Sentence, Fragments, and Run-ons

Sentence/Fragment/Run-on

A <u>sentence</u> has three requirements: 1) a subject 2) a verb 3) a complete thought and can stand on its own.



The sentence above makes a complete thought. It states something about Timothy.

A <u>fragment</u> is a part or piece of something. It is a word or word groups broken off from a sentence.

Example: Jim the new mail carrier. (Fragment)

Though the phrase begins with a capital letter and has a mark of end punctuation, it lacks a verb. So it does not meet the three requirements of a sentence. Fragment errors occur in four types.

1) A dependent clause may be set up as a sentence.

Example: Since the young candidate was a graduate of Wayne Community College in 1985.

This fragment has a subject and a verb but does not make a complete thought meaning it cannot stand on its own. The conjunction "since" makes the reader expect more to come with this sentence.

2) –*ing verbs*

Example: Approximately 275 students graduating with degrees in college transfer programs.

In this type of fragment, there is not a subject and a verb. The problem is the -ing verb used alone in the sentence. To correct the problem, you could change the -ing verb to another verb, add a helping verb, or use the -ing verb as an adjective describing the subject and add a whole new verb for the sentence.

3) Embedding the fragment

Example: The fact that famous people make wreckless life decisions. Has become increasingly more evident.

This example really contains two fragments. One part contains the subject set up as a sentence, and the other part contains the verb set up as a sentence.

4) Modifies that are cut-off

Example: Known to many as the godfather of soul. James Brown is quickly gaining a reputation as a wife abuser.

There is more than one way to connect the modifier to the sentence.

A <u>run-on</u> is the result of connecting sentences with a comma or connecting sentences with no mark of punctuation.

Example of a run-on: This weekend's weather forecast is very cold, it is likely to snow.

Example of a run-on: The new min-semester will help students graduate earlier the first mini-semester will begin Fall 2005.

A sentence has a subject and a verb and makes a complete thought. A fragment is a piece or part of something and is a word or word group that has been broken off from a sentence. A run-on sentence is the result of connecting sentences with a comma or connecting sentences with no mark of punctuation.

<u>Directions</u>: Mark complete sentences with an \underline{S} , sentence fragments with an \underline{F} , and runon sentences with \underline{RO} .

- ____1. The man that I saw yesterday.
- _____2. He is not an exceptional student, he is only average.
- _____3. To know everything is quite impossible.
- _____4. Because I have no time.
- _____5. Open the door very cautiously.
- _____6. The rainfall this year was abundant, therefore, the crops will be plentiful.
- _____7. Having finished her dinner, Joy sat down to an evening of television.

_____8. America, the greatest country in the world.

_____9. I went in, I bought the gift. I drove straight home.

_____10. Hurry up!

_____11. High grades do not come easily; but, they are earned by hard work and perseverance.

12. On the desk a nail file which he used to open letters.

_____13. Since we had no money and no transportation.

_____14. Can the boys see well enough by the dawn's early light to find fire wood?

_____15. I studied for my chemistry exam for six hours, I still did not pass it.

_____16. On the ledge far above us sat a curious deer with antlers.

<u>17</u>. Which was given to Mr. Thompson, who had helped most in the long campaign to create an awareness of the community needs.

_____18. Up the stairs trudged three children they were being made to go to bed.

_____19. Suddenly, silence reigned after a long violent morning.

_____20. Reading the book with the raised lettering on the cover.

_____21. The first evening of rehearsal was a fiasco no one knew his lines.