

Understanding The Sentence: Run-Ons

- Turn to page 441 in *Holt Handbook*. Take notes and fill in the blanks as you go.

If you run together two complete sentences as if they were one sentence, you create a run-on

They are often confusing because you cannot tell where one idea ends and another idea begins.

Revising Run-On Sentences:

What are three ways you can revise run-on sentences.

1. You can make 2 sentences.

Example: Kite building is an ancient art ^T the Chinese made the first kits around three thousand years ago. _^

Fix the sentence above by following correction number 1.

2. You can use a comma and a coordinating conjunction such as *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*.

Example: The Chinese sometimes used kites in religious ceremonies, ^{but} they usually used them for sport. _^

Fix the sentence above by following correction number 2.

REMEMBER: If you combine two sentences **WITH** a comma, but **WITHOUT** a conjunction, it's incorrect and called a comma splice.

3. You can use a semicolon.

Example: Classical music varies greatly in length, [;] individual pieces range from a few minutes to many hours. _^

Fix the sentence above by following correction number 3.

PRACTICE: Create 3 sentences, each using one of the correction rules above. *Answers will vary*

Two sentences: _____

Comma + Conjunction: _____

Semicolon: _____

Understanding The Sentence: Compound Sentences

- Turn to page 142 in the *Holt Handbook*. Take notes and fill in the blanks as you go.

7B. A compound sentence contains two or more independent clauses and NO subordinate clauses.

The independent clauses are usually joined by a comma and coordinating conjunction: *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*.

Examples: According to legend, Betsy Ross made our first flag, but little evidence supports this claim.
(two independent sentences joined by the conjunction *but*)

PRACTICE: Create a couple examples of your own. Write a compound sentence (two sentences joined by a conjunction. Remember each part of the sentence should contain a subject and verb. Label it afterward to check your work.) *Answers will vary.*

Example 1:

Example 2:

Note: Do not confuse a compound sentence with a simple sentence that contains a compound subject, a compound verb, or both.

Simple Sentence: **Alberto and Jared** increased their speed and passed the other runners. (**compound subject** and **compound verb**, but not a compound sentence)

The independent clauses in a compound sentence may also be joined by a semicolon

or by a semicolon, a conjunctive adverb, and a comma.

accordingly *furthermore* *indeed* *nevertheless* *therefore*
consequently *however* *moreover* *otherwise* *instead*

Example: Many mathematical concepts originated in North Africa; the ancient Egyptians used these concepts in building the pyramids.

Example: Lynn called Marty with good news; **however**, he was not at home.