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## Combining with Longer Sentences

**Use compound sentences.** A compound sentence is made up of two or more simple sentences joined together. The conjunctions *and*, *but*, *or*, *nor*, *for*, *so*, and *yet* are used to connect the simple sentences. (Place a comma before the conjunction.)

Simple Sentences: **My puppy has hair hanging over her eyes.  
She looks just like a dust mop.**

**Combined with "And":**

**My puppy has hair hanging over her eyes,  
and she looks just like a dust mop.**

Simple Sentences: **Our dog likes to eat shoes.  
He won't touch my brother's smelly slippers.**

**Combined with "But":**

**Our dog likes to eat shoes, but he won't  
touch my brother's smelly slippers.**

**Use complex sentences.** A complex sentence is made up of two ideas connected by a subordinating conjunction (*because*, *when*, *since*, *after*, *before*, etc.) or by a relative pronoun (*who*, *whose*, *which*, and *that*).

Short Sentences: **My friend shares his lunch with me.  
He doesn't like what his dad packs.**

**Combined with "Because":**


**My friend shares his lunch with me because  
he doesn't like what his dad packs.**

Short Sentences: **Very cold weather closed school for a day.  
The cold weather came down from Canada.**

**Combined with "Which":**

**Very cold weather, which came down from  
Canada, closed school for a day.**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Subjects and Predicates** 

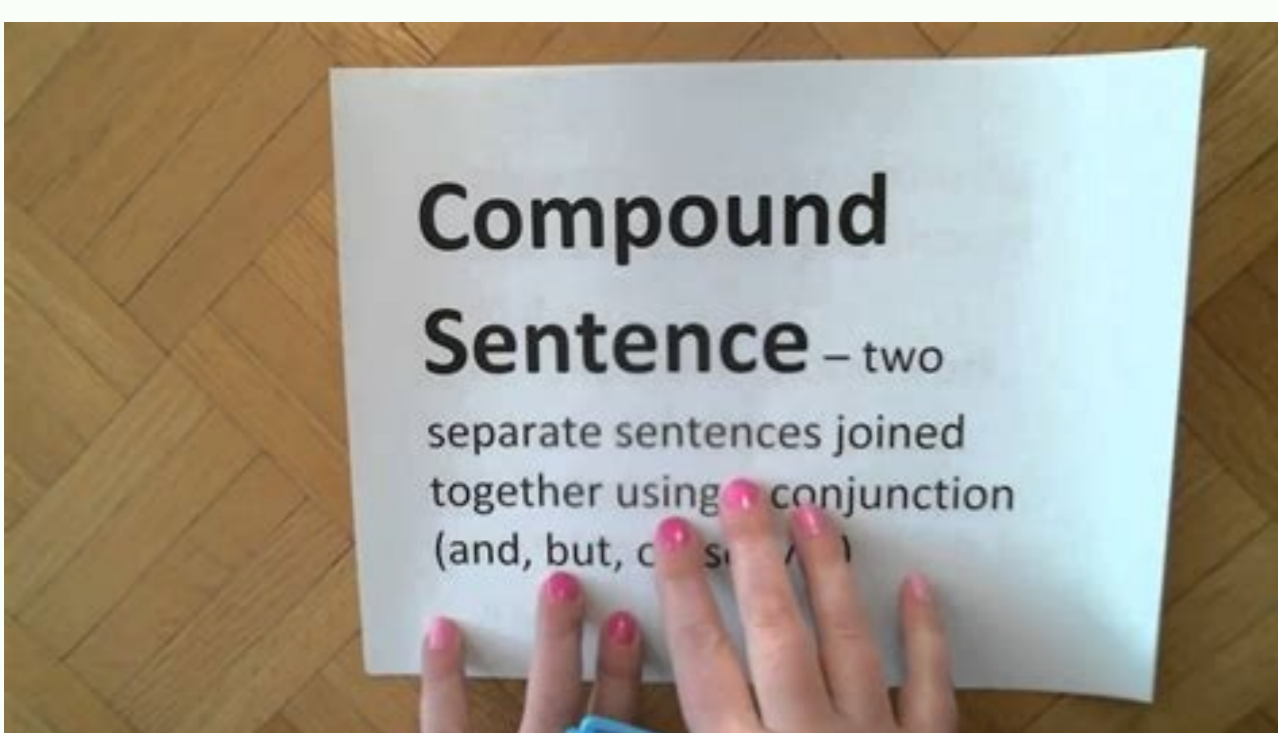
Draw a line to match the subject and predicate that go together.

