INTRODUCTION:
Welcome to *Ten-Minute Grammar*! The goal of these units is to help students build a solid understanding of grade-level grammar concepts during the first ten minutes of the class period each day. Each unit goes through a progression in which new grammatical concepts are introduced (by discovery, as much as possible), built upon, and then practiced and reviewed. In addition, the concepts in each consecutive unit build on one another logically—it might seem silly to spend time reviewing nouns and verbs with 8th graders, but it’s necessary if they’re going to understand things like gerunds and infinitives or specific types of verb phrases.

This unit includes a week and a half of daily bell-ringer activities, a quiz, and two practice worksheets.

SUGGESTED TIMELINE:
- Start the Day One bell ringer on a Monday.
- The two “Practice” worksheets can be done as a class any time during the week (or it can be skipped if you feel your students don’t need it.)
- By Friday, if you feel the class is ready for it, give the unit quiz.
  - If you feel like the entire class needs additional practice to master the concept, there are three additional bell-ringer activities.
  - **Differentiation:** The “Alternate Quiz” included in the packet is a slightly modified quiz geared toward students with IEPs that call for such modifications.
- After the quiz, a student who clearly failed to grasp one or more of the week’s concepts should be assigned the “Extra Practice” worksheet. (Answers are included so students can check their work as they review.) After completing the worksheet, the student can retake the unit quiz for an improved grade.
- Starting a unit mid-week isn’t a problem at all—don’t feel like you MUST start on a Monday!

OBJECTIVES:
1. Students should understand that...
   a. A simple sentence contains only one independent clause.
   b. A compound sentence contains two independent clauses.
   c. Two independent clauses can be combined using either a comma and a coordinating conjunction or a semi-colon.
2. Students should be able to...
   a. Identify examples of simple and compound sentences.
   b. Correctly combine independent clauses.
   c. Write examples of simple and compound sentences.

KEYS TO THE UNIT:
This is the first in a pair of SENTENCE TYPES units. The second unit will come after students have studied subordinate clauses and will focus on complex and compound-complex sentences. It will be tempting during this unit to start teacher students the second two sentence types while you discuss simple and compound sentences. The reason I’ve set the units up like this, however, is to help you
avoid overloading the students with too many new concepts in one week. So the key for this unit is to limit it to the two types of sentence you can make with ONLY independent clauses.

**DAILY ROUTINE:**
Have the day’s bell-ringer activity up on a projector when the students come to class each day. I have my students do the assignment on quarter-sheets of paper (I cut them up and have a stack available each day). Days Four and Six in this unit require copyediting with proofreading marks; since it takes too long for students to copy the incorrect sentences and then edit them, a page of quarter-size student answer sheets are provided for those days (see the pages after the last bell ringer.)

Students should **spend the first five minutes working silently** (use that time to take roll and then circulate around the room to keep kids on task.) After the five minutes of work time, **spend the next five minutes going over the answers.** Use the correction session each day to explain new concepts, clarify ideas, and correct misconceptions. For each question, I like to have my students turn to the person next to them and share their answer; then I ask a student to volunteer an answer. If a student answers incorrectly, find someone else who can give the correct answer. Help the class understand the concept a little better and then ask the first student a question like, “Explain why your first answer was wrong.” I’ve never had a student feel offended by this—if anything, it gives kids a chance to redeem themselves after what might have been an embarrassing moment of being wrong in front of everyone.

If you use an overhead projector, a Smart Board, or project onto a white marker board, you can **choose a student each day** to come to the front and write answers or corrections as other students volunteer them.

How you **grade** the daily bell-ringer questions is up to you. I used to give my students full credit as long as they attempted each question and then participated in the answer session. But this year, I actually stopped grading the daily practice altogether—so students are graded solely on the unit quiz (and sometimes the practice worksheet.) This has worked great. The only issue with doing it like this is that you have to make sure you don’t let kids get away with not doing the bell-ringer—I sometimes hold them during lunch if they were slacking off and didn’t do it.

The **Wordplay** at the end of each day’s questions can be a way to earn extra credit if you choose. As incentive to work quickly, I tell my students they can’t begin on the Wordplay until they’re finished with the other questions, and I always offer a piece of candy to the first student to get the answer right or the student with the best answer or most answers. (You’d be surprised what junior-high students will do for a Starburst or a Jolly Rancher!)

**LITERATURE:**
This unit contains example selections from the Newbery Medal-winning novel, *Moon over Manifest*, by Clare Vanderpool.
How many INDEPENDENT CLAUSES does each example sentence have (look for subjects and predicates)?

1. **SIMPLE SENTENCE**: Phil the firefly flew through the forest. **ONE**
2. **COMPOUND SENTENCE**: He wanted to find some friends, so Phil blinked his bioluminescent bottom. **TWO**
3. **SIMPLE SENTENCE**: Finally, he met a female firefly by the lake. **ONE**
4. **COMPOUND SENTENCE**: Phil blinked three times to ask the fine-looking firefly her name; she blinked twice to say, “Bug off!” **TWO**

In your own words...

5. What is a “simple sentence” (look at sentences 1 and 3)? A sentence with only one independent clause
6. What is a “compound sentence” (look at sentences 2 and 4)? A sentence with two independent clauses

Is the following example a SIMPLE sentence or a COMPOUND sentence?

7. Feeling flustered, Phil the firefly forgot to blink back and flew away. **Simple.** Point out to the students that the “Feeling flustered” at the beginning is not a clause because it doesn’t have a subject (it’s actually an adverb phrase that’s part of the predicate.)

Wordplay – Just for fun!

- **FOUR-LETTER WORDS**: Take the four-letter word below and change one letter to make a new four-letter word (keep it clean!) Then take that word and change one letter to make a new word. Then take that word and... You get the picture.
  - FOOT
One way to combine two independent clauses is to put a comma and a coordinating conjunction between them. Coordinating conjunctions are words like “and,” “but,” “so,” and “or.”

**Combine the two SIMPLE sentences using a comma and a coordinating conjunction. Rewrite the full COMPOUND sentence:**

1. Candy is delicious. I eat it all the time. **Candy is delicious, and I eat it all the time.**
2. My dentist told me to stop eating so much candy. I didn’t listen to him. **My dentist told me to stop eating so much candy, but I didn’t listen to him.**
3. My favorite candy bar is Snickers. I also like Kit Kats. My favorite candy bar is Snickers, but I also like Kit Kats.

Another way to combine two independent clauses is to put a semi-colon between them. (A semi-colon looks like this — ;)

**Turn the following SIMPLE sentences into COMPOUND sentence by adding a semi-colon and your own independent clause. Rewrite the full COMPOUND sentence:**

4. This band is my favorite. **This band is my favorite; I own all their CDs.**
5. I went to an amazing concert last weekend. **I went to an amazing concert last weekend; the band signed my t-shirt.**
6. I need to charge my iPod. **I need to charge my iPod; I was listening to it all day yesterday.**

**Wordplay – Just for fun!**

- **EIGHT BALL:** Create as many words as you can using three or more of the letters below (at least one eight-letter word is possible):
  
  R E L E S M B T
  
  Trembles
Read the following sentences from *Moon over Manifest* by Clare Vanderpool. Decide if each sentence is a SIMPLE sentence or a COMPOUND sentence.

1. Fortunately, the last day of school was brief. **SIMPLE**

2. I’d been in and out of schools before, but I’d always been in the protective shad of my daddy. **COMPOUND**

3. Miss Sadie drew a breath and seemed to hold it forever; finally, she exhaled. **COMPOUND**

4. Then, still without looking at me, she raised her hand ever so slightly. **SIMPLE** (Point out that “Then, still without looking at me” is not a clause because it has no subject. So even though this sentence looks more complicated than most simple sentences, it still only has one independent clause.)

Do the following compound sentences combine independent clauses correctly (answer YES or NO)? If it’s not correct, how could you fix it?

5. Jessica’s cell phone fell on the floor now it doesn’t work. **NO** – it needs something between “floor” and “now”

6. Her friends keep trying to call and text her, but Jessica hasn’t received any of their messages. **YES**

7. She asked her parents for a new phone, they decided to wait until her birthday to buy it for her. **NO** – it needs a coordinating conjunction after the comma

**Wordplay – Just for fun!**

➢ **DESCRAMBLER:** Try to sort out the five scrambled words below:

ILLW  KLCER  BZOIEM  NGREFSI  PDLCKOSA

Will  Clerk  Zombie  Fingers  Padlocks
Read the following excerpt from *Moon over Manifest* by Clare Vanderpool. Then answer the four questions below:

(a) That put an idea into my head, and I mulled it over. (b) If he *was* trying to get his outside chores done early, maybe Miss Sadie would be off doing the same and wouldn’t come back till noon. (c) This was my chance to get my compass back without risking loss of limb or soul.

1. What type of sentence is sentence (a)? **COMPOUND**
2. Is sentence (b) a compound sentence? **NO** – the first half is not an independent clause because it cannot stand alone (it’s a subordinate clause)
3. What is the helping verb in the underlined verb phrase in sentence (b)? *was*
4. What type of sentence is sentence (c)? **SIMPLE**

Using the proper proofreading marks, correct the six errors in this excerpt:

Miss *sadie’s* place *wasn’t* quite as scary in the *daylight*; it *had gone* from being a full-fledged den of iniquity to a sorry excuse for a *house, grass* and weeds *snuck* *their* *way up* *threw* the saggy porch.

Note that there are several ways you could have fixed two of the errors here. The problem is that there are three independent clauses with no punctuation to connect them.

**Wordplay – Just for fun!**

- **RHYME THYME:** Time to think like a rapper. How many rhymes can you come up with for the following word?
  - *ARREST*
REVIEW FOR TODAY’S QUIZ:

1. What is a simple sentence? What is a compound sentence? A simple sentence has a single independent clause; a compound sentence has two.

2. Are the following sentences SIMPLE or COMPOUND?
   a. The screen on my cell phone broke last night. SIMPLE
   b. Without even breaking a sweat, the track star ran a mile just to warm up. SIMPLE
   c. That video game is amazing; I play it almost every day. COMPOUND
   d. My dad’s TV doesn’t work anymore, so he is buying a new one. COMPOUND

3. Are the following compound sentences punctuated correctly?
   a. I usually eat cereal for breakfast, but this morning I decided to have ham and eggs. YES
   b. My English teacher got really mad at me yesterday I forgot to put the correct punctuation between two independent clauses. NO – there needs to be punctuation between “yesterday” and “I”—either a semi-colon or a comma and a coordinating conjunction

4. What is a coordinating conjunction? A word that connects words, phrases, or clauses—“and,” “but,” “or,” and “so” are the most common ones

5. Can you write your own example of a simple or compound sentence?
Read the following sentences from *Moon over Manifest* by Clare Vanderpool. Decide if each sentence is a SIMPLE sentence or a COMPOUND sentence.

1. She handed back the letter, and I found myself heading toward the front door. **COMPOUND**
2. The infection and fever had lasted three days. **SIMPLE**
3. In bare feet and overalls, I looked out my bedroom window. **SIMPLE**
4. There wasn’t light for reading, but I could tell that the papers were letters, thin and folded neat. **COMPOUND**

Do the following compound sentences combine independent clauses correctly (answer YES or NO)? If it’s not correct, how could you fix it?

5. Brian got a job at a restaurant, and his Uncle Alfredo is now his boss. **YES**
6. Uncle Alfredo can be kind of pushy but he’s an incredible chef. **NO** – a comma between “pushy” and “but” would fix the problem
7. Brian wants to be a chef later in life he looks up to his uncle a lot. **NO** – you need punctuation between “life” and “he”—either a semi-colon or a comma and a coordinating conjunction

**Wordplay – Just for fun!**

- **ANAGRAM**: Rearrange the letters in the nonsense phrase below to create new words that actually make sense.
  
