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>