

**A compound sentence** is a sentence that has two or more independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction, a semicolon, or a comma and a conjunctive adverb. Examples of compound sentences include:

1. Jack likes Jill, but Jill likes Mark.
2. I can smell lemons, but she can smell oranges.
3. Autumn is ending, and winter is coming.
4. He wanted to travel and explore new places, so he saved up money.
5. I finished my work early, so I went for a walk.

An **independent** clause, also known as a main clause, is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought.

**Examples:**

1. We visited the museum and learned about history.

This sentence consists of two independent clauses connected by the coordinating conjunction “and”: “We visited the museum” and “learned about history.”

2. She worked hard, and she earned a promotion.

Here, “She worked hard” and “she earned a promotion” are two independent clauses connected by the coordinating conjunction “and.”

A dependent clause, also known as a subordinate clause, is a group of words that has a subject and a verb but does not express a complete thought on its own. It relies on an independent clause (main clause) to make sense and convey a complete idea.

**Examples:**

1. Because it was raining, I decided to stay indoors.

Dependent clause: “Because it was raining”

This clause doesn’t express a complete thought by itself. It depends on the independent clause “I decided to stay indoors” to make sense.

2. When she arrives at the airport, we will pick her up.

**Dependent** clause: “When she arrives at the airport”

This clause provides additional information about the time of the action but doesn’t form a complete thought independently.

**Coordinating conjunctions** play a vital role in creating compound sentences. There are seven primary coordinating conjunctions:

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

These conjunctions are used to join independent clauses in a way that makes sense and maintains coherence in your writing.

**Building Compound Sentences**

Now that we've covered the basics, let's put them into practice. Here's a step-by-step guide to building compound sentences:

1. Identify two or more independent clauses in your writing.
2. Choose an appropriate coordinating conjunction to connect them.
3. Use a comma before the coordinating conjunction (except when both clauses are short).

### Activities

#### 1.Fill in the blanks with proper conjunction to complete the sentences.

1. She wanted to go to the party \_\_\_\_\_ had too much work to finish.
2. The movie was long and boring \_\_\_\_\_ we left early.
3. I enjoy reading novels \_\_\_\_\_ my brother prefers watching movies.
4. They couldn't decide on a restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ they ended up ordering pizza.
5. He studied hard for the exam \_\_\_\_\_ he didn't perform well.
6. She loves to swim \_\_\_\_\_ she joined the local swimming club.
7. We had a picnic in the park \_\_\_\_\_ it was a beautiful day.
8. I needed to buy groceries \_\_\_\_\_ I forgot my shopping list at home.
9. The cat was asleep on the couch \_\_\_\_\_ I decided to be quiet.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ finishing their homework, the kids went outside to play.

#### Activity two:

#### Put the proper punctuation mark in the following compound sentences.

1. I wanted to go to the store but it started raining.
2. She studied all night for the exam consequently she aced it.
3. They went to the park and they had a picnic.
4. John loves playing basketball his brother prefers soccer.
5. I enjoy cooking so I decided to take a culinary class.
6. The movie was sold out so we watched a play instead.
7. He didn't like the movie yet he stayed until the end.