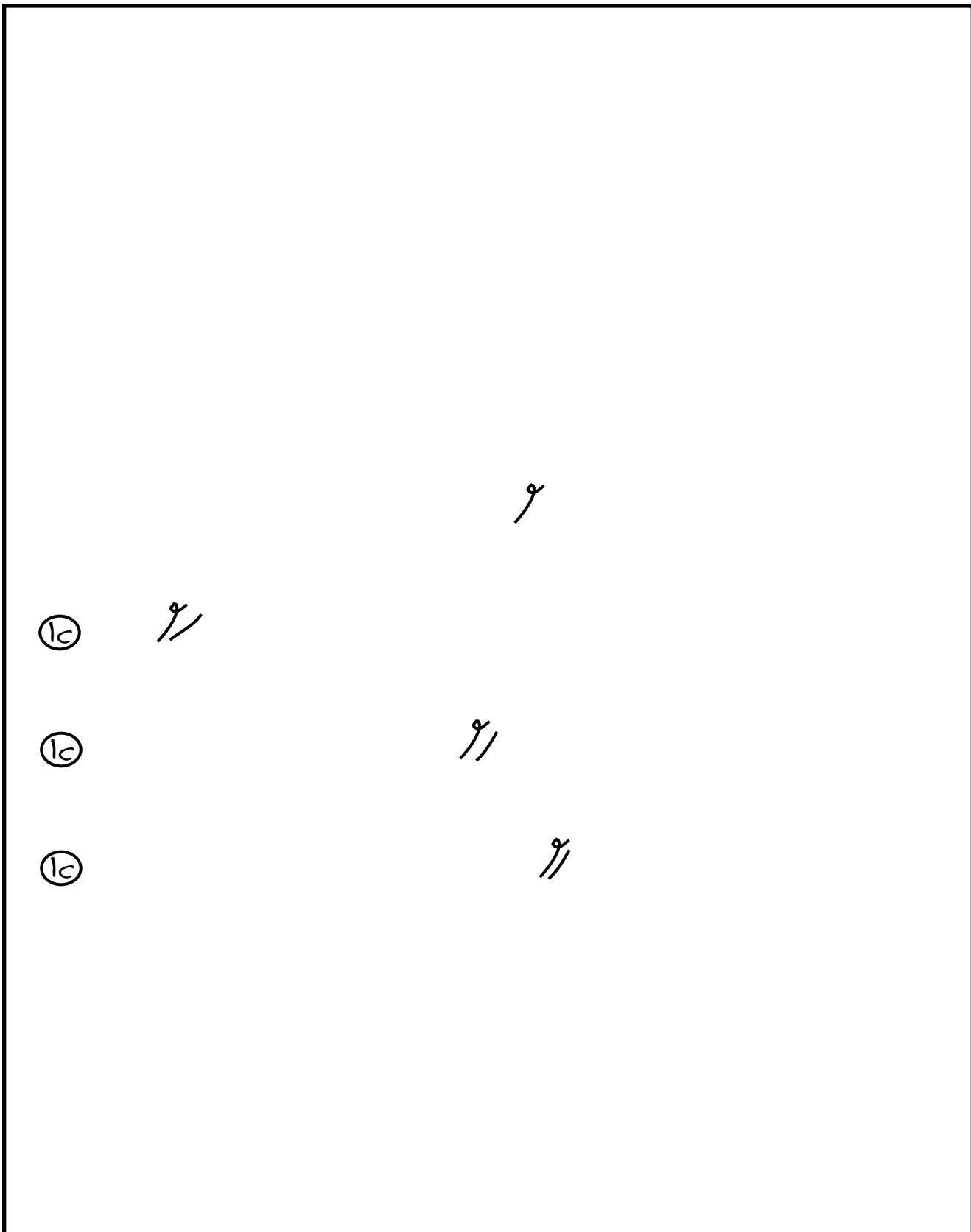


A **complete sentence** consists of a **complete subject** and a **complete predicate**. A **sentence fragment** does not express a complete thought. It may be missing a subject, a predicate, or both.

complete subject
complete predicate
 The eager young cook flipped the pancake.

Directions: *Read this paragraph and correct any errors you find. (There are four sentence fragment errors.)*

I am writing to suggest that our school keep the library open an extra hour for an after-school program on making Web sites. Many students enjoy. Web-surfing for research and for fun. Students who learn how to design their own Web sites. Would be able to share pictures and stories about themselves with friends and family over the Web. Our school already has Internet access. And more than enough computers in the library. Mrs. Lindros has volunteered to stay after school and teach us. All we need. Is for the library to stay open an extra hour after school. I think an after-school program about Web-design would be fun for everyone.



A **sentence fragment** can occur when a descriptive phrase or clause is separated by a period from the simple sentence that it describes.

complete subject
complete predicate
descriptive phrase
 The photographer adjusted the focus of her camera.

Directions: *Read this letter and correct any errors you find. (There are four sentence fragment errors.)*

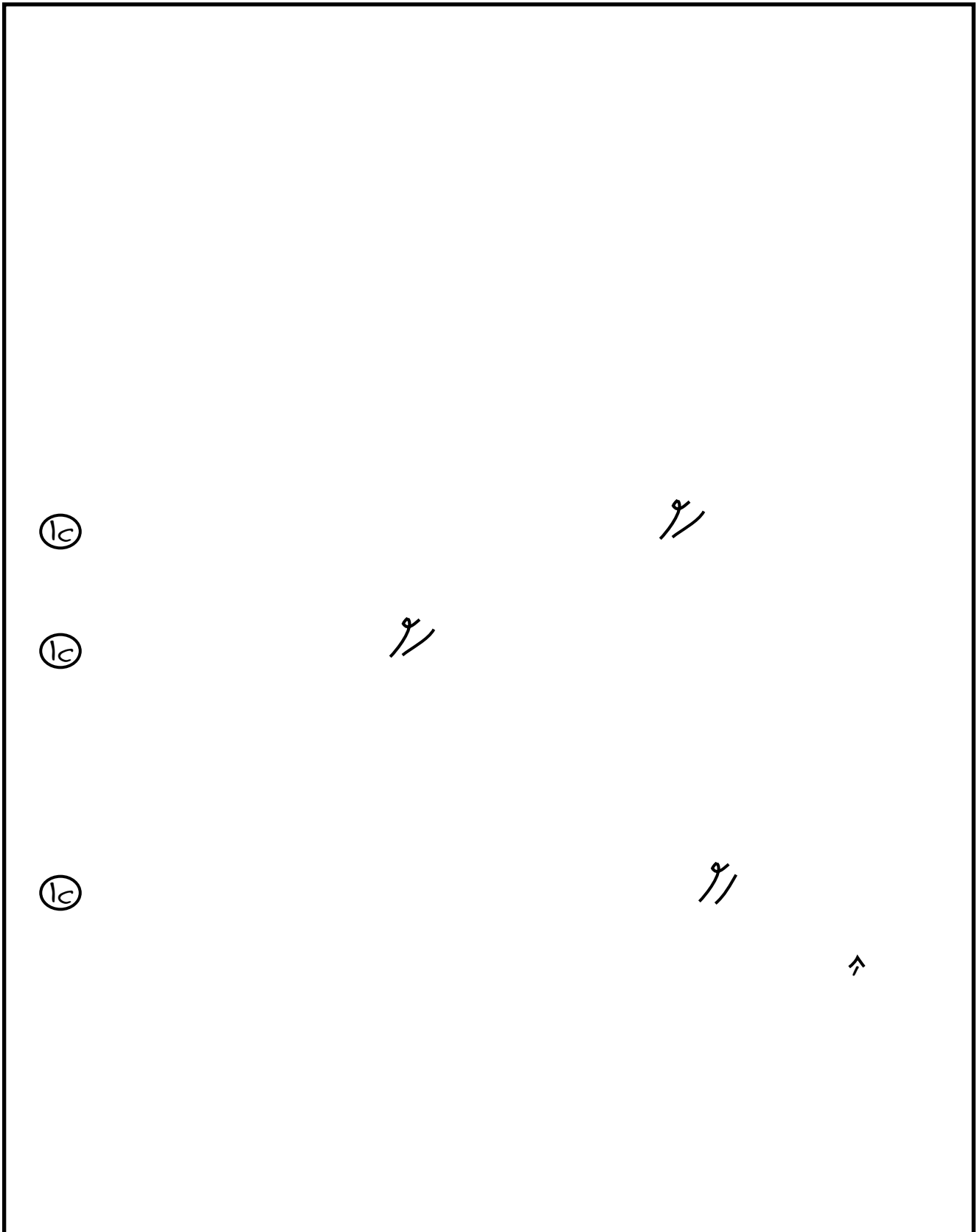
Dear Mayor,

I am writing to ask you to create a “dog park” within Eastside Park. A dog park is a fenced area. Where people can let their dogs run without leashes. Many dog owners in the city have a small yard. Or no yard at all. A dog park would be a great place for pet owners to let their dogs run free and exercise.

In other cities the cost of building the fence and keeping the area clean has been shared by pet stores. That sponsor the dog park. If you describe my idea to the city council. I am sure it will get a lot of support.

Sincerely,

Sophia Ramirez



The **tense** of a verb shows when an action occurred. The two most common tenses are **present** and **past**. Helping verbs and main verbs form two other important tenses: **future** and **perfect**. All these tenses also have **progressive** forms.

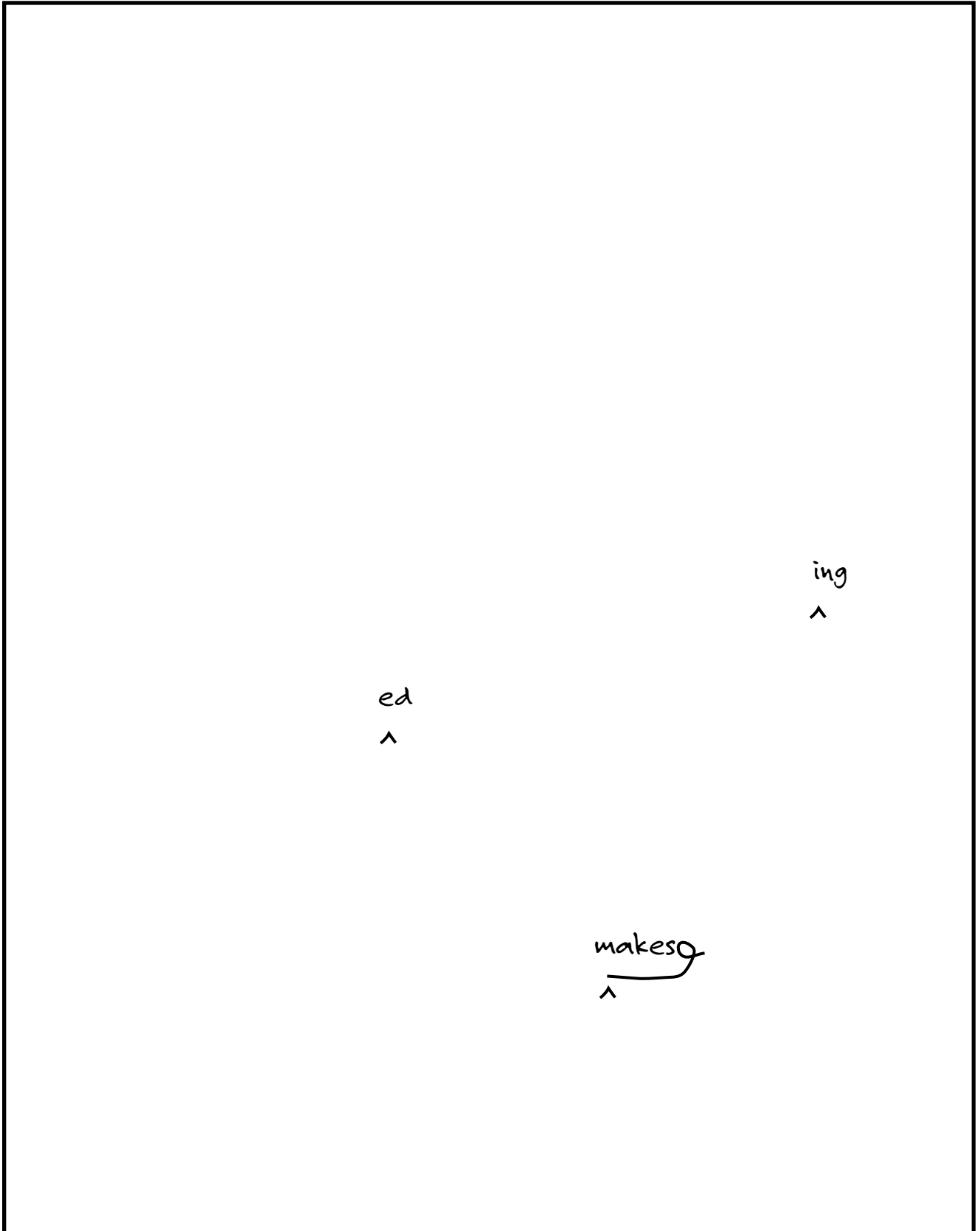
Present: develop	Present progressive: is developing
Past: developed	Past progressive: was developing
Future: will develop	Future progressive: will be developing
Perfect: has developed	

