

Coordinating Conjunctions: FANBOYS

For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So

A **coordinating conjunction** is characterized by having an **independent clause** (subject and verb) on both sides of the **coordinating conjunction**. Be sure to put a **comma** before the coordinating conjunction.

Subject + verb, coordinating conjunction + subject + verb.

Example: A strange smell kept coming from his room, so he had to clean his room.

What do we need to know?

Independent Clause: It is a group of words made up of a subject and predicate, and it can stand alone.

Subject: The subject usually appears *before* the predicate to show (a) what the sentence is about or (b) who or what performs the action. The subject is commonly a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase.

Predicate: The part of a sentence or clause that expresses what is said of the subject and that usually consists of a verb with or without objects, complements, or adverbial modifiers.

Coordinating Conjunction: a conjunction (such as *and*) that joins together words, phrases, or clauses of equal importance.

Directions: For each topic, write one sentence with two independent clauses by using a coordinating conjunction for each.

1. Batman and Superman:
2. Cake:
3. Candidates for the Presidency:
4. "Learning the Grammar of Animacy" or "Pale Blue Dot":

Compound Sentence with Semicolon and Conjunctive Adverb

A compound sentence is two closely related independent clauses joined by a semicolon or with a coordinating conjunction. In this form, you will practice creating **compound sentences with semicolons and conjunctive adverbs**.

Subject + verb; conjunctive adverb, subject + verb.

Example: The father hated to eat vegetables; however, he made his children eat vegetables at every meal.

What do we need to know?

Independent Clause: It is a group of words made up of a subject and predicate, and it can stand alone.

Subject: The subject usually appears *before* the predicate to show (a) what the sentence is about or (b) who or what performs the action. The subject is commonly a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase.

Predicate: The part of a sentence or clause that expresses what is said of the subject and that usually consists of a verb with or without objects, complements, or adverbial modifiers.

Semicolon: A punctuation mark to separate two independent clauses.

Conjunctive Adverb: an **adverb** that connects two independent clauses to show cause and effect, sequence, contrast, comparison, or other relationships.

Examples of Conjunctive Adverbs: however, hence, therefore, thus, then, moreover, nevertheless, likewise, consequently, and accordingly.

Directions: Using a **semicolon** and **conjunctive adverb**, write a sentence joining at least **two independent clauses** on the given topic.

1. Goldfish:
2. Zombies:
3. “Learning the Grammar of Animacy” or “Pale Blue Dot”:
4. Propaganda: