| **Main Learning Goal and Core Concepts:** The goal of this lesson is to learn about the fourth sentence structure in English: Compound-Complex sentences. This sentence structure helps essay writing flow smoother and challenges students to combine basic knowledge from previous sentence structures such as simple, compound, and complex sentences. | | |
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| **Lesson Brief:** In this lesson, we will learn about compound-complex sentences. These sentences combine characteristics from both compound (two independent clauses) and complex sentences (independent + dependent clauses). These sentences will be joined by a conjunction in order to complete a sentence.  The **compound-complex sentence** combines **compound** and **complex** sentences together. Understanding how to construct the compound-complex sentence will give you another tool to add to the complexity of your writing.  A compound-complex sentence consists of at least **two independent clauses** and **one or more dependent clauses**.  **Example:** *Though Mitchell prefers watching romantic films, he rented the latest spy thriller, and he enjoyed it very much.*    The conjunctions used to combine the two sentences together are **FANBOYS** (or, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, and So) and **subordinating conjunctions**.   * **FANBOYS** is a mnemonic device, which stands for the coordinating conjunctions: For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, and So. They are used to join two or more independent clauses together and must have a comma right before it. * **Subordinating conjunctions** are used to introduce a dependent clause.   + Commonly used: if, while, though     While independent clauses can be found easily, it is much more difficult to spot dependent clauses. In these examples, the dependent, or subordinate, clause is underlined.   1. When I grow up, I want to be a ballerina, and my mom is proud of me. 2. I will get to watch television, **but** first, I have to clean up the dishes after we finish eating. 3. We won the game, but my uniform was muddy because it rained the entire time. 4. After our trip to the beach, school started back, and I was excited to see my friends. 5. Sarah cried when her cat got sick, but he soon got better. 6. The sun is shining through the clouds, so I think that we can go swimming.   Words to use when starting a sentence:   * Since, * However, * Due to fact that, | | |
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| **Practice Problems:**  **Directions: From the compound-complex sentences below, underline the dependent clauses.**   1. When the soccer team scored, we all jumped up and down for joy because it was their first victory in a decade. 2. Because it was their first victory in a decade, we all jumped up and down for joy when the soccer team scored. 3. It is important to vote when the time comes, or you won’t get a say in new laws. 4. Even if she is hungry, she will never eat porridge, but she will always eat crackers.   **Now make a compound-complex sentences with these three topics:**   1. Computer games 2. Soccer. 3. Reading | | |
| **Notes:**  Compound-complex sentences are used to express a long chain of thought.  Make sure to break down the sentences in order to check if they are run-on or not.  Construct the sentence by first making a compound sentence, then a complex sentence and find the appropriate FANBOYS and subordinating conjunction to make the sentences stick together. | | |
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Include any citations from outside resources.

<https://www.evergreen.edu/sites/default/files/writingcenter/handouts/grammar/compoundcomplex.pdf>

<https://www.softschools.com/examples/grammar/compound_complex_sentences_examples/441/>