Directions: *Read this flyer and correct any errors that you find. (There are three errors in tense.)*

Good E-mail Manners

- Always use a friendly tone. The person who is read your message cannot see your smile.
- If someone has ask you a question in a message, be sure to answer it.
- Do not type in **bold** letters. Bold letters suggest that you are shouting.
- Do not type in ALL CAPS. ALL CAPS made your message hard to read.

EDITING AND PROOFREADING TRANSPARENCY OVERLAY 3

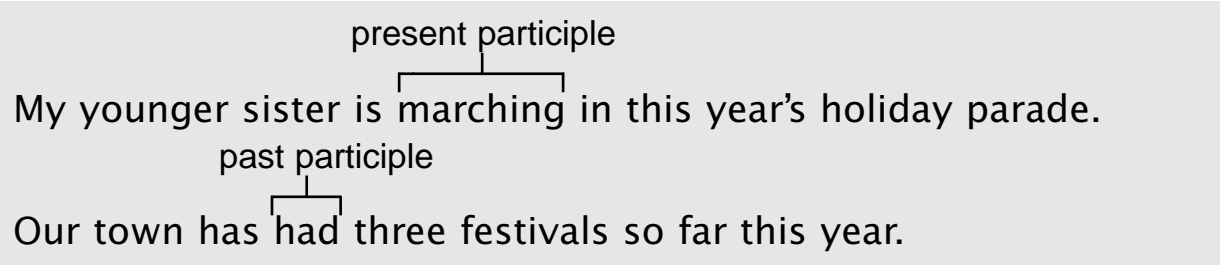


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makesg
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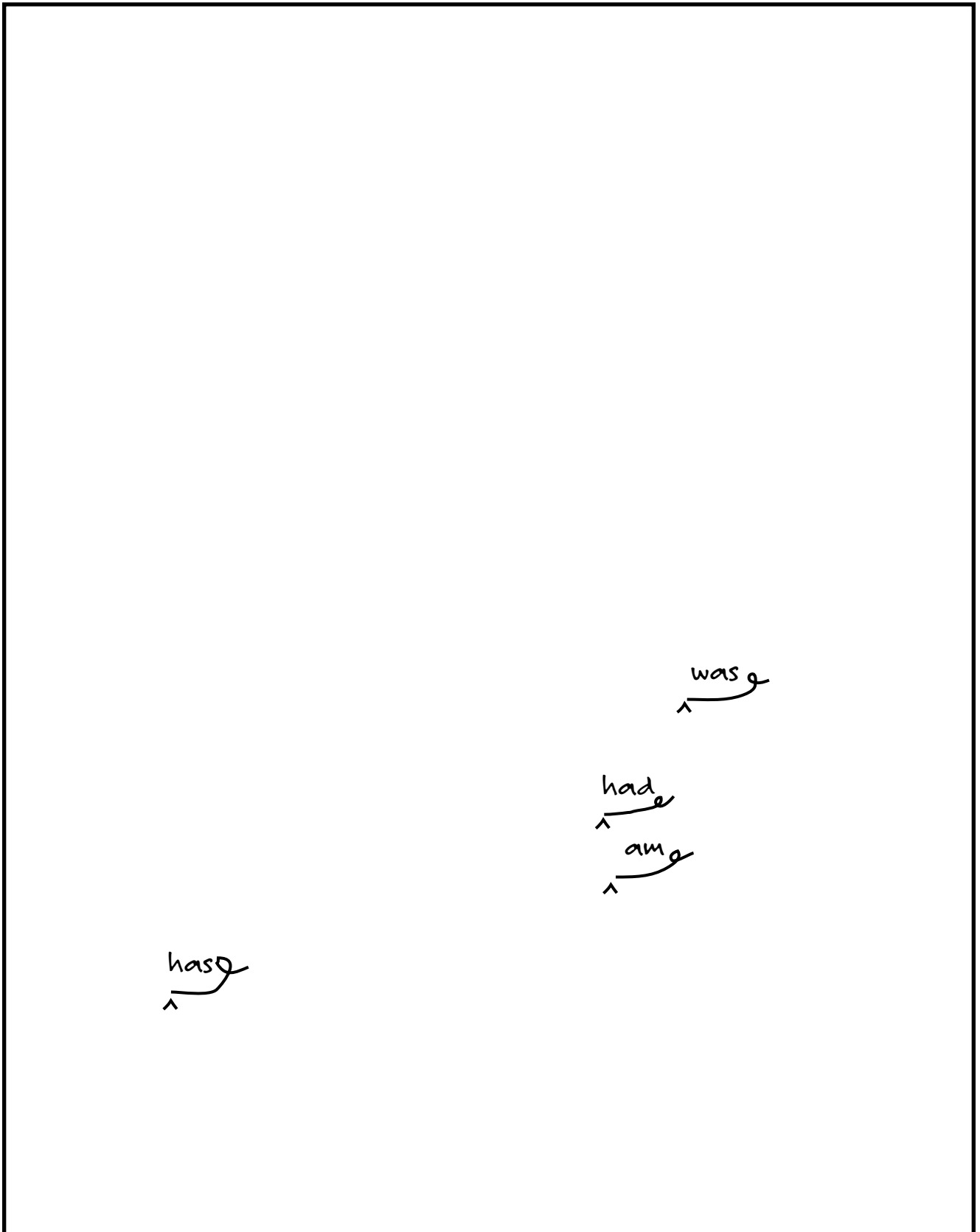
A **helping verb** is a verb that helps the main verb tell about an action or make a statement. The helping verb *be* is combined with the **present participle** of a main verb to make a verb phrase. The helping verb *have* is combined with the **past participle** of a main verb to make a verb phrase.



