

I'm not robot!





## Correcting Comma Splices

Run-on sentences are sentences that have a punctuation error. A comma splice is a type of run-on sentence. A comma splice happens when two independent clauses have been joined together with only a comma. A comma is not "strong" enough to connect two independent clauses. They need something more powerful.

**Example: My mother is a police officer, she loves her job.**

The two independent clauses are "My mother is a police officer" and "She loves her job."

There are several ways to correct a comma splice.

A) Use a powerful period to make the two independent clauses separate sentences.

**Example: My mother is a police officer. She loves her job.**

B) Add some power by joining the two sentences with a coordinating conjunction and a comma. The coordinating conjunctions are *for*, *and*, *nor*, *but*, *or*, *yet*, and *so*.

**Example: My mother is a police officer, and she loves her job.**

C) Use the powerful semicolon.

**Example: My mother is a police officer; she loves her job.**

Rewrite the sentences below. Correct each of the comma splices by using one of the ways mentioned above.

1. It was a warm day, the children were ready to play outside.
2. She can come with us, she can stay here.
3. If you are ready to go, let's leave right away, we won't be late.
4. Rupert ran to the cabin, no one was there.
5. As they walked through the woods, they saw a large deer, it ran away quickly.
6. The dog was keeping guard, it never heard the burglar.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Score: (Number right) \_\_\_\_\_ × 12.5 = \_\_\_\_\_ %

### Run-Ons and Comma Splices: Test 4

Each passage contains **one** run-on and **one** comma splice. Correct the two errors by using (1) a period and capital letter, (2) a comma and a joining word, or (3) a dependent word. Be sure to use all three methods.

1. June is a month of nice weather that doesn't explain why it is the most popular month for weddings. The month is named after Juno, the Roman goddess of marriage. People believed that Juno would bless couples married during her month, we've now forgotten about Juno but still prefer June weddings.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Teenagers often have a strong need to show their independence this desire often brings them into conflict with their parents. Some teens rebel in harmless ways, others show their independence in more dangerous fashion, such as by drinking and driving.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. On their first date, Alicia and Mark went to a movie. The story was very sad Alicia tried to keep from crying. She glanced over at Mark, she was surprised to see a tear running down his cheek. Alicia was glad that she didn't have to hide her feelings from Mark.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Everyone has a cure for hiccups, there's holding your breath, breathing into a paper bag, or having someone scare you. These methods do not work for me the only home remedy that really helps is sugar. Swallowing a teaspoon of white granulated sugar always stops my hiccups.

\_\_\_\_\_

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Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_

## What's the Error? Fix It!

Identify the errors in the following sentences as follows:

Comma splice: CS (Two sentences are separated by just a comma)

Run-On sentence: RO (Two sentences are put together without punctuation)

Rambling sentence: RS (A sentence goes on and on without a break)

Fragment: F (Not a complete sentence; missing a subject or a verb)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ He enjoys walking along the ocean, he often goes to the beach on vacation.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ The best thing about school is socializing students love to talk to each other.

3. **F** So you don't get wet, **Put your rain jacket on.**

4. **RS** Roger wants to go to college so he can get a good job ~~because~~ most employers prefer a college degree, but there are some who just want a high school diploma if the applicant has some job experience.

5. **RO** Please don't talk when a student is addressing the class ~~that~~ is rude and prevents other students from learning.

6. **F** Because it's a sunny day today.

7. **RO** It seems that there is always a war somewhere in the world I don't ~~understand~~ **my car wasn't wet** why people have to fight all the time.

8. **RO** Georgetown is a pretty part of Washington ~~that~~ **N.J.** many people like to go there but parking is very difficult, and there is no Metro.

9. **CS** This year the first day of spring was on March 20<sup>th</sup> ~~it~~ **is** usually is on March 21<sup>st</sup>.

10. **RS** I love cats and I love dogs even more because they are a bit more friendly than cats ~~and~~ they will come when you call them but they can't purr like cats can.

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### Quiz & Worksheet - Comma Splice vs. Fused Sentence

1. What error occurs when two independent clauses are joined with just a comma?

- Excessive coordination
- Comma splice
- Run-on sentence
- Fused sentence

2. What type of error occurs when two independent clauses are joined without any punctuation?

- Excessive coordination
- Comma splice
- Dichotomy
- Fused sentence

3. What kind of error occurs in the following sentence? *I went to the cafe for breakfast I ordered waffles and orange juice.*

- Comma splice
- Sentence fragment
- Fused sentence
- Agreement error

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Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Comma Splices and Fused Sentences - Exercise 1

Directions: Determine whether the items below are comma splices or fused sentences.

- Julie is a real hypochondriac when her stomach hurts, she is certain that she has a bleeding ulcer, and if she has a headache, she believes that she has cancer of the spine.  
A. comma splice  
B. fused sentence
- My cat Buster loves to nap on warm appliances when he sleeps on top of the television, he will squeeze the screen like a windshield wiper.  
A. comma splice  
B. fused sentence
- During English class, Anthony kept fidgeting with Meredith because his behavior was keeping Phoebe from understanding the lecture, Phoebe whacked him over the head with her heavy dictionary.  
A. comma splice  
B. fused sentence
- In preparation for the quiz, Le'Mia studied comma splices and fused sentences until she thought her brain would burst, finally, she put away her notes, convinced that she would remember the rules even on her death bed.  
A. comma splice  
B. fused sentence
- At the back of the classroom, Nina sat with her arms crossed, glaring at her teacher, Mr. Beane, her body language indicated that English was her least favorite subject.  
A. comma splice  
B. fused sentence
- When Matt showed his head, his mother worried that he had joined a cult the real reason for the ball field, however, was that Matt could get more attention and sympathy from girls who thought he was sick with a cold disease.  
A. comma splice  
B. fused sentence
- Mike loves to play computer games, especially Tomb Raider, he imagines that all of the villains are his problems, and he gets great satisfaction blasting them to bits.

