

Coordinating Conjunctions – They join two grammatical units in a sentence. The c.c. could be joining two prepositional phrases, two verbs, two subject nouns, etc. They are marked by writing a c.c. above the word. The coordination conjunctions are: and, but, or, nor, for, yet, and semicolon (;).

A c.c. can join two prepositional phrases. The [✓]boy ^{prep}ran (over the [✓]hill) and (through the ^{c.c.}woods.) ^{prep}

A c.c. can join two subject nouns. ^{c.c.}Peter and James ^{prep}were disciples (of Jesus.)

A c.c. can also join two smaller sentences to form a compound sentence.

[✓]The ^{pron}lady ^{c.c.}loved her ^{pron}cat, but she also ^{adv}liked dogs.

* Practice: Checkmark the articles. Underline the nouns once. Underline the verbs twice. Write *pron.* over the pronouns. Write *adj.* over the adjectives. Write *adv.* over the adverbs. Write *prep.* over the prepositions, and put parentheses around the prepositional phrases. Put a *c.c.* over any coordinating conjunctions.

We had mashed potatoes with gravy and hot rolls with butter.

The green shrubs and trees needed rain.

The first day of school was great; I will return tomorrow.

Interjections – The interjection shows emotion or feeling and is marked with an exclamation point above the word.

Example: [!]Ouch! ^{pron}You ^{pron}hurt my foot. [!]Well, ^{pron}I'm ^{adv}not ^{adj}sure.

Practice the sentences on the following page using all the marks you have learned.