Directions: *Read this fictional diary entry and correct any errors that you find. (There are four helping verb errors.)*

October 2nd, 1991—My name is Thurgood Marshall.

Yesterday, I finished my term on the United States Supreme Court, the highest court in America. When I have chosen in 1967, I was the first African American person ever to serve on the Court. Before I joined the Court, I was worked as a civil rights lawyer and as a federal judge. I have leaving the Court because my health is not good. I hope that my work on the court will improved the lives of all Americans.



has ✓

was ✓

had ✓

am ✓

Subject pronouns and **object pronouns** replace one or more nouns and the words that describe those nouns. An **antecedent** is the noun or words to which a pronoun refers. If the antecedent of a pronoun is unclear, a sentence may be confusing.

antecedent
 Ileana asked the man at the door if she could buy some
 batteries. He told her that the store was closed.
 subject pronoun object pronoun

The diagram illustrates the relationship between an antecedent and pronouns in a sentence. The word "Ileana" is identified as the antecedent. A curved arrow points from "Ileana" to "she" in the phrase "if she could buy some batteries". Below the sentence, "He" is identified as the subject pronoun and "her" as the object pronoun. Brackets connect "He" to "Ileana" and "her" to "Ileana", showing that both pronouns refer back to the same antecedent.

Directions: Read this journal entry and correct any errors that you find. (There are five pronoun errors.)

The Necklace is about two sisters, Sandra and Georgia. Sandra gave Georgia a necklace. She was very happy to receive the gift and them talked about it all night. When Georgia got up in the morning, she put her new necklace on the dresser and took a shower.

When Georgia finished her shower, it was gone. She asked her sister if she knew where it was. Georgia then asked her friend, a detective, to solve the mystery of the missing necklace.

a book
^
they q
^

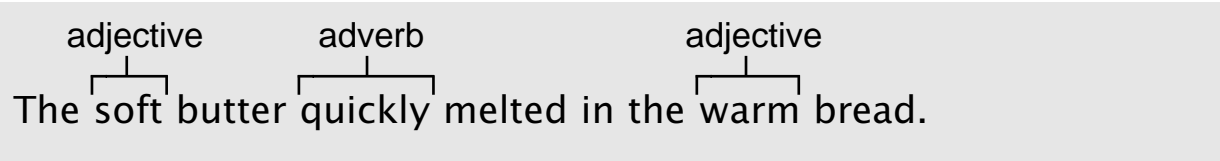
Georgia q
^

the necklace q
^

Georgia q
^

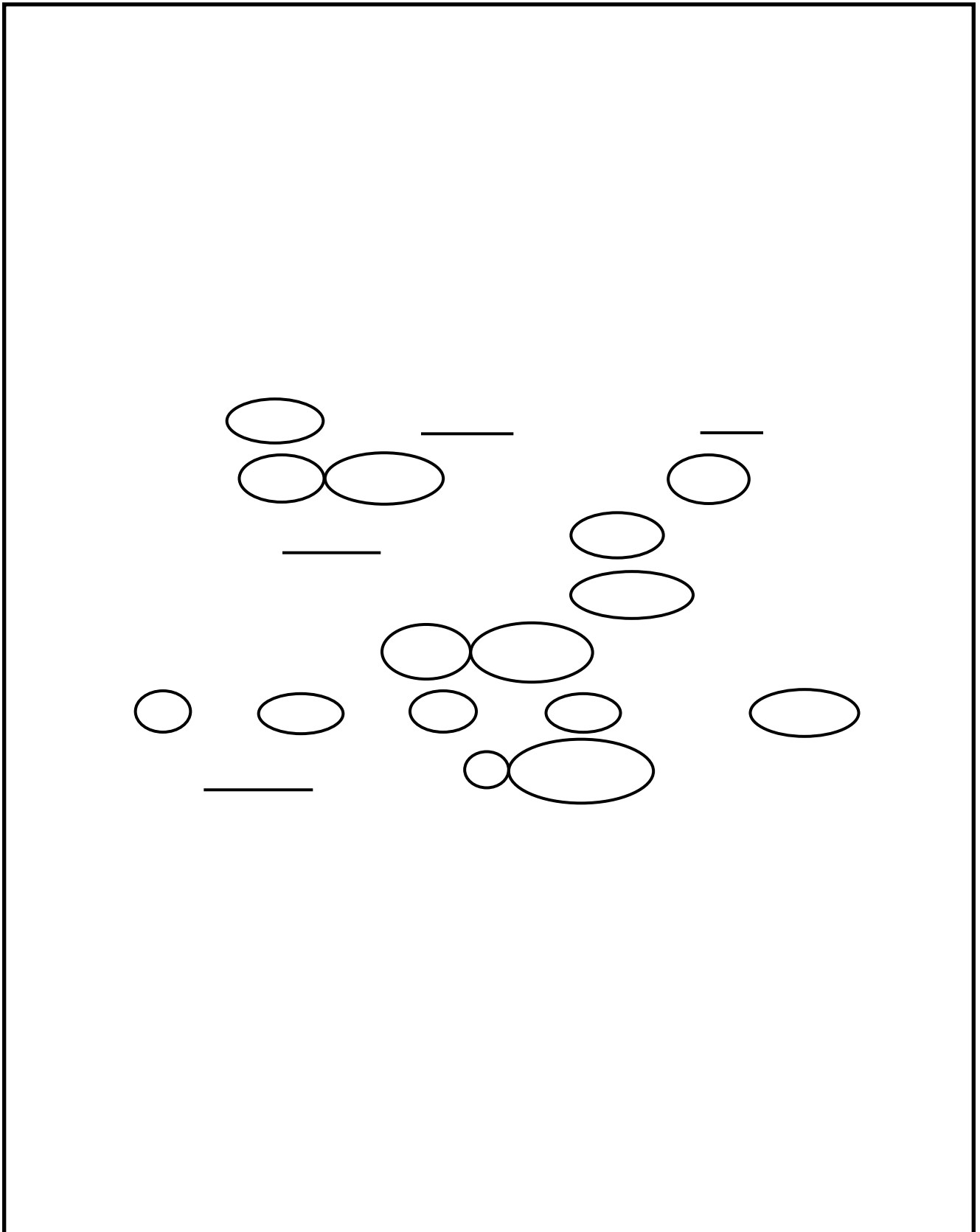
Sandra's q
^

An **adjective** is a word that modifies a noun. An **adverb** is a word that modifies a verb. Adverbs usually end in *-ly*.

