A run-on sentence, also known as a fused sentence, occurs when two or more independent clauses are joined with incorrect punctuation or wording. In other words, run-ons occur when two or more sentences are crammed into one. Run-ons can be confusing, and because of the syntax of run-ons, readers might not read run-ons with the proper _____ or _____.

_____

An independent clause is a group of words that has a subject and a verb, and can stand on its own. It's independent. It doesn't need any help. Treat independent clauses as _____.

My brother is nice my sister is not.

There are several _____, but here are three of the more common ways:

1. Place a _____ between the two independent clauses.

1

_____ Circle the letter that corresponds to the choice that best completes the sentence.

1. Adam and Eve lived in Eden it was paradise on earth.
 A. This sentence is a run-on
 B. This sentence is correct

2. Because Noah was a righteous man, he was spared.
 A. This sentence is a run-on
 B. This sentence correctly joins a dependent clause and independent clauses with the subordinating conjunction *because*

3. Jonah disobeyed God he ran away and fled on a ship.
 A. This sentence is a run-on
 B. This sentence is correct

4. Moses was a prince, but he sacrificed everything in order to save the Israelites.
 A. This sentence is a run-on
 B. This sentence correctly combines two independent clauses with a comma + coordinating conjunction
FANBOYS

5. God let Satan take everything from Job, but Job never lost his faith.
 A. This sentence is a run-on
 B. This sentence correctly combines two independent clauses with a comma + coordinating conjunction
FANBOYS

A   occurs when writers join two independent clauses with a comma only. It's just like a run-on, except where the two independent clauses meet, there is a comma.

My brother is nice, my sister is not. [splice]

_____ Circle the letter that corresponds to the choice that best completes the sentence.

1. Adam and Eve lived in Eden, it was paradise on earth.
 A. This sentence contains a comma splice
 B. This sentence is correct

2. Noah was a righteous man, therefore he was spared.
 A. This sentence contains a comma splice
 B. This sentence correctly combines two independent clauses with a comma + FANBOYS

_____ Avoid placing a comma only before *however* and *therefore* since doing so creates comma splices. Use semicolon + comma (; however,).

3. Jonah disobeyed God, he ran away and fled on a ship.
 A. This sentence contains a comma splice
 B. This sentence is correct

4. Moses was a prince, but he sacrificed everything in order to save the Israelites.
 A. This sentence contains a comma splice
 B. This sentence correctly combines two independent clauses with a comma + FANBOYS

5. God let Satan take everything from Job, Job never lost his faith in God.
 A. This sentence contains a comma splice
 B. This sentence is correct

A   occurs when writers fail to create complete sentences. With few exceptions, a sentence must have a subject and verb and express a complete thought. In other words, sentences should have at least one independent clause.

A. While driving down the street in my car with my friends. [fragment]

B. During the summer, my brother who loves to eat hot dogs. [fragment]

C. Aunt Mary is kind. Especially to strangers. [The sentence that begins "Especially" is a fragment]

Fragments are generally very careless errors that show a lack of revision effort. Since they tend to be incomplete ideas, they confuse readers, who, as a result of the fragment, don't understand the point of the sentence or how the ideas relate.

Note the following constructions, which, coincidentally, tend to be found where there are fragments:

      1. *Who*, *whose*, *which*, *that*, and words that end *–ing* tend to create fragments.

      2. Avoid beginning sentences with *especially* and *which*.

There are several ways to   . Here are three of the more common approaches:

1. Add an   . [Revised version of A]: While driving down the street in my car with my friends, <u>I texted my girlfriend.</u>

2.   the part causing the fragment. [Revised ver

_____ Circle the letter that corresponds to the choice that best completes the sentence.

1. Adam and Eve, who lived in Eden and had heaven on earth.
 A. This sentence is a fragment
 B. This sentence is correct

2. Noah was a righteous man. Especially because he obeyed God.
 A. One of these sentences is a fragment
 B. These sentences are correct

3. Jonah, fleeing on a ship after he disobeyed God, eventually getting swallowed by a huge fish.
 A. This sentence is a fragment
 B. This sentence is correct

4. Moses was a prince. He sacrificed everything in order to save the Israelites.
 A. One of these sentences is a fragment
 B. These sentences are correct

5. God let Satan take everything. From Job.
 A. One of these sentences is a fragment
 B. These sentences are correct

_____ Correct the following splices, run-ons, and fragments by using the technique requested in parentheses.

1. He is nice, she is not. (*Edit the splice by adding a **semicolon** between the independent clauses*)

_____

_____

2. My brother always calls me on my birthday I sometimes forget to call him. *(Edit the run-on by adding **comma** + **coordinating conjunction** between the independent clauses*)

_____

_____

3. Beneath the table you'll find a pair of scissors be careful because they are sharp. (*Edit the run-on by placing a **period** between the independent clauses*)

_____

_____

4. Rico, who loves to dance and chat with the ladies. (***Delete** the word that's causing the fragment and rewrite the sentence*) _____

_____

5. I probably won't come over tonight to watch the game. Especially if yf yget to call him. t(l hi ci.59 0 Td[l 40.007 th

_____ Choose the letter that corresponds to the best answer.

1. Some people never say thanks when I hold the door; which is very annoying.
    A. Replace the semicolon with a comma and combine
    B. Replace the semicolon with a period
    C. No change

2. Two people who live upstairs from me in a spectacular penthouse apartment.
    A. Add a period after upstairs and start a new sentence with *from*
    B. Delete the word *who*
    C. No change

3. I love water sports. Such as water polo, pool basketball, and synchronized swimming.
    A. Change the period to a semicolon
    B. Replace the period with a comma and combine the two sentences
    C. No Change

4. The boy, whose coat you borrowed last week because you forgot yours.
    A. Delete the word *whose*
    B. Change the period to a comma and add *is always very considerate.*
    C. No change

5. Sometimes when we argue about trivial matters in front of our parents.
    A. Add a period after *matters* and start a new sentence with *in*
    B. Delete the word *when*
    C. No change

6. Not many cars were on the road I headed onto Route 25A east and then to the Sagtikos Parkway.
    A. Add a comma after *road*
    B. Delete *then*
    C. Add the word *when* after *road*

7. When the bell rang at 3:05, I entered the hallway and walked toward my locker to get my books I was in a rush.
    A. Delete *When*
    B. Place a period after *locker*
    C. Place a period after *books*

8. That happened when I was a teenager it changed me.

    A. Place a comma and the coordinating conjunction *and* after the word *teenager*

    B. Add a comma after *teenager*

    C. Place a period after *I*

9. It was March of 2011, I was on my way to the airport with my family.

    A. Add a comma after *way*

    B. Change the comma to a period

    C. Delete *my*

10. I noticed the flags hanging from everyone's flagpoles on Memorial Day everything looked so patriotic to me.

    A. Delete *everything*

    B. Place a period after *Day*

    C. Place a period after *flags*

A. Write a sentence fragment. Then correct it.

_____

_____

_____

B. Write a run-on. Then correct it.

_____

_____

_____

C. Write a comma splice. Then correct it.

_____

_____

_____