

Name: _____

Date: _____

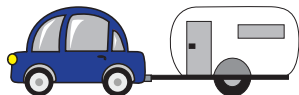
Conjunctions: The Cure for Your Run-ons

Run-on sentences are sentences that have two or more ideas that are smashed together without a conjunction. It's like pushing a car and a trailer together but not hooking them up.

Run-on: My brother made a gallon of slime he didn't share any with me.



Fixed: My brother made a gallon of slime **but** he didn't share any with me.



Use the list of conjunctions below to fix the run-on sentences.

Subordinating Conjunctions			
after	because	lest	till
although	before	now that	unless
as	even if	provided	until
as if	even though	since	when
as long as	how	so that	whenever
as much as	if	than	where
as soon as	inasmuch as	that	wherever
as though	in order that	though	while

Coordinating Conjunctions						
For	and	nor	but	or	yet	so

Correlative Conjunctions
Both _____ and _____
Neither _____ nor _____
Either _____ or _____
Not only _____ but also _____

1) I beat the video game my brother beat it a few weeks later.

2) I went to the gas station and got a ton of candy my mom got angry.

3) My brother takes the longest showers he comes home from practice dripping with sweat.

4) My sister won the skateboard competition she practiced for weeks.

5) The movie is showing at 7:00 it is showing at 9:30, too.

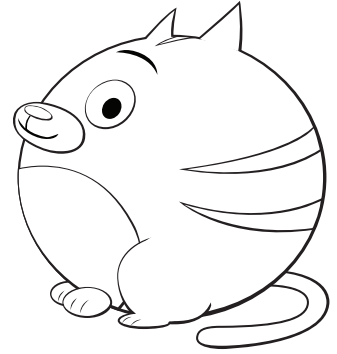
Name: _____

Date: _____

Creating Compound Sentences

A **compound sentence** is a sentence that expresses two simple sentences. Use a *comma* and a *coordinating conjunction* between the two simple sentences to form a compound sentence.

Example: My birthday party is Saturday. It will be fun.
My birthday part is Saturday, **and** it will be fun.



A **coordinating conjunction** joins two simple sentences. Use FANBOYS as a reminder.

F	A	N	B	O	Y	S
For	And	Nor	But	Or	Yet	So

Directions: Combine the two sentences to make a compound sentence. Be sure to use a comma and coordinating conjunction. Write your new sentence on the line.

1. I earned a sticker. It went on my chart.

2. I wanted a soda. I drank water instead.

3. I wore sneakers to school. My sister wore sandals.

4. Would you like to go to the park? Would you rather go to the show?

5. I finished my homework early. I went outside to play.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Recognize a Fragment When You See One!

Read each example below. Circle whether it is a sentence or fragment. If it is a fragment, make revisions to turn it into a complete sentence.

After the doctor examined the broken arm, which was broken in two places.	Sentence Fragment
FIX:	
During the baseball game, in the third inning to be exact.	Sentence Fragment
FIX:	
We took the short way to get to the store.	Sentence Fragment
FIX:	
His ex-girlfriend Samantha, the one he dated five years ago.	Sentence Fragment
FIX:	
A meteor from a galaxy 67 light years away.	Sentence Fragment
FIX:	

COMBINATIONS



Sarah keeps repeating the same words in her articles. Help her get to the point by combining sentences.

Directions: Read the article. Figure out which sentences you can put together to make one sentence. Don't be afraid to take out words you don't need. Rewrite the paragraph below with the new, combined sentences.

Housing boom! The city is building 300 new houses in Charleston. The houses will be two story. The people of Charleston are really excited. The people of Charleston are really looking forward to more people moving in.

"We think the new people will bring business to our town. We think the new people will bring new ideas to our town," said Mrs. Swanson, resident of Charleston.

The housing development is expected to be done within two years. Those interested in buying a house can start picking out their property. Those interested in buying a house can decide what style of house they'd like.

Contact your realtor if you are interested in purchasing a new house.



Name _____

Date _____

Building Sentences

A complete thought (or sentence) contains a subject and a predicate. That means you can identify a "who/what" and a "what about it."

The softball team | won the game

Subject (who/what)

Predicate (what about it)

Sometimes, sentences contain compound subjects or predicates. That means there are two subjects or predicates, like in the example below.

The pack of dogs and the garbage men chasing them ran around the corner and went into the parking lot.

Directions: Circle the subject and underline the predicate in each example below.

1. Julio and I went down to the school yard.
2. She got a ticket to ride the rollercoaster and then bought a slushy.
3. My new shoes and socks got dirty.
4. My gum popped out of my mouth and fell on the floor.
5. My sister went to the movies and then joined her friends.

Now, create complete sentences that have...

1. One subject and one predicate:

2. One subject and two predicates:

3. Two subjects and one predicate:

4. Two subjects and two predicates:
