English 3200
Unit 6: Recognizing the Sentence Unit

Lesson 35: Some Typical Sentence Fragments: Clauses and Verbal Phrases

| Frame | Answer |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1280 |  |
| 1281 |  |
| 1282 |  |
| 1283 |  |
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| 1286 |  |
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| 1300 |  |
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| 1316 |  |

Unit 6: Recognizing the Sentence Unit

## Lesson 35: Some Typical Sentence Fragments: Clauses and Verbal Phrases

## Guided Notes:

To be a sentence, a word group must pass two tests.

1. Does it have a $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ ?
2. Does it make $\qquad$ by $\qquad$ ?

If you cannot answer $\qquad$ to $\qquad$ questions, the word group is not a complete sentence but a $\qquad$ .

Sentence fragments can result from splitting off a clause or a phrase from the
$\qquad$ of a sentence, as well as from the $\qquad$ .

Any additional notes from Lesson 35:

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## Lesson 37: When Does a Sentence End?

| Frame | Answer |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1357 |  |
| 1358 |  |
| 1359 |  |
| 1360 |  |
| 1361 |  |
| 1362 |  |
| 1363 |  |
| 1364 |  |
| 1365 |  |
| 1366 |  |
| 1367 |  |
| 1368 |  |
| 1369 |  |
| 1370 |  |
| 1371 |  |
| 1372 |  |
| 1373 |  |
| 1374 |  |
| 1375 |  |
| 1376 |  |
| 1377 |  |
| 1378 |  |
| 1379 |  |
| 1380 |  |
| 1381 |  |
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| 1384 |  |
| 1385 |  |
| 1386 |  |
| 1387 |  |

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Lesson 37: When Does a Sentence End?

## Guided Notes:

Just because a sentence could end at a certain point does not mean that it does.

A sentence ends only when the $\qquad$ grammatically connected idea has been expressed.

The length of a word group has nothing to do with its being a sentence or not.
$\qquad$ words may form a sentence provided they are a subject and verb and make sense by themselves.

Any additional notes from Lesson 37:

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## Lesson 38: Pronouns as a Cause of Run-on Sentences

| Frame | Answer |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1389 |  |
| 1390 |  |
| 1391 |  |
| 1392 |  |
| 1393 |  |
| 1394 |  |
| 1395 |  |
| 1396 |  |
| 1397 |  |
| 1398 |  |
| 1399 |  |
| 1400 |  |
| 1401 |  |
| 1402 |  |
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| 1428 |  |

1430 |

Lesson 38: Pronouns as a Cause of Run-on Sentences

## Guided Notes:

The opposite error of a sentence fragment is a $\qquad$ .

A run-on sentence is when you run one sentence into another without a period and a capital letter to separate them produces a run-on.

In most run on sentences, we find a $\qquad$ between the two run-together sentences.

You can use a semicolon or comma and conjunction to connect two sentences.

A sentence may begin with a $\qquad$ such as it, he, she, or they even though the noun that the $\qquad$ stands for is in another sentence.

What are the three ways you can correct a run-on sentence?
1.)
2.)
3.)

There is sometimes a $4^{\text {th }}$ way to correct a run-on sentence. The best solution may be to
$\qquad$ one of the sentences.

Any additional notes from Lesson 38:

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## Lesson 39: Adverbs as a Cause of Run-on Sentences

| Frame | Answer |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1432 |  |
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| 1438 |  |
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Lesson 39: Adverbs as a Cause of Run-on Sentences

## Guided Notes:

Special adverbs that are used in leading from one idea to the next smoothly are called
$\qquad$ .

These special adverbs do not hold the power to form a compound sentence.

These types of adverbs can be moved in a sentence, while a $\qquad$ can not.

A true $\qquad$ needs to stand between the two word groups that it holds together.

Any additional notes from Lesson 39:

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## Lesson 40: Review: The Sentence Unit

| Frame | Answer |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1467 |  |
| 1468 |  |
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| 1485 |  |
| 1486 |  |

Any additional notes of your own:

