

Name: _____

WYSIWYG

Lesson 2

2

Compound Sentences: Part 1

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Section 1

Coordinating Conjunctions

BEGINNING WITH SECTION 2, this exercise contains 34 questions. Each answer must be written correctly to include grammar, punctuation, and spelling. Every missed answer equals a minus 3 points.

Two complete sentences can be joined with a coordinating conjunction. There are seven coordinating conjunctions. They are for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so. An easy way to remember them is to call them the FANBOYS. Always use a comma before a coordinating conjunction when it joins complete sentences.

The FANBOYS Can Be Used to Join Two Sentences.

for

and

nor

Complete sentence, but complete sentence.

or

yet

so

Section 2



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Compound Sentences with "and"

Two Complete Sentences

_____ / _____
subject predicate

_____ / _____
subject predicate

A Compound Sentence with *and*

Practice: Decide which of the following pairs of sentences can be logically joined by *and*. Rewrite ONLY THOSE sentences into a compound sentence. If it is not logical to combine the two sentences, write CORRECT in the space provided. **Graders: This exercise has 4 questions.**

1. It is 2:30 in the morning. Judith isn't home yet.

2. The coyote howled. The crickets fell silent.

3. My favorite sport is skiing. I am vacationing in Hawaii this winter.

4. Lincoln was the 16th president of the United States. The Civil War ended in 1865.

Generally, join no more than two sentences before placing a period. Ideas strung together with “and” can be hard to read, like this rambling sentence:

Chris has money in his pockets, and he is ready to spend it, and tomorrow he wants to shop at Wal-Mart here in Snyder, and on Saturday he wants to go to Toys ‘R’ Us in Lubbock.

Comma Warning!

Use a comma before “and” *if it joins two complete sentences*. Do not use a comma before “and” if it joins parts of sentences, as in the examples below:



1. My mother works as a secretary during the day and teaches piano lessons on the weekend. (**“And joins two verbs—“works” and “teaches.”**)
2. Recent advances in medical procedures and new medications have brought hope to victims of heart disease. (**“And” joins two subjects—“advances” and “medications.”**)
3. We asked the Hudnalls to stay for lunch and for a late afternoon swim. (**“And” joins two prepositional phrases—“for lunch” and “for a late night swim.”**)
4. If a class is interesting and if I learn something from it, I don’t mind having to work hard. (**“And” joins two dependent clauses—“If a class is interesting” and “if I learn something from it.”**)

Section 3



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Compound Sentences with other FANBOYS

Two Complete Sentences

Graders: This section is not graded

_____ / _____
subject predicate

_____ / _____
subject predicate

A Compound Sentence with *but*

Graders: This section is not graded

Practice: Finish these compound sentences. Add a second sentence to show contrasts with the first idea: (Graders: this section has 2 answers.)

1. At one time I thought I would major in business, **but**

2. I know what I should do, **yet**

Section 3 continues . . .

You have practiced using three of the seven coordination conjunctions—*and*, *but*, and *yet*. Four other connecting words—*for*, *so*, *or*, and *nor*—also can be used to make compound sentences. Use these coordinating conjunctions to join ideas related in the following ways:

For shows cause. The second sentence gives the cause for the first.

The teacher put her arm around Joey, for she could see he was going to cry.

So shows a result. The idea in the second sentence is the consequence of the first idea.

I didn't know anyone at the parts, so I left early.

Or shows choice. Pick between two or more options.

We can leave early, or we can take our chance later.

Nor means not either one of two choices.

I don't like broccoli, nor do I like beets.



This Grammar Tool explains a strategy you can follow when you need to decide if a coordinating conjunction—that is, one of the FANBOYS—requires a comma. Use this simple three-step pattern:

1. Focus on the connecting word.

Complete sentence **, and** complete sentence.

2. Look to see if a complete sentence comes before and after the connecting word.

3. Place a comma before the connecting word if it joins complete sentences.

Section 4



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Compound Sentences with Semicolons (;)

Two Complete Sentences

Graders: This section is not graded

_____ / _____
subject predicate

_____ / _____
subject predicate

A Compound Sentence with a Semicolon (;)

Graders: This section is not graded

Practice: Rewrite these compound sentences by removing the comma and replacing the connecting word with a semicolon: **(Graders: this section has 2 answers.)**

1. Classes are full this semester, so students are sitting elbow to elbow.

2. I love playing football, but I don't love two-a-day workouts and wind sprints.



The semicolon expresses a close connection between sentences joined to form a compound sentence. When a semicolon is used to link sentences, it replaces the connecting word (like "and" or "but") in the compound sentence. Never use both a semicolon and one of the FANBOYS to join sentences into a compound sentence.