  CATTLE PUSHERS
  
  (Hint: NASA cab)
  
  Space Shuttle
Read the following excerpt from *Moon over Manifest* by Clare Vanderpool. Then answer the four questions below:

(a) Miss Sadie closed her eyes and took a deep breath. (b) She sniffed the air around her, as if it would give her the answer. (c) “It is not yet clear.” (d) I took a whiff too, but all I smelled was dirt.

1. Which two sentences in this passage are SIMPLE sentences? (a) and (c)
2. Is sentence (b) a compound sentence? NO – the second half is not an independent clause because it cannot stand alone
3. In sentence (d), is the word “smelled” an action verb or a linking verb? Action verb – she’s actually doing something with her nose
4. What type of sentence is sentence (d)? COMPOUND

Using the proper proofreading marks, correct the six errors in this excerpt:

“Did he write to you at all?”

Shady paused and his shoulder’s looked heavy. “A postcard now and then. Sometimes, when folks move on, it’s hard to look back. it’s not their fault.”

Wordplay – Just for fun!

➢ **FIXER-ROOTER**: How many words can you think of that have the same prefix, suffix, or root as the multisyllabic word below?

**SYLLABICATION** – **SYLLAB / ICATE / TION**

(division of words into that which is uttered in a single vocal impulse)
Read the following excerpt from *Moon over Manifest* by Clare Vanderpool. Then answer the questions below:

(a) The conductor came into the car.  
(b) “Manifest, next stop.”  
(c) The seven-forty-five evening train was going to be right on time.  
(d) Conductors only gave a few minutes’ notice, so I had to hurry.  
(e) I shoved the compass into a side pocket of the satchel then made my way to the back of the last car.

1. What is the verb in sentence (a)? **came**
2. Is sentence (b) a simple sentence? **No** – there is no verb, so it’s not an independent clause.
3. What type of sentence is sentence (c)? **SIMPLE**
4. If you were to delete the comma and the “so” in sentence (d), what punctuation mark could you replace them with? **;** - a semi-colon
5. What type of sentence is sentence (d)? **COMPOUND**
6. Why is sentence (d) a simple sentence and NOT a compound sentence? There is only one subject (I), so there cannot be more than one clause. The subject does two different things, but that’s just a compound predicate—it doesn’t make it a compound sentence.

**Wordplay – Just for fun!**

- **CATALOG CREATOR**: The suffix “-ise” means “to cause to be” and sounds like “ize.” How many words can you list that contain this suffix?
Many simple sentences are easy to recognize because they are short: they have a simple subject and predicate and nothing more.

Decide whether the following examples are simple sentences or not. If the example is an independent clause with a subject and predicate, write SIMPLE. If the example is missing a subject or a predicate or has more than one independent clause, write NOT:

EXAMPLE: SIMPLE My mom stores leftovers in the fridge.

1. SIMPLE The screen on my iPad is very dirty.

2. SIMPLE She never uses hairspray.

3. NOT Twelve angry monkeys from the zoo.

4. SIMPLE The only stapler in the office ran out of staples.

5. NOT Working all day without ever taking a break.

Some simple sentences contain a single subject doing more than one thing (compound predicate) or two subjects doing the same thing (compound subject.) But if the sentence has one subject doing one thing and another subject doing something else, you’ve got TWO clauses, and it’s not a simple sentence anymore.

Decide whether the following examples are simple sentences (write SIMPLE or NOT):

6. NOT The book was great, but I hated the illustrations.

7. SIMPLE Grandma likes to play cards and have people over for dinner.

8. SIMPLE The store’s low prices and great service brings customers back again and again.

9. NOT My cell phone battery died, and I don’t have a charger.

10. SIMPLE The big flatscreen and the Blu-ray player are both broken right now.
Some simple sentences also contain additional phrases that add meaning to the sentence but DO NOT contain a subject or a predicate.

