about collecting sports’ figures autographs.
   * I get them.
   * Some of them are so valuable.

10. May I ask ________ and ________?
    * You are.
    * You got in here.
Choosing How to Combine III

**DIRECTIONS** For each of the following sets of sentences, create one complete sentence. Use any combining method that you have learned in previous lessons.

1. Some people investigate the origins of everyday items. It can be an entertaining and informative pastime.

2. Few people know ______ or ______.
   Sidney Russell, an American doctor, developed the idea for the electric blanket.
   His invention was manufactured in Great Britain.

3. Jacques Brandenberger worked for many years to develop cellophane. He thought tablecloths needed protection against coffee stains.

4. For six difficult years, K. C. Gillette worked toward his first goal. It was the development of the safety razor.

5. The ordinary paper clip is one of the simplest, cheapest, and least changed inventions of the twentieth century. It was invented in 1900 by Johann Vaaler of Norway.

6. Housewives made their own soap flakes by scraping bars of soap. They were probably thrilled when commercially prepared soap flakes appeared in 1906.

7. The Hong Kong Noodle Company made the first fortune cookies in Los Angeles in 1916. The inspiration was a Chinese parlor game involving messages inside little cakes.

8. Canadian James Kraft had an aim. He wanted to make a long-lasting and easily packaged cheese.

**Combining Sentences**
Using Infinitive Phrases

Infinitives and infinitive phrases are so versatile. You can use them as nouns, adjectives, or adverbs. When you know how to use infinitives and infinitive phrases, you have another easy way to combine sentences.

An infinitive is a verb form, usually preceded by to.

Noun: To explain may be impossible.

Adjective: The place to visit is Ireland.

Adverb: To transmit, push the green button.

An infinitive phrase includes the infinitive and its modifiers and complements.

Noun: Weren’t you asked to sing the anthem?

Adjective: Isaac is the player to watch next year.

Adverb: David bowed to show humility.

Because infinitive phrases can be used as nouns, adjectives, and adverbs, they are often the best ways of combining sentences. Infinitive phrases answer many questions—who, what, where, when, how, or why.

DIRECTIONS Use at least one infinitive phrase to combine each of the following sets of sentences into a single sentence.

EXAMPLES You can make thicker brownies. Use less milk.

To make thicker brownies, use less milk.

As a musician, I had one hope. The hope was that I would play the tuba better than anyone.

As a musician, my hope was to play the tuba better than anyone.

Do good work. You must educate yourself.

To do good work, you must educate yourself.

1. During a tornado watch, you have two tasks. You listen to the weather radio and alert department managers about the possibility of a dangerous storm.

2. Early aviator Charles Lindbergh had a goal. The goal was being the first pilot to fly nonstop from New York to Paris.
3. As a child, I had one ambition. My ambition was that I would sing at the Metropolitan Opera.

4. Explain your sudden decision to leave. You must tell us what happened.

5. Mickey modified the diagram. He included some additional measurements and landscaping details.

6. Unfortunately, I chose the moment when the speaker paused. I sneezed violently.

7. Make a larger sand castle. Use the bucket Uncle Hank got at the car wash.

8. The pilot flew her small craft through the storm. She landed safely at the airport.

9. Know where your money goes. Make a budget and stick to it.

10. The stories of great heroes inspire us. We attempt challenging goals.

11. Tutor first graders successfully. Listen to the advice of experienced tutors and be tactful and patient.

12. Ron decided. He would leave for Spokane while he could still get his plane ticket at a reasonable price.

13. I changed the recipe. I omitted the eggplant and tomatoes but not the green peppers.

14. Retrace the steps of the process and repeat them carefully. Determine what went wrong.
Combining and Varying Sentences II

You appreciate variety in almost every aspect of your life. Food, clothes, books, classes, and even your friends—though they may have similar values and tastes—are not all alike. Without variety, life would be stale and flat. The same can be said of writing style. If your writing style never varies, it will bore your readers. For this reason, be sure to vary sentence structure, using the many ways you have learned.

The most common beginning for a sentence is a subject followed by a verb.

Angle walked to school with his twin brother and their older sister. The recycling bin was placed in the corner of the parking lot.

This subject-verb pattern, while correct, is the victim of overuse. Adding introductory words, phrases, and clauses to sentence beginnings will vary your writing style and keep readers interested.

Basic: Maya searched her locker frantically.
Varied: Frantically, Maya searched her locker.

Basic: We spotted Ernie’s boots in the back of the closet.
Varied: In the back of the closet, we spotted Ernie’s boots.

Basic: Jill came up with a practical budget to finance her vacation at a Wyoming dude ranch.
Varied: To finance her vacation at a Wyoming dude ranch, Jill came up with a practical budget.

Basic: Jay’s parakeet flew out of its cage as soon as the door opened.
Varied: As soon as the door opened, Jay’s parakeet flew out of its cage.

**DIRECTIONS** Combine each set of sentences in two different ways, varying the beginnings of sentences.

**EXAMPLE** It happens occasionally. Lunch consists of last night’s leftovers. Nobody is happy.

a. Occasionally, lunch consists of last night’s leftovers, and nobody is happy.

b. Nobody is happy when lunch occasionally consists of last night’s leftovers.

1. The photographer was in the basement of a hundred-year-old house. She found genuine Civil War pictures.

a. ________________________________________________________

b. ________________________________________________________
2. The detectives were unable to solve the crime. The detectives had worked on the case for ten years. They had followed every lead.

   a. ____________________________________________________________

   b. ____________________________________________________________

3. The customers informed the manager about the disturbance. They talked about what they had seen. They were shocked.

   a. ____________________________________________________________

   b. ____________________________________________________________

4. Birdwatchers observe the annual migration of birds to the south. Birdwatchers observe eagerly. They find a suitable place to wait.

   a. ____________________________________________________________

   b. ____________________________________________________________

5. The playwright waited for the critics' response to her new play. The play was unlike anything she had done before. She paced back and forth.

   a. ____________________________________________________________

   b. ____________________________________________________________

6. We were not allowed to enter the room. We peered through the keyhole. We wanted to see what our mother was wrapping.

   a. ____________________________________________________________

   b. ____________________________________________________________
Combining Sentences to Write a Paragraph

DIRECTIONS  Read the following facts about comets. Then, select facts and sentences from the list and write two to four separate paragraphs on the following page, using the techniques you have been practicing. Each paragraph should contain at least three sentences.

COMETS

about 900 known comets
comet’s tail can extend 93.2 million miles
comet’s nucleus can be .5 to 12 miles across
once considered bad omens
today greeted with excitement and curiosity
have elliptical orbits
orbits vary widely
one of best-known comets named after scientist Edmund Halley
Halley established that the same comets return periodically.
Halley’s comet made a spectacular display in 1910.
Earth actually passed through the comet’s tail in 1910.
in 1910 was visible in broad daylight
produced numerous meteor showers in 1910
Halley’s comet was observed by the Chinese as early as 240 B.C.
Halley’s comet reappeared in 1986.
1986 sighting was dull by comparison with 1910 display
comets made up of rock, ice, water
contain traces of ammonia and methane
comets left over from the formation of the solar system
These regions are the Kuiper belt and the Oort cloud.
Comets can hit planets.
A piece from a comet entered Earth’s atmosphere in 1908.
called the comet Encke
Encke exploded over Siberia.
The explosion is known as the Tunguska fireball.
explosion heard more than 500 miles away
much destruction in the area
Some people think a comet hit Earth 65 million years ago.
killed the dinosaurs and much of life on Earth
Comet Shoemaker-Levy broke into 21 pieces.
caused more damage than thousands of nuclear explosions
some comets visited by spacecraft
fascinating photographs taken
Combining Sentences to Write an Essay

**DIRECTIONS** Read the following sentences. Then, create an essay of three or more paragraphs by using the facts and combining the sentences provided.

