

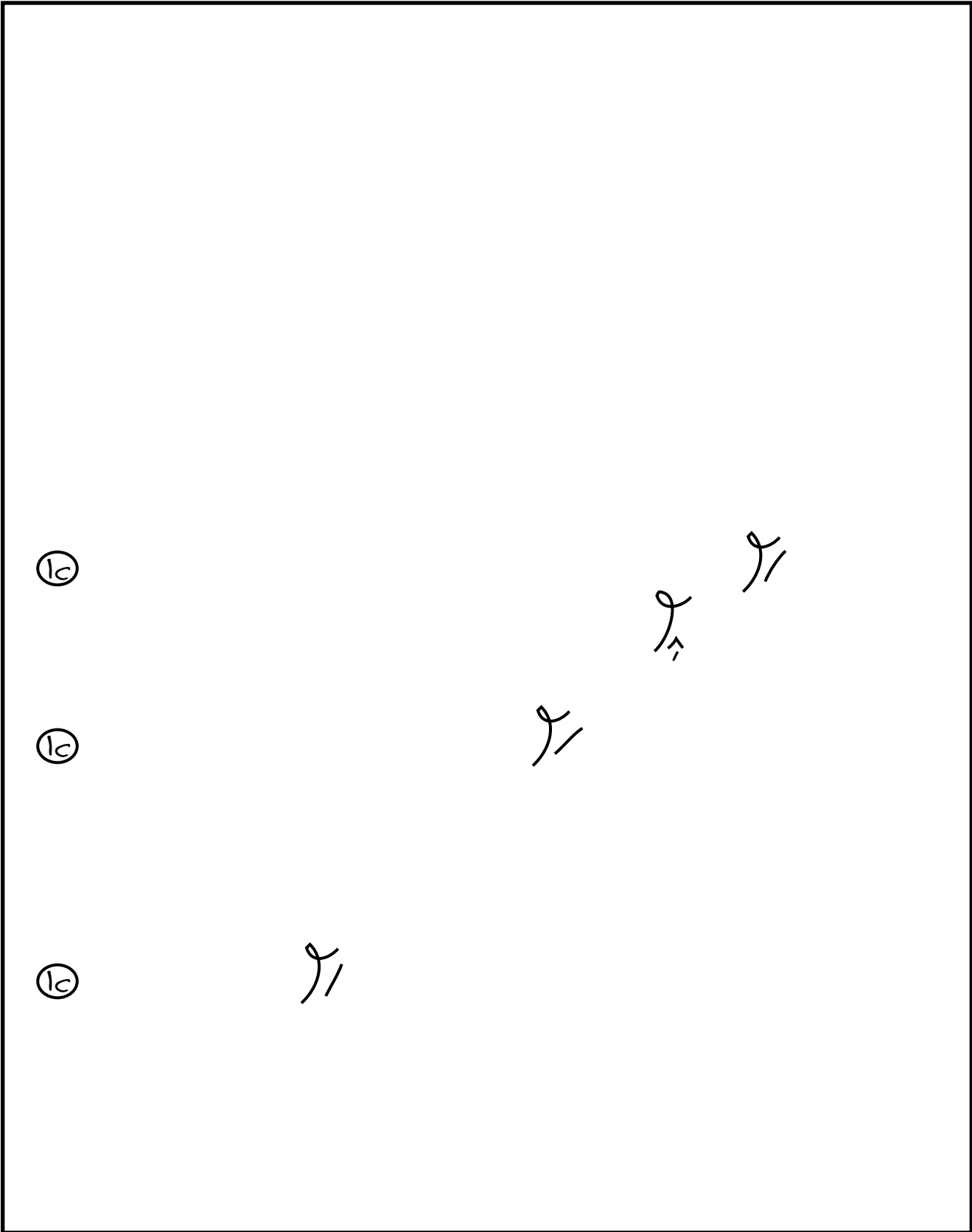
A **complete sentence** consists of a **complete subject** and a **complete predicate**. A **sentence fragment** does not express a complete thought. It may be missing a subject, a predicate, or both.

complete subject complete predicate
 The little girl hit the tennis ball.

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

Dear Editor:

Next fall Emerson Middle School will have a “No Lockers” policy. Students will have to carry all their books. To every class. Expecting complaints from students. Principal Gilbert explained the problems she hoped the new policy will solve. The only problem she mentioned. Was the excessive traffic and noise between classes. Are traffic and noise really problems? The inconvenience to students sounds like a problem to me. I believe that the “No Lockers” policy will create problems. For students and teachers alike.



One type of **sentence fragment** occurs when a phrase contains a simple subject and a simple predicate that needs and lacks a direct or indirect object.

subject verb direct object
 My cousin Elsa plays video games after dinner.

Directions: *Read the report and correct any errors that you find. (There are five sentence fragments.)*

When my great-grandparents came to the United States in the 1930s, they put in two suitcases. They had not had much time to prepare for the trip from Germany and had brought only. My grandmother missed her book collection very much. My great-grandfather told that someday she would once again have a library.

