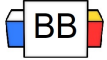




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**Question:** Why are transition words and phrases important?

**Answer:**



**Directions:** Underline any **red words** that appear in the video.

**What is a conjunction?**

The conjunction is a part of speech that joins words, phrases, or clauses together.

**What is a conjunctive adverb?**

A conjunctive adverb is a word (or short phrase) that provides a link to the previous sentence or previous independent clause; basically, it shows the relationship between two complete thoughts.

**T.H.A.M.O.S.**

**Tip:** To remember the most basic conjunctive adverbs, one can use the acronym T.H.A.M.O.S. In a sense, think of it like the F.A.N.B.O.Y.S. of conjunctive adverbs.

| Letter | Word | Synonyms/Meaning |
|--------|------|------------------|
| T      |      |                  |
| H      |      |                  |
| A      |      |                  |
| M      |      |                  |
| O      |      |                  |
| S      |      |                  |



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### Arrangements and Sentence Formulas

One can arrange a sentence in various ways based on the conjunctive adverb's placement.

| Sentence Formula Key |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| IDC                  | Independent Clause |
| DC                   | Dependent Clause   |
| Conjun. Adv.         | Conjunctive Adverb |

### Sentence Formula 1: Compound Sentences and Semicolons

- **Quick Note:** A semicolon joins two independent clauses that are similar in content/ideas. This arrangement helps create a compound sentence.
- If a writer wants to transition after a semicolon to build clarity about the relationship between two independent clauses, a writer can use a conjunctive adverb and a comma after a semicolon to enhance the flow and clarity.

| Independent Clause 1       | ; | Conjun. Adv. | , | Independent Clause 2        |
|----------------------------|---|--------------|---|-----------------------------|
| I am terrified of dolphins | ; | therefore    | , | I do not swim in the ocean. |

**Note:** After the conjunctive adverb, place a comma to offset it from the rest of the sentence/clause.

**Quick Note:** After the semicolon, you DO NOT have to capitalize the conjunctive adverb.



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**Sentence Formula 2: Starting a Sentence**

If a writer wants to start a sentence with a conjunctive adverb to build off the previous sentence, they can use a conjunctive adverb and a comma to transition into the next sentence/clause.

**Quick Note:** A sentence can start with a conjunctive adverb. If it does, make sure to capitalize the conjunctive adverb and place a comma behind it to separate it from the independent clause.

**Example 1**

| IDC 1                      | . | Conjun. Adv. | , | IDC 2                       |
|----------------------------|---|--------------|---|-----------------------------|
| I am terrified of dolphins | . | Therefore    | , | I do not swim in the ocean. |

**Example 2**

| Conjun. Adv. | , | IDC                                    |
|--------------|---|--|
| However      | , | I think the ocean is very interesting. |

**Example 3**

| IDC 1                      | . | Conjun. Adv. | , | IDC 2                                  |
|----------------------------|---|--------------|---|--|
| I do not swim in the ocean | . | However      | , | I think the ocean is very interesting. |



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**Sentence Formula 3: Ending a Sentence**

If a writer wants to explain the main clause first, they can use a comma and a conjunctive adverb at the end of the sentence to show the relationship.

| IDC 1                      | . | IDC 2  | , | Conjun. Adv |
|----------------------------|---|--|---|-------------|
| I am terrified of dolphins | . | I believe that bobbit worms are<br>incredibly mesmerizing. | , | however.    |

**Sentence Formula 4: Interrupting with Parenthetical Commas**

If a writer wants to add a conjunctive adverb into the middle of a sentence or clause, they can use parenthetical commas (double commas) to interrupt the thought.

| IDC 1                             | . | IDC 2 | , | Conjun Adv. | , | IDC 2   |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------|---|-------------|---|---|
| I will never swim in<br>the ocean | . | I     | , | however     | , | think the ocean is incredibly<br>interesting. |

**Note:** As noted, we took the same independent clauses. All we did was change the arrangement, yet the sentence's meaning stays the same.



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**Directions:** Read each sentence carefully. Then add in any commas/semicolons that properly punctuate the sentence. If the sentence is already correctly punctuated, then DO NOT change it.

**Sentence 1:** The crows were not afraid of the scarecrow; therefore, they easily ate the farmer's crops.

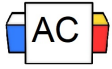
**Sentence 2:** Jared has awful breath; also he eats way too much candy.

**Sentence 3:** Larry is working hard to build that castle; his coworkers meanwhile just sit around and drink Kool-Aid.

**Sentence 4:** Timmy's parents do not let him eat pasta; however, he secretly eats it at 3:00 A.M.



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**Directions:** Read the following passage, and add the correct punctuation.

**Passage**

My name is Randal however my friends call me Randy. The interesting thing about me is that I am a lawyer and I love to practice law. I like to argue for those that do not have a voice meanwhile many other lawyers try to silence voices. I find that to be frustrating therefore I make it my mission to work even harder to speak up for my clients. Otherwise I am unsure who will speak up for them.



**Your Answer: (see above)**

**Extra  
Notes**