Garden Plan Connectors

A model draft for spotting coordinated parts in sentences.

4.11.D.viii "coordinating conjunctions to form compound subjects, predicates, and sentences;"

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each coordinating conjunction that joins a compound subject, compound predicate, or two complete sentences. Write S, P, or C above each underlined conjunction to show what it joins.

Planning the School Garden

1. On Saturday, Maya and Luis visited the empty lot beside their school. They wanted to plan a small vegetable garden. First, Maya measured the sunny side. Luis counted nearby water taps. The ground was dry, but rain had fallen the night before. They found that a broken drainpipe had carried water away from the soil.

2. On Monday, the class chose a garden shape and made a list of supplies for the first workday. Jordan and Priya drew a map on graph paper. They raked old leaves and filled two buckets with stones. Some students wanted tomato plants, but others preferred bean plants. The class could buy tools, or families could lend them.

3. By Friday, the group had a clear plan. Maya and Luis would bring seed packets. Jordan would carry the map and explain the design to the principal. The class needed more compost, so Mr. Chen called the city garden center. The center offered a bag of compost, but it could not deliver it. Families could pick it up or ask a neighbor to help.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. In paragraph 1, which two people form a compound subject? What conjunction joins them?

2. In paragraph 2, copy the compound predicate that tells what the students did with leaves and stones.

3. In paragraph 2, which conjunction connects the two complete sentences about buying or lending tools?

4. In paragraph 3, what two complete sentences are joined by so?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write exactly three sentences about getting ready for a class event. Include one sentence with a compound subject, one with a compound predicate, and one with two complete sentences joined by a coordinating conjunction. Then check the conjunctions in your draft. Keep or correct each join as needed; verify that the compound sentence has two complete clauses and a comma before its conjunction. Explain one decision. Write your checking note after the draft.

ANSWER KEY

Garden Plan Connectors

GRADE 4 · TEKS 4.11.D.viii

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline each coordinating conjunction that joins a compound subject, compound predicate, or two complete sentences. Write S, P, or C above each underlined conjunction to show what it joins. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	In paragraph 1, which two people form a compound subject? What conjunction joins them?	**Maya and Luis. The conjunction is and.**
2	In paragraph 2, copy the compound predicate that tells what the students did with leaves and stones.	**raked old leaves and filled two buckets with stones**
3	In paragraph 2, which conjunction connects the two complete sentences about buying or lending tools?	**or**
4	In paragraph 3, what two complete sentences are joined by so?	**The class needed more compost. Mr. Chen called the city garden center.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Rina and Caleb packed posters for the book fair. They sorted the bookmarks and labeled the prize box. The room was not ready, so Ms. Ortiz opened it early.

Draft check: Keep and in Rina and Caleb because it joins two subjects, and keep and in sorted and labeled because it joins two predicates. Keep comma plus so in the last sentence because it joins two complete clauses and expresses the result.

Accept accurately copied words or sentences from the passage. For the open task, accept any three sentences that correctly include a compound subject, a compound predicate, and two complete sentences joined by a coordinating conjunction. Assess the actual draft check separately from the sentence-count requirement. Accept supported retention of correct usage as well as necessary corrections; do not require an error or a full rewrite. Check the learner's reason against the selected convention.