

A colorful fall-themed illustration. On the left, a red brick barn with a yellow bell sits on a green hill. A yellow school bus is driving on a winding road that curves through the landscape. The road is flanked by trees with orange and yellow foliage. In the foreground, there are several pumpkins. The sky is light blue with a few falling leaves. The text 'Fall Fun' is written in a large, black, serif font in the upper center. Below it, 'With Compound and Complex Sentences!' is written in a smaller, black, serif font. To the right of the text, the instructor's name 'Instructor Muñoz' and course number 'INRW 0311' are listed in a small, black, sans-serif font.





Fall Fun

With Compound and Complex Sentences!

Instructor Muñoz
INRW 0311




Let's look at three ways to write compound sentences:

- 
- 
1. Using a Coordinating Conjunction **Complete idea, coordinating conjunction complete idea.**
 2. Using a semicolon **Complete idea; complete idea.**
 3. Using a Transitional Expression **Complete idea; transitional expression, complete idea.**
- 
- 




THE FIRST WAY... A compound sentence looks like this:

Complete idea, coordinating conjunction complete idea.



We make them using Coordinating Conjunctions:



FANBOYS



Not this kind of Fan Boy





These FANBOYS

Coordinating Conjunctions: **FANBOYS**

For

And

Nor

But

Or

Yet

So



FANBOYS



1. People love fall, **for** it is the beginning of the holiday season.

For= indicates a reason (treat it like “because”)

- 
2. Jay wants his pumpkin pie, **and** he also wants his coffee.

And= joins two ideas



3. Cooking Thanksgiving dinner by yourself is not easy, **nor** is it recommended.



Nor= indicates a negative idea.



(reminder): A compound sentence looks like this:

Complete idea, coordinating conjunction complete idea.

4. **November is too early to decorate for Christmas, but people do it anyway.**

But= to contrast two ideas

5. **You may have turkey, or you may have ham.**

Or= to offer an alternative

6. **He wants to eat, yet he does not want to help cook.**

Yet= to introduce a surprising choice

7. **He saved up his money, so he will buy gifts for everyone.**

So= to indicate a cause and effect relationship.



FANBOYS



You try it:

Complete idea, coordinating conjunction complete idea.

1.

2.

3.



THE SECOND WAY... A compound sentence looks like this;

Complete idea; complete idea.
(Ideas MUST be related)

1. People love fall; it is the beginning of the holiday season.

2. Jay wants his pumpkin pie; he also wants his coffee.

3. He saved up his money; he will buy gifts for everyone.



You try it: **Complete idea; complete idea.**

1.

2.

3.



THE THIRD WAY... A compound sentence looks like this:

Complete idea; transitional expression, complete idea.

Common

Transitional Expressions:

Accordingly

Consequently

Furthermore (in addition)

However (contradicts)

Moreover

Nevertheless (in spite of that)

Therefore (for that reason)




Jay wants his pumpkin pie; furthermore, he also wants his coffee.

He wants to eat; however, he does not want to help cook.

November is too early to decorate for Christmas; nevertheless, people do it anyway.

He saved up his money; therefore, he will buy gifts for everyone.



You try it:

Complete idea; transitional expression, complete idea.




1.

2.

3.



A close-up shot of Will Smith as Agent K from the movie Men in Black II. He is wearing his signature black suit, white shirt, and black tie. He is also wearing his black aviator sunglasses. He is holding a silver semi-automatic handgun with a red laser sight pointed directly at the camera. The background is dark and out of focus, showing some bokeh light effects.

Now forget
everything you
just learned...



Writing Complex Sentences:

There are many subordinating conjunctions. This list contains 25 of those most commonly used.



After

Although

As

As soon as

Because

Before

By the time

Even if

Even though

Every time

If

In case

Now that

Once

Since

So that

Than

The first time

Unless

Until

When

Whenever

Whether or not

While

Why

A Complex sentence looks like this:

Subordinating Conjunction + **Secondary Idea, complete idea.**

Or

Complete idea **Subordinating Conjunction** + **Secondary Idea.**

Subordinating
Conjunctions join the
strong and the weak:

Complete Ideas with
Secondary Ideas

After

As soon as

Because

Before

Whenever

As soon as it was November, she began playing Christmas music.
Subordinating Conjunction + **Secondary Idea,** complete idea.

As soon as it was November, she began playing Christmas music.

She began playing Christmas music **as soon as** it was November.
complete idea **Subordinating Conjunction** + **Secondary Idea.**

She began playing Christmas music as soon as it was November.

The slide features a light blue background with a green hill at the bottom. Several autumn leaves in shades of green, orange, and yellow are scattered around the edges. The text 'You try it:' is positioned on the left side.

You try it:

Subordinating Conjunction + **Secondary Idea**, complete idea.

Or

Complete idea **Subordinating Conjunction** + **Secondary Idea**.

1.

2.

3.