# Combining sentences

**Write captions for a trail storyboard**

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.

Turn storyboard notes into captions for readers of an invented adventure comic. Choose connections from the supplied events, not from invented causes. Check each caption for preserved meaning and complete clauses; other sound captions are valid.

### Trail storyboard notes

[1] A gust lifted the loose map. Tess caught the map. Omar closed the pack. Omar fastened its buckle. The group stopped because a branch blocked the path. The rain ended. The rocks stayed wet.

**1.** Combine the map events into one caption that keeps both actions without claiming why Tess caught the map.

**2.** Combine Omar's actions without repeating his name. Keep both actions in their original order.

**3.** Rewrite the group's stopping sentence so that it begins with 'Because.' Use the supplied reason and correct punctuation.

**4.** Combine the rain and rock notes to highlight that the rocks remained wet even after the rain ended.

**5.** Repair this caption while keeping both people and actions: 'Tess held the map, Omar pointed to the trail.' Explain the punctuation choice.

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**Responses and feedback: Write captions for a trail storyboard**

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

**1.** A gust lifted the loose map, and Tess caught it.

**Reasoning:** 'And' links the events without adding a cause. Each clause has its own subject and verb, so the conjunction follows a comma.

**2.** Omar closed the pack and fastened its buckle.

**Reasoning:** The two verbs share Omar as their subject. This keeps the order and needs no comma between the two actions.

**3.** Because a branch blocked the path, the group stopped.

**Reasoning:** The opening dependent clause gives the same cause as the original note. A comma separates it from the main clause that completes the thought.

**4.** The rain ended, but the rocks stayed wet.

**Reasoning:** 'But' shows the contrast without claiming that ending rain caused wet rocks. Both clauses can stand alone, so include the comma and conjunction.

**5.** Tess held the map, and Omar pointed to the trail. A comma and 'and' connect the two independent clauses.

**Reasoning:** The original uses only a comma between two complete thoughts. Adding 'and' repairs the comma splice without giving Omar's action to Tess; keeping two separate sentences would also be valid.