**Notes on Sentences**

**I. A sentence expresses a complete thought.**

**II. It has two parts:**

**Subject Predicate**

**(noun part) (verb part)**

**Somebody Being**

**or or**

**Something Doing**

**Examples:**

Mr. Carpenter is funny.

is the subject (somebody)

is the predicate (being)

A student ran into Mr. Carpenter’s car in the parking lot.

is the subject

is the predicate

is the direct object (receiver of the action

**Notes on Fragments**

**Sentence Fragments:**

**I. Are only part of a sentence.**

**II. Do not express a complete thought.**

**III. Have either the subject or predicate missing.**

**Examples:**

**Fragment: The book on the table.**

**(Missing predicate)**

**Fragment: Is wet.**

**(Missing subject)**

**Fragment: Because it fell in a puddle.**

**(Not a complete thought)**

**Correct: The book on the table is wet because it fell in a puddle.**

**Notes on Run-ons**

**Run-ons happen when 2 or more sentences are shoved together into one sentence.**

**Causes:**

**I. No endmark and capital:**

**Run-on: I’m hungry let’s eat.**

**Correct: I’m hungry. Let’s eat.**

**II. Improper use of a comma:**

**Run-on: I’m hungry, let’s eat.**

**Correct: I’m hungry, so lets eat.**

**Legal ways to glue sentences:**

**I. A semicolon ;**

**Example: I’m hungry; let’s eat.**

**II. A comma WITH a conjunction**

**Example: I’m hungry, so let’s eat.**

**, and , but**

**, so , or**

**, for , yet**