

Compound Sentences Quiz Answer Key PDF

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Which sentences contain errors in their compound structure? (Select all that apply)

- A. I like pizza, and I like pasta.
- C. He enjoys swimming; and hiking. ✓**
- D. They danced all night, so they were exhausted.
- C. She was tired but she continued working. ✓**

How does a compound sentence differ from a complex sentence?

- A. It has more clauses.
- C. It contains a dependent clause.
- D. It is shorter in length.
- C. It only contains independent clauses. ✓**

Which of the following sentences are NOT compound sentences? (Select all that apply)

- A. She loves music, and she plays the piano.
- C. He ran fast, yet he missed the bus.
- D. The dog barked, and the cat hissed.
- C. When it rains, I read books. ✓**

Where should a comma be placed in a compound sentence?

- A. After the first word
- C. After the coordinating conjunction
- D. At the end of the sentence
- C. Before the coordinating conjunction ✓**

Which of the following is a coordinating conjunction?

- A. Because
- C. And ✓**
- D. When
- C. Although

Explain what a compound sentence is and provide an example.

A compound sentence is a sentence that contains two or more independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction or a semicolon. Example: "I wanted to go for a walk, but it started to rain."

List all the coordinating conjunctions used in compound sentences and create a sentence using at least two of them.

The coordinating conjunctions are for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so. Example sentence: "I wanted to go for a walk, but it started to rain, so I stayed inside."

Describe the role of punctuation in compound sentences and explain how it affects sentence clarity.

Punctuation in compound sentences, such as commas and semicolons, helps to separate independent clauses and clarify the relationship between them, ensuring the sentence is easy to read and understand.

What is a compound sentence?

- A. A sentence with one independent clause and one dependent clause.
- C. A sentence with a subject and a predicate.
- D. A sentence with a subject, verb, and object.
- C. A sentence with two or more independent clauses. ✓**

What is the primary purpose of using compound sentences?

- A. To create complex ideas
- C. To list items
- D. To ask questions
- C. To connect related thoughts ✓**

Which of the following can be combined to form a compound sentence? (Select all that apply)

A. The sun set. The stars appeared. ✓

D. If it rains, we will stay inside.

C. He reads books. He writes stories. ✓

C. She was late. She missed the bus. ✓

In which of the following sentences is the punctuation used correctly? (Select all that apply)

A. I was hungry, so I made a sandwich. ✓

C. He finished his homework; then he watched TV. ✓

D. We went to the park and played soccer.

C. She likes cats, however, she is allergic to them.

Transform the following simple sentences into a compound sentence: "She finished her homework. She went out to play."

"She finished her homework, and she went out to play."

Identify and correct the error in this sentence: "He wanted to buy a car but he didn't have enough money."

The error is the missing comma before "but." Correct sentence: "He wanted to buy a car, but he didn't have enough money."

Compare and contrast compound and complex sentences, providing examples of each.

A compound sentence contains two or more independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction or semicolon, e.g., "I wanted to go for a walk, but it started to rain." A complex sentence contains one independent clause and at least one dependent clause, e.g., "Although it was raining, I went for a walk."

Identify the error in this compound sentence: "I wanted to go for a walk but it started to rain."

A. Missing subject

C. Incorrect verb tense

D. Incorrect conjunction

C. Missing comma before "but" ✓

Which of the following is a compound sentence?

- A. She runs every morning.
- C. Running every morning is healthy.
- D. Although she runs every morning, she feels tired.
- C. She runs every morning, and she lifts weights in the evening. ✓**

Which sentences are compound sentences? (Select all that apply)

- A. I like tea, but he prefers coffee. ✓**
- C. Although it was raining, we went outside.
- D. He sings and dances.
- C. She was tired; she went to bed early. ✓**

Which of the following sentences can be transformed into a compound sentence?

- A. She enjoys reading. ✓**
- C. She enjoys reading, and she visits the library often.
- D. Reading is enjoyable.
- C. Because she enjoys reading, she visits the library often.

Which of the following are coordinating conjunctions? (Select all that apply)

- A. For ✓**
- C. And ✓**
- D. Because
- C. Nor ✓**