1. The first Sherlock Holmes novel was *A Study in Scarlet*.
2. It was published in 1887.
3. Many novels and short stories about the famous fictional detective were written by his creator, Arthur Conan Doyle.
4. The character of Holmes is based in part on Conan Doyle’s medical school professor, Dr. Joseph Bell.
5. Holmes is quirky, logical, and brilliant.
6. The character of Dr. Watson is the narrator of many of Holmes’s adventures.
7. Dr. Watson is the sounding board and catalyst for many of Holmes’s deductions.
8. By 1892, Conan Doyle became so tired of the grind of turning out Sherlock Holmes stories that he decided to kill his creation.
10. The two characters fall to their death at the bottom of the Swiss Reichenbach Falls.
11. Conan Doyle continued to write and published Sherlock Holmes’s “posthumous” memoir titled *The Hound of the Baskervilles*.
12. It was published eight years later.
13. In 1905, delighted readers learned that Holmes hadn’t died.
14. Readers learned this when they read *The Return of Sherlock Holmes*.
15. Sherlock Holmes is a popular figure.
16. The character of Sherlock Holmes has been featured in movies since the days of silent films.
17. Many famous actors have portrayed Sherlock Holmes.
18. Some of the many famous actors to portray Sherlock Holmes are Jeremy Brett, Basil Rathbone, and Christopher Plummer.
Answer Key

Grading Scale
The exercises generally contain ten numbered items. To facilitate grading, the chart below shows the number of points per item in exercises containing different numbers of items.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Items in Exercise</th>
<th>Number of Points per Item to Total 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 1
Combining and Varying Sentences I
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. a. Even though Lynn had to practice soccer after school and study every night, she still had time to work at the shelter.
   b. Besides working at the shelter, Lynn had to practice soccer after school and study every night.

2. a. Juan exercises at least three times a week and also follows a low-fat diet because he wants to make the swim team.
   b. Following a low-fat diet and exercising at least three times a week, Juan wants to make the swim team.

3. a. Although earthworms are relatively small creatures, they make a large contribution to the environment because they break down decaying matter in the soil.
   b. Earthworms, which are relatively small creatures, make a large contribution to the environment by breaking down decaying matter in the soil.

4. a. Honoring Zeus, the king of the Greek gods, the ancient Olympic games were a religious festival.
   b. The ancient Olympic games were a religious festival that honored Zeus, the king of the Greek gods.

5. a. The highest mountain on the east coast of the United States, Cadillac Mountain in Acadia National Park attracts many visitors.
   b. Attracting many visitors, Cadillac Mountain in Acadia National Park is the highest mountain on the east coast of the United States.

6. a. Drenching the flames with water and working desperately, the firefighters battled the fire for hours.
   b. Desperately, the firefighters drenched the flames with water and battled the fire for hours.

Lesson 2
Using Compound Elements
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. In a tribute to her teacher, the young pianist played Beethoven’s “Moonlight Sonata,” but she was not the first student to perform the piece.

2. The mayor allowed development next to the park and decreased the police force.

3. Shakespeare’s plays continue to capture the imagination of readers, for they have complex characters, universal themes, and amazing language.

4. The reader’s comments encouraged Sharleen to be more careful in her research, for they emphasized the importance of fact-checking.

5. The audience gasped as the ski jumper approached the dangerous hurdle and clapped when he landed safely.

6. The tornado could whip through the town, leveling everything in its path, or it could disappear before it reaches the city limits.

7. Margaret Meyer Schurz set up the first kindergarten in the United States in 1856, so she could teach children in her home.

8. The sword was discovered in the attic, where his great-great grandfather had stored it, so he was not surprised that it was dusty and rusted.

