Combining sentences

Build clear audio-tour sentences

Name _____ Date _____

Quick review Keep the original meaning. Choose a connector that fits the relationship. Do not join two complete sentences with only a comma.

Example The hall was quiet. The gym was noisy. Combine: The hall was quiet, but the gym was noisy. But shows a contrast.

Help a museum guide turn notes into clear sentences for visitors. Follow the connection named in each task and preserve the supplied information. Sample combinations are not the only valid answers.

Audio-tour notes

[1] The guide starts at the doorway. The guide describes a clay bowl. A low shelf holds the bowl. A tall shelf holds a woven basket. The audio is quiet. The room is noisy. Several visitors cannot hear, so the guide speaks again.

1. Combine the first two notes by writing 'The guide' once and joining the two actions with 'and.'

2. Combine the two shelf notes using a comma and 'and.' Keep both shelf locations.

3. Combine the audio and room notes with 'but' to show contrast.

4. Explain the supplied reason by completing one sentence beginning 'The guide speaks again because'.

5. Repair this comma splice with a suitable conjunction: 'The guide points to the basket, the visitors look up.'

Combining sentences

Responses and feedback: Build clear audio-tour sentences

These are sample responses and reasoning. Accept other answers that fit the task and are supported by the text or language rule.

1. The guide starts at the doorway and describes a clay bowl.

Reasoning: The subject stays the same, so it can share 'starts' and 'describes.' No comma is needed between these two actions with a shared subject.

2. A low shelf holds the bowl, and a tall shelf holds a woven basket.

Reasoning: The clauses have different subjects and can each stand alone. A comma plus 'and' joins them without losing either location.

3. The audio is quiet, but the room is noisy.

Reasoning: 'But' highlights the contrast between the two sound levels. Each side is an independent clause, so use a comma before 'but.'

4. The guide speaks again because several visitors cannot hear.

Reasoning: The notes supply the hearing problem as the cause. 'Because' makes the reason dependent on the main clause; no comma is needed in this order.

5. The guide points to the basket, and the visitors look up.

Reasoning: Both parts can stand alone, so the comma cannot join them by itself. Adding 'and' preserves both actions without inventing a reason.