**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**