



Compound Subjects

A compound subject has two or more nouns or pronouns with the same predicate. The conjunction *and* joins the subjects. A compound subject agrees in number with the verb.

Blizzards and hurricanes cause damage.

compound subject: nouns joined by *and*

plural verb form



A. Write *compound* or *not compound* to describe the subject in each sentence.

1. Rain and snow are forms of precipitation.
2. Wet weather can also include sleet or hail.
3. A blustery wind is noisy and stormy.
4. Cirrus clouds and cumulus clouds usually mean fair weather.
5. Squalls and gales are two kinds of wind storms.
6. Another name for a cyclone is a typhoon.
7. Sunny days can bring heat and humidity.

B. Combine the subjects in these sentences to make one new sentence with a compound subject.

8. Fog covered the land. Mist covered the land.

9. Santa Ana winds are hot. Sirocco winds are hot.

10. Umbrellas keep people dry. Raincoats keep people dry.

Compound Predicates

A compound predicate has two verbs with the same subject. The conjunction *and* joins the verbs. The verbs in a compound predicate are the same tense.

The forester looked and listened. He took pictures and made notes.

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compound predicates with verbs in the past tense joined by *and*

A. Write *compound* or *not compound* to describe the predicate in each sentence.

1. Birds called and sang in the woods.

2. A squirrel ran up a tree and chattered at Judd.

3. A slight breeze rose, and the leaves rustled.

4. Judd and his assistant knew many of the birdcalls.

5. One tree looked dry and unhealthy.

6. Insects hummed and buzzed among the leaves.

B. Combine the predicates in these sentences to make one new sentence with a compound predicate.

7. Judd observed invasive species. He noted invasive species.

8. Birds landed on trees. Birds perched on trees.

9. Trees provide shade for people. Trees make good homes for animals.

10. A chipmunk scurried by. It looked at Judd.
