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## Compound sentence with but

By Amy Dombrower i laptop 9 image by Harvey Hudson from Fotolia.com Microsoft Word has a complex set of spelling and grammar checking tools. You can set it to automatically check for spelling and grammar errors and auto-correct mistakes as you go along. Word will also check for writing style errors, and you can customize the settings to detect certain things, such as fragments, punctuation mistakes and sentence structure. A compound sentence is a sentence that includes two independent clauses and is joined by a coordinating conjunction. Coordinators are usually preceded by a comma and include "and, or, nor, for, so, but and yet." An independent clause is a part of a sentence that could stand alone. Use Microsoft Word's proofing options to detect compound sentences. Open a document in Microsoft Word. Click the "Microsoft Office Button." Click "Proofing." Under "When Correcting Spelling and Grammar in Word, click the drop-down menu next to "Writing Style." Select "Grammar & Style." Click "Settings." Here you can choose which types of style errors are detected. Word will only detect something if it suspects a stylistic or grammatical error. Scroll through the checkboxes under the "Style" heading. Select "Sentence Structure" to make Word detect sentence fragments and overuse of conjunctions in compound sentences. Select "Sentences Beginning with 'And,' 'But,' or 'Hopefully'" to detect the use of "plus" between independent clauses. If you're worried about wordiness, select "Sentence Length." Open the "Proofing" window under "Word Options" again to make Word check grammar errors as you type. Click the checkbox next to "Mark Grammar Errors as You Type." You'll see an underline when an error is detected. Right-click the sentence for revision suggestions. Sentencing varies depending on a variety of factors and circumstances. Reading about certain fundamental principles will help you begin to understand how courts determine punishment. 1 What Are Some Popular Online Math Game Sites? 2 10 Vintage Mary Oliver Poems to Soothe Your Soul 3 Non Locomotor Movements: Skills & Examples 4 What Is Dyadic Communication? 5 What Is the Difference Between a Cast Fossil and a Mold Fossil? The name may be confusing to some, since the prefix "pent-" refers to five, and there are 10 oxygen atoms in the compound. Phosphorus pentoxide gets its name from the empirical formula of the compound, which is P2O5. Molecules of P2O5 are unstable and associate with each other to form the larger molecules of P4O10. Physical Properties of P4O10 At room temperature, phosphorus pentoxide is a solid, white waxy substance and is typically a powder. The molecule has a hexagonal shape and is held together with weak van der Waals forces. This compound is unique in that it exists in four different polymorphs. The most common is two molecules of P2O5 joined together to form the larger P4O10. All of phosphorus pentoxide's polymorphs are based around the tetrahedral arrangement of the phosphorus and oxygen atoms make up the compound. It melts at 340C and boils at 360C. Because the melting point and boiling points are so close together, phosphorus pentoxide often skips melting and sublimates from solid to gas. Chemical Properties of P4O10 Phosphorus pentoxide is a polar compound. It is a noncombustible compound, meaning that it does not react with oxygen to produce a flame. However, it is highly reactive with water and forms phosphoric acid when combined with water. It can cause a fire if it comes in contact with water-containing materials, such as cotton or wood. When exposed to metal, it causes corrosion and forms various metal oxides. It's also corrosive to skin and other tissues, leading to chemical burns and respiratory inflammation. These irritations and injuries occur even in small concentrations. Proper safety measures are required when handling phosphorus pentoxide. Production of P4O10 Phosphorus pentoxide is typically produced through the combustion of phosphorus and oxygen. Burning tetraphosphorus with a large amount of oxygen produces the compound. White phosphorus is necessary as the starting material. Although adding water to phosphorus pentoxide produces phosphoric acid, the reaction does not work in reverse. It's not possible to produce phosphorus pentoxide by dehydrating phosphoric acid. Uses for P4O10 Phosphorus pentoxide is commonly used in the production of phosphoric acid. Because it reacts so easily with water, it's also used as a desiccant and dehydrating agent. It draws moisture out of the air to keep an area free from moisture. Phosphorus pentoxide has a tendency to form a protective layer around the outside during storage, which prevents it from drawing in any more moisture. Because of this, it's often used in its granular form for drying. As an industrial desiccant, this compound plays an intermediate role in turning acids into their anhydride counterparts. For example, it's used to convert nitric acid (HNO3) into nitrogen pentoxide (N2O5). Phosphorus pentoxide is also used in the manufacture of glass, rubber, and some laboratory procedures. Other Names for P4O10 While phosphorus pentoxide is the most common name for P4O10, it does go by other names, including: Diphosphorus pentoxide Phosphorus(V) oxide Phosphoric anhydride Tetraphosphorus decaoxide Tetraphosphorus decoxide 1 What Is the Lion's Niche? 2 All About Teens: Adolescents and What They Need From You 3 What Are Some Old Wives' Tales About Itchy Noses? 