1. The legislature had enacted laws enabling debtors to discharge their obligations more easily, the courts put an end to such practices by stipulating that no state could enact such laws.

Two sentences: The legislature had enacted laws enabling debtors to discharge their obligations more easily. The courts put an end to such practices by stipulating that no state could enact such laws.

Semicolon: The legislature had enacted laws enabling debtors to discharge their obligations more easily; the courts put an end to such practices by stipulating that no state could enact such laws.

Subordinating Conjunction: Although the legislature had enacted laws enabling debtors to discharge their obligations more easily, the courts put an end to such practices by stipulating that no state could enact such laws.

Conjunctive Adverb: The legislature had enacted laws enabling debtors to discharge their obligations more easily; however, the courts put an end to such practices by stipulating that no state could enact such laws.

Coordinating Conjunction: The legislature had enacted laws enabling debtors to discharge their obligations more easily, but the courts put an end to such practices by stipulating that no state could enact such laws.

Teaching Tip: When joining ideas, when combining ideas from different sentences, when trying to move from one sentence to another smoothly, the relationship between the ideas is crucial. In this sentence the second independent clause suggests that a contrast – a conflict between the legislature and the courts, with the courts overturning the idea of the first independent clause. The words but, although, and however all establish that relationship. Emphasize to students that although these words carry the same meaning, their use in a sentence and the way in which the sentence is punctuated are different because the three words belong to three different types of "connecting words."

These connecting words all mean the same thing. They **establish a contrast**, but they are used differently in sentences, and the sentences are punctuated differently because they belong to three different "types" of connectors.

Type of Connector:	**Subordinating Conjunction**	**Conjunctive Adverb**	**Coordinating Conjunction**
Word:	although	however	but
Punctuation and Use:	Although ----, ----.	----; however, ----.	----, but ----.

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2. Every wall was smashed to rubble, the only thing left of those houses was the land and the rocks from the rubble.

Two sentences: Every wall was smashed to rubble. The only thing left of those houses was the land and the rocks from the rubble.

Semicolon: Every wall was smashed to rubble; the only thing left of those houses was the land and the rocks from the rubble.

Subordinating Conjunction: When every wall was smashed to rubble, the only thing left of those houses was the land and the rocks from the rubble.

Conjunctive Adverb: Every wall was smashed to rubble; in fact, the only thing left of those houses was the land and the rocks from the rubble.

Coordinating Conjunction: Every wall was smashed to rubble, and the only thing left of those houses was the land and the rocks from the rubble.

Teaching Tip: Students need to understand that the relationship between these two clauses is simply one of additional information. The second clause adds information; it clarifies the content of the first clause. It expands the description. The best answers will be those without a forced "connecting word." In this case, the **two sentences** option and the **semicolon** option work better than the other three.

3. My heart broke, the owners had no insurance.

Two sentences: My heart broke. The owners had no insurance.

Semicolon: My heart broke; the owners had no insurance.

Subordinating Conjunction: My heart broke because the owners had no insurance.

Conjunctive Adverb: The owners had no insurance; consequently, my heart broke.

Coordinating Conjunction: The owners had no insurance, so my heart broke.

Teaching Tip: There is something of a cause/effect sense here. However, because of its length, the sentence should not be encumbered with connecting words. **Two sentences** and a **semicolon** are the best responses here. The others are forced.

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4. The town looked deserted, the streets were so dark and empty that the only thing we could hear was the wind blowing.

Two sentences: The town looked deserted. The streets were so dark and empty that the only thing we could hear was the wind blowing.

Semicolon: The town looked deserted; the streets were so dark and empty that the only thing we could hear was the wind blowing.

Subordinating Conjunction: The town looked deserted because the streets were so dark and empty that the only thing we could hear was the wind blowing.

Conjunctive Adverb: The streets were so dark and empty that the only thing we could hear was the wind blowing; therefore, the town looked deserted.

Coordinating Conjunction: The streets were so dark and empty that the only thing we could hear was the wind blowing, so the town looked deserted.

Teaching Tip: The best solution is to write two sentences. The second independent clause clarifies the description articulated in the first. There is a cause/effect sense ("the town looked deserted because…), but to use a cause/effect connector like <u>because</u> forces the issue.

5. We worked from dusk to dawn, never had so many contracts been written in such a short time.

Two sentences: We worked from dusk to dawn. Never had so many contracts been written in such a short time.

Semicolon: We worked from dusk to dawn; never had so many contracts been written in such a short time.

Teaching Tip: Again, it's best not to force a relationship when one clause merely adds new information.

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6. Money continued to flow in, we started to live the life of the rich, on weekends we ate at expensive restaurants.

Two sentences: Money continued to flow in. we started to live the life of the rich, on weekends we ate at expensive restaurants.

Semicolon: Money continued to flow in; we started to live the life of the rich. On weekends we ate at expensive restaurants.

Subordinating Conjunction: As money continued to flow in, we started to live the life of the rich. On weekends we ate at expensive restaurants.

Conjunctive Adverb: Money continued to flow in; in fact, we started to live the life of the rich. On weekends we ate at expensive restaurants.

Coordinating Conjunction: Money continued to flow in, so we started to live the life of the rich. On weekends we ate at expensive restaurants.

Teaching Tip: The key to this sentence is realizing that the third independent clause should be a separate sentence.

7. The river extended beyond the mountains, we saw the clouds merge with the water in the horizon.

Subordinating Conjunction: As the river extended beyond the mountains, we saw the clouds merge with the water in the horizon.

Teaching Tip: Using the subordinating conjunction as lends a certain smooth euphony to the sentence. The other solutions make the sentence sound abrupt.

8. Men and women drink coffee because it adds to their sense of well-being, it smells good and tastes good to all mankind, all respond to its wonderful stimulating properties.

Two sentences: Men and women drink coffee because it adds to their sense of well-being. It smells good and tastes good to all mankind, all respond to its wonderful stimulating properties.

Semicolon: Men and women drink coffee because it adds to their sense of well-being; it smells good and tastes good to all mankind, all respond to its wonderful stimulating properties.

Teaching Tip: I would encourage students to use a semicolon here. The semicolon establishes a connection between two relatively balanced sentences.

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9. Caffeine supplies the principal stimulant, it increases the capacity for muscular and mental work without harmful reaction.

Two sentences: Caffeine supplies the principal stimulant. It increases the capacity for muscular and mental work without harmful reaction.

Teaching Tip: Two sentences work best here. The writer is simply adding information.

10. Like all good things in life, the drinking of coffee may be abused, those having an idiosyncratic susceptibility to alkaloids should be temperate in the use of tea, coffee, or cocoa.

Two sentences: Like all good things in life, the drinking of coffee may be abused. Those having an idiosyncratic susceptibility to alkaloids should be temperate in the use of tea, coffee, or cocoa.

11. In every high-tensioned country there is likely to be a small number of people who, because of certain individual characteristics, cannot drink coffee at all, these people belong to the abnormal minority of the human family.

Semicolon: In every high-tensioned country there is likely to be a small number of people who, because of certain individual characteristics, cannot drink coffee at all; these people belong to the abnormal minority of the human family.

12. Some people cannot eat strawberries, that would not be a valid reason for a general condemnation of strawberries.

Conjunctive Adverb: Some people cannot eat strawberries; however, that would not be a valid reason for a general condemnation of strawberries.

Coordinating Conjunction: Some people cannot eat strawberries, but that would not be a valid reason for a general condemnation of strawberries.

Teaching Tip: The contrast in the relationship should be reinforced with a conjunctive adverb or a coordinating conjunction.

13. Some writers claim for Persia the discovery of the coffee drink, there is no evidence to support the claim.

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Conjunctive Adverb: Some writers claim for Persia the discovery of the coffee drink; however, there is no evidence to support the claim.

Coordinating Conjunction: Some writers claim for Persia the discovery of the coffee drink, but there is no evidence to support the claim.

14. The Persians appear to have used considerable intelligence in handling the political phase of the coffee-house question, it never became necessary to order them suppressed in Persia.

Subordinating Conjunction: Since the Persians appear to have used considerable intelligence in handling the political phase of the coffee-house question, it never became necessary to order them suppressed in Persia.

Conjunctive Adverb: The Persians appear to have used considerable intelligence in handling the political phase of the coffee-house question; therefore, it never became necessary to order them suppressed in Persia.

Coordinating Conjunction: The Persians appear to have used considerable intelligence in handling the political phase of the coffee-house question, so it never became necessary to order them suppressed in Persia.

Teaching Tip: The cause/effect relationship should be made obvious.

15. Residue from a super-saturated solution produces ideal seed crystals for growth in a lab, these crystals may contain impurities.

Subordinating Conjunction: Although residue from a super-saturated solution produces ideal seed crystals for growth in a lab, these crystals may contain impurities.

Conjunctive Adverb: Residue from a super-saturated solution produces ideal seed crystals for growth in a lab; however, these crystals may contain impurities.

Coordinating Conjunction: Residue from a super-saturated solution produces ideal seed crystals for growth in a lab, but these crystals may contain impurities.

16. The need for occupational therapists has grown substantially, therefore more colleges are offering programs in this high-demand field.

Two sentences: The need for occupational therapists has grown substantially. Therefore more colleges are offering programs in this high-demand field.

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Semicolon: The need for occupational therapists has grown substantially; therefore, more colleges are offering programs in this high-demand field.

Subordinating Conjunction: Because the need for occupational therapists has grown substantially, more colleges are offering programs in this high-demand field.

Conjunctive Adverb: The need for occupational therapists has grown substantially; therefore, more colleges are offering programs in this high-demand field.

Coordinating Conjunction: The need for occupational therapists has grown substantially, so more colleges are offering programs in this high-demand field.

Teaching Tip: The original sentence includes the conjunctive adverb therefore, which implies a cause/effect relationship. Any option that includes this cause/effect relationship is preferable to one that does not.

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