My great-grandparents quickly learned to speak. Every weekend they took time to go to the local library. After many years of hard work, they not only bought for themselves and their children, but they donated a new wing to the library.

their belongings

^

the necessities

^

her

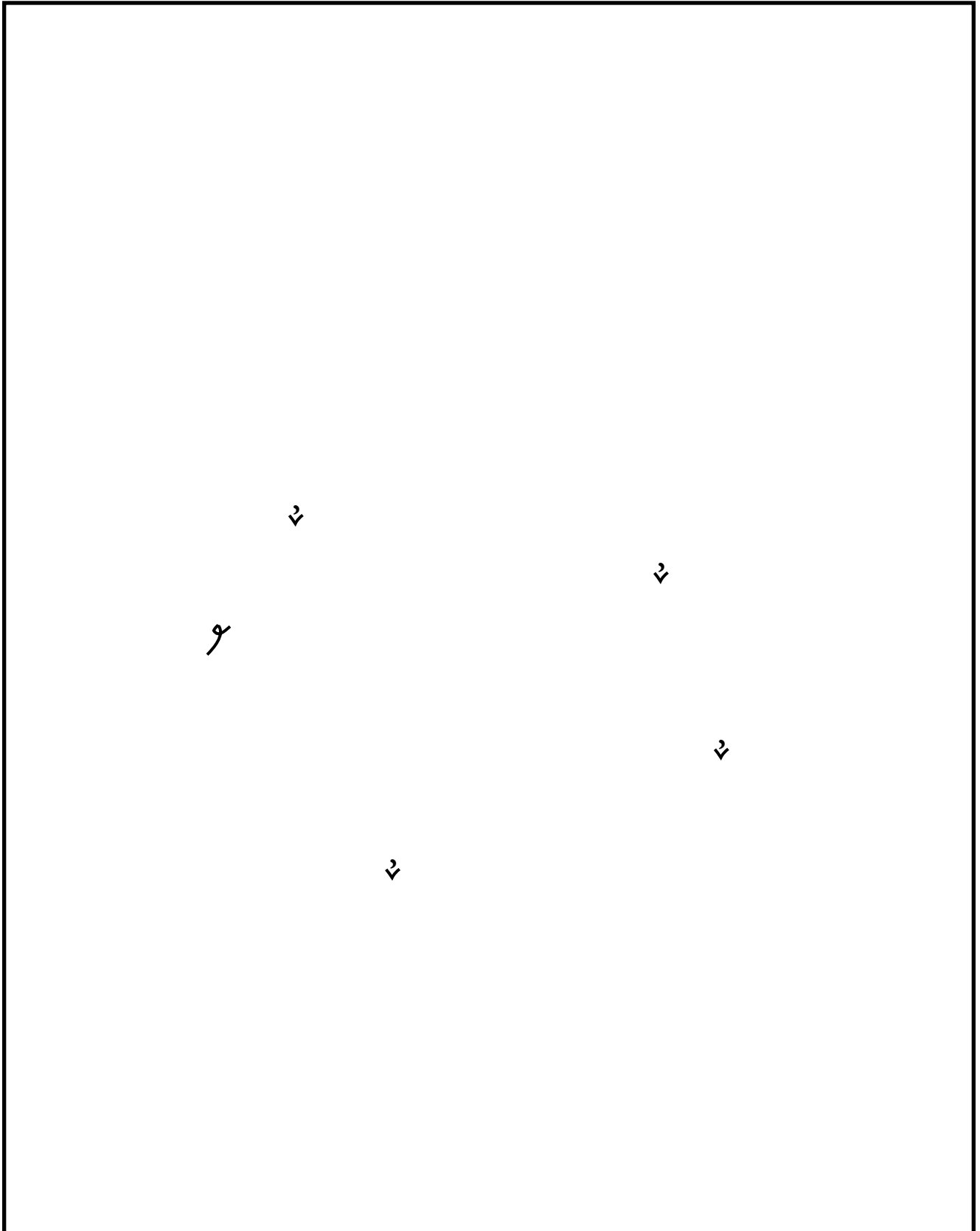
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English