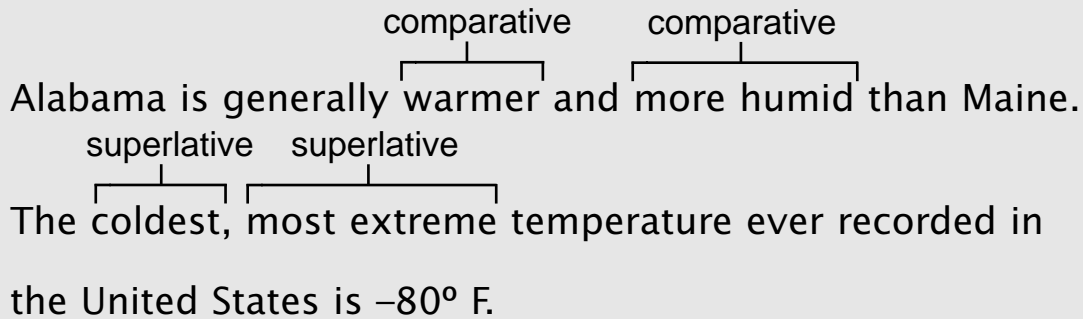


Directions: *Read this announcement about tryouts for a spring play. Circle all of the adjectives and underline the adverbs. (There are fifteen adjectives and four adverbs.)*

The spring play is almost here! We will soon be holding tryouts for many exciting roles. We have a great play, *The Captain Runs Quickly*, which tells a funny story about a contest at Camp Chombewumba, a summer camp for kids who want to become better baseball players. We have parts for tall kids, short kids, fast kids, slow kids, and regular kids too. We strongly encourage all interested students to come to the gymnasium on Thursday at 3:00 P.M. to try out for a part.

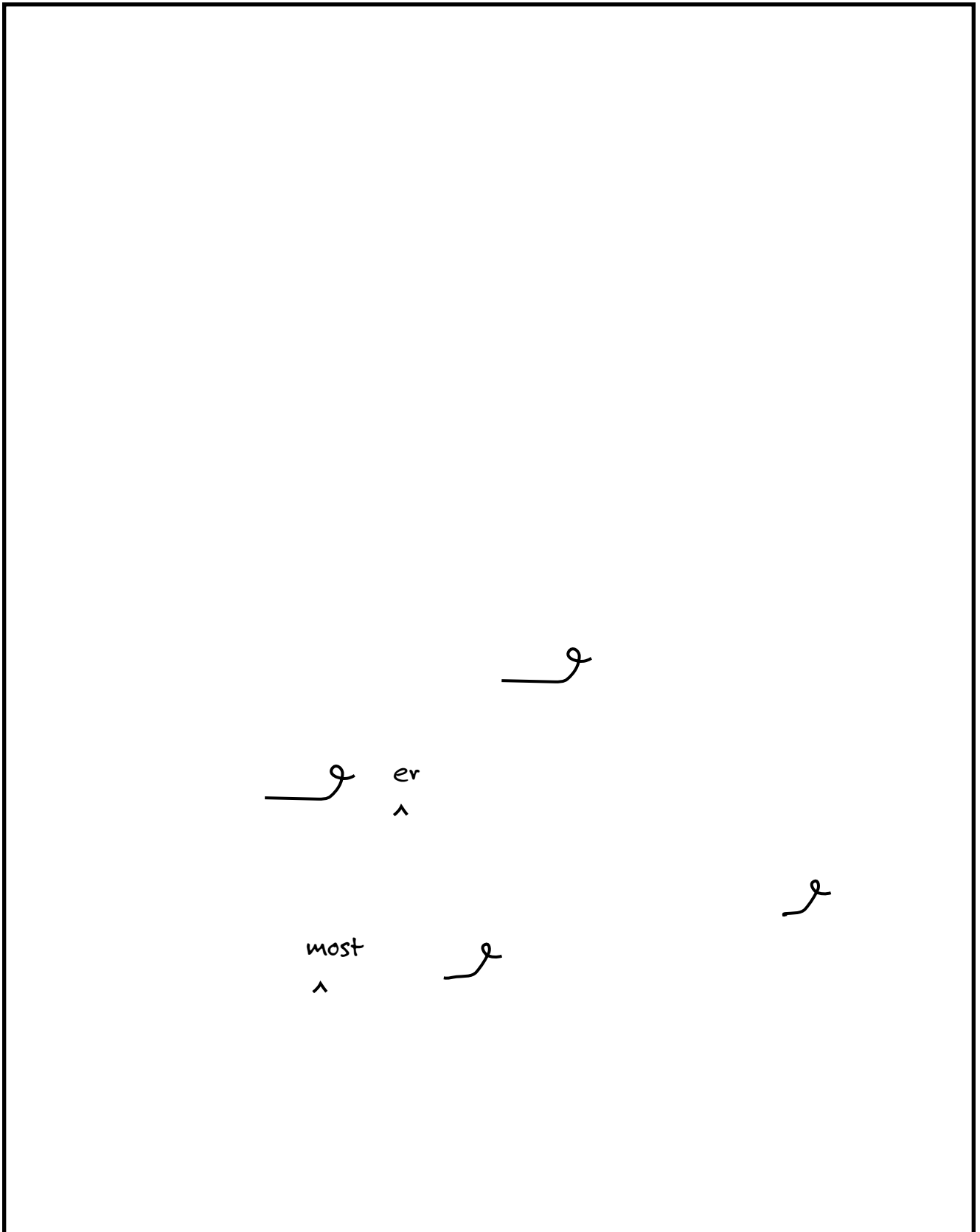


A **comparative form of an adjective** compares two people or things. The comparative form is created by adding *-er* or by using *more*. A **superlative form of an adjective** compares more than two things or people. The superlative form is created by adding *-est* or by using *most*.



Directions: *Read this description of a favorite fruit and correct any errors you find. (There are four mistakes in comparative and superlative forms.)*

I think mangoes are the most sweetest and juiciest fruit I have ever tasted. Mangoes have tough skin, but the flesh on the inside is more soft than an apple's. Mangoes grow only in tropical climates, so they can usually be found only at large grocery stores or at stores that carry more unusualer items. Mangoes are the deliciousest fruit.