Section 5.1

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 Part 1; Section 5.1

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Compound Sentences with Transition words**FANBOYS**

Coordinating conjunctions are connecting words used to join two or more related sentences into a compound sentence. Different coordinating conjunctions communicate different relations between sentences. For instance, *and* identifies an additional idea, *but* a contrasting idea, and so on.

Semicolon

Semicolons join obviously related sentences in a compound sentence. In a compound sentence with a semicolon, the comma and the connecting word are removed.

Transition Words

Transition words, like coordinating conjunctions, can be used as connecting words in a compound sentence. They are less powerful than the FANBOYS, however, because they require a semicolon when they join sentences. On the other hand, transition words are more flexible than the FANBOYS because they can be moved to different sentence positions.

Transition words create logical links between related ideas. Here is partial list of these words and the relations they express:

also, beside,
 furthermore,
 moreover



addition

similarly,
 likewise



comparison

however, instead,
 nevertheless,
 otherwise, still



contrast

therefore, thus,
 consequently,
 accordingly



result

next, then,
 finally, meanwhile,
 subsequently



time

certainly,
 indeed



emphasis

Section 5.2**WYSIWYG**
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Part 1; Section 5.2

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Practice: Rewrite these sentences, adding the appropriate punctuation to the transition word that each contains: **(Graders: this section has 5 answers.)**

1. I love western stories therefore I have read all of Louis L'Amour.

2. The rain lasted for days then rivers began to overflow their banks.

3. He doesn't like Mexican food nevertheless we insisted we all eat tacos for lunch.

4. I saved all my receipts furthermore I kept a daily expense journal.

5. Stuart is no blue-chip prospect he is however the best player on the team.



Transition words can be used to combine sentences and, therefore, share a similar function with the coordinating conjunctions. But there are some important differences between FANBOYS and transition words. Unlike the FANBOYS, transition words can be moved to different sentence positions. Transition words also are punctuated differently. If a transition word comes between two sentences, it must be preceded by a semicolon. If it comes elsewhere in the sentence, it is usually marked off with commas.

Section 6



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**LESSON REVIEW:
COMPOUND SENTENCES**

Choose between three methods for joining sentences into a COMPOUND SENTENCE

1. Join two related sentences with a coordinating conjunction.

Complete sentence,
 for
 and
 nor
 but complete sentence.
 or
 yet
 so

2. Join two related sentences with a semicolon.

Complete sentence ; complete sentence.

3. Join two related sentences with a transition word.

Complete sentence; *transition word*, complete sentence.



Punctuation Warning!

1. Avoid joining two sentences with a comma. (This creates an error called a "comma splice.")
2. Avoid joining a complete sentence with part of a sentence using a semicolon. (This creates a fragment.)

Section 7

Directions: Join the following pairs of sentences into a compound sentence. Use a comma followed by either **and or but**, whichever best expresses the relation between two sentences. **(Graders: this section has 5 answers.)**

1. I like to rodeo.

I don't like being banged up and broke all the time.

2. Erica is married to one brother.

She is in love with the other.

3. This summer I slept in the morning.

I went swimming in the afternoon.

4. I listen to all kinds of music.

I like country and western singers best.

5. Last summer I went to Hawaii.

Next summer I am going to Europe.

Section 8

Directions: Use a *semicolon* to join the following pairs of sentences into a compound sentence. **(Graders: this section has 4 answers.)**

1. The field goal tied the score.

The game went into overtime.

2. You think Erica is charming.

I think she is a vamp.

3. I like poetry.

I just don't understand it.

4. Randall felt the sickening tear in his knee.

He knew his season was over.

Section 9

Directions: Write two complete sentences (one on line "a" and another on line "b"). Then join your two sentences with either a coordinating conjunction or a transition word. You may need to look at the list of transition words earlier in the lesson. Choose any topic you like or use the suggested topic. Be sure to punctuate correctly. **(Graders: this section has 3 answers per question, total 12.)**

music 1. (a) _____
(b) _____
_____ (compound sentence)

sports 2. (a) _____
(b) _____
_____ (compound sentence)

food 3. (a) _____
(b) _____
_____ (compound sentence)

cars 4. (a) _____
(b) _____
_____ (compound sentence)