Each of the following examples contains an independent clause and an additional phrase or clause, which is underlined. If the underlined part has a subject and a predicate, you have TWO clauses and the example is NOT a simple sentence. If the underlined part doesn’t have a subject and a predicate, it is a phrase and the sentence is SIMPLE. Label each example as SIMPLE or NOT:

EXAMPLE: ____ NOT ____ My best friend does several things that I can’t stand.

11. ____ SIMPLE ____ Without even thinking about it, I jumped off the bridge and into the water.

12. ____ NOT ____ Dad insists on going fishing every weekend, which I don’t enjoy at all.

13. ____ NOT ____ Even though she broke her leg last month, Megan still wants to compete in the swimming race.

14. ____ SIMPLE ____ The sun was a blinding shade of orange, slowly dropping beneath the horizon.

15. ____ SIMPLE ____ My uncle, the one with the Mustang convertible, got a speeding ticket today.

SIMPLE SENTENCES REVIEW

Decide whether the following examples are simple sentences (write SIMPLE or NOT):

16. ____ SIMPLE ____ We spent over an hour looking for the remote control.

17. ____ NOT ____ My baby brother’s blue pacifier.

18. ____ SIMPLE ____ Mrs. Jenkins, the lady from down the street, found out she has cancer.

19. ____ SIMPLE ____ One time I made a three-foot tall dinosaur out of purple LEGO.

20. ____ NOT ____ The movie scared my little brother; he had nightmares for weeks.

21. ____ NOT ____ Mom yelled at me for an hour because I snuck out of the house on Friday night.

22. ____ SIMPLE ____ The building and all the cars in the parking lot suddenly exploded, sending debris flying in every direction.

23. ____ SIMPLE ____ The tall class of grape juice spilled all over the brand-new white rug.

24. ____ NOT ____ Before waking up every morning.

25. ____ SIMPLE ____ Just in time, I found my backpack and ran out to catch the bus.
COMPOUND SENTENCES

A compound sentence has TWO independent clauses—that means it has two separate subjects doing two different things.

Decide whether each of the following examples is a SIMPLE or COMPOUND sentence:

EXAMPLE: **COMPOUND** Jennifer went over her texting limit, and now she can’t text her friends.

1. **SIMPLE** The chest of drawers in the bedroom upstairs used to belong to my great grandma.
2. **COMPOUND** I am very tired; I feel like taking a nap.
3. **SIMPLE** Before school every day, my brother gets up early to play video games.
4. **COMPOUND** I had a lot to eat, so my stomach is full.
5. **COMPOUND** The curtains in the bedroom are filthy, but I don’t have time to clean them today.

In a compound sentence, there are two ways to correctly join the two independent clauses:

A. with a comma (,) and a coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS – for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)
B. with a semi-colon (;)

Decide whether each of the following compound sentences joins two independent clauses correctly (answer YES or NO):

EXAMPLE: **NO** The Play-Doh is all dried out I can’t make anything with it now.

6. **YES** My black shoes don’t fit anymore, but the brown ones don’t match this dress.
7. **NO** We had a pillow fight, Mary Ann ended up with a concussion.
8. **YES** You need to vacuum your room; the carpet has dirt all over it.
9. **NO** Scissors are very useful but you should never run with scissors in your hands.
10. **YES** The car ran out of gas last night, so we’ll have to stop at a gas station.
When combining two independent clauses with a comma and a coordinating conjunction, you want to choose the conjunction that fits the situations:

**AND** – when the two clauses are related, equal, or say similar things

**BUT / YET** – when the second clause goes against the first clause

**SO** – when the first clause *causes* the second clause

*In each of the following examples, choose the best coordinating conjunction to complete the compound sentence:*

