

COMPOUND SENTENCES

Vision 3
Lesson 1
Writing

F or
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N or
B ut
O r
Y et
S o



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I was not hungry ,but
I still ate the pizza.

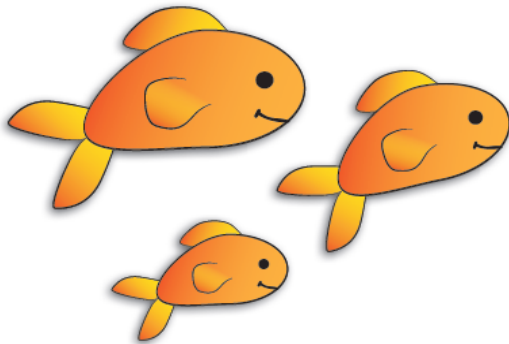




Simple Sentences

A **simple sentence** (also called an **independent clause**) contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought.

Simple sentences have no dependent (subordinate) clauses.



My friend has a beautiful fish.

↑ ↑
SUBJECT VERB

My friend and I both have fish.

↑ ↗ ↑
SUBJECTS VERB

My friend feeds and watches her fish.

↑ ↖ ↑
SUBJECT VERBS

He left.

He left home angrily.

He left home angrily an hour ago.

I have a lot of English magazines.

We got lost in the forest last month.

Judy had a bad toothache.

My friend writes nice short stories.

It rained yesterday.

You'll have a quiz next Monday.

Sina can't pass this course.

Compound Sentences

Look at these pairs of sentences and their combinations:

Reza had a headache.  He felt too bad.

Reza had a headache , and he felt too bad.

Reza had a headache.  He did his homework.

Reza had a headache , but he did his homework.

Reza had a headache.  He took a painkiller.

Reza had a headache , so he took a painkiller.

(painkiller= a medicine that relieves pain داروی مسکن)

Reza must take a painkiller.  He must go to a doctor.

Reza must take a painkiller, or he must go to a doctor.

😊 The combination of each pair is a compound sentence.

As you see in these examples, a **compound sentence** is a combination of **two simple sentences**. It is a sentence that contains two complete ideas (called clauses) that are related to each other.

These two clauses are usually connected in a compound sentence with **a conjunction**.

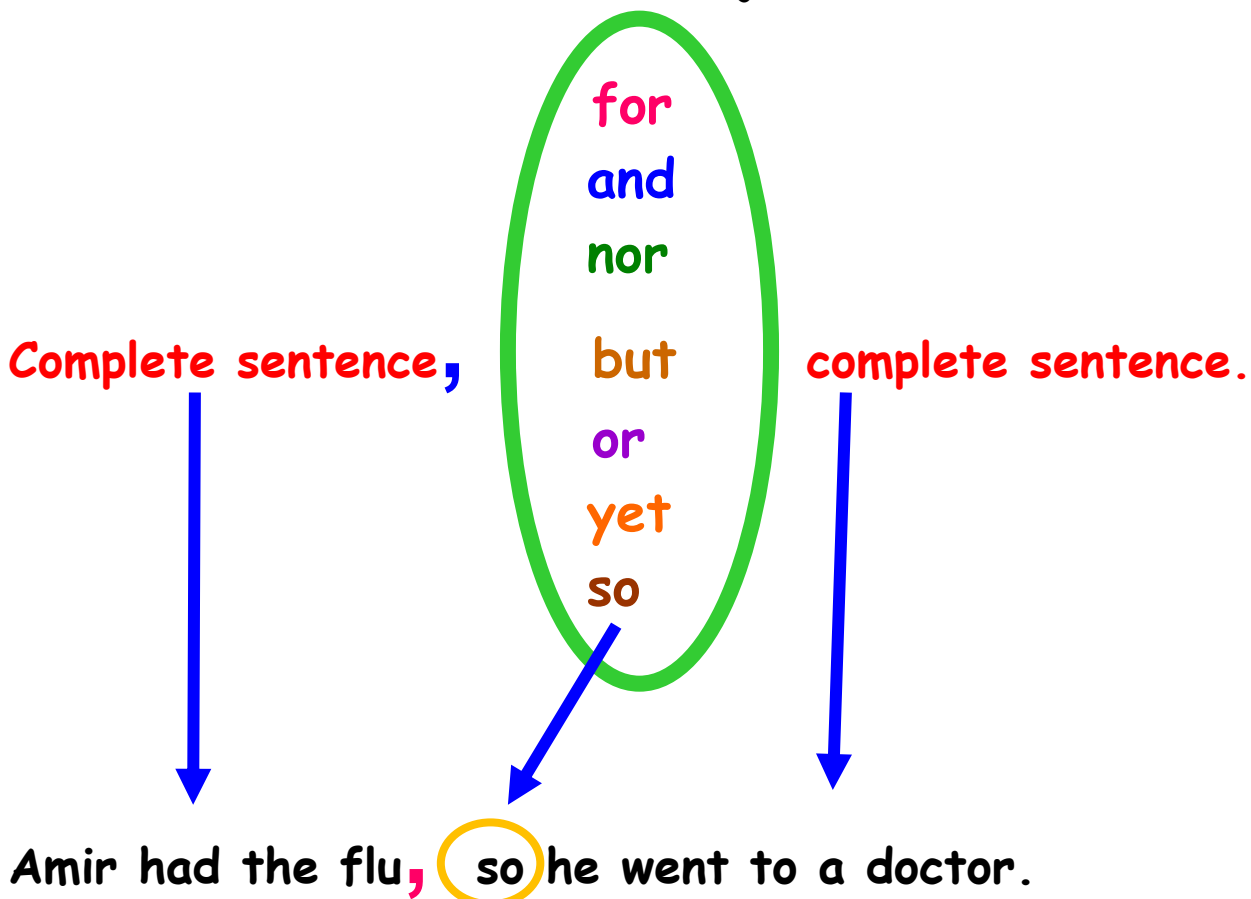
The coordinating conjunctions are:

for / and / nor / but / or / yet / so (called **FANBOYS**)

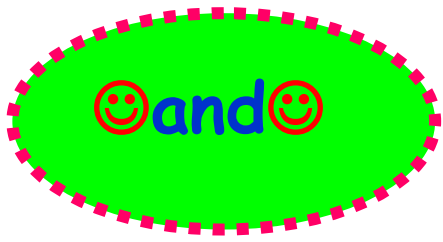
 **Note:**

Always use **a comma** before a coordinating conjunction when it joins two complete sentences.

The **FANBOYS** can be used to join two sentences:



In Vision 3, you'll study "and , but , or , so".



The conjunction "and" shows **addition**. In fact, we add two clauses that express similar ideas, activities or feelings.

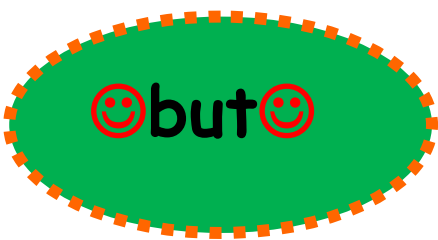
Examples:

We went to the park, **and** we had a lot of fun.

I got up early in the morning, **and** I said my prayers.

Sara baked a cake, **and** she cut it into equal pieces.

Mohsen sold his old car, **and** he bought a new one.



The conjunction "but" shows **contrast**.

In fact, we join two clauses that express different ideas.

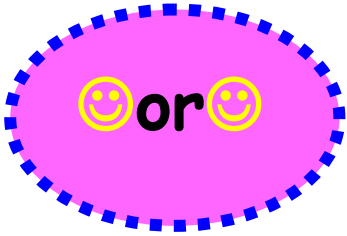
Examples:

We went to the park, **but** we didn't have a good time.

I got up early in the morning, **but** I liked to go back to bed.

Sara baked a cake, **but** nobody liked it.

Mohsen sold his old car, **but** he didn't buy a new one.



The conjunction "**or**" shows **choice**.

In fact, there are two different choices.

Examples:

We can go to the park, **or** we can watch a movie.

You can eat lunch now, **or** you can have it with us .

Sara will bake a cake, **or** she will make cookies.

Mohsen must sell his old car, **or** he must fix it.



The conjunction "**so**" shows **result**.

In fact, the second sentence is the result of the first one.

The first sentence is the reason.

Examples:

It was raining heavily, **so** we had to stay home.

I wanted to say my prayers, **so** I got up early in the morning.

It was Amin's birthday, **so** Sara baked a big cake.

Mohsen's car was old, **so** he sold it.

Further Study



The conjunction "**yet**" introduces a fact, situation or quality that is surprising after what you have just said. It means "**however**".

Examples:

The boy behaves impolitely, **yet** his parents admire him.

Alice doesn't speak our language, **yet** she understands what we say.

Shayan wasn't speaking honestly, **yet** I listened to his story.

His suggestion was not effective, **yet** the boss accepted it.



The conjunction "for" shows **reason**. It means "**because**".

In fact, the second sentence is the reason of the first one.

The first sentence is the result. It is used in formal styles.

Examples:

There's no life on the moon, **for** there's no air.

I can't speak about her personality, **for** I have never seen her.

Grandma wears a hearing aid, **for** she is hard of hearing.



The conjunction "nor" adds **a negative** to a statement.

In fact, the first sentence is negative. The conjunction "nor" also makes the second sentence negative.

Examples:

I couldn't wash the dishes, **nor** could I clean my room.

Ali can't speak English, **nor** can he understand it.

Roya doesn't have a car, **nor** does she know how to drive.

| Conjunction / Meaning | Example |
|---|---|
| For → Reason | Ben went to a dentist, for he had a bad toothache. |
| And → Addition | Ben had a toothache, and he felt too bad. |
| Nor → adds a negative | Ben didn't feel fine, nor did he have any appetite. |
| But → Contrast | Ben had a toothache, but he didn't go to a dentist. |
| Or → Choice | The dentist says he has to do the filling, or he must extract Ben's bad tooth. |
| Yet → A surprising fact after what we have said | Jack's idea was not effective, yet the boss accepted it. |
| So → Result | He had a toothache, so he went to a dentist. |



GOOD LUCK

A.Najafi.S

Sentence

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sentence

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Use a comma before **FANBOYS**

Compound Sentences

Sentence

FANBOYS

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