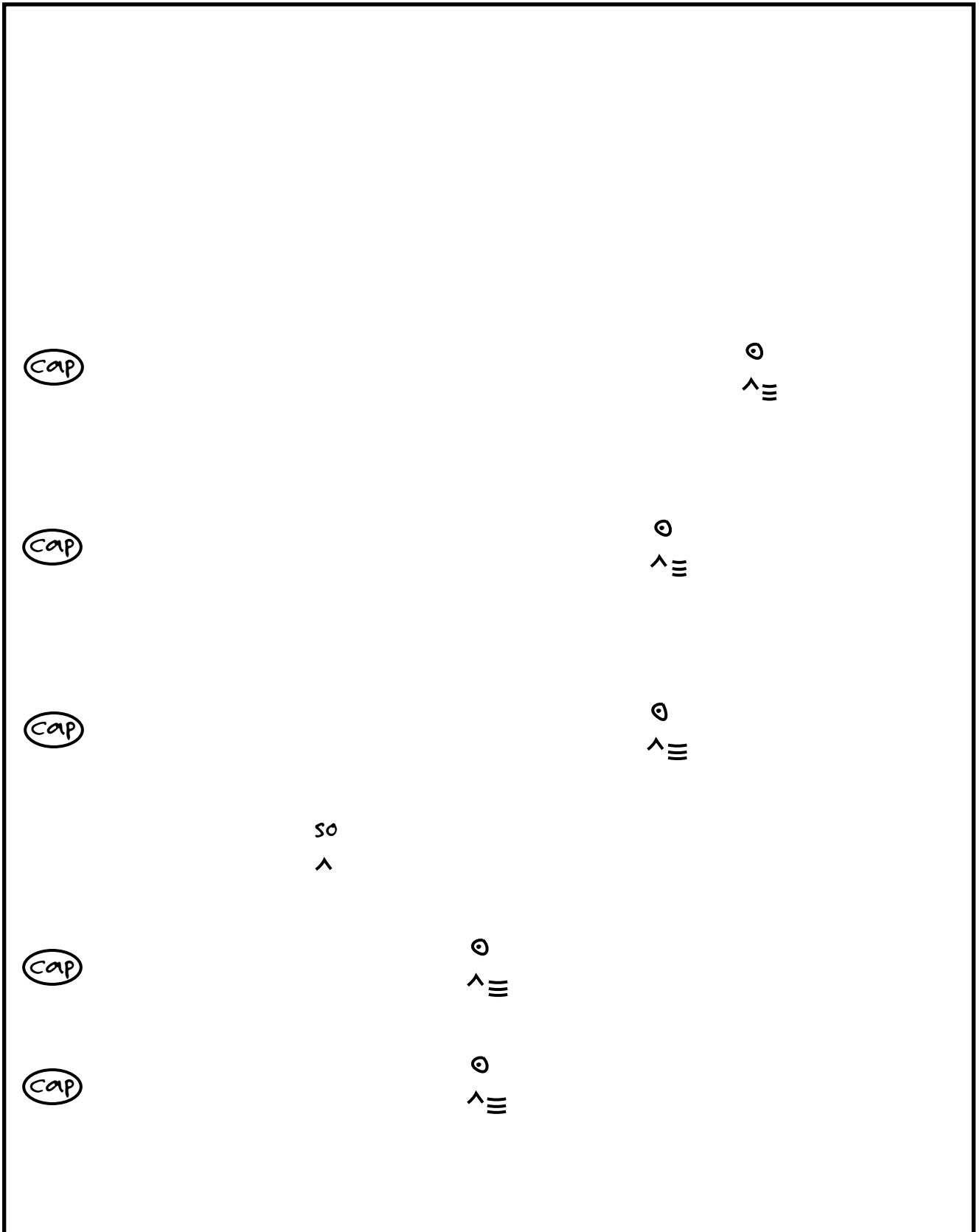
A **run-on sentence** is two or more sentences incorrectly written as one. One type of run-on sentence is a sentence that contains two simple sentences joined only by a comma.

I collected the rainwater in a dish,^{and} then I tested it for pollution.

Directions: *Read this description and correct any errors you find. (There are six run-on sentences.)*

My favorite object is much older than I am, it is even older than my parents and grandparents. My favorite object in the world is an old family photograph album. My mother found the album in my grandfather's attic, the album has many old pictures of my great-grandparents and even of my great-great-grandparents.

The green velvet cover is worn out, there is a rusted metal latch that holds the album closed. The binding of the album is broken, I have to be careful when I handle it. Many of the pictures in the album show babies. The babies are usually wearing long gowns, babies used to wear these gowns in the late nineteenth century. Some of the photographs are printed on thin pieces of tin, these photographs are the oldest in the album.