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books

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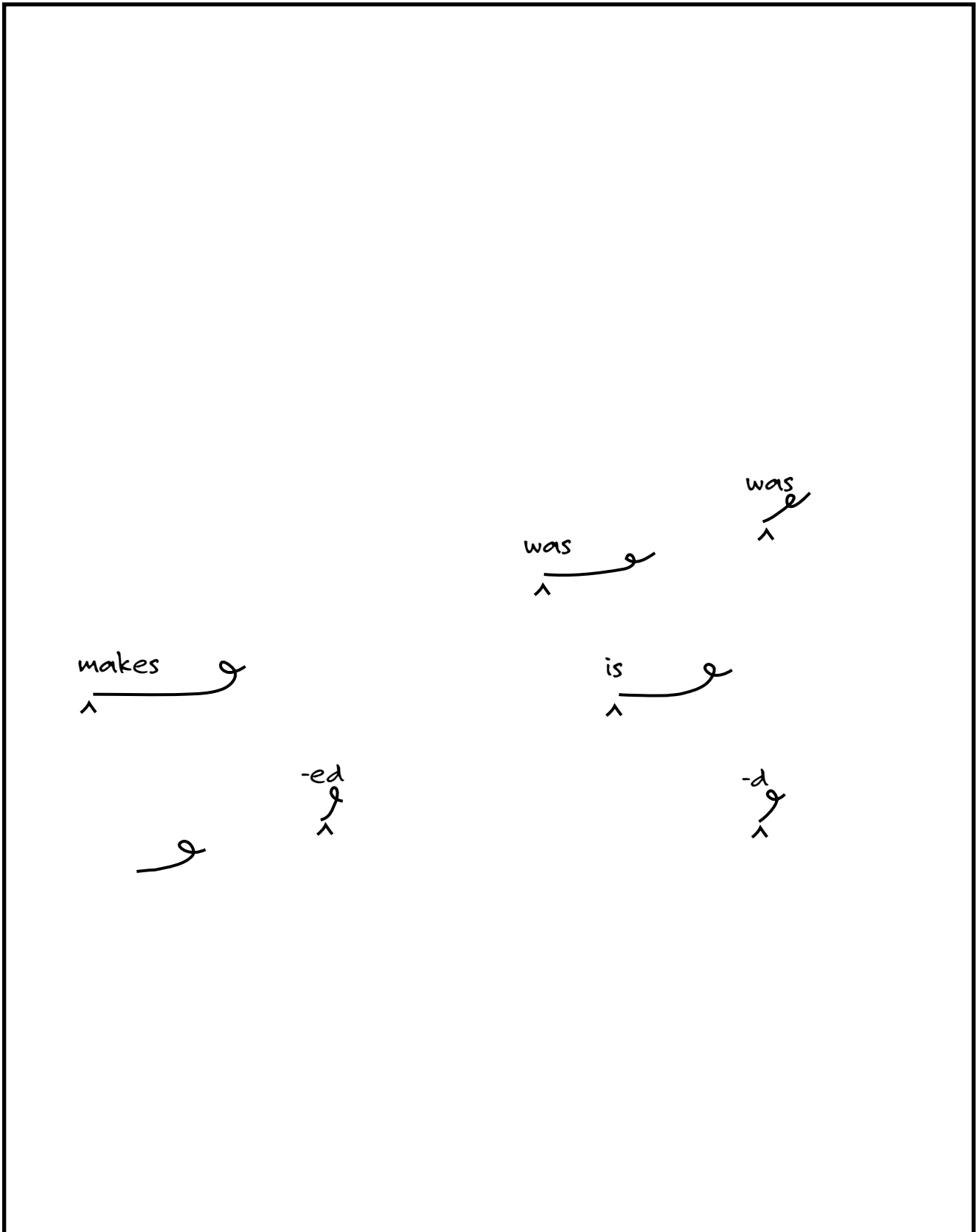
The **tense** of a verb shows when an action occurred. The two most common tenses are **present** and **past**. Helping verbs and main verbs form two other important tenses: **future** and **perfect**. All these tenses also have **progressive** forms.

Present: designs	Present progressive: is designing
Past: designed	Past progressive: was designing
Future: will design	Future progressive: will be designing
Perfect: has designed	

Directions: *Read the paragraph and correct any errors that you find. (There are seven consistent tense errors.)*


Louis Armstrong always told people that he is born on July 4, 1900. In fact, his birthday will be August 4, 1901. Armstrong's choosing Independence Day for his birthday has made sense, however, because he will be one of the most independent American musicians. An excellent trumpet player, Armstrong travels around the country and amazes audiences. He will played with bands in New York, New Orleans, and Chicago, and he astonished critics and audiences alike when he hit 42 high Cs in one song.

EDITING AND PROOFREADING TRANSPARENCY OVERLAY 4



Subject-verb agreement means that singular nouns require singular verb forms, and plural nouns require plural verb forms. When a clause or phrase separates the subject of the sentence from the verb, the verb must still agree with the subject.

Ramona, who is on the track team, runs every day.



Directions: *Read the flyer and correct any errors that you find. (There are four errors in subject-verb agreement.)*

Do you see interesting things and think,

“If only I had a camera?”

Then you should join the Photography Club.

The Photography Club meet twice a week.

