COMPOUND SENTENCES – 3
Coordinating Conjunctions

Name _____
Date _____ Period _____

compound sentence > a sentence made by joining two simple sentences with a coordinating conjunction and comma

coordinating conjunction > *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*

Example: Jane likes eating ice cream, but Julie prefers cake.

simple sentence — coordinating conjunction and comma — simple sentence

PART I - Directions: Underline the subjects once and the verbs twice in the following sentences. Put an **S** in the space if the sentence is **simple**. Put a **C** in the space if the sentence is **compound**.

Example: __C__ Tom likes to learn about the government, and I like to learn about how laws are made.

_____ 1. People in congress sometimes suggest laws, and then they vote on them.

_____ 2. The representatives talk about the laws together.

_____ 3. Some people support the new laws, but others dislike them.

_____ 4. The representatives explain the reasons for their opinions.

_____ 5. Later the representatives vote on the new laws.

_____ 6. Some laws pass, but other laws lack the necessary number of votes.

_____ 7. A law passes, or it fails.

_____ 8. The President signs the law, and it goes into effect.

_____ 9. Laws protect the citizens of a country.

_____ 10. Sometimes the citizens directly vote on a law in a special election.

PART II - Directions: Some of the following sentences need a comma. Read each sentence. If it is a compound sentence, write C in the space, and add a comma. If it is not a compound sentence, leave it blank, and do not add a comma.

Example: __C__ Elissa wanted to go surfing, but Denise wanted to go rollerblading.

_____ 11. A storm was coming so we boarded up the windows of our seaside cottage.

_____ 12. The coach took us out after the game for pizza and soda.

_____ 13. We stayed up late to watch a movie but we fell asleep on the couch.

_____ 14. We can hear neither the lead singer nor the bass guitar.