9. As the plane began its descent, I gazed out the window, but I could not see the ground because of the thick clouds.

10. *Walden* is Henry David Thoreau’s account of his experiment in simple living and expresses his desire to live in harmony with nature.

11. The man did not appreciate the manner in which his associate spoke to him, nor did he care for the way his associate looked at him.

12. Jenny told her teacher she would not be tardy again, but she was late one day this week.
13. Does Matthew want to go to the concert with us, or would he rather go with Kim and Less?

14. Linda was relieved when she found her dog, yet she was exhausted after the long search.

p. 5  | Lesson 3  
Using Semicolons

1. Geckos have no problem climbing trees; these small lizards have pads on their toes that stick easily to various surfaces.

2. Lake Baikal in Siberia is the world's deepest lake; formed about 25 million years ago, it is also one of the oldest lakes on Earth.

3. no combination necessary

4. Blue jays are extremely brash birds; during nesting season they take eggs from the nests of other birds.

5. The battle of Gettysburg took a huge toll on both sides; casualties totaled about 23,000 for the North and over 20,000 for the South.

6. no combination necessary

7. The beneficial effects of ultraviolet rays are not well known; for example, many hospitals use germicidal lamps to sterilize surgical equipment, water, and even air in the operating room.

8. The earliest photographs are known as daguerreotypes; Louis-Jacques-Mande Daguerre, a French artist, invented the process used to produce them.

9. no combination necessary

10. Although a controversial project, the Aswan High Dam has benefited agriculture in Egypt; it provides water for irrigation year-round.

11. Countries around the world have established more than 3,500 national parks and other protected areas; many organizations are working hard so that future generations are able to enjoy these areas.

12. no combination necessary

13. no combination necessary

14. Peru is among the leading producers of silver; it is also one of the world's leading fishing countries.

15. no combination necessary

p. 7  | Lesson 4  
Using Colons, Dashes, and Parentheses  
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. In 1872 Walter Scott began the diner tradition—he sold prepared food from what had been a horse-drawn freight wagon—in Providence, Rhode Island.

2. The diner peaked in popularity in the 1950s (at this time the United States had over six thousand family-owned businesses).

3. Customers ate home cooking: sandwiches, apple pies, and omelettes.

4. At one time New Jersey—known as the diner capital of the world—had thirty diner manufacturers.

5. The architectural frame of most diners (often made of stainless steel) was top notch.

6. The American Diner Museum—established as a nonprofit organization in 1996—highlights the importance and significance of the diner.

7. The American Diner Museum is one of sixteen museums located in the Heritage Harbor Museum in Providence, Rhode Island (each museum spotlights an aspect of the state's history).

8. The museum is housed in what was once a power plant company—the company donated the property.

9. The museum is an affiliate of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. (the Smithsonian provides objects on long-term loan).
10. The museum honors the contributions of people responsible for the diners’ success—the people who constructed, managed, and served in America’s diners.

p.9 | Lesson 5
Using Correlative Conjunctions
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)
1. You can either buy a ticket now for $8 or purchase one at the door for $10.
2. They were neither lost nor delayed in traffic.
3. She not only has a part-time job after school but also volunteers on Saturdays at the drop-in children’s center.
4. The members of the town board can either allow a fast-food restaurant to be built on the site or vote not to develop the land.
5. Not only can you shop online, but in some states you can also vote online.
6. The vegetable lasagna is not only more nutritious than the traditional dish but also has less fat per serving.
7. You must choose whether to take an exam or write a term paper.
8. Composting not only cuts down on household garbage going to landfills but also supplies organic material for gardening.
9. Congress can either challenge a president’s veto with a two-thirds vote in each house or do nothing and let the veto stand.
10. I will not only serve with enthusiasm if I am selected for jury duty, but I will also take the responsibility seriously.