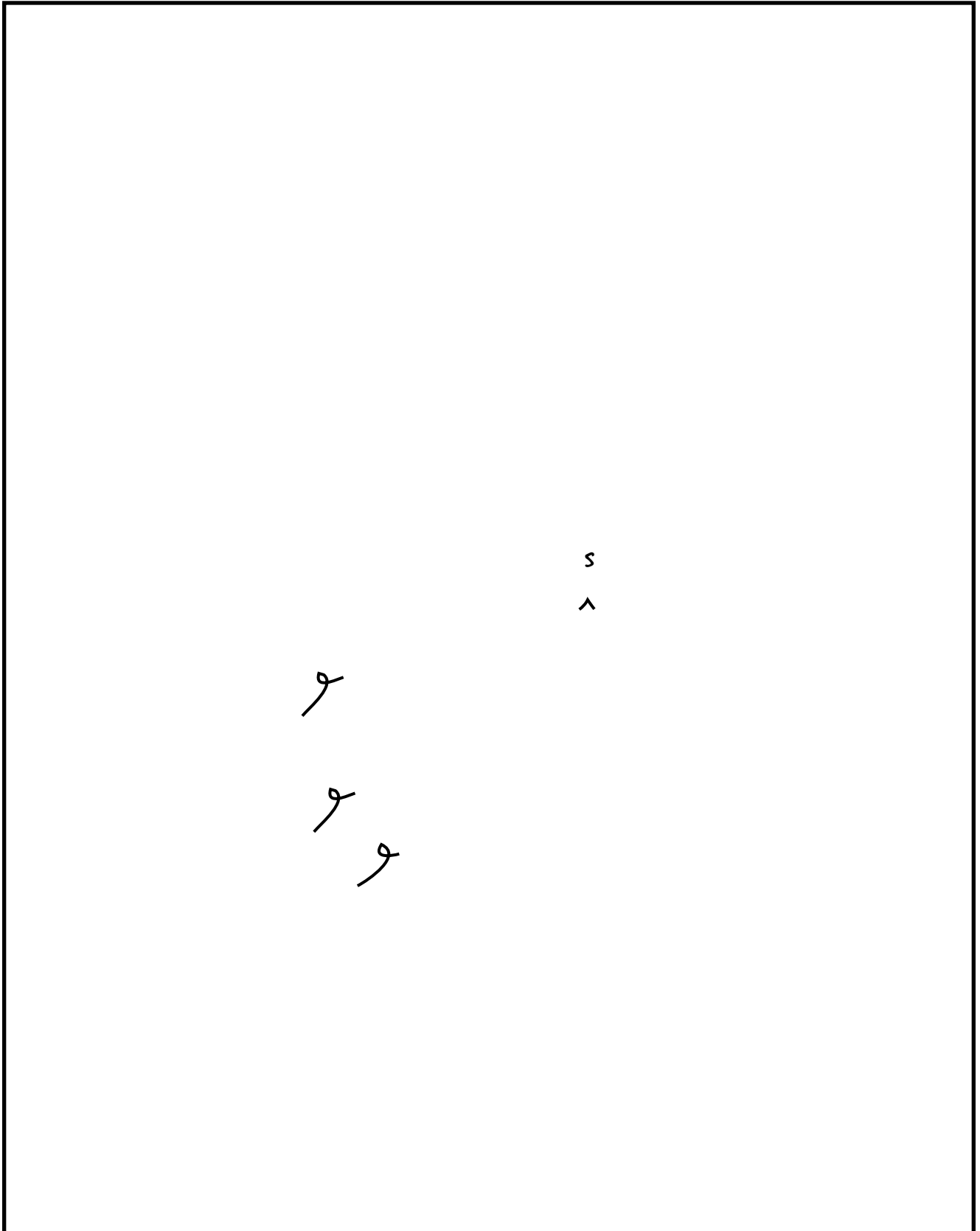
Club members

- uses the school dark room to develop their shots
- hears great advice from advisor Dr. Stone
- publishes their shots in the school paper

Come by Room 12A even if you don’t know anything about cameras.

We’ll get you started!

Come to our next meeting on Tuesday at 3:00 P.M.



A **pronoun** is a word that replaces one or more nouns and the words that describe those nouns. There are **subject, object,** and **possessive pronouns.** An **antecedent** is the noun or words to which the pronoun refers. A pronoun that refers to the wrong antecedent, or to nothing at all, may confuse the reader.

Subject pronouns: I, you, he, she, it, we, they

Object pronouns: me, you, him, her, it, us, them

Possessive pronouns: my, your, his, her, its, our, their

antecedent
pronoun

After Juana baked the bread, she tasted it.

Directions: *Read the paragraph and correct any errors that you find. (There are five pronoun errors.)*

Although him lived a short life, writer Edgar Allan Poe lived a very creative one. Poe is considered to be the first American mystery writer. Unlike modern mysteries, her stories do not focus on detectives as their track down a criminal. Usually Poe lets the reader get inside the head of the criminal. Poe was also a deeply romantic poet. “Annabel Lee” is thought to be about he wife, Virginia. Her died at a young age.