**EXAMPLE:** I like going skiing, **and** I also enjoy rock climbing.

11. That dress looks great on you, **but** I don’t think you should wear it to this party.

12. My girlfriend hates spicy food, **so** I told her not to order the Fire Sticks.

13. Andy got a higher score on the quiz than I did, **and** he always beats me at basketball.

14. It’s really cold out there, **so** you should probably wear a coat.

15. Mom usually hates video games, **but/yet** she sometimes plays Angry Birds for hours.

*You can use a semi-colon ( ; ) to join two independent clauses when the clauses are closely related and seem like they go together.*

*After each of the following examples, add a semi-colon and then add another independent clause that relates to the first.*

**ANSWERS WILL VARY.**

**EXAMPLE:** My dog Max is terrified of lightning ; he hides under my bed during storms.

16. December is my favorite month of the year ; I always get to see my grandparents and cousins.

17. I would love to own a brand new sports car ; a red Mustang Shelby with racing stripes would be nice.

18. That movie was terrible ; I never want to see it again.

19. Mom says I have to clean my room ; I need to get started.

20. Fish are the easiest pets to take care of ; all you have to do is feed them and clean their tank.
Match the following terms with the correct definition:

1. Simple Sentence  **A**
2. Compound Sentence  **D**

   A. A sentence that consists of a single independent clause
   B. A long sentence that has at least three different subjects
   C. A short sentence with no more than ten words
   D. A sentence that has two independent clauses

What type of sentence is each example? Write SIMPLE or COMPOUND.

3. **SIMPLE** The keyboard on my laptop is very dirty.
4. **COMPOUND** I ate a lot, so I’m very full now.
5. **COMPOUND** My old jeans don’t fit anymore, but I can’t afford to buy new ones.
6. **SIMPLE** Before work every day, my dad has to shave his face.
7. **COMPOUND** That singer is amazing; I bought all of her songs on iTunes.
8. **SIMPLE** The stars appeared, peeking out from behind the dark clouds.

Which example is a SIMPLE sentence? Circle A or B.

9. **A.** Without even thinking about it, Carrie sent the text.
   **B.** Even though she knew it would embarrass her later, Carrie sent the text.
Which example is a COMPOUND sentence? Circle A or B.

10. A. Coach Johnson can yell and yell without ever really saying anything.

   B. Coach Johnson can yell and yell, but he never really says anything.

Do the following compound sentences combine independent clauses correctly? Answer YES or NO.

11. NO The food ran out an hour ago you’re going to have to make your own dinner.

12. YES You need to wash your car; it has mud all over it.

13. NO We had a boxing match, Andy ended up getting knocked out.

14. NO The internet is a great tool but it can also be dangerous.

15. YES The printer ran out of ink, so I need to go to the store and buy a new ink cartridge.

Write your own example sentences: ANSWERS WILL VARY.

16. Simple sentence:

17. Compound sentence with a comma and a coordinating conjunction:

18. Compound sentence with a semi-colon:
Match the following terms with the correct definition:

1. Simple Sentence  **A**
2. Compound Sentence  **B**

   A. A sentence that consists of a single independent clause
   B. A sentence that has two independent clauses

What type of sentence is each example? Write SIMPLE or COMPOUND.

3. __**SIMPLE**__ The keyboard on my laptop is very dirty.
4. __**COMPOUND**__ I ate a lot, so I’m very full now.
5. __**COMPOUND**__ My old jeans don’t fit anymore, but I can’t afford to buy new ones.
6. __**SIMPLE**__ Before work every day, my dad has to shave his face.
7. __**COMPOUND**__ That singer is amazing; I bought all of her songs on iTunes.
8. __**SIMPLE**__ The stars appeared, peeping out from behind the dark clouds.

Which example is a SIMPLE sentence? Circle A or B.

9.  **A.** Without even thinking about it, Carrie sent the text.
    **B.** Even though she knew it would embarrass her later, Carrie sent the text.

Which example is a COMPOUND sentence? Circle A or B.