p.12 | Lesson 7
Using Appositive Phrases
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)
1. The first African American woman in space, Mae Jemison is a chemical engineer, physician, and educator.
2. Jemison served in the Peace Corps, an organization that assists developing countries, for two years.
3. Jemison was a crew member on the Endeavor, the first U.S.-Japanese space shuttle.
4. Jemison, a science mission specialist, studied the effect of space on bone cells.
5. As a young girl, Jemison was inspired by Valentina Tereshkova, the first Russian female cosmonaut.
6. Jemison was also influenced to become a scientist by Linus Pauling, winner of the Nobel Prize in both biochemistry and peace.
7. While in space for eight days, Jemison missed fresh vegetables and fruits as well as her cat, Sneeze.
8. After leaving NASA in 1993, Jemison founded the Jemison Group, Inc., a company that focuses on technologies for developing countries.
Using Conjunctive Adverbs

(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. We saw the emergency vehicle behind us as we drove down the highway; as a result, we pulled onto the shoulder to let it pass.

2. The magician showed us how to pull a rabbit out of a hat; however, I couldn't quite figure it out.

3. Mr. Feldman, our history teacher, explained that making a list of the twentieth century’s most important people could be interesting; indeed, it was the best project I worked on all year.

4. The tall ranger pointed out the good hiking trails in the park; in addition, he told us where we could camp.

5. The museum guide showed us the pointillist paintings and explained their technique; however, the class preferred the impressionist paintings.

6. Bill was always late to work during his first month of employment; in fact, he didn’t even come in on a few occasions.

7. My brother didn’t mind the long line at the grocery store; besides, he wasn’t in any hurry to mow the yard when he got home.

8. The football team didn’t have practice after school; instead, they watched film of their next opponent.

9. Frank knew that he had to study, but he wanted to watch the end of the movie; consequently, he had a difficult time on his history test.

10. The boy really wanted to adopt the dog; however, he already had two dogs and two cats at home.

11. Leslie was eager to find out who made the team; in fact she called Coach Miller’s office three times to get the results.

12. The weather forecaster predicted thunderstorms this evening; nevertheless, we continued to pack a picnic dinner to take to the outdoor symphony.

13. Mrs. Gonzalez will not return before the end of the school year because she had a baby; moreover, she will not be able to judge the debate tournament in June.

14. I’m interested in doing volunteer work; however, I’m not sure how many hours I could volunteer since I work part time.

15. We did not have enough players to complete our team; hence, we had to forfeit the game.

Using Subordinating Conjunctions

(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. As we patiently waited in line at the ticket counter, we heard that our connecting flight had been canceled.

2. Until Ray has finished reading Ernest Hemingway’s The Old Man and the Sea, he won’t be able to discuss its symbolism with the rest of the class.

3. When Mrs. Peterson volunteers for the local board of elections, she has to be at the high school auditorium by 6:00 A.M. on election day.

4. Those interested in taking the first aid course must report to the Physical Education Department on Friday if they want to be included in the introductory session.

5. Although I’d prefer a dog that doesn’t shed or take up much room, my sister has her heart set on an Alaskan Malamute.

6. Dennis decided to give up making pastry forever as soon as he took the pie out of the oven.

7. The principal decided to have the windows replaced after the heavy rain penetrated the frames and flooded the band room.
Answer Key (cont.)

8. We rearranged the campus bookstore so that incoming students would have an easier time finding the required texts and supplies.

9. The telephone lines were down for three days while repair crews worked around the clock to restore service.

10. As the graduates gathered for the procession, the organist began to play Elgar's Pomp and Circumstance.

11. When the electrician didn’t arrive on time yesterday afternoon, we called the office to find out what had happened.

12. Do you know whether he’s allergic to shrimp?

13. We really need to go to the store because we do not have milk or bread.

14. My mother was waiting for me in the car while I hurriedly ate my breakfast.

15. Michael will be glad to purchase a ticket for you if you are interested in going.

p.17 | Lesson 10
Combining Notes into Sentences
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. The Fantasticks, the longest running musical in history, is playing off Broadway.

