

FANBOYS

Compound sentences with coordination conjunctions:

For And Nor But Or Yet So

A compound sentence contains two separate subject and verb pairs. You can combine two simple sentences together with a comma and a coordination conjunction to make one compound sentences. Here are some examples:

F – For (*For* means the exact same thing as *because*. The only difference is that when you use *for* to join two sentences together into one compound sentence, you need to use a comma before it. When you use *because* to join two sentences, you don't use a comma before it.)

- I drank some water, for I was thirsty.
- She put on a sweater, for it was cold outside.

A – And

- He was tired, and he had a headache.

N – Nor (*Nor* means “also not.” *Nor* requires unusual grammar. The first sentence will contain a negative verb.)

- She doesn't drink milk, nor does she eat butter.
- I can't whistle, nor can I sing.
- He didn't study last night, nor did he read his book.
- They were not wearing jackets, nor were they carrying umbrellas.

B – But

- Tom studied a lot, but he didn't pass the test.

O – Or

- He can buy the book, or he can borrow it from the library.

Y – Yet (*Yet* means the same thing as *but*.)

- Toms studied a lot, yet he didn't pass the test.

S – So

- Maria was thirsty, so she drank some water.
- It was cold outside, so she put on a sweater.



FANBOYS – PRACTICE

Below are two sample sentences. Your task is to turn them into compound sentences by combining them, and using a coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS).

1. Katie wore a new shirt to school. Katie spilled coffee on her new shirt.
2. Dan didn't remember to clean his room. Dan didn't remember to walk the dog.
3. The Memorial Basketball Team practiced twice a day. The Memorial Basketball Team lost the game.
4. She was excited about her speech. She was nervous about her speech.
5. I could buy the house. I could rent the house.

