

Combining Sentences: Coordination and Subordination

Scott, Foresman Handbook Chapter 16.

16.24—Use coordinate conjunctions (and, or, nor, for, but, yet, so)

1. The housing market finally rose. Mortgage lenders remained nervous.

The housing market finally rose, **but** mortgage lenders remained nervous.

2. Citizens' groups invest time and money on get-out-the vote campaigns. Many voters still skip general elections.

Citizens' groups invest time and money on get-out-the vote campaigns, **yet** many voters still skip general elections.

3. Vitamin C is good for colds. Vitamin E keeps the skin in good condition.

Vitamin C is good for colds, **and** Vitamin E keeps the skin in good condition.

4. Most Americans get their news from television. News anchors are powerful people.

Most Americans get their news from television, so news anchors are powerful people.

5. Tough drunk-driving laws are fair, for there is no reason to tolerate inebriated drivers on the roadways.

19.25—use correlative construction

1. If I agree to read *War and Peace* by the end of the summer, then you surely can finish cleaning your room by the end of the weekend.

2. Either the new owners of the former Soviet Union's nuclear weapons will safeguard these deadly stockpiles, or our world will be in for a very unsafe future.

3. Just as eating too much fat contributes to poor physical health, so remaining fixed before the TV or video game contributes to poor mental fitness.

4. Not only does the First Amendment protect speech, but it also guarantees our liberty.

16.26—Use a semi-colon, colon or dash to link

1. Don't feel sorry for the spare and thorny plants you see in a desert. They don't want or need more water.

Don't feel sorry for the spare and thorny plants you see in a desert; they don't want or need more water.

2. Barren stalks, wicked thorns, and waxy spines are their adaptations to a harsh environment. Such features conserve water or protect the plants from desert animals and birds.

Barren stalks, wicked thorns, and waxy spines are their adaptations to a harsh environment: such features conserve water or protect the plants from desert animals and birds.

3. Spring rains can create an astonishing desert spectacle. Cacti and other plants explode into colorful bloom.

Spring rains can create an astonishing desert spectacle--Cacti and other plants explode into colorful bloom.

4. Many animals call the desert home, too, from tiny lizards to scrawny coyotes. They are just as well adapted as the plants.

Many animals call the desert home, too, from tiny lizards to scrawny coyotes; they are just as well adapted as the plants.

16.27 –semi-colon and conjunctive adverb

1. Ordinary books are still more convenient than most computerized texts. They employ a technology that doesn't go out of date as quickly—paper.

Ordinary books are still more convenient than most computerized texts; moreover, they employ a technology that doesn't go out of date as quickly—paper.

2. Most people would save money by using public transportation. They elect to use their private automobiles for daily commuting.

Most people would save money by using public transportation; nevertheless, they elect to use their private automobiles for daily commuting. (nonetheless, instead, however)

3. American colonists resented England's interference in their political and commercial lives. The 13 colonies decided to fight for independence.

American colonists resented England's interference in their political and commercial lives; therefore, the 13 colonies decided to fight for independence.

4. German and Japanese automakers discovered that they could build quality products cheaper in North America than at home. Foreign computer manufacturers decided to build silicon-chip plants in the United States.

German and Japanese automakers discovered that they could build quality products cheaper in North America than at home; similarly, foreign computer manufacturers decided to build silicon-chip plants in the United States.

5. Many cities have been unable to meet air-quality standards. Tougher air-pollution measures have been imposed on their factories and drivers.

Many cities have been unable to meet air-quality standards; consequently, tougher air-pollution measures have been imposed on their factories and drivers.

Subordination

16.29—make one indep. clause subordinate

1. The original books of Babylonia and Assyria were collections of inscribed clay tables stored in labeled containers too heavy for one person to move. We think of books as portable, bound volumes.

Although the original books of Babylonia and Assyria were collections of inscribed clay tables stored in labeled containers too heavy for one person to move, we think of books as portable, bound volumes.

2. Clay tablets had many drawbacks. They remained the most convenient medium for recording information until the Egyptians developed papyrus around 300 BC.

Even though Clay tablets had many drawbacks, they remained the most convenient medium for recording information until the Egyptians developed papyrus around 300 BC.

3. Egyptian books were lighter than clay tablets but still awkward to carry or read. A single papyrus book comprised several large, unwieldy scrolls.

Egyptian books were lighter than clay tablets but still awkward to carry or read **because** a single papyrus book comprised several large, unwieldy scrolls.

16.30-- make one indep. clause subordinate

1. Japan was a powerful and thriving nation early in the seventeenth century. Its leaders pursued a policy of isolation from the rest of the world.

While Japan was a powerful and thriving nation early in the seventeenth century, its leaders pursued a policy of isolation from the rest of the world.

2. This policy lasted for more than two centuries. Commodore Matthew Perry of the United States forced Japan to open itself to trade in 1854.

This policy lasted for more than two centuries, **until** Commodore Matthew Perry of the United States forced Japan to open itself to trade in 1854.

3. Many Japanese resented the presence of Europeans and Americans. They attacked both the foreigners and the rulers called shoguns who had yielded to foreign military pressure.

Because many Japanese resented the presence of Europeans and Americans, they attacked both the foreigners and the rulers called shoguns who had yielded to foreign military pressure.