

## MEANINGS AND EXAMPLES OF THE FAN BOYS WORDS IN COMPOUND SENTENCES

**For** - Introduces a reason related to the previous independent clause. Often means “because.”

**Examples:** The dog cried, **for** he was hungry.  
The boy and girl went to the dance, **for** they liked to dance.  
Esme wrapped the present and tied the bow, **for** she was excited to give a gift to her boyfriend.

**And** - Joins or connects two similar ideas.

**Examples:** The horses ran into the fence, **and** they broke it.  
He composed and played his song, **and** he hoped to have it published.  
The pilot and navigator read the directions and looked at each other, **and** they laughed out loud.

**Nor** - Presents an alternative and/or negative idea and is usually used with “neither.”

**Examples:** Pippi neither read the letter, **nor** did she save it.  
Neither Reg or Spencer got tickets for the basketball game, **nor** did they buy tickets for the baseball World Series.  
Neither Manuel and Sophia saw the alien, **nor** did they report or write about their findings.

**But** - Joins 2 contrasting or opposite ideas together.

**Examples:** The bus hit a car, **but** the people were not hurt.  
The boys and girls bowled, **but** they did not win the tournament.  
Macy and Deshay laughed and giggled all the way to school, **but** both became quiet in their chemistry class.

**Or** - Joins 2 alternative ideas of equal importance together

**Examples:** Will you get the invitation, **or** will Harry get it?  
Put the monitor screen and glass down, **or** they will break!  
The man has to fill out the form and call the right number, **or** he will forfeit the prize.

**Yet** - Joins 2 contrasting ideas together. It is similar to “but;” however it is more sophisticated to use.

**Examples:** Jaime worked after school, **yet** he did not make much money.  
Boxing and wrestling are alike, **yet** they are different in several ways.  
Maria and Alisha received and read their birthday cards, **yet** it was not their birthday.

**So** - Shows the result of consequence of the idea in the first independent clause. (The second independent clause is the result of idea in the first independent clause)

**Examples:** The mail delivery is late, **so** we will not have a ticket in time.  
The soccer team fought hard and won the game, **so** the team got ice cream as a treat.  
The young men and women screamed and applauded all the bands, **so** the Battle of the Bands was successful.