10. **A.** Coach Johnson can yell and yell without ever really saying anything.
    **B.** Coach Johnson can yell and yell, but he never really says anything.
Which compound sentence is correct? Circle A or B.

11. A. The food ran out an hour ago, **so** you’re going to have to make your own dinner.
    B. The food ran out an hour ago **so** you’re going to have to make your own dinner.

12. A. You need to wash your car it has mud all over it.
    B. You need to wash your car; it has mud all over it.

13. A. We had a boxing match, Andy ended up getting knocked out.
    B. We had a boxing match, **and** Andy ended up getting knocked out.

14. A. The internet is a great tool, **but** it can also be dangerous.
    B. The internet is a great tool, but it can also be dangerous.

15. A. The printer ran out of ink **so**, I need to go to the store and buy a new ink cartridge.
    B. The printer ran out of ink, **so** I need to go to the store and buy a new ink cartridge.

Write your own example sentences: **ANSWERS WILL VARY.**

16. Simple sentence:

17. Compound sentence with a comma and a coordinating conjunction:

18. Compound sentence with a semi-colon:
If you’re trying to decide what type of sentence a particular example is, the key is to figure out how many INDEPENDENT CLAUSES the sentence has.

- A SIMPLE SENTENCE has ONE independent clause
- A COMPOUND SENTENCE has TWO independent clauses

Remember that an independent clause consists of a SUBJECT and a PREDICATE.

In the following sentences, underline the subject ONCE and the predicate (what the subject is doing or being) TWICE. If the sentence has one subject and predicate, label it SIMPLE. If it has two different subjects and predicates, label it COMPOUND:

1. SIMPLE The screen on my cell phone broke last night.
2. SIMPLE Without even breaking a sweat, the track star ran a mile just to warm up.
3. COMPOUND That video game is amazing; I play it almost every day.
4. SIMPLE Dark gray clouds came rolling over the mountains, flashing with lightning.
5. COMPOUND My dad’s TV doesn’t work anymore, so he is buying a new one.
6. COMPOUND Before the football game, Coach Jones gave us an intense pep talk, and all the kids on the team were ready to play our hardest.
7. SIMPLE Even with a broken arm, Sam could beat me in a basketball game.
8. COMPOUND My favorite drink is Pepsi, but I like Sprite, too.
9. COMPOUND One of my grandmas lives in the city; the other one lives out in the country.
10. SIMPLE After gym class, Jimmy always puts on extra deodorant, just in case.
11. SIMPLE My dog Max will eat almost anything.
12. COMPOUND Danielle was tired of brushing her hair, so she decided to shave it all off.

SECOND PAGE ANSWERS: 13. YES 14. NO 15. NO 16. YES 17. YES 18. NO 19. YES 20. NO
There are only two correct ways to join two independent clauses in a compound sentence:

- Put a comma (,) and a coordinating conjunction (and, but, so) between them
- Put a semi-colon (;) between them

In the following sentences, decide whether the compound sentence joins independent clauses correctly. Answer YES or NO:

13. **YES** I usually eat cereal for breakfast, but this morning I decided to have ham and eggs.

14. **NO** My English teacher got really mad at me yesterday I forgot to put the correct punctuation between two independent clauses.

15. **NO** I bought a new video game last night so you should come over and play it.

16. **YES** My little brother would make a terrible boxer; he flinches when I just look at him.

17. **YES** Destiny lost her headphones, and her iPod’s batteries died.

18. **NO** These cookies are getting old and stale, I can’t even bite into them anymore.

19. **YES** Dad wanted to lose some weight, so he started jogging in the mornings.

20. **NO** My friends and I were going to meet at the mall but, my mom grounded me.

Now write your own sentences!

**Complete the following examples to make them SIMPLE sentences:**


22. ________________________________ came to my school last week.

23. ________________________________ .

**Complete the following examples to make them COMPOUND sentences:**

24. ________________________________, but I still like her.

25. Derrick spilled milk all over the kitchen floor ; ________________________________ .

26. ________________________________, and ________________________________ .