Comma joints are a type of prayer that has a punctuation error. In this type of execution prayer, a comma is used where a comma is not enough "strong." On this work sheet, your student will correct the errors in the sentences. While it is perfect for the common bastic standards of 4th grade for language, it is also igetil as exercise or review for other students. In traditional grass, the coma junction refers to two independent closes separated by a comma instead of a point and point and coma. Comas junction, also known as coma failures, are often considered errors, especially if they are likely to confuse or distract readers. However, comma splices can be deliberately used to emphasize the relationship between two short parallel clages or to create a retreat of speed, emotion or informality, although the result is almost always an execution prayer. The most important way to correct this type of error is to replace a perâodo or semicolon with the comma, although a process of coordination and subordination can also be used to make the prayer grammatically correct. One of the most important rules that writers in English learn at the beginning when studying grammar is that a writer must understand the rules of use to break them effectively. That is the beauty of the English language: versatility. Even the popular style guide "The Elements of Style" by William Strunk, Jr. and E. B. White say that a comma junction is "preferable (to a mema the prayer is easy and conversational." Incorporated spelling services and verification of grammar in the popular edition software of words such as Microsoft Word, it even loses some coma splices due to the versatility of the use of the comma and the frequency and eloquence of the effective use of splicing of the comma arap arap o ocitsĂlitse o ocitĂAmard oteteŃ nu arap amoc ed emlappne nu raziltu eduep es ,omsidoirep y dadicilbup nE .Janoiseforp arutircse al y arutareti al a contrast between different ideas. Ann Raimos and Susan K. Miller-Cochran describe this use option in "Keys for Writers", in which they advise writers to "take this stylistic risk only if you are sure of the effect you want to achieve." The hardest part of correcting comma packs is to identify the error in the first place, where the writer should determine whether the clauses can remain alone or whether they belong together. Fortunately, once the writer determines that a comma splice has been mistaken, there are five common ways to correct the error. Edward P. Bailey and Philip A. Powell use the wrongly sculpted phrase "we hid for three days, we were very tired" to illustrate the five common ways of fixing peppers in "The Practical Writer". The first method they offer is to change the coma to a period and capitalize on the following word and the second is to change the coma to a ymicolon. From there, it gets a little more complicated. Bailey and Powell offer that a writer can also change the coma to a ymicolon and add a conjunctive adverb as "hence" so that the newly corrected phrase reads "we hid for three days; therefore, we were very tired." On the other hand, a writer could also leave the coma instead, but add coordination as "so" before the second independent clause. Finally, the writer can change one of the independent clauses to an independent clause by adding a prepositional phrase as "because," making the corrected phrase "Because we hid for three days, we were very tired." In any of these cases, the writer can clarify their meaning

and facilitate the understanding of the text by the public. Sometimes, especially in the poetic prose, it is better to leave the *palme*, however; it makes writing more dynamic. Sentences applied when two or more independent do not join properly. Properly puncture of the sentences executed. If correct, write C C It is. In the blank line after each group of words, write an independent clital that begins with the word printed in paragraphs. Add appropriate connectors and punctors and capitalization. Edit the following páragram. Correct all phrases. Make sure you use the appropriate puncture and capitalization as necessary. Read each execution phrase. Choose the phrase that correctly scores the run-on. Fill the bubble next to the correct answer. Write S blank before each simple phrase, C before each composite phrase, and red before each phrase executed. Correct the phrases. Correct the sentences issued in the pages. Like the previous worksheet. Only more repetitions for you. This will require that you think about this in a deep and difficult way. Correct the phrases in the following pages. Correct each of the following phrases executed rewritten in the lines. While listening music, she often sings out loud if she is alone or not, and when I'm close to her and listening to her is really annoying, especially because she couldn't wear a melodi in a cube! A group of words that does not express a complete thought, but that is still scored as a phrase, is called fragment. A fragment can be corrected by adding more words to become a phrase. It can also be corrected to the other phrase or correcting the score. Read every phrase below. If it is an execution sentence. Write ro in the line. If it is a fragment, write F in the line. If it is a complete phrase, write s in the line. To be a phrase, a group of words must contain both a subject and a verb, and express a complete thought. A fragment is a group of words that does not express a complete thought, but it is still scored as a phrase an executed phrase is two or more complete phrases that are scored as a long phrase. A incomplete is called phrase fragment. It is a theme is missing, a preached is missing, or does not express a complete thought. Read every set of words. Write fragment or phrase on the line. Review the sentence: George is an excellent student who listens carefully follows the instructions and studies hard. Check each fragment or phrase executed to make it a full and duly punctuated sentence. You can add words to fragments as needed. Read every set of words. If it's a phrase, type an S on the line. If it is a fragment, write an F on the line. Read every sentence. If it is correct as it is written, type correctly in the line. If it's a phrase executed, write it on the line. Read every sentence. Is that a correct phrase, a clue or a fragment? Write your answer on the line. Read every sentence. Is that a phrase or a fragment? Write your answer on the line. The practice started at eight, but there were only three people there, so we all had to wait another twenty minutes for the rest of the team to get to the coach was angry. Read the paragraph. Underline each fragment once. Underline each sentence twice. Then, in a separate sheet, rewrite the paragraph, correcting the errors. Find all the mistakes and put them in a sentence. Short and simple phrases throughout your