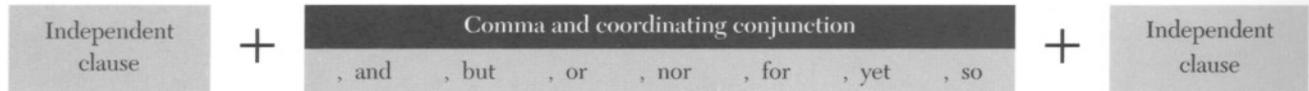


Combining Clauses

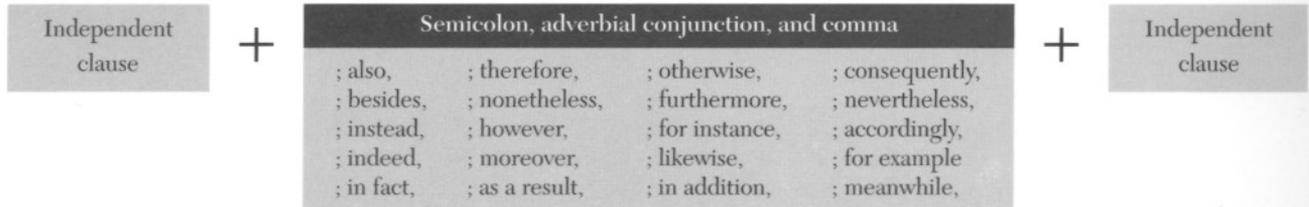
COORDINATION

OPTION 1



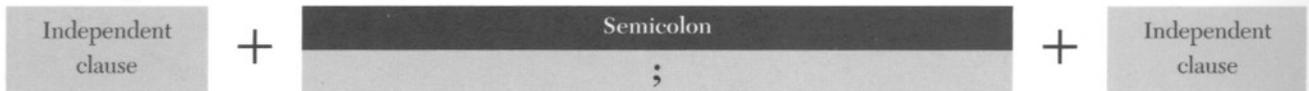
We arrived early, so we found a good place to sit.

OPTION 2



We arrived early; consequently, we found a good place to sit.

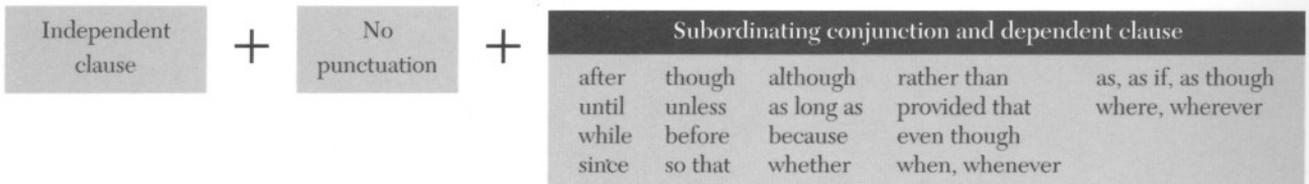
OPTION 3



We arrived early; we found a good place to sit.

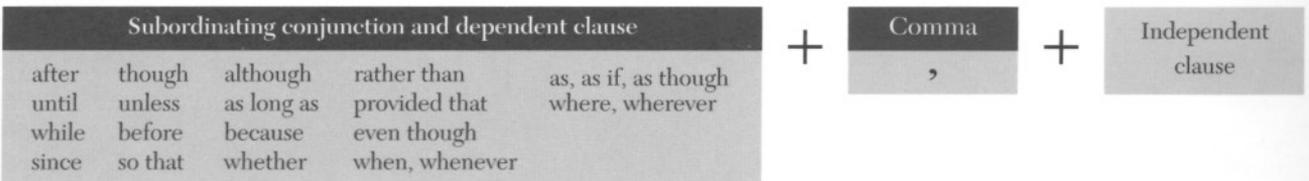
SUBORDINATION

OPTION 1



We found a good place to sit since we arrived early.

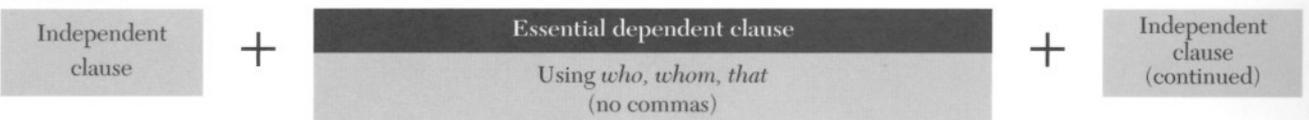
OPTION 2



Since we arrived early, we found a good place to sit.

