

## Simple and Compound Sentences

A **simple sentence** tells a complete thought with a subject and verb that agree.

A **compound sentence** is made up of two simple sentences joined by the word *and*, *but*, *or*, or *so*.

We went for ice cream after dinner. Our cousins came, too.

We went for ice cream after dinner, and our cousins came, too.

▣ Determine whether each sentence is simple or compound. Write simple or compound on the line.

1. He didn't want to go to the eye doctor, but he went anyway.

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2. A cactus is a type of plant that can live in dry climates.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Everyone was busy, so I watched TV alone.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Do you want to play a game, or would you rather watch a movie?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. My best friend Harry will only write with green pens.

\_\_\_\_\_

▣ Revisit your piece of writing. Edit the draft to make sure all simple and compound sentences are used correctly.

## Coordinating Conjunctions

A **compound sentence** is made up of two simple sentences joined by a **conjunction** such as *and*, *but*, *or*, and *so*. A comma comes before the conjunction.

*And* joins two similar ideas.      *But* joins two different ideas.

*Or* joins two possible ideas.

*So* shows that the second idea happens because of the first.

▣ Write the conjunction that best joins the simple sentences. Then write the compound sentence.

1. Gina wrote to Betsy. She wrote to Erin.

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2. Daniel was at the pool. Miriam was not at the pool.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. I know you're tired. I will let you rest.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Tony likes almonds. He does not like peanuts.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Felicity's family will be out of town. She will not go to the party.

\_\_\_\_\_

▣ Revisit your piece of writing. Edit the draft to make sure all coordinating conjunctions are used correctly.

## Run-On Sentences

Two or more simple sentences that run together are called run-on sentences.

A run-on sentence may be corrected by forming a compound sentence. The conjunctions *and*, *but*, *or*, and *so* are used to form compound sentences.

Lauren does not have a sister Maxim does.

Lauren does not have a sister, but Maxim does.

▣ Correct each run-on sentence by forming a compound sentence. Write the conjunction and then write the compound sentence.

1. My aunt does not eat meat she does not eat eggs.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Samantha can make toast she cannot make pancakes.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Do you like the winter do you prefer the summer?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. My cat likes sleeping on the couch he likes sleeping on my bed more.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Will you leave now will you stay longer?

\_\_\_\_\_

▣ Revisit your piece of writing. Edit the draft to make sure all run-on sentences are corrected.

## Review Compound Sentences

A **compound sentence** is made up of two simple sentences joined by a comma followed by a **conjunction**. The words *and*, *but*, *or*, and *so* are conjunctions. Two simple sentences that run together without using a comma and a conjunction are called a run-on sentence.

Nina will go to the concert she will go to the movies.

Nina will go to the concert, or she will go to the movies.

▣ Write the conjunction that best joins the two simple sentences into one compound sentence. Then write the compound sentence.

1. The frogs croak all day. They are quiet at night.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. I can't remember the address. I will have to look it up.

\_\_\_\_\_

▣ Correct the run-on sentence by using a comma and a conjunction to form a compound sentence.

3. Riding a bike is fun I like hiking better.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Naomi is my best friend she is also my cousin.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. It is raining we will play basketball in the gym.

\_\_\_\_\_

▣ Revisit your piece of writing. Edit the draft to make sure all compound sentences are used correctly.

## Connect to Writing: Using Compound Sentences

▢ Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Read the following paragraph about a new friend. Look for any revisions that should be made. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) Victoria loves music, but she is learning to play the piano.  
(2) She takes lessons once a week with Mr. Wade, and she practices at home. (3) One day, she forgot her music book. (4) Mr. Wade asked her to play what she remembered. (5) Somehow, she was able to play the whole piece from memory. (6) Mr. Wade was pleased, so he asked her to bring her music next time.

1. What change should be made to sentence 1?

- A. Change *but* to *if*.
- B. Change *but* to *yet*.
- C. Change *but* to *and*.
- D. Make no change.

2. What change should be made to sentence 6?

- A. Change *so* to *but*.
- B. Change *so* to *and*.
- C. Change *so* to *or*.
- D. Make no change.

▢ What musical instrument would you like to play? Write two or three sentences about it.

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