

Compound Sentences

Compound Subjects: contain two or more subjects. When you have a compound subject with more than two subjects, separate each noun by using a comma. They are joined by and or by the word or.

Example: Mark and Mary are friends.

Mark, Mary, and Maria are going to the game.

Compound Predicates: contain two or more predicates (what the subject is doing) You must include the helping verb when find the compound predicate if it has one. See below. They are joined by and or the word or.

Example: Julia ate french fries and watched the movie.

Madison had studied and then had gone to bed.

Compound Sentences: contain two complete sentences and are joined by a conjunction. A conjunction is a connecting word: and, but, or.

Example: Mrs. Weed teaches math, but Mrs. Mrochko teaches reading.

You have two sentences on both sides of the conjunction. You need a comma before the conjunction. Ask yourself if each group of words before and after the conjunction is a complete sentence.

Mrs. Weed teaches math. (yes)

Mrs. Mrochko teaches reading. (yes)

Example: Mrs. Conway called me and told me the news.

Mrs. Conway called me. (yes)

Told me the news. (no)

****Also, there is no comma before the conjunction.**