2. The play—it features elements of fantasy and romance—has been produced over 11,000 times in the United States.

3. The Fantasticks has a simple plot based on an 1894 play by the author of Cyrano de Bergerac.

4. The authors, Tom Jones and Harvey Schmidt, first called their play Joy Comes to Dead Horse.

5. The plot was similar to West Side Story; it told the story of a boy and girl who lived in different worlds.

6. The play, which opened at Barnard College, was noticed by producer Lore Noto.

7. Noto saw potential in the one-act version of the play and asked that it be expanded to two acts.

8. Attending opening night at the Sullivan Street Playhouse in New York, critics reacted with little enthusiasm.

9. The show, eventually an enormous hit, gained a following by word of mouth.

10. Elliott Gould and Glenn Close, past actors in The Fantasticks, have given some of the most memorable performances of the play.

p.19 | Lesson 11
Using Participial Phrases
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. Ascending to 102 stories, the Empire State Building was one of the tallest buildings in the world in the mid-twentieth century.

2. Beginning their work on January 22, 1930, builders spent 7,000,000 hours on the project.

3. New York governor Al Smith placed the cornerstone on September 17, 1930, marking the first work on the building’s foundation.

4. The foundation, reaching a depth of 55 feet, supports the 365,000-ton weight of the building.

5. Constructed of steel, the frame of the building weighs 60,000 tons.

6. Builders worked one year and 45 days, including holidays and Sundays, completing the structure ahead of schedule.

7. Completed early, the building became an immediate tourist attraction.

8. Occurring during the Depression, the construction of the building itself cost $24,718,000.

9. Rising three stories above the street, the lobby of the building is 47 feet from floor to ceiling.
10. Rising 1,454 feet, the building has 102 floors that includes two observation areas.

11. The first observation deck, overlooking the city from 1,050 feet, is on the 86th floor.

12. Situated 1,224 feet above the city, the second observation deck is on the 102nd floor.

Using Adjective Clauses

(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. Nomad, which is a four-wheel drive robot roughly the size of a small car, has searched for meteorites in Chile and Antarctica.

2. Nomad is one of a new breed of robots that are programmed to make some decisions.

3. Nomad spent 45 days exploring the Atacama Desert in Chile, where the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) conducted field experiments for space missions.

4. The robot covered over 130 miles of difficult terrain in the Atacama Desert, which is one of the driest spots on Earth.

5. Nomad is equipped with a video-based, panoramic camera that takes one frame every second.

6. Nomad’s chassis, which can expand or contract, provides increased stability on rough terrain.

7. Nomad has also searched for meteorites in eastern Antarctica, where scientists have found over 2,000 meteorites in seven previous visits.

8. Nomad, whose wheels were fitted with cleats and studded tires, has crossed Chile’s desert sand and Antarctica’s ice.

9. NASA scheduled Nomad for other expeditions, which included trips to the Moon or to Mars.

10. Nomad produces geological maps through a particular technique that scientists call patterned navigation.

11. Scientists, who are designing robots that will last several years and will cover thousands of miles, were excited about Nomad’s success.

12. The science of robotics continues to produce amazing technological advances that promise to disclose the secrets of both Earth and space.

Combining Sentences

(Answers may vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. Mike bought an alarm clock that crows like a rooster, and it startles him awake every morning.

2. My grandmother, who is going back to college, wants to study archaeology, make new friends, and get a master’s degree.

3. Roy left work early because he had to take his dog, Skippy, to the vet.

4. My mother not only walked down to the beach on my brother’s stilts, but she also borrowed his wet suit and surfed for two hours before coming home.

5. The city is adding lanes to the major highway in the downtown area, where the traffic is heaviest.

6. Walking down the stairs, I suddenly twisted my ankle and catapulted myself onto the landing.

7. Robin Hood, a legendary hero, stole from the rich and gave the loot to the poor.

8. Arthur Miller, who wrote Death of a Salesman, and Tennessee Williams, who wrote The Glass Menagerie, are our drama coach’s favorite playwrights.

