

Lesson Pack: Complex Sentences	Lesson 2
Lesson Topic: Conjunctions of Opposition (Although, etc.)	

<p>Objectives</p> <p>Students will be able to combine sentences using <i>even though</i>, <i>though</i>, and <i>although</i> to create a complex sentence.</p>	<p>Lesson Outline</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review: List time order joining words 2. Individual Practice: Combine sentences 3. Read lesson objective 4. Introduction: Conjunctions of contrast 5. Teacher Model: Combine sentences 6. Individual Practice: Combine sentences 7. Wrap up
<p>Optional Independent Practice</p> <p>Although, Though, Even though, While</p>	
<p>Common Core Standards</p> <p>CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.5.1.A Explain the function of conjunctions, prepositions, and interjections in general and their function in particular sentences.</p> <p>CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.7.1.B Choose among simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences to signal differing relationships among ideas.</p>	
<p>Prerequisites</p> <p>Students can combine sentences using conjunctions of time (covered in Lesson 1: Conjunctions of Time (After, Until Before, etc.), found in the Complex Sentences Lesson Pack).</p>	

Slide 1/8: Interactive Slide

List all the time order joining words you can remember.



Students Input Sentences

Individual Review

Review time order joining words and discuss how to use them.

Say: Last time, you practiced using 7 different time joining words. On your screen, list as many of those joining words as you can remember.

Select 1 correct response to display.

Say: Nice job, everyone! What are some things you remember about how to use these joining words?

Anticipated Student Response: You can put the joining word at the beginning of a sentence; Use a comma between the two sentences; the joining words help show the order of events or the timing of stuff.

Say: Very good! Let's do one quick practice to get started today.

Slide 2/8: Interactive Slide

Combine the sentences using one of the joining words.

After, Until, Before

A forest fire stops.
Smoke still lingers in the air.



Students Input Sentence

Individual Practice

Ask students to combine the sentence on their own.

Say: Join these sentences together using the joining word that best shows the relationship between the two ideas.

Discussion

Select 1 correct response and 2-3 incorrect responses to display and discuss.

Lead a discussion about the errors students made in the incorrect responses, and then discuss the correct response.

Ask the following questions:

- What order do the events of the sentence happen in?
- Which joining word helps show the correct order?
- Where should the comma be?
- How do you know the comma goes there?

Slide 3/8

By the end of class, you will be able to combine sentences by:

Using *even though*, *though*, and *although* to show contrast.

Using a comma to separate the two main ideas of a sentence.

Objectives

Discuss the objective for the lesson.

Say: Great work everyone. Now that we've reviewed what you learned last time, let's talk about today's goal for the class. Turn to your partner and take turns reading the goal out loud.

Wait for students to finish reading.

Say: Today you're going to learn three more joining words. At the end of class today, you will be able to use these three new joining words to combine two sentences into one more sophisticated sentence.

Slide 4/8

What relationship does the joining word **but** convey?

Wildfires are destructive, but they can help a forest thrive.

Introduction

Read the prompt out loud and discuss what the relationship *but* conveys.

Say: You know about joining words that can help show a time relationship. Today, you're going to learn new joining words that show a different relationship. Let's start with something you already know.

Ask a student to read the sentence out loud.

Say: What relationship does the word *but* show? Look at the example to help you think through the meaning of the word. Think for a minute and come up with one way of explaining when you use the word *but*.

Pause for a minute to give students time to think.

Say: Now turn to your partner. Take one minute to share and discuss your ideas.

Wait for students to finish discussing their ideas.

Say: Would anyone like to share their definitions?

Anticipated Student Response: *But* shows that the ideas are opposites, contrasting, different, against each other.

Say: Good! *But* is used to connect two ideas when the second idea contrasts with the first idea. It's surprising that fires can help a forest thrive because they are so destructive. The second idea, *they*

can help a forest thrive, contrasts or goes against the idea of a wildfire being destructive.

Say: Now that you're learning how to be more sophisticated writers, you can start using words other than *but* to express two ideas that seem to oppose, or go against, each other.

Slide 5/8

Contrast Joining Words

Even though
Although
Though

Introduction

Review the list of joining words.

Say: Read this list of joining words aloud with me.

Read the list aloud with students.

Say: All of these words mean the same thing, and most of the time, they are interchangeable. Just like the time words you learned yesterday, these words go at the beginning of the sentence.

Slide 6/8: Interactive Slide

Rewrite the sentence using one of the joining words.

Even though, Although, Though

Wildfires are destructive, but they can help a forest thrive.



Teacher Models Response

Teacher Model

Model how to rewrite the sentence using *Even though*, *Although*, or *Though*.

Say: Watch as I revise this sentence to use a more advanced joining word. Instead of *but*, I'm going to use *even though*. Just like we did with the time joining words, I'm going to begin my new sentence with the joining word.

In the Model Your Answer box, type: Even though wildfires are destructive

Say: Now I'm going to add my comma

In the Model Your Answer box, add the comma.

Say: And now I'll add the second, contrasting idea.

In the Model Your Answer box, type: they can help a forest thrive.

Say: Notice again that I used the comma right before the second complete sentence. Also notice that I could have used *although* or *though* and my sentence would have the same meaning.

Slide 7/8: Interactive Slide

Combine the sentences using any of the joining words.

Even though, Although, Though

Forest fires can happen naturally.
Humans cause most fires.



Students Input Sentence

Individual Student Practice

Ask students to combine the sentence on their own.

Say: Now you try by yourself. Combine these two sentences using one of the joining words. Begin the sentence with the joining word, and remember to add the punctuation!

Select 1 correct response and 2-3 incorrect responses to display and discuss.

Lead a discussion about the errors students made in the incorrect responses, and then discuss the correct response.

Ask the following questions:

- What punctuation does this sentence need?
- Where should the comma be?
- How do you know the comma goes there?

Slide 8/8

Today, I learned:

Joining words can be used to show two opposing ideas

A joining word can go at the beginning of a sentence

A comma separates the two main ideas

Wrap-up

Review what the students learned today.

Say: Great work everyone! Let's review what you learned today.

Ask students to read each bullet point out loud.

You can assign an independent practice activity that students can either complete now or later.

You can also pull aside the flagged students for small group instruction.

Say: Follow the instructions on your screen. If your screen says to begin the next activity, go ahead and begin it now. If your screen says to wait for instructions, please wait at your desk quietly for your next steps.