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| **COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS/**  **FANBOYS (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)**  Coordinating conjunctions coordinate or join two or more sentences, main clauses, words, or other parts of speech. | **I ride the bus, but I want to buy a car.**  **Do you want to study now or later?**  **He can go, for he’s done with work.** |
| **GERUNDS**  To find a gerund in a sentence, look for a verb + *ing* that is used as a noun. | **Ana loves snowboarding.**  **She cares about doing a good job.**  **Eating ice cream quickly can cause a brain freeze.** |
| **COMPOUND SENTENCES**  Joins two or more sentences that have related ideas, usually with a conjunction. The two sentences go together. | **I ride the bus, but I want to buy a car.**  **He can go, for he’s done with work.**  **Ben baked cookies; Adam ate them.** |
| **COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCES**  Made up of more than one sentence joined by a conjunction, and at least one of those sentences is compound. It is a compound sentence with a dependent (or subordinate) clause. | **Although Shay prefers basketball, her friends convinced her to go to the soccer game, and she enjoyed it.**  **I finished making dinner, but I forgot to turn off the oven because I got an important phone call.** |
| **PREDICATES**  The part of a sentence or clause containing a verb and stating something about the subject. It’s what the subject does. | **“went home”**  **in “John went home.”** |