Conjunctions:
and, but, or, yet, so

A conjunction is a word that is used to link two clauses or two sentences. Conjunctions also help make sentences more interesting. If there is a complete sentence after the conjunction, you must use a comma before the conjunction.

Let's look at the table below to learn more!

		Examples:
and	used to link something that is similar or the same, without contrast	I went for a hike, and I saw a kangaroo in the forest.
but	used to contrast two ideas	I wanted to go surfing, but I am not a good swimmer.
or	used to give two options	We can visit Sydney, or we can relax at home.
yet	used to describe an event that happens in spite of another	He is very responsible, yet he did not finish the assignment.
so	used to show a consequence of something	I was tired, so I took a nap.

Verbal Linguistic

Write the conjunction that is being described below.

1. We are both used to contrast two clauses. _____
2. I am used to help you choose between two options. _____
3. I am used to link similar ideas or to extend one idea. _____
4. When you want to tell what happens next, you can use me. _____

Verbal Linguistic

Read the paragraph below. Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunction. Also, add commas where they are needed using this editing symbol: ⸝

Remember, we only use a comma if the clause following the conjunction is a complete sentence.

I had three weeks of vacation _____ I decided to plan a trip. I could either visit the Great Wall of China _____ go diving in the Great Barrier Reef. I wanted to spend time at the beach _____ I decided on Australia. The flight was long _____ it was worth it! When I got to Cairns, I was so excited! The water was crystal clear _____ it was the perfect temperature. I took some diving lessons _____ I knew I would be safe in the water. I was nervous _____ I couldn't wait to get started! The world beneath the water's surface was incredible. I saw sea turtles gliding through the water _____ watched fish dart through the coral. I will never forget my trip!

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Sentences: Compound Subjects and Predicates

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A complete sentence is broken into two parts: the subject and the predicate. The **subject** is the person, place, thing, or idea that is doing or being something. The **predicate** tells something about the subject. The first word of the predicate is usually the verb.



Look at the sentences below. The subjects are written in green and the predicates in red.

subjects

- Koala bears eat a lot of eucalyptus.
- Brisbane is a city in the south of Australia.
- The beaches of Australia are known worldwide.

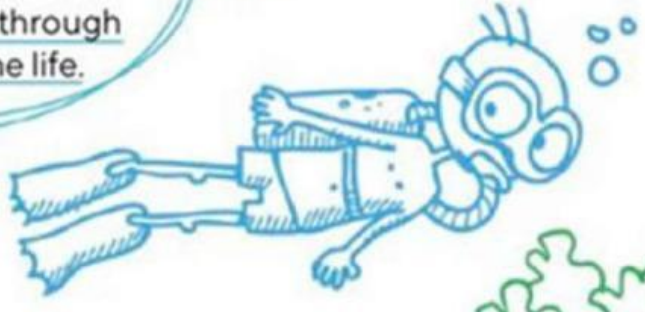
predicates

A **simple subject**, like the ones above, has just one subject. A **compound subject** has more than one subject. This means the sentence is about more than one person, place, thing, or idea. Look at the examples below.

- Surfers and hikers can find a lot to do in Australia.
- Porpoises, dolphins, and whales live happily together in the oceans.

A sentence can also have a compound predicate. This means that the subject is doing more than one thing. Compound predicates always have two different verbs. Look at some examples of compound predicates below.

- Australians follow their dreams and live a good life.
- Divers in the reef swim through the coral and see marine life.





LIVEWORKSHEETS

Some sentences have a **compound subject** and a **compound predicate**. This means that **both** subjects are doing **both** verbs.



Example:

Lucy and Martha prepared dinner and washed the dishes.

In this sentence, both girls completed both actions.

Verbal Linguistic

Read the sentences. Circle whether they have a compound subject, a compound predicate, or both.

1. Kadee and Joey hopped along the trail and munched on some berries.

   a. compound subject b. compound predicate c. both

2. The wombat and the platypus wander around the forest.

   a. compound subject b. compound predicate c. both

3. Toby and Monica will be going to Cairns for their holiday.

   a. compound subject b. compound predicate c. both

4. Coral reefs are natural barriers and shelter many fish.

   a. compound subject b. compound predicate c. both

5. Scientists and biologists see the importance of the reef and want to save it.

   a. compound subject b. compound predicate c. both

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