1. My class	had a wonderful vacation together.
2. My family	were driving quickly down the road.
3. The animals	at the zoo were noisy.
4. A dog	went on a field trip to the zoo.
5. The cars	likes to chase cats.
6. I had	came over to play after school.
7. My friend	to the mall with my mom to buy new shoes.
8. I went	a picnic at the park with my friends.

Every sentence begins with a capital letter. Rewrite the following sentences making sure you begin with a capital letter.

- my class went on a field trip to the zoo.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- we learned about animals in school.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- my family went on vacation to Disneyland this summer.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- last week I went to the airport and saw an airplane land.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- after school, I ran all the way home.  
\_\_\_\_\_

ESL Kids' Grammar



**ESL Kids**

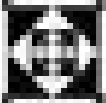
**Compound Sentences FANBOYS Poster**

Compound Sentences

Sentence , FANBOYS Sentence

**F A N B O Y S**  
for and nor but or yet so

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## Complex Sentences

A Structural Guide for AOB to Teach Complex Sentences

### Introduction

**Say:** Today we're going to learn about sentence types. There are three different types of sentences: simple, compound, and complex.

Start by reviewing sentence structure.

### Sentence Structure

**Say:** All sentences (simple, compound, and complex) MUST have a subject and a verb. Sometimes, they also have an object.

Review what a subject is.

**Say:** A subject is who or what the sentence is about.

Review what a verb is.

**Say:** A verb is an action, it's something that you can do.

Help students generate a list of action words.

**Say:** Tell me some things that you can do. Remember to use only one word.

These are great action words; these are great examples of verbs!

Remember, there are also some verbs that talk about actions that aren't as easy to see. There are some verbs that mean "to be." Words like "is," "am," "are," "was," and "were" are also action words. These are all ways of saying "to be," but we change them depending on if we are talking about the past (point or motion over your shoulder to the space behind you) present (point straight downward) or future (point or motion to the space in front of you), like in "is" and "was." We use "is" for things happening in the present. We use "was" for things that happened in the past. For example, "He is a child (right now)." (Point downward as you say "is"). "He was a baby (in the past)." (Point or motion over your shoulder to the space behind you as you say "was").

We add "will" to the front of the verb for things happening in the future, like this "He will be a grown-up one day." (Point or motion to the space in front of you as you say "will").

Remind students that all sentences must have a subject and a verb; otherwise, they are not sentences.

**Say:** All sentences must have a subject and a verb, but sometimes we don't have to say the subject. (A subject can sometimes be implied.) (Pause. Then, give the student eye contact and say, "Look," or "Clap").

What is a compound predicate and a compound subject. Compound subject compound predicate examples. Compound subject and compound predicate meaning. Compound subject and compound predicate worksheets with answers. Compound subject and compound predicate worksheets with answers pdf.

In these exercises, students identify multiple subjects and predicates. Then they are identified if the prayer has a composite subject, the compound predicate, both or neither. The free printing sheet is suitable for 3rd grade and 4th grade students. This composite predicate worksheet can be used for many grade levels. The compound predicates are joined by words such as and, or, or but. In this PDF, identifying composite subjects and preaching the worksheet, children practice the identification of composite and predicate subjects. This worksheet of the composite subject can be used for a variety of grade levels. About this worksheet: this topic and the predicate worksheet address the student to underline composite subjects in the following sentences. The composite subject includes everyone who does something or is in prayer. CCSS: L.3.1.F You are here: Language Arts >> Subject and preaching >> Compound and predicate subjects & Exercises in English> Other princess exercises Every prayer needs a topic and a predicate; However, many prayers have more than one theme (Jim and Bob left ...) and / or more than a predicate (... walked to the store and bought a plated). This composite subject worksheet gives a good practice with the search for the composite subject within the context of a prayer. I bet it is well versed with subjects and predicates. Students read sentences, subject and surround the predicates. Individual subjects of a composite subject are often united by joining words like and, or neither neither. This compound preached worksheet gives a good practice with the search for compound predicates within the context of a prayer. When there are multiple subjects and preached in a prayer, it is called a composite or predicate subject. Here is a worksheet of Work of land courts on composite and predicate subjects. When a prayer has two or more predicates, it is called a compound predicate. The compound compound. It tells us two or more things about the subject and contains more than a verb. This calculation sheet is suitable for 6th grade, 7th grade and 8th grade. About this worksheet: this topic and the predicate worksheet addresses the student to underline the compound predicates in each of the proportionate sentences. When a prayer has two or more subjects, it is called composite subject. In simple words, when there are two or more things or people with whom we are talking about, and there are two or more actions they make, we say that the compound is at stake. What are composite and predicated subjects? predicates?