

7.19C - Use a variety of complete sentences (e.g., simple, compound, complex) that include properly placed modifiers, correctly identified antecedents, parallel structures, and consistent tenses.

Name:

Sadako and the Thousand Paper Cranes
By Eleanor Coerr

Compound sentences are sentences that contain two simple sentences (sentences with a complete subject and predicate). Compound sentences are frequently combined by a *coordinating conjunction*.

Coordinating conjunctions are words that are used to connect two simple sentences in order to make a compound sentence. A comma is always placed right before the coordinating conjunction in compound sentences. The following are coordinating conjunctions:

For

And

Nor

But

Or

Yet

So *FANBOYS is an easy way to remember the coordinating conjunctions!*

Example:

Sadako is a girl. She gets sick with leukemia.

You have two simple sentences that could be made into one compound sentence by adding a comma and a coordinating conjunction.

Sadako is a girl, **and** she gets sick with leukemia.

By adding a comma and a coordinating conjunction, the two simple sentences are now one complete compound sentence.

Directions: Rewrite the following sentences to make them into compound sentences. Don't forget to add your comma before your coordinating conjunctions.

1. Kenji did not feel well. He still went outside.
2. Mr. Sasaki left work. He arrived at the hospital.
3. The kimono was beautiful. Sadako's mom wanted her to wear it everyday.
4. Sadako wanted to go to school. She would get to race in the competition.

Directions: Write three compound sentences about Sadako and the Thousand Paper Cranes. Make sure to include a coordinating conjunction that connects two simple sentences.

1.

2.

3.