9. We often visit the new city park, which includes tennis courts, canoe rentals, and extensive botanical gardens.

10. People we admire show certain characteristics; for example, they treat others well, learn from their mistakes, and maintain a positive attitude.
11. Sam and Peggy are taking acting lessons because they have dreams of becoming famous movie stars.

12. You can find a dentist who provides the same services as your previous one.

p. 25 | Lesson 14
Using Gerund Phrases
(Answers may vary. Sample answers follow.)
1. Choosing costumes for their updated version of Ibsen’s *A Doll’s House* was an exciting task for the drama club.
2. The police officer enjoyed training the German shepherd assigned to him.
3. Determining the amount of financial aid she could expect to receive helped Gloria decide which college to attend.
4. Terry improved labor relations at the assembly plant by using his negotiating skills to bring the various factions together.
5. Having a set of twins surprised the Butlers, who had no history of multiple births on either side of the family.
6. Memorizing Pachelbel’s *Canon in D* seemed to be the best way for Jake to focus on his interpretation of the music.
7. Everybody will look forward to celebrating Erlene’s birthday with a surprise party.
8. Piloting a hot-air balloon is Rona’s proudest accomplishment.
9. My brother uses his bedroom for storing all his old motorcycle parts.
10. Some people achieve a high energy level by following a balanced diet, exercising faithfully, and getting enough sleep.

p. 27 | Lesson 15
Using Noun Clauses
(Answers may vary. Sample answers follow.)
1. The organization sponsoring the barbecue and square dance hoped that people would arrive early and stay late.
2. Before he makes his travel plans, Andy wants to find out when the bus from Dallas to Houston leaves and how he can arrange his schedule to avoid missing any classes.
3. After we arrived at the costume party, everyone asked why we were dressed alike and where we had found our penguin suits.
4. What the soloist sings at the wedding and which choir members can join her will depend on the date and time of the ceremony.
5. Unfortunately, Jasmine forgot where the “Customs of the Renaissance” lecture would be held and whom she was going to hear.
6. I’d like to know how Raku pottery is made and from whom I can learn the technique.
7. The City Theater group will show me how amateurs get practical experience.
8. No one remembers who he is or why he wrote *Tall Yarns by Tall Texans*.
9. Leon asked me why I am enthusiastic about collecting sports’ figures autographs, how I get them, and why some of them are so valuable.
10. May I ask who you are and how you got in here?

p. 29 | Lesson 16
Choosing How to Combine III
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)
1. Investigating the origins of everyday items can be an entertaining and informative pastime.
2. Few people know that Sidney Russell, an American doctor, developed the idea for the electric blanket or why his invention was manufactured in Great Britain.
3. Jacques Brandenberger worked for many years to develop cellophane because he thought tablecloths needed protection against coffee stains.
4. For six difficult years, K. C. Gillette worked toward his first goal, the development of the first safety razor.

5. The ordinary paper clip, invented in 1900 by Johann Vaaler of Norway, is one of the simplest, cheapest, and least changed inventions of the twentieth century.

6. Housewives who made their own soap flakes by scraping bars of soap were probably thrilled when commercially prepared soap flakes appeared in 1906.

7. The Hong Kong Noodle Company made the first fortune cookies in Los Angeles in 1916; the inspiration was a Chinese parlroom game involving messages inside little cakes.

8. Canadian James Kraft had an aim: He wanted to make a long-lasting and easily packaged cheese.

9. To know where your money goes, make a budget and stick to it.

10. The stories of great heroes inspire us to attempt challenging goals.

11. To tutor first graders successfully, listen to the advice of experienced tutors and be tactful and patient.

12. Ron decided to leave for Spokane while he could still get his plane ticket at a reasonable price.

13. I changed the recipe to omit the eggplant and tomatoes but not the green peppers.

14. Retrace the steps of the process and repeat them carefully to determine what went wrong.

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**p.30 Lesson 17**

**Using Infinitive Phrases**

(Answers may vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. During a tornado watch, your two tasks are to listen to the weather radio and to alert department managers about the possibility of a dangerous storm.

2. Early aviator Charles Lindbergh's goal was to be the first pilot to fly nonstop from New York to Paris.

3. As a child, my one ambition was to sing at the Metropolitan Opera.

4. To explain your sudden decision to leave, you must tell us what happened.

5. Mickey modified the diagram to include some additional measurements and landscaping details.

6. Unfortunately, I chose to sneeze violently at the moment the speaker paused.

7. To make a larger sand castle, use the bucket Uncle Hank got at the car wash.

8. The pilot flew her small craft through the storm to land safely at the airport.

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**p.32 Lesson 18**

**Combining and Varying Sentences II**

(Answers may vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. a. The photographer found genuine Civil War pictures while she was in the basement of a hundred-year-old house.

   b. In the basement of a hundred-year-old house, the photographer found genuine Civil War pictures.

2. a. After working on the case for ten years and following every lead, the detectives were unable to solve the crime.

   b. The detectives were unable to solve the crime even though they had worked on the case for ten years and followed every lead.

3. a. Shocked, the customers talked about what they had seen and informed the manager about the disturbance.

   b. Before informing the manager about the disturbance, the shocked customers talked about what they had seen.

4. a. To observe the migration of birds to the south, eager birdwatchers find a suitable place to wait.

   b. Eagerly, birdwatchers find a suitable place to wait and observe the annual migration of birds to the south.
5. a. As the playwright waited for the critics’ response to her new play, which was unlike anything she had done before, she paced back and forth.
b. The playwright paced back and forth, waiting for the critics’ response to her new play, which was unlike anything she had done before.

6. a. We were not allowed to enter the room, so we peered through the keyhole to see what our mother was wrapping.
b. To see what our mother was wrapping, we peered through the keyhole; we were not allowed to enter the room.

p. 34 | Lesson 19
Combining Sentences to Write a Paragraph
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. Comets are made up of rock, ice, water, and traces of ammonia and methane. The nucleus of a comet can be as small as .5 miles or as large as 12 miles across. A comet’s tail may extend 93.2 million miles.

2. There are about 900 known comets. Although comets were once considered bad omens, today they are greeted with excitement and curiosity. One of the best-known comets was named after the scientist Edmund Halley, who established that the same comets return periodically.

3. Halley’s comet was observed by the Chinese as early as 240 b.c. It made a spectacular display in 1910 when Earth passed through the comet’s tail. Not only did the comet produce numerous meteor showers, but it also was visible in broad daylight.

p. 36 | Lesson 20
Combining Sentences to Write an Essay
(Answers will vary. A sample answer follows.)

The first Sherlock Holmes novel, A Study in Scarlet, was published in 1887. It was followed by many novels and short stories about the famous fictional detective. His creator was Arthur Conan Doyle. A quirky, logical, and brilliant character, Holmes was based in part on Dr. Joseph Bell, Conan Doyle’s medical school professor. Dr. Watson, the narrator of many of Holmes’s adventures, serves as the sounding board and catalyst for many of Holmes’s deductions.

The grind of turning out Holmes stories became tiring so Conan Doyle decided to kill his creation. His story “The Final Problem” had Holmes struggling with the evil Professor James Moriarty and both falling to their death at the bottom of the Swiss Reichenbach Falls. Conan Doyle continued writing, however, and Sherlock Holmes’s “posthumous” memoir, The Hound of the Baskervilles, was published eight years later. Then, in 1905, delighted readers learned that Holmes hadn’t died after all when they read The Return of Sherlock Holmes.

Holmes has always been a popular figure; his character has been featured in movies since the days of silent films. Many famous actors, including Jeremy Brett, Basil Rathbone, and Christopher Plummer, have portrayed Sherlock Holmes.