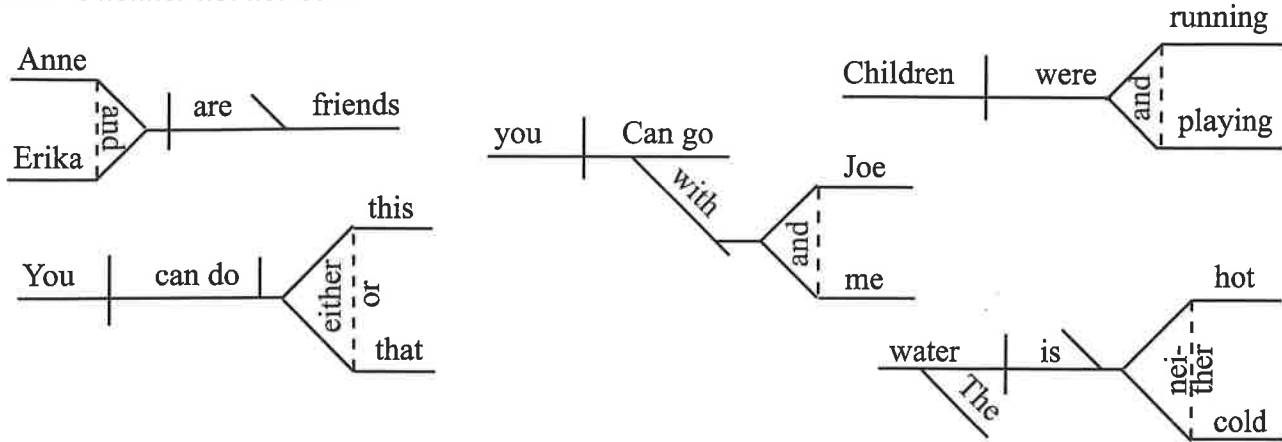


Lesson 22: Coordinating Conjunctions

The words *and*, *or*, *but*, *both . . . and*, *either . . . or*, and *neither . . . nor* are called **coordinating conjunctions**. They can be used to join nouns to nouns, nouns to pronouns, pronouns to pronouns, verbs to verbs, adjectives to adjectives, etc. Here are some sentences with coordinating conjunctions: *Anne and Erika are friends. Can you go with Joe and me? Children were running and playing. You can do either this or that. The water is neither hot nor cold.*

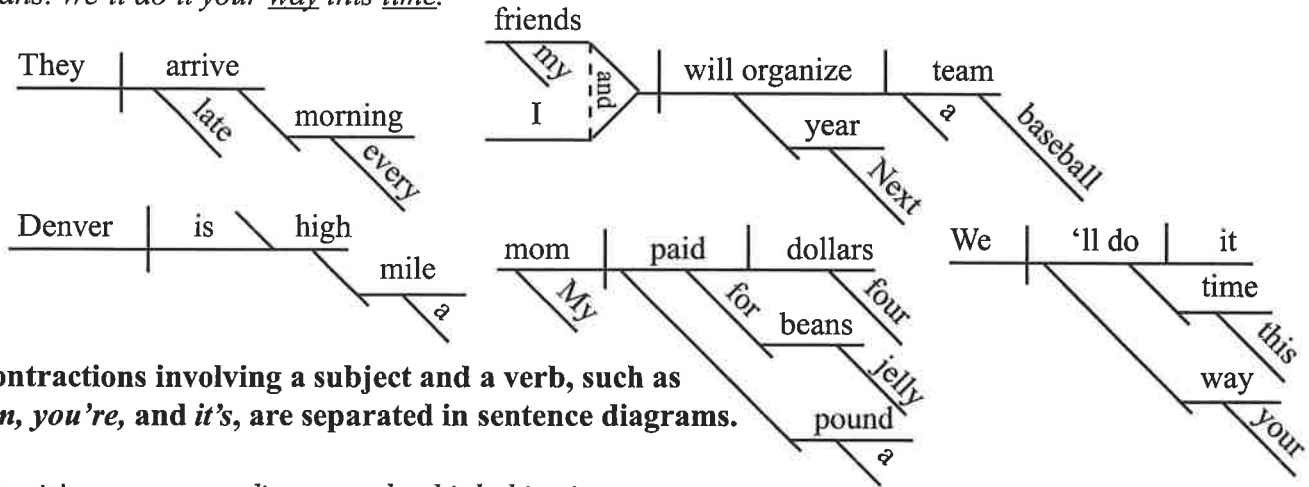


Now it's your turn to diagram coordinating conjunctions.

1. Aaron, can you carry the bread and the potatoes?
2. Good food and proper exercise make people healthy.
3. The foreign visitors can stay with either the Johnsons or the Browns.
4. I told LaTasha and Monique the news about my friend Jenny's family.
5. After two weeks at the ranch, Kendall and her family were tired but tough.
6. Mrs. Lewis, my homeroom teacher, teaches both French and Spanish.
7. In Greek mythology, gods and goddesses live on Mt. Olympus.
8. Most people in the auditorium were talking and laughing during the performance.