he
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his
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they
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his
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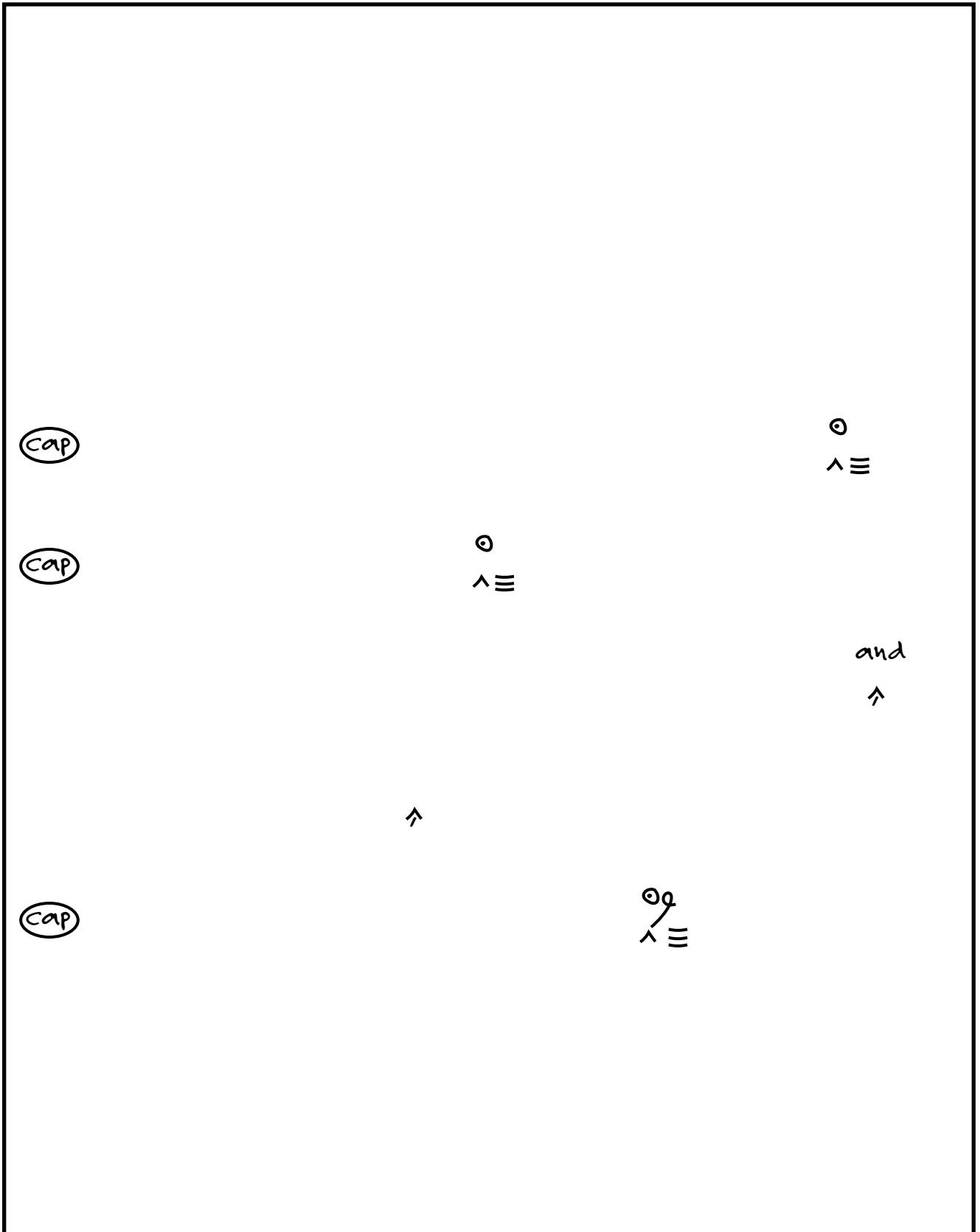
she
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One type of **run-on sentence** is a sentence that contains two simple sentences joined by a comma but without a conjunction. Another type of run-on has no conjunction or punctuation at all.

Gemma practiced playing the piano, ^{and} she finished in time to go swimming before dinner.

Directions: *Read the essay and correct any errors that you find. (There are five run-on sentences.)*

This summer I went across the country on a train my aunt and I went to see our relatives in Texas. We had to buy our tickets at the last minute we could not get one of those little compartments. Instead we had seats that tilt back when you want to sleep. I was too excited to sleep the first day I spent a lot of time exploring the train. I walked from one end of the train to the other but the conductor eventually warned me that I might get caught on the wrong part of the train. Some of the cars were going to Louisiana, after that I made sure that I stayed on the part of the train headed for Texas.

