

Write checklist on board:

Review

Where are we on Chart A?

Compound-Complex

Conjunction Complication!

Verbals: Infinitive

IDEA FOR NEXT YEAR: Sweetish Fish for a snack! (Participle - party noise makers, Gerund...???)

Review:

Task 5 on this sentence: **I ate three slices of pizza.**

Diagram: (S Vt DO OCA)

1st year: **Friends make me happy!**

Others:

Homework makes me smart, but candy makes me smarter!

Where are we on Chart A?:

LAST STRUCTURE! Compound-Complex

Compound-Complex

A compound sentence is simply two **independent** clauses joined together by a coordinating conjunction.

We represented this visually with two houses joined by a fence. Each “house” is independent and *could* stand alone. Both houses have a S and V.

What are the coordinating conjunctions? FANBOYS (For, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)

Example: **Scooby eats Scooby snacks. Velma shouts “Jinkies!”**

(Have students combine this into one sentence using a FANBOY.)

Scooby eats Scooby Snacks, and Velma shouts “Jinkies!” (COMPOUND)

LEAVE ON BOARD ****

A complex sentence has an independent clause with at least one subordinate / dependent clause.

We represented this visually with a house with a second story. The second story is *dependent* on the first story, just as the dependent clause can not stand alone.

Scooby, who solves mysteries, eats Scooby Snacks. (COMPLEX)

(Perhaps put the words in the house?) Mark the INDEPENDANT CLAUSE and the DEPENDENT CLAUSE.

The Subordinate Clause begins with either

*a subordinating conjunction (WWW. ASIA . WUB) OR

* a relative pronoun

(*when while where, as since if, although whereas, because unless*)

NOTE: Relative pronoun list = interrogative pronoun list, except “what” changes to “that”

*LEAVE ON BOARD*****

Today, we are going to combine these two structures like a PB&J sandwich! We call this a very imaginative name - “compound- complex sentence.”

I’m going to combine this last sentence with another :

Scooby, who solves mysteries, eats Scooby Snacks, and Velma shouts “Jinkies!”

**(COMPOUND-
COMPLEX)**

If time allows, have 3rd year students diagram this sentence. Have 1st year students diagram COMPOUND, and 2nd year diagram COMPLEX).

Conjunction Complication!

We are going to start with a simple sentence, and you are going to help me complicate it with conjunctions! And we will see how the diagram changes!

Elmo ate a cookie. — —> draw diagram

NOUNS FIRST - where are the nouns in this sentence? (Elmo, cookie)

1. Subject - name two other people: Elmo, Bert, and Ernie..... COMPOUND SUBJECT

2. Direct object- what else did they eat? (list 5 things) - COMPOUND DO

3. Now, let's add another verb, something they did to the cookie. I'm going to add "shared". COMPOUND VERB

4. What about prepositions? We can use conjunctions with phrases.... where did they eat the cookies and drink the milk? What room? What were they sitting on? (ex: in the kitchen on a chair - hangs off of verb area)

COMPOUND Prepositional Phrase

5. Let's add another verb and direct object. What did they also do - (try using but - "but left a mess" or "but shared the room with grover") COMPOUND VERB & DO
Let's circle our conjunctions in the sentence, and circle them on the diagram.

Verbals : Infinitive

Over the next 3 weeks, we will be looking at the 3 kinds of verbals. Today, I will introduce them all, and then we will explore the first (infinitive verbals) in detail.

Nouns - actors, same person in different roles. (Subject, DO, Predicate Nominative, Object complement noun, object of the preposition, etc...)

Likewise, a verbal is a verb-like-word that plays a role other than the "V" in a sentence. It "wears many hats!" So, we could find it acting as the sentence's subject, DO, as an adjective or an adverb!

There are 3 types of verbals, and each has a "give away":

1. **Infinitive (this week) - "to" + verb, used as noun, Adj, Adv**
2. **Participles (week 22) - verb used as a NOUN, diagrammed with a curve (Party noise maker?)**
3. **Gerund (week 23) - verb used as an ADJECTIVE, diagrammed on stilts with step (looks like a hat?)**

Let's start with INFINITIVES - who can tell me what an infinitive is? (To + a verb used as a noun, adjective, or an adverb) → fishing hat

And we said it (infinitives) could be used as :

- noun
- adjective
- adverb

NOUN: To juggle is my dream. (SUBJECT)
I love to juggle. (DO)

ADJECTIVE: I need a ball to juggle.
(What kind of ball? The kind used “to juggle”)

ADVERB: Knives are easy to juggle. (Easy describes knives, Easy is a PA, “to juggle” is modifying an adjective so it becomes an adverb)

***** Adjectives that modify adjective are REALLY adverbs !! *****

NOUN: To juggle pillows is my dream. (SUBJECT)
I love to juggle baby llamas. (DO)

ADJECTIVE: I need the willpower to juggle candy.
(What kind of willpower? The kind used “to juggle”)

ADVERB: I practiced to juggle puppies in the circus.
(the infinitive phrase “to juggle puppies” modifies “practiced” and answers “why.”)