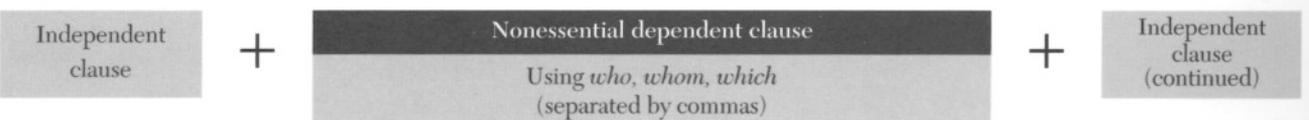
SUBORDINATION WITH RELATIVE PRONOUN CLAUSES

OPTION 1



Only seats that were reserved had good views.

OPTION 2



Only the reserved seats, which were replaced last year, had good views.

ENGLISH 151A

Sentences: Part 6 (Identifying Compound Sentences)

Name: _____

Class & Section: 151A- _____ Instructor: _____

Directions: Bring your completed sentence activity to the ELC counter, get an answer key from the ELC staff, check your answers and write the number correct out of the total in the space provided above.

Refer to the Coordination section of the Combining Clauses page to complete this assignment.

Step 1: Underline the two independent clauses in each sentence.

Step 2: Insert the proper punctuation using option 1, 2, or 3 found in the Coordination Section.

1. The Colosseum was built 2,000 years ago but it still stands in the center of modern Rome.
2. The Colosseum is a famous ruin thousands of tourists visit it every day.
3. The Colosseum was the largest amphitheater built by the ancient Romans nevertheless it was built in less than ten years.
4. The Colosseum could seat more than 45,000 spectators and it was four stories high.
5. The huge structure is about 600 feet long and 500 feet wide furthermore it rises over 187 feet into the air.
6. The Colosseum had approximately eighty entrances therefore crowds could enter and leave quickly.
7. Under the floor of the Colosseum were passages wild animals were kept there.
8. Entertainment was provided by the Roman emperors and it was free to the public.
9. One of the main spectacles was combat between gladiators another was hunting wild animals.
10. These events were for entertainment however the sports often ended in death.
11. Originally the victor determined the fate of the loser but later the emperor gave the life-or-death-signal—thumbs up or thumbs down.
12. The rewards for victors were considerable they included precious gifts and gold coins.
13. The Colosseum has been damaged by earthquakes moreover in the past people stole stones and marble seats.
14. In the past pieces of stone have fallen from the Colosseum and the structure had to be closed to tourists and reinforced.
15. Today tourists can visit parts of the Colosseum they can imagine it with 45,000 spectators!

ENGLISH 151A
Sentences: Part 7 (Writing Compound Sentences)

Name: _____

Class & Section: 151A- _____ Instructor: _____

Directions: Bring your completed sentence activity to the ELC counter, get an answer key from the ELC staff, check your answers and write the number correct out of the total in the space provided above.

Combine each pair of simple sentences, and write a compound sentence. Use a coordinate conjunction, a conjunctive adverb, or just a semicolon.

1. Gold is a precious metal. People have valued it throughout history.

2. Gold does not rust. Gold objects from ancient tombs often still shine.

3. Gold is a soft metal. It can be shaped into a variety of forms.

4. Gold conducts electricity well. Silver and copper are better conductors.

5. Jewelry has long been made from gold. Coins have also been made from gold.

6. The gold in jewelry is measured in karats. Pure gold is 24-karat gold.

7. About two-thirds of all gold is made into jewelry. It is also used in electronic devices.

8. Gold is found in many places on earth. It usually occurs with other metals.

9. There is gold in seawater. The cost of extracting it is too expensive.

10. The largest gold field is in South Africa. Gold is mined in many places.

11. A gold strike was in Nevada in the 1960s. An open pit mine still operates there.

12. In the Middle Ages people tried to turn other metals into gold. They were alchemists.

13. The Spanish sought gold in the Americas. They had heard of a land rich in gold.

14. There have been many gold rushes. Most people don't strike it rich.

15. There was a gold rush to California in 1849. Alaska had a gold rush in the 1890s.
