

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Grammar: The Compound Sentence

A sentence may be made up to two or more independent clauses without any subordinate clauses. Such a sentence is called a *compound sentence*.

The independent clauses of a compound sentence are usually separated by a comma and joined by a coordinating conjunction (*for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*). The independent clauses in the following compound sentences are underlined.

EXAMPLES Melvina wrote about her mother's aunt, and Ken wrote about his cousin Leroy.

Citrus fruits and green vegetables should be a part of everyone's diet, for they supply needed vitamins.

No one was injured in the fire, but several homes were destroyed.

Identifying Subjects and Verbs in Compound Sentences

Underneath each sentence, write the simple subject and verb from the first independent clause. Then write a comma and the coordinating conjunction. Finally, write the subject and the verb from the second clause.

EXAMPLE An artist spoke to our class last week, and we learned about careers in graphic design.
artist spoke, and we learned

1. Ruth Benedict was a great anthropologist, and Margaret Mead was one of her students.
2. An area's weather may change rapidly, but its climate changes very slowly.
3. We want to see the movie, for we enjoyed the book.
4. The students may type their reports, or they may write them neatly.

5. Our landlord is kind, yet he will not allow us to have pets.
6. Daniel Boone had no formal education, but he could read and write.
7. To the east of our school is the community center, and to the west is the fire station.
8. Benjamin Franklin was a member of the Constitutional Convention, yet none of his proposals were adopted.
9. Sheena did not play this week, for she had sprained her ankle.
10. They did not watch the shuttle take off, nor did they watch it land.