Name _____

Date _____ Period _____

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compound sentence > a sentence made by joining two simple sentences with a coordinating conjunction and comma

coordinating conjunction > *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*

Example: <u>Jane</u> <u><u>likes</u></u> eating ice cream ,(but) <u>Julie</u> <u><u>prefers</u></u> cake.

     simple sentence   simple sentence

        coordinating conjunction and comma

PART I - Directions: Underline the subjects once and the verbs twice in the following sentences. Put an **S** in the space if the sentence is **simple**. Put a **C** in the space if the sentence is **compound**.

Example: __C__   <u>Tom</u> <u><u>likes</u></u> to learn about the government, and <u>I</u> <u><u>like</u></u> to learn about how laws are made.

_____ 1.   People in congress sometimes suggest laws, and then they vote on them.

_____ 2.   The representatives talk about the laws together.

_____ 3.   Some people support the new laws, but others dislike them.

_____ 4.   The representatives explain the reasons for their opinions.

_____ 5.   Later the representatives vote on the new laws.

_____ 6.   Some laws pass, but other laws lack the necessary number of votes.

_____ 7.   A law passes, or it fails.

_____ 8.   The President signs the law, and it goes into effect.

_____ 9.   Laws protect the citizens of a country.

_____ 10.   Sometimes the citizens directly vote on a law in a special election.

PART II - Directions: Some of the following sentences seed a comma. Read each sentence. If it is a compound sentence, write C in the space, and add a comma. If it is not a compound sentence, leave it blank, and do not add a comma.

Example: __C__   Elissa wanted to go surfing, but Denise wanted to go rollerblading.

_____ 11.   A storm was coming so we boarded up the windows of our seaside cottage.

_____ 12.   The coach took us out after the game for pizza and soda.

_____ 13.   We stayed up late to watch a movie but we fell asleep on the couch.

_____ 14.   We can hear neither the lead singer nor the bass guitar.

_____ 15. I smell the skunk yet I can't see where it is.

_____ 16. You can have milk and cookies or chips and salsa.

_____ 17. We made ten dozen cookies yet none are left.

_____ 18. Mrs. Smith left her wallet at home and couldn't buy the tuna.

_____ 19. The VW van lurched up the hill and then it refused to move.

_____ 20. The mall and the parking lot got flooded after the storm.

_____ 21. You take the snow board but not the skis.

_____ 22. We wanted to see the movie but they were already sold out.

_____ 23. David couldn't see the lunar eclipse for the clouds blocked the moon.

_____ 24. Mr. and Mrs. Hilton found their keys underneath their car.

_____ 25. The bride and the groom wore white, and the bride's maids wore lavender.

PART III - Directions: On the lines provided, complete each of the following sentences. Add another simple sentence to the comma/coordinating conjunctions that are given to create a compound sentence. Remember that the words you add must be able to stand alone as a sentence. Study the example first.

Example: The man's shoes were wet, *so* <u>he took them off before coming into the house.</u>

26. The movie was good, *but* _____

_____

27. We lost the car keys, *so* _____

_____

28. The small dog must have run away from its owner, *or* _____

_____

29. No one had picked up the trash for weeks, *nor* _____

_____

30. An accident blocked the main street, *and* _____

_____

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compound sentence >   a sentence made by joining two simple sentences with a coordinating conjunction and comma or with a semicolon

coordinating conjunction > *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*

semicolon> ;

Example: Pam entered the cave first, and her friend followed her.

▼ simple sentence   ▼ simple sentence

coordinating conjunction and comma

Example: Pam entered the cave first ; her friend followed her.

▼ simple sentence   ▼ simple sentence

semicolon

PART I - Directions: Read the sentences below. Some of them are compound sentences, and some of them are simple sentences. Underline the subjects once and the verbs twice. Add commas or semicolons to the compound sentences. **Remember that a sentence is not compound unless you find an independent clause (simple sentence) with a subject and verb both *before* and *after* the conjunction.**

1.   The little colt put its head through the bars and it licked my hand.

2.   The little colt put its head through the bars and licked my hand.

3.   Arctic icebergs are rough Antarctic icebergs are flat and smooth.

4.   The Swedish pioneers built a town and named it after their leader.

5.   Everyone either likes or dislikes this movie immensely.

6.   Did Rita make this cabinet herself or did her teacher help her?

7.   I respect your opinion but I cannot agree with it.

8.   The painting is valued at a million dollars but it is not for sale.

9.   The train had started to move and we couldn't find Sally anywhere.

10.   We scrambled to make sandbags the levee was about to break.

11.   Students may buy a season ticket or pay for each concert separately.

12. The breeze suddenly died down the sailboat scarcely moved.

13. We were the bottom team in the league we had to do something.

14. I tried every brand of dog food but Pepper wouldn't touch any of them.

15. My little brother got sick so we had to come home early.

16. We can go to the movies or the bowling alley.

17. Colleen loves movies she did her research paper on the history of filmmaking.

18. Her description had many details yet I still could not picture it clearly.

19. My mother has never ridden on a roller coaster nor does she plan to ride one.

20. Rabbits have short ears and hares have long ears.

21. You can come with Dad and me to the museum or go hiking with your brothers.

22. We had different ideas about how to do our project but we still finished it.

23. Mary fell off of her bicycle and didn't get back on.

24. It's important to plan for the future many people don't.

25. I put on my hat, shorts, and sandals and headed to the beach.

PART I I - Directions: Rewrite the following run on sentences by adding either a coordinating conjunction or a semicolon.

26. The telephone rang I ran to answer it. *(semicolon)*

_____

27. Russ pulled into the driveway it was time to call it a day. *(semicolon)*

_____

28. We didn't win the first game we didn't win the second game. *(conjunction)*

_____

29. The apple looks sweet it tastes sour. *(conjunction)*

_____

30. Tara's birthday is Friday let's take her to the movies. *(semicolon)*

_____