

Compound Sentences Review Sheet

Compound sentences are made up of two simple sentences (called two independent clauses) joined together. Each clause must express a complete thought. There are three ways to join the clauses. In nearly all cases, the subjects and verbs alternate and follow the pattern S V S V (subject verb subject verb).

Type 1: Coordinate Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions	Relationship or Meaning
, for , and , nor	cause/effect (meaning "because") addition no choice
, but , or , yet , so	contrast choice contrast cause/effect (meaning "therefore")

Example: Jesse grilled the tofu, and Ben made the salad (before dinner.)

Pattern: (S V, and S V.)

Type 2: A semicolon

Example: Jesse grilled the tofu; Ben made the salad (before dinner.)

Pattern: (S V; S V.)

Type 3: A semicolon followed by a conjunctive adverb and a comma

Relationship or Meaning	Conjunctive adverbs
Illustration	; in fact, ; for example, ; for instance,

Time, Chronological	; next, ; afterwards, ; then, ; in conclusion, ; first,_____ ; second, ; finally, ; in the meantime, ; meanwhile,
Similarities	; likewise, ; similarly,_____ ; in the same manner,
Addition	; in addition, ; also,_____ ; moreover, ; furthermore, ; indeed,
Contrast, Differences	; however, ; on the other hand, ; nevertheless, ; still,_____ ; otherwise, ; unfortunately, ; in contrast,
Cause, Effect	; therefore, ; consequently, ; hence,_____ ; as a result, ; thus,

Example: Jesse grilled the tofu; meanwhile, Ben made the salad (before dinner.)
Pattern: (S V; meanwhile, S V.)