Topic: Fragments and Run-On Sentences

| **Main Learning Goal and Core Concepts :** The goal of this lesson is to recognize a sentence fragment and a run-on sentence. Students will learn to correct these sentences and write complete sentences moving forward. |
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| **Lesson Brief:** * A sentence **fragment** is a sentence that is missing either its subject or its main verb.
	+ Example: Went to the store yesterday.
	+ Correction: I went to the store yesterday.
* A **run-on** sentence is a sentence when independent clauses are not joined properly.
	+ Example: Participants could leave the study at any time, they needed to indicate their preference
	+ Correction: Participants could leave the study at any time**. They** needed to indicate their preference.

**Practice Problems:** **Directions: Each of the following sentences is either a fragment or a run-on. Rewrite the sentences so that they are grammatically correct.**1. He went to the store, he bought a candy bar.**He went to the store. He bought a candy bar.****Explanation: “He went to the store” is one independent clause, while “he bought a candy bar” is another independent clause, which means they can be their own sentences. If you see a comma between two independent clauses, that is where you should place your period.**2. Having went to the store to buy food for dinner.**I went to the store to buy food for dinner.****Explanation: “Having” is not needed to make the sentence and instead needs the subject “I”.**3. When I went to the park to sit on the swings.**I went to the park to sit on the swings.****Explanation: “When” is not needed to make a complete sentence.**4. Education is the key to success, you should always try your best.**Education is the key to success. You should always try your best.****Explanation: “Education is the key to success” is one independent clause while “you should always try your best” is another clause.**5. Until she went to the library to study.**She went to the library to study.****Explanation: “Until” is not needed to make a complete sentence.**6. Studying all night for the big test next week.**I was studying all night for the big test next week.****Explanation: A subject is needed to make an independent clause.**7. Although Tom did his homework for a week, he failed reading class, he missed all of the other weeks.**Although Tom did his homework for a week, he failed reading class. He missed all of the other weeks.****Explanation: “Although Tom did his homework for a week” is considered a dependent clause, hence making a sentence with “he failed reading class”.** 8. Janie couldn’t stand Tammy, even though Tammy didn’t do anything, Janie was a mean person.**Janie couldn’t stand Tammy, even though Tammy didn’t do anything. Janie was a mean person.****Explanation: “Even though Tammy didn’t do anything” is a dependent clause, meaning it should be added to an independent clause to better understand the sentence.** **Writing Prompt:****What was your favorite summer vacation? Why? (5-7 sentences)** |
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| **Notes:*** If your sentence looks really long and you are using the words “and” or a comma to combine your ideas, it is better to make them into more sentences rather than one long sentence.
	+ If there is a comma within the sentence and it does not make sense when you read it, you should make it into more sentences.
* With fragment sentences, add a subject word to the sentence, such as “I, he she, they”
	+ You mostly use I if you need to add a subject
	+ If there is already a subject in the sentence but the sentence does not make any sense still, try to take out one word at a time to make it a complete sentence.
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<https://www.ereadingworksheets.com/free-grammar-worksheets/fragments-and-runons.pdf>

<https://www.niu.edu/writingtutorial/punctuation/sentence-fragments.shtml>

<https://academicguides.waldenu.edu/writingcenter/grammar/runonsentences#s-lg-box-2825908>