Language Arts

Compound Sentences

A compound sentence consists of two independent clauses, joined together by a comma and a coordinating conjunction.

The coordinating conjunctions are:

For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So

F A N B O Y S

Examples:

He was tired, for he went to bed early.

I cooked dinner, and he washed the dishes.

Jane has a red car, but Jill has a blue car.

1. Fill in the blank with a coordinating conjunction that correctly completes each sentence. Sometimes, more than one coordinating conjunction can complete the sentence; however, you only need to write in one of them.

1. I plan to visit the bookstore this weekend, _____I am going to buy the first Harry Potter book.
2. The baby ate lunch about 20 minutes ago, _____ she won't be hungry enough to eat fruit.
3. Jonathan's parents do not know about their anniversary party, _____ you shouldn't mention it, _____ you will ruin the surprise.
4. Shelly ran 10 kilometres, _____now she is going to take a shower.
5. Greg did not want to sell his collectors' Star Wars toys, _____ he really needed the extra cash from doing so.
6. It is snowing heavily; you probably want to wear your boots, _____ your feet will get wet.

2. And-But-Or?

1. The bus stopped, ___ the man got off.
   a. and
   b. but
   c. or

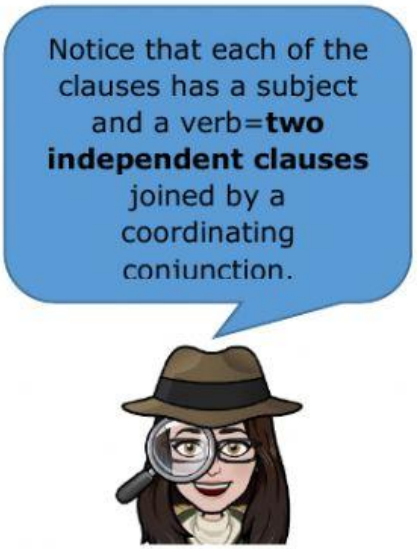
2. Paul stayed at home,___ we ate there.
   a. so
   b. but
   c. or

3. I wanted to buy a newspaper, ___ I didn't have enough money.
   a. and
   b. but
   c. or

4. Do you want tea, ___ should I make coffee?
   a. and
   b. but
   c. or

5. We wanted to eat takeaway, _____we ordered some sushi.
   a. so
   b. but
   c. or

6. Is it an old house, ___ did they build a new one?
   a. and
   b. but
   c. or

7. I enjoy visiting many different countries, ___ I wouldn't want to live overseas.
   a. and
   b. but
   c. or

8. We can go by bus, ___ we can walk.
   a. and
   b. but
   c. or