

## UNIT 2 - NARRATION - reporting of events

### I. ORGANIZATION

#### A. TIME-ORDER TRANSITION SIGNALS

1. DEFINITION - a word or phrase that shows how one idea is related to another idea.
2. PLACEMENT - Time-order transitions are usually placed at the beginning of a sentence followed by a comma. (Then is NOT followed by a comma.)

#### B. EXAMPLES

|                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| First, ...        | In the morning, ...   |
| First of all, ... | In the afternoon, ... |
| Second, ...       | In the evening, ...   |
| Third, ...        | At night, ...         |
| Next, ...         |                       |
| After that, ...   |                       |
| Then, ...         |                       |
| Finally, ...      |                       |

### II. GRAMMAR & MECHANICS

#### A. SIMPLE PRESENT - verb tense used to state facts and describe repeated activities.

- Water ***boils*** at 100 degrees celsius.
- My parents ***work*** on weekends.

## B. ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

1. USAGE - to indicate how often something happens
2. PLACEMENT - Place the adverb:
  - BEFORE the main verb
  - AFTER the verb ***be*** & all other helping verbs (am, is, are, was, were, have, has, do, does, did, shall, should, can, could, will, would, may, might, or must)

## C. COMPOUND SENTENCES

1. DEFINITION - composed of two simple sentences joined together by a comma and coordinating conjunction
2. COORDINATING CONJUNCTION RULES
  - a. AND - use it to join sentences that are alike
    - The dog was sick, and it couldn't sleep.
  - b. BUT - use it to join sentences that are opposite or show contrast.
    - I was sick, but I still went to school.
  - c. SO - use it to join sentences when the second sentence expresses a result of the first sentence.
    - Maria didn't study, so she failed the English exam.
  - d. OR - use it to join sentences that give choices or alternatives.
    - Tom will go to the store, or he will take a nap.