

NAME

Lesson 6.4 Compound Subjects and Verbs

(pp. 143–144)

EXERCISE 1 Identifying Compound Subjects and Verbs

Underline the compound subjects once and the compound verbs twice. If a sentence has no compound subjects or verbs, write *N*.

1. Moths and butterflies, both flying insects, share many characteristics.
2. For instance, they both have four wings and belong to the order Lepidoptera.
3. Their wings are covered with tiny scales and may be brightly colored.
4. Neither a butterfly nor a moth has four legs.
5. A moth's antennae are more feathery than the antennae of a butterfly.
6. A butterfly is usually active during the day, but a moth flies more at night.
7. Bad weather or darkness sends butterflies underneath leaves or rocks.
8. As caterpillars, these insects have strong jaws and eat leaves or seeds.
9. Adult butterflies sip nectar through their tongues and feed on tree sap.
10. Either Ravi or his friends have started a butterfly garden.

EXERCISE 2 Combining Sentences

Hint

When you create a sentence with a compound subject joined by *and*, be sure to use a plural verb.

Combine each pair of sentences by using a compound subject or a compound verb. Underline compound subjects once and compound verbs twice.

EXAMPLE A butterfly garden should have many flowers. It should provide shade.

A butterfly garden should have many flowers and provide shade.

1. Butterflies have a keen sense of smell. Moths can also smell well.

2. Most butterflies prefer warm climates. Most can migrate for short distances.

3. Clothes moths eat wool or hair. They lay their eggs in the spring.

4. The Queen Alexandra Birdwing is a large butterfly. The Goliath Birdwing is also a very large butterfly.

5. Caterpillars have simple eyes. They cannot see well.