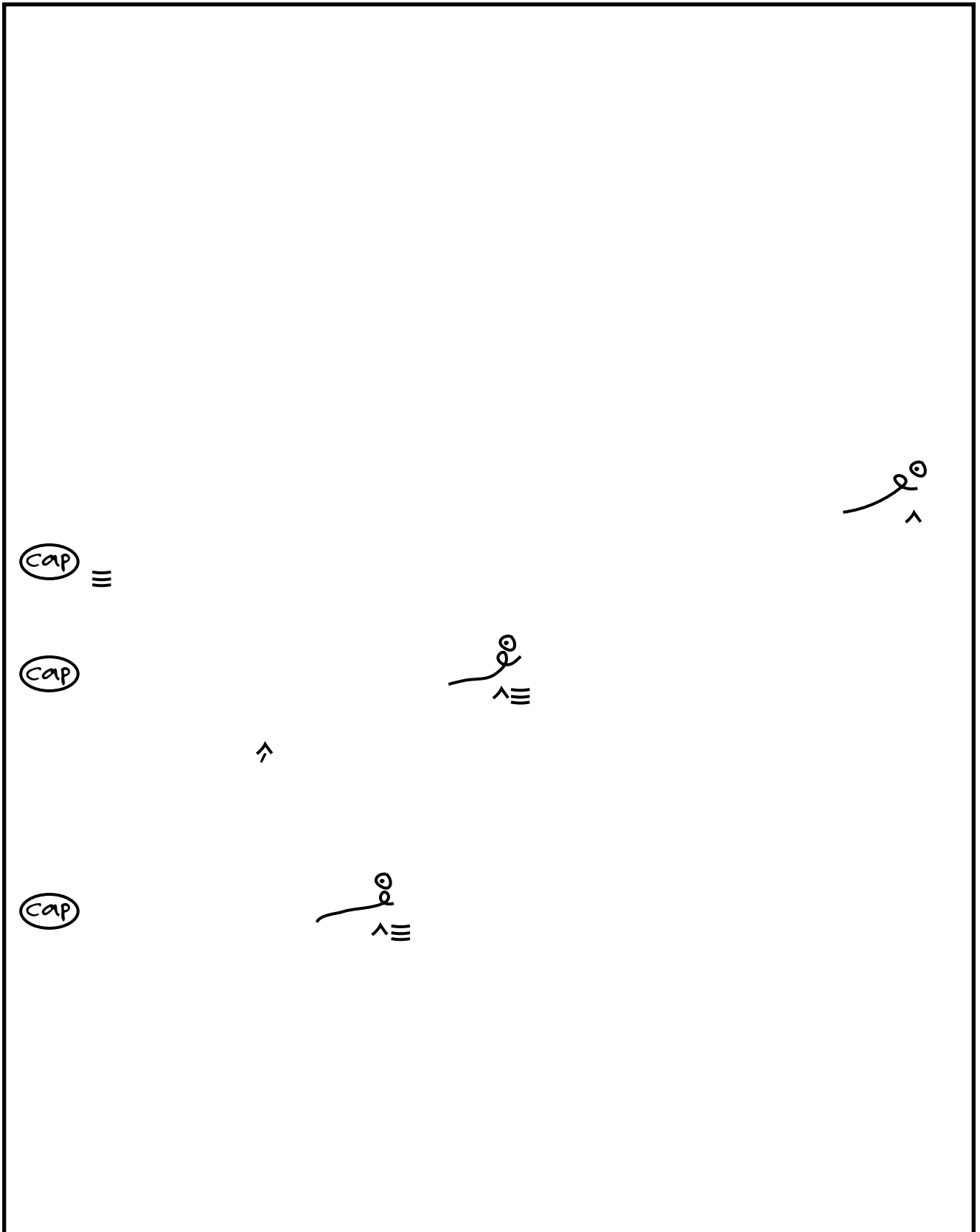


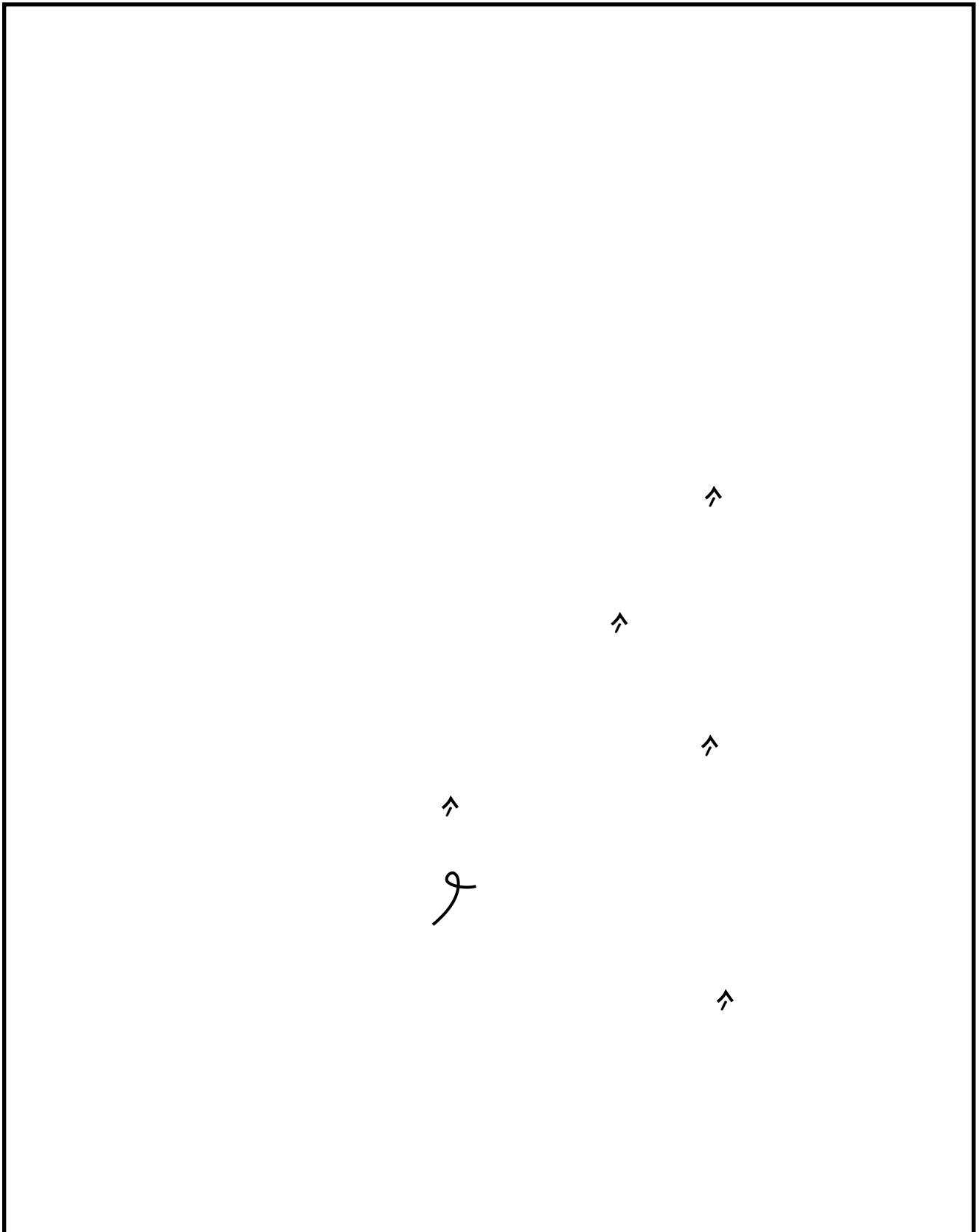
One type of **run-on sentence** is formed when too many independent clauses are strung together with **coordinating conjunctions**.

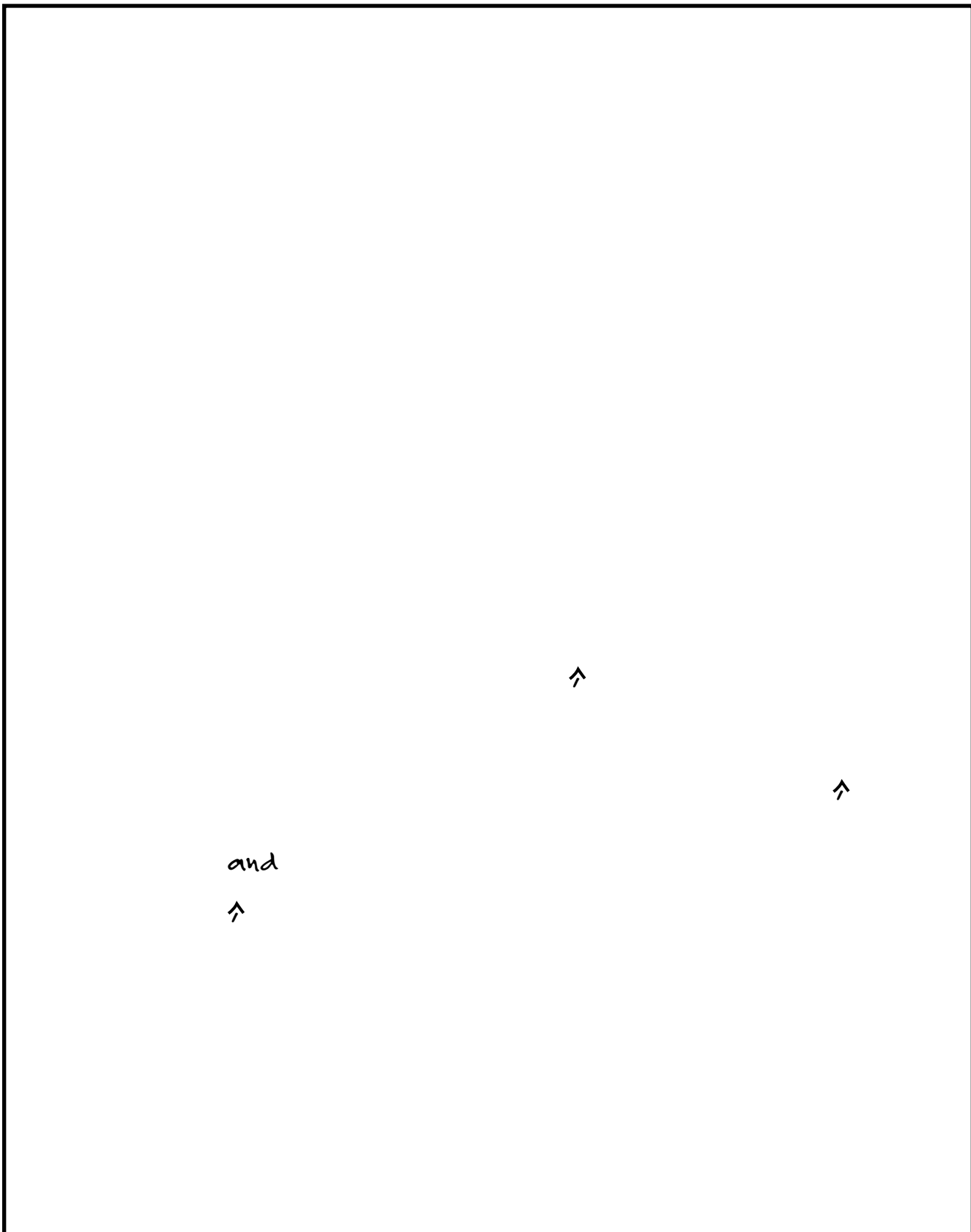
Tim packed his knapsack with supplies, but he couldn't find his magnifying glass, and he knew that there was no point in going on a rock collecting trip if he didn't have the right tools.

Directions: *Read the character sketch and correct any errors you find. (There are three run-on sentences.)*

The woman walked in the park every day at noon, and every day she had at least three dogs, but sometimes she had as many as five. The dogs were of different breeds, and they had different personalities, for some would be very calm on their leashes and others would pull ahead. Her pockets, it turns out, were filled with treats, and when she handed out a treat she was immediately surrounded by all the dogs in the park, and she seemed to love the sight of all the wagging tails.





