

Combining to Create Complex Sentences

DIRECTIONS The sentences in the following pairs are closely related in meaning.

- Using the methods you have learned, combine each pair into a compound sentence. Make all changes on the worksheet.
- You may choose from coordinating conjunctions (and, but, for, nor, so, or yet), or from conjunctive adverbs (also, anyway, consequently, however, instead, likewise, nevertheless, still, then, therefore).

EXAMPLE

The hamburger is considered an American food, ^{however,} shredded meat has been popular around the world for a long time.

1. The common hamburger got its start in medieval times. Shredded meat was popular among Asian peoples known as Tartars.

2. Shredding meat made it more digestible. The Tartars shredded tough meat from their cattle.

3. By the fourteenth century, the Germans were shredding meat. They added spices to the meat and served it both raw and cooked.

4. In Hamburg the meat was called Hamburg steak. It was a popular meal for poor people.

5. In the 1800s, an English doctor named J. H. Salisbury believed that shredding food made it more digestible. He recommended that people shred all their food before eating.

6. Salisbury thought beef should be eaten three times a day. He believed it should be washed down with hot water.

7. Named after Dr. Salisbury, Salisbury steak is similar to today's hamburger. It was served on a plate, not a bun.

8. The "Hamburg steak" came to the United States with German immigrants in the 1880s. It became known as "hamburger steak."

9. It is not known just when somebody first put the meat in a bun. It was in sandwich form when it was served at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair.

10. Today, we have many more ways to prepare food than did the Tartars. Shredded beef is still a favorite.

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Answer Key

Answer Keys:

Answers will vary. These are sample answers.

1. The common hamburger got its start in medieval times; shredded meat was popular among Asian peoples known as Tartars.
2. Shredding meat made it tastier and more digestible, so the Tartars shredded the tough meat from their cattle.
3. By the fourteenth century, the Germans were shredding meat; they added spices to the meat and served it both raw and cooked.
4. In the German seaport of Hamburg, the meat was called Hamburg steak, and it became a popular meal for poor people.
5. In the 1800s, an English doctor named J. H. Salisbury believed that shredding food made it more digestible; consequently, he recommended that people shred all their food before eating.
6. Salisbury thought beef should be eaten three times a day, but he believed the beef should be washed down with hot water.
7. Named after Dr. Salisbury, Salisbury steak is similar to today's hamburger; it was served on a plate, not a bun, however.
8. The "Hamburg steak" came to the United States with German immigrants in the 1880s; consequently, it became known as "hamburger steak."
9. It is not known just when somebody first put the meat in a bun; still, it was in sandwich form when it was served at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair.
10. Today, we have many more ways to prepare food than did the Tartars; nevertheless, the hamburger is still a favorite.