

Sentence Structure & Punctuation

Simple Sentence

- Subject + verb + object/prepositional phrase
 - ✓ The boy and his friend ran after the ball.
 - ✓ The boy and his fast friend ran quickly after the ball.

Compound Sentence

- Two full sentences combined with a coordinating conjunction. Each clause completes a full idea.
- Coordinating conjunctions → and, but, for, or, nor, so, yet
- There must be a comma before the conjunction.
 - ✓ Should we start class now, or should we wait for everyone to arrive?
 - ✓ They arrived early to the concert, and they got really good seats.

Compound Sentences (Semi-colon)

- When two clauses involve the same subject, you can replace the conjunction with a semicolon.
 - ✓ She did not cheat on the test; it was not the right thing to do.
 - ✓ You should check back tomorrow; I will see if the book has arrived.
 - ✓ I am happy to take your donation; any amount will be greatly appreciated.

Complex Sentences

- Contains an **independent** and **dependent** clause (one that cannot stand on its own without the main clause).
- To connect an independent and dependent clause, you need a **connector** or **relative pronoun**.
 - ✓ Independent clause → Katie sipped coffee. (Sentence fully expresses an idea)
 - ✓ Dependent clause → While Katie sipped her coffee (clause does not fully express an idea even though there is a subject and noun)
- If the dependent clause is first, then there must be a comma.
- If the independent clause is first, then there is no need for a comma.
 - ✓ Although it was very long, the movie was still enjoyable. / The movie was very enjoyable although it was very long.
 - ✓ Wherever you go, you can always find happiness. You can find happiness wherever you go.

Commas (Additional Uses)

1. **List** → *I had a dog, cat and bird.*
2. **After introductory phrases** → *After class, Mary will walk home.*
3. **Direct address** → *Mom, can I have some money?*
4. **Interrupters** → *It was, sadly, the last day of class.*
5. **Previously stated noun** → *My mom, Elizabeth, came by the house.*
6. **Dates** → *June 11, 2018*
7. **Relative pronouns** (none defining" extra" information) → *Mary, who we all love and care for, is going to come for a visit.*
8. **Direct Quote** → *Mary said, "I am coming for a visit!"*

Capitalization (Common Uses)

We use capitalization for:

1. **Start of a sentence** → She is going to the beach.
2. **Titles (only important words in the title)** → "The Princess and the Pea"
3. **Proper Nouns (specifically named people, places, things & languages)** → Dana, Israel, Chicago, the Israel Museum, English, the English Department, Ort Binyamina
4. **Acronyms/Abbreviations** → United Nations – UN / Mister – Mr.
5. **The word "I" & "I'm":** I am going out. I'm leaving the house.