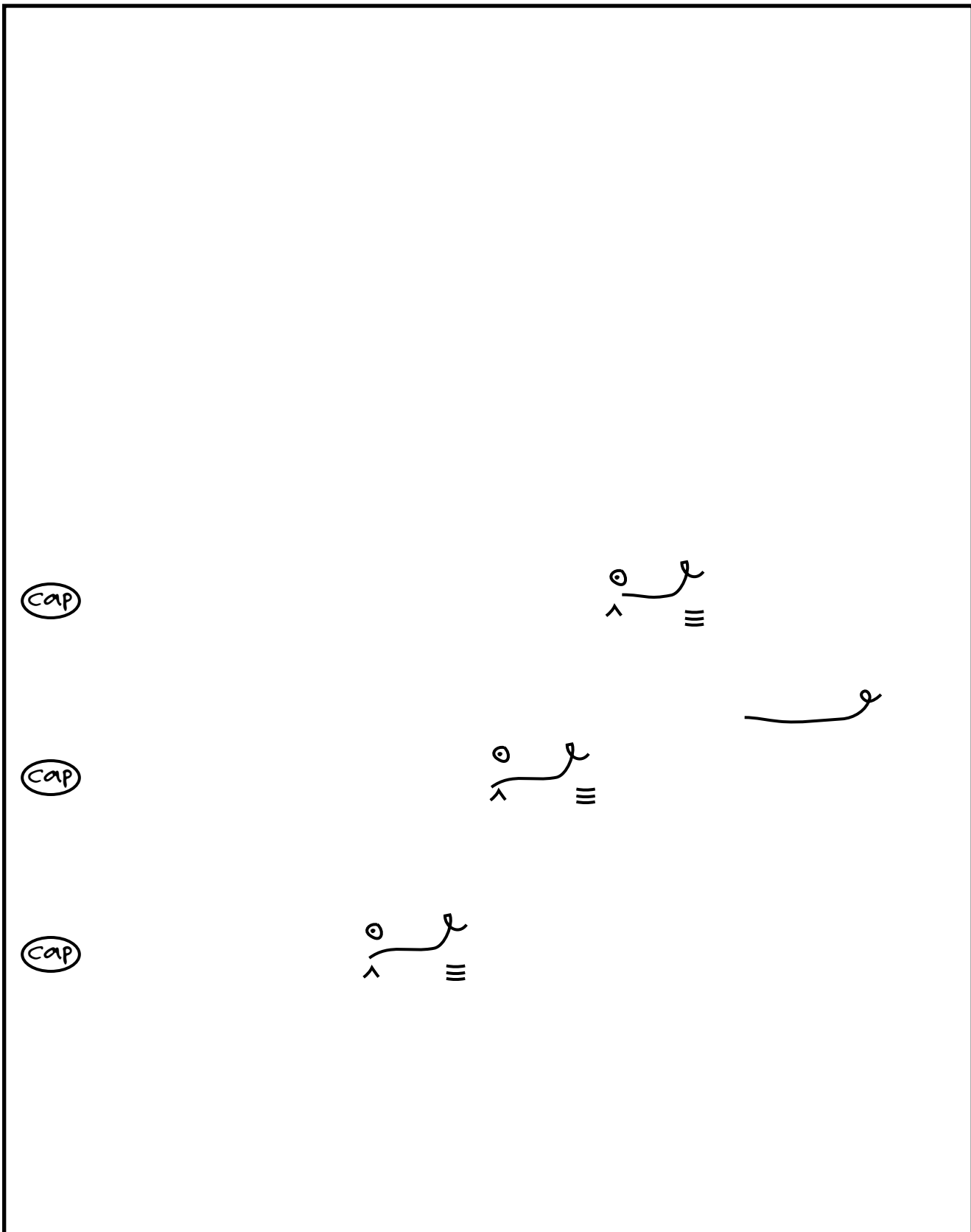


Another type of **run-on sentence** is formed when too many independent clauses are strung together with **coordinating conjunctions**.

I wanted to ask the clerk, but he was busy talking to another customer, ~~so~~ I waited patiently more than fifteen minutes until I finally had to leave without an answer.

Directions: *Read this journal entry and correct any errors you find. (There are three run-on sentences.)*

Our hike began at the foot of a large waterfall at the edge of the woods. We walked downriver for three hours, and we reached some stepping stones, and then we used the stones to cross the river to the other side, where the woods opened up to a clearing. Reeds and wildflowers as tall as six feet high rose across the field, and we hiked to a barn in the middle of the field. The barn has been abandoned for many years, but the park service keeps it in good shape so that hikers can explore it, and hikers can also use it as a shelter if rain hits while they are out walking.

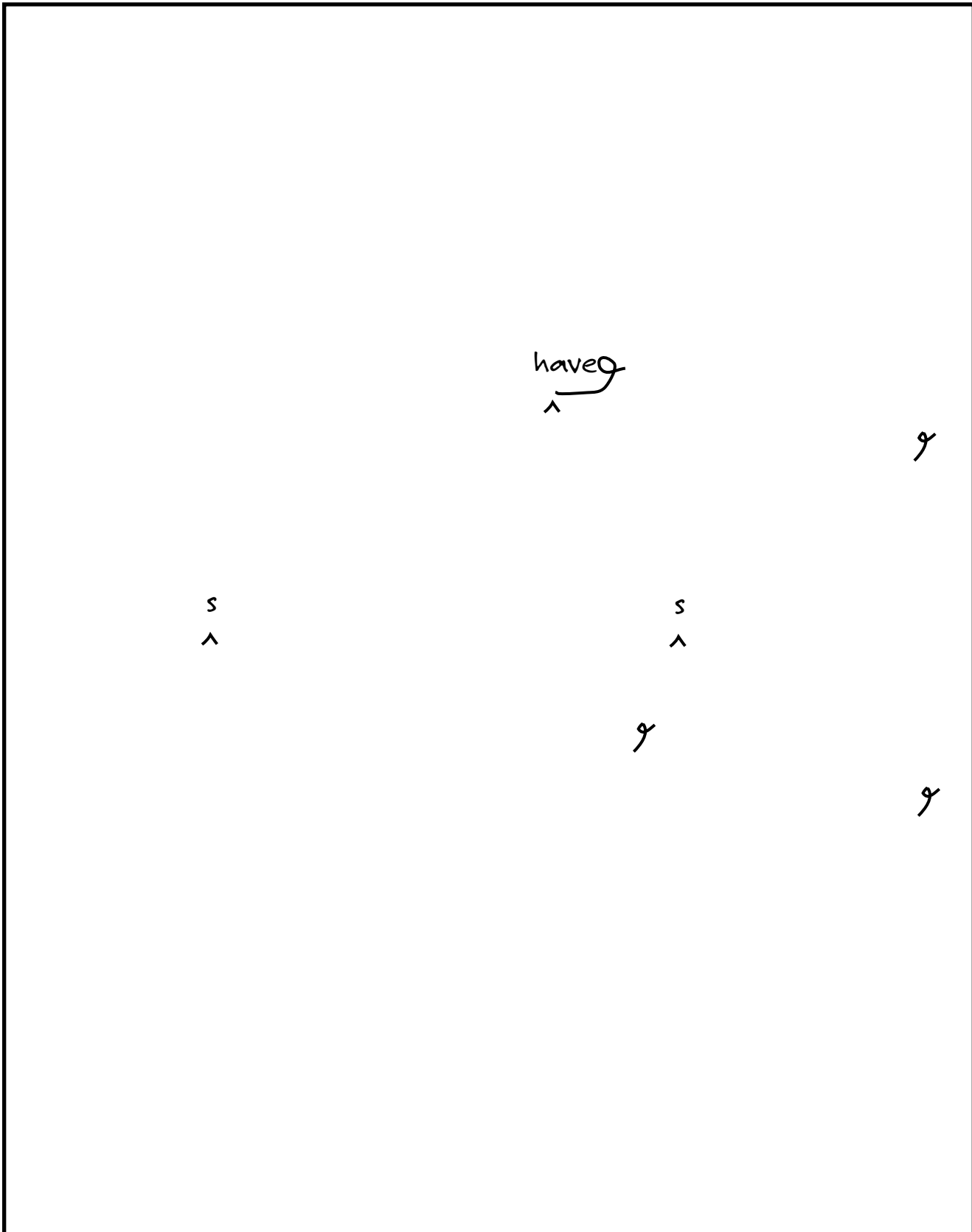


Subject-verb agreement means that singular nouns require singular verb forms, and plural nouns require plural verb forms.