4 Just the Basics: Cricket 101 5 How Many Gallons Does 64 Fluid Ounces Equal? Sentence case is the conventional way of using capital letters in a sentence or capitalizing only the first word and any proper nouns. In most newspapers in the U.S. and in virtually all publications in the U.K., sentence case, also known as down style and reference style, is the standard form for headlines. "The 100-year-old scientist who pushed the FDA to ban artificial trans fat." "Barack Obama files to thank troops who killed Bin Laden." "FBI investigating Cardinals' alleged hacking of Astros' computer system." AP Style: Headlines'Only the first word and proper nouns are capitalized...' APA Style: Sentence Style in Reference Lists'In titles of books and articles in reference lists, capitalize only the first word, the first word after a colon or em dash, and proper nouns. Do not capitalize the second word of a hyphenated compound.' "Librarians and bibliographers work with minimal capitals [i.e., sentence case]. . . yet [other options] are well established in literary tradition. For many people there's virtue in using [sentence case] in lists and bibliographies, but using one of the other options for titles quoted in the course of a written discussion." "In major companies, the problem of consistency may be largely unreconcilable. The public relations department has to use a 'down style' because it is writing for newspapers, but department heads insist on capitalizing the names of titles and departments..." The Washington Post, June 16, 2015 The Guardian [U.K.], May 7, 2011 Democrat and Chronicle [Rochester, N.Y.], June 16, 2015 The Associated Press Stylebook: 2013, edited by Darrell Christian, Sally Jacobsen, and David Minthorn. The Associated Press, 2013 (Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 6th ed. American Psychological Association, 2010 Pam Peters, The Cambridge Guide to English Usage. Cambridge University Press, 2004 Donald Bush and Charles P. Campbell, How to Edit Technical Documents. Oryx Press, 1995 In English grammar, a verbless sentence is a construction that lacks a verb but functions as a sentence. Also known as a broken sentence. A verbless sentence is a common type of minor sentence. In rhetoric, this construction is called scesis onomaton. See Examples and Observations below. Also see: No comment. Great job! "Fascinating race, the Weeping Angels."(The Doctor in "Blink," Doctor Who, 2007) "Waiter! raw beef-steak for the gentleman's eye--nothing like raw beefsteak for a bruise, sir; cold lamp-post very good, but lamp-post inconvenient."(Alfred Jingle in The Pickwick Papers by Charles Dickens, 1837) "Smashed wheels of wagons and buggies, tangles of rusty barbed wire, the collapsed perambulator that the French wife of one of the town's doctors had once pushed proudly up the planked sidewalks and along the ditchbank paths. A welter of foul-smelling leathers and coyote-scattered carrion which was all that remained of somebody's dream of a chicken ranch." (Wallace Stegner, Wolf Willow, 1962) "A white hat. A white embroidered parasol. Black shoes with buckles glistening like the dust in the blacksmith's shop. A silver mesh bag. A silver calling-card case on a little chain. Another bag of silver mesh, gathered to a tight, round neck of straps of silver that will open out, like the hatrack in the front hall. A silver-framed photograph, quickly turned over: Handkerchiefs with narrow black hems--"morning handkerchiefs.' In bright sunlight, over breakfast tables, they flutter."(Elizabeth Bishop, "In the Village," The New Yorker, December 19, 1953) "Paris with the snow falling, Paris with the big charcoal braziers outside the cafes, glowing red. At the cafe tables, men huddled, their coat collars turned up, while they finger glasses of grog American and the newsboys shout the evening papers."(Ernest Hemingway, The Toronto Star, 1923; By-Line: Ernest Hemingway, ed. by William White. Scribner's, 1967) "It better as a verbless sentence seems to have won a place in correct, if informal, speech. 'I sure hope the market improves.' 'It better.' In fact, it had better might seem excessively formal in such an exchange."(E. D. Johnson, The Handbook of Good English. Simon & Schuster, 1991) Fowler on the Verbless Sentence"A grammarian might say that a verbless sentence was a contradiction in terms; but, for the purpose of this article, the definition of a sentence is that which the OED calls 'in popular use often, such a portion of a composition or utterance as extends from one full stop to another.'"The verbless sentence is a device for enlivening the written word by approximating it to the spoken. There is nothing new about it. Tacitus, for one, was much given to it. What is new is its vogue with English journalists and other writers . . . ."Since the verbless sentence is freely employed by some good writers (as well as extravagantly by many less good ones) it must be classed as modern English usage. That grammarians might deny it the right to be called a sentence has nothing to do with its merits. It must be judged by its success in affecting the reader in the way the writer intended. Used sparingly and with discrimination, the device can no doubt be an effective medium of emphasis, intimacy, and rhetoric."(H.W. Fowler and Ernest Gowers, A Dictionary of Modern English Usage, 2nd ed. Oxford University Press, 1965) Henry Peacham on Scesis Onomaton"Henry Peacham [1546-1634] both defined and exemplified scesis onomaton: 'When a sentence or saying doth consist altogether of nouns, yet when to every substantive an adjective is joined, thus: A man faithful in friendship, prudent in counsels, virtuous in conversation, gentle in communication, learned in all learned sciences, eloquent in utterance, comely in gesture, pitiful to the poor, an enemy to naughtiness, a lover of all virtue and goodliness' (The Garden of Eloquence). As Peacham's example demonstrates, scesis onomaton can string together phrases to form an accumulatio . . . ."(Arthur Quinn and Lyon Rathburn, "Scesis Onomaton." Encyclopedia of Rhetoric and Composition, ed. by Theresa Enos. Routledge, 2013) Scesis Onomaton in George Herbert's Sonnet "Prayer"Prayer the church's banquet, angel's age,God's breath in man returning to his birth,The soul in paraphrase, heart in pilgrimage,The Christian plummet sounding heav'n and earthEngine against th' Almighty, sinner's tow'r,Reversed thunder, Christ-side-piercing spear,The six-days world transposing in an hour,A kind of tune, which all things hear and fear,Softness, and peace, and joy, and love, and bliss,Exalted manna, gladness of the best,Heaven in ordinary, man well drest,The milky way, the bird of Paradise,Church-bells beyond the stars heard, the soul's blood,The land of spices; something understood.(George Herbert [1593-1633], "Prayer" [1]) compound sentence with butterfly. a compound sentence with the word butterfly. how to use but in a compound sentence





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