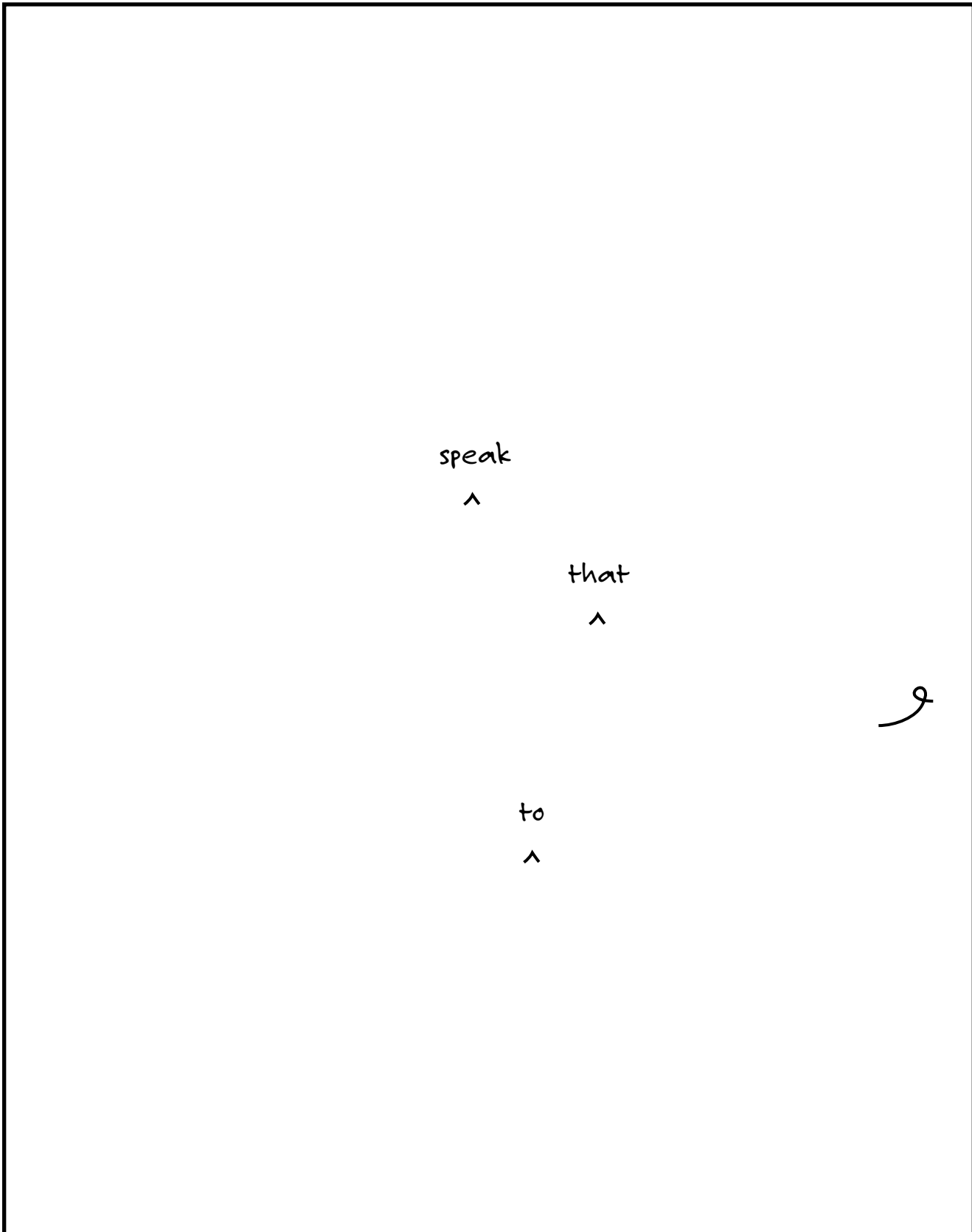


Whenever a sentence contains a list of items in a series, the items should be written in a grammatically similar form. This writing device is called **parallelism**.

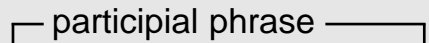
Glenn's favorite activities are playing baseball, writing rock 'n roll songs, and ^{riding} bicycles.

Directions: *Read the paragraph and correct any errors that you find. (There are four errors in parallelism.)*

Hey, new students! Whether you like to take photographs, play chess, or Spanish, Newton Middle School has a club you'll want to join. Newton Middle School has clubs that are fun, that are interesting, and help the community. For example, members of our Senior Moments Club visit older people in the community, record their stories, and publishing them in a newsletter. The Pets Are People Too Club works to raise money for animal shelters, find homes for strays, and to help people train their pets. If you're interested in any of these clubs, come to the club sign-up on Thursday.



A **participle** is formed by adding *-ing* (present participle) or *-ed* (past participle) to a verb. A **participial phrase** is a group of words that includes a participle. A misplaced participial phrase is a phrase that is not placed close enough to the word it describes. This type of error is called a dangling modifier.



 Hearing the telephone, Leila ran back into the house. Shocked

 by the news, ^{Leila dropped the phone.} ~~the phone was dropped by Leila.~~

Directions: *Read the article and correct any errors that you find. (There are four dangling modifiers.)*

Our school band performed at the regional competition on Saturday. Having won the competition last year, a win this year seemed extra important to the band. Expecting a challenge from a neighboring town’s band, the most popular songs were played by the band members. Dazzled by the performance, cheers went up from the crowd. Agreeing with the crowd, the highest score was awarded by the judges.

really wanted to win this year.

the band

played the most popular songs.

the band members

the crowd cheered.

the judges awarded our band the highest score.