The singers in the chorus are preparing for the holiday pageant.

Directions: *Read this report and correct any errors you find. (There are six errors in subject-verb agreement.)*

Sue is the largest and best-preserved skeleton of a Tyrannosaurus Rex that explorers has ever found. Researchers do not know whether Sue was male or female. Scientists calls her “Sue” in honor of Sue Hendrickson, the fossil hunter who found her in 1990 in South Dakota. From head to tail, Sue measure 42 feet, and her skull alone weigh 600 pounds. Her brain cavity is just big enough to hold about a quart of milk. Researchers who are studying Sue thinks that she probably died at an old age. Many of the bones in Sue’s skeleton shows signs of aging.

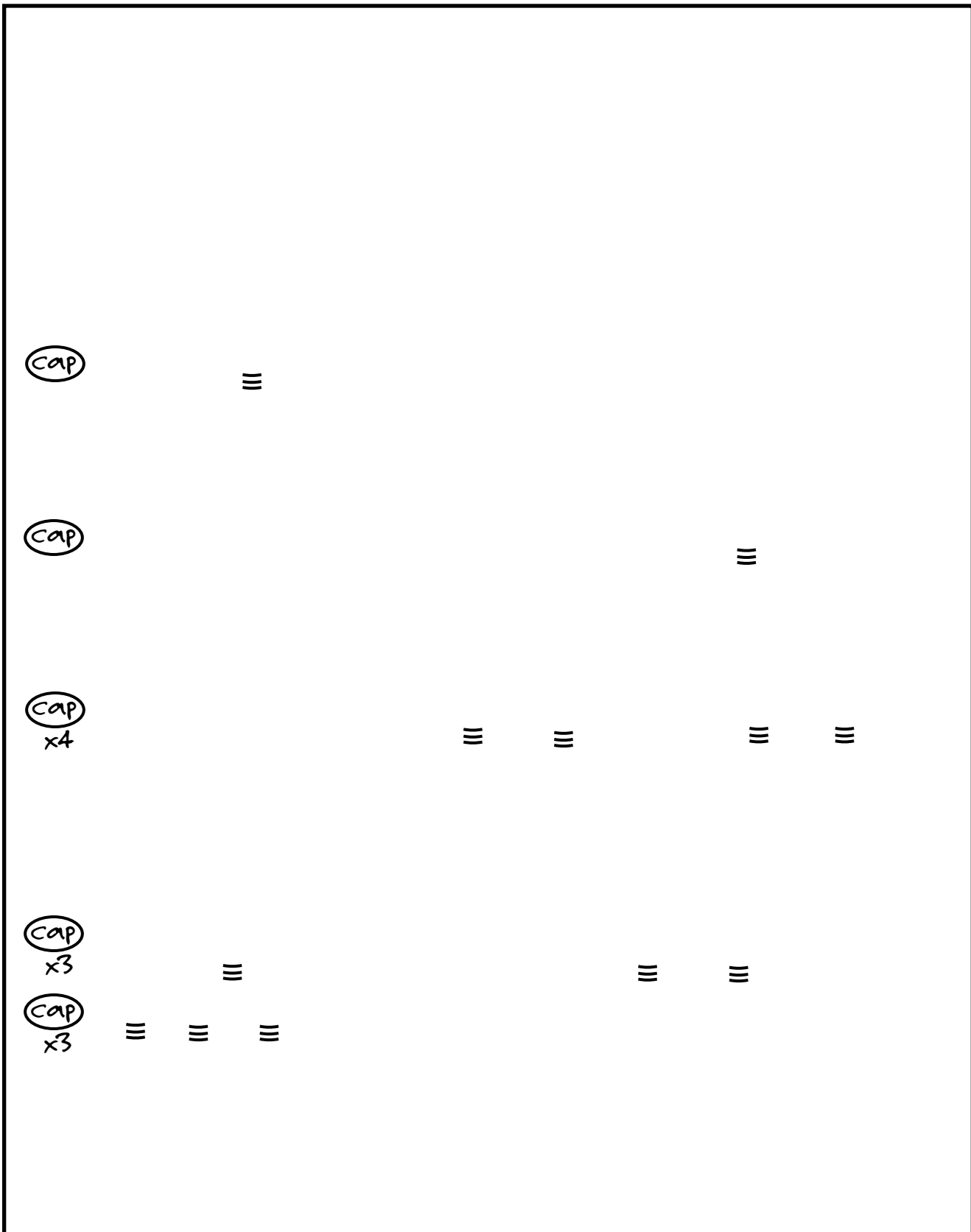


Capitalize all proper nouns, including the names of people and places, the days of the week, and the months of the year.

I will go to Dallas, Texas, in December to stay with my grandfather Bob.

Directions: *Read this report and correct any errors you find. (There are twelve errors in capitalization.)*

Billie holiday is still one of the most famous of all jazz singers. She had a small voice, but her singing style made her unique among the memorable jazz singers of the 1930s and 40s. Holiday was born on April 7, 1915, in baltimore, Maryland. She began her career by singing in clubs in Harlem in the early 1930s. She sang with several famous jazz bands, including the orchestras of benny goodman and count basie. Her ability to communicate intense emotions in her singing helped her become a featured soloist by the end of the 1930s. In 1939, she recorded "Strange Fruit," a haunting song about racism in america. Billie Holiday died on friday, july 17, 1959, in new york city at the age of 44.



In a sentence with a series of three or more items, a **comma** is placed after each item except for the item after the conjunction. Sentences that list only two items require a conjunction but not a comma.

My best friend from fifth grade, my cousin from California, and my study partner are all coming to a cookout at my house.

Directions: *Read this list and correct any errors that you find. (There are eight comma mistakes.)*

Language Arts: Writing, Literature, Reading Grammar, Punctuation and Capitalization

Mathematics: Multiplication Division, Fractions, Decimals, and Word Problems

Science: Biology Earth Science, Physical Science and the Solar System

Social Studies: History Geography, and Government

In gym class we have learned the rules of softball, basketball, dodge ball field hockey, and bowling. We have also practiced swimming, and learned first aid.