Lesson 23: Adverbial Objectives

Nouns used as adverbs are called **adverbial objectives**. They are **diagrammed like indirect objects**. Adverbial objectives are underlined in the following sentences: *They arrive late every morning. Next year my friends and I will organize a baseball team. Denver is a mile high. My mom paid four dollars a pound for jelly beans. We'll do it your way this time.*



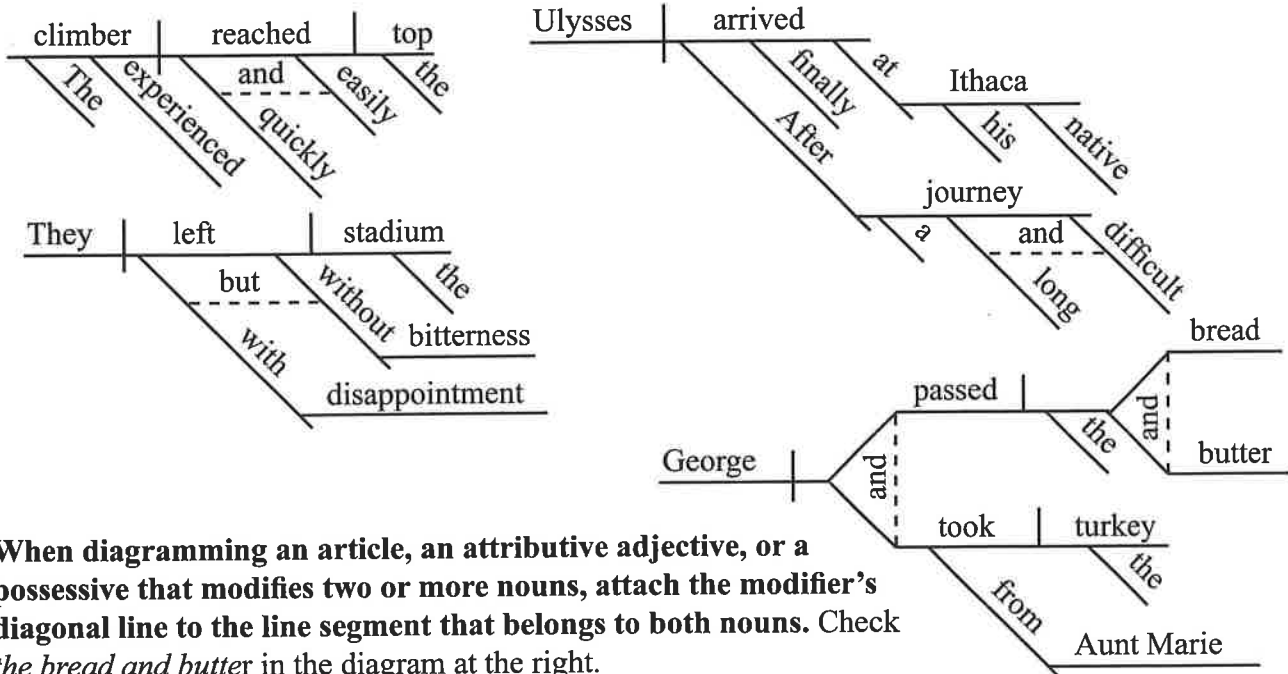
Contractions involving a subject and a verb, such as *I'm*, *you're*, and *it's*, are separated in sentence diagrams.

Now it's your turn to diagram adverbial objectives.

1. The old people sat and talked all afternoon.
2. Which way should we have gone?
3. Last week we played volleyball in gym class.
4. Mr. Appleton, the founder of the company, still works late every day.
5. Friday evening some friends and I went to a great restaurant.
6. One day we'll stroll together through the streets of Rome and Athens.
7. Neither Beverly nor any of her friends had ever flown first class.
8. Grammar and sentence diagrams go hand in hand.

Lesson 24: Coordinating Conjunctions (2)

Coordinating conjunctions can also join adverbs, attributive adjectives, prepositional phrases, and entire predicates. Here is an example of each: *The experienced climber reached the top quickly and easily. After a long and difficult journey, Ulysses finally arrived at his native Ithaca. They left the stadium with disappointment but without bitterness. George passed the bread and butter and took the turkey from Aunt Marie.*



When diagramming an article, an attributive adjective, or a possessive that modifies two or more nouns, attach the modifier's diagonal line to the line segment that belongs to both nouns. Check *the bread and butter* in the diagram at the right.

Now it's your turn to diagram sentences with coordinating conjunctions.

1. Quietly and nervously they turned the key and entered the old house.
2. Every morning and afternoon she walks with Amy and Gloria.
3. They put their old furniture on the back porch and in an upstairs bedroom.
4. The Parthenon is an ancient and beautiful temple of Athena.
5. The Ramseys will stay two or three days in Munich and then travel to Salzburg or Vienna.
6. The cub scouts have been collecting used furniture and clothing every morning and afternoon of this week.
7. The children must walk in silence and in single file from their classroom to the cafeteria.

Review VIII: Lessons 21 - 24

1. Will you fly or drive?

6. Why did you not play soccer with Josie and Jenny this afternoon?

2. Some students have neither books nor calculators.

7. How many people would hold a fork that way?

3. Why did they go the other way?

8. May we show Kyle and Lisa our baby brother?

4. Some Americans have been in Europe many times.

9. My father's company has branches in New York and San Francisco.

5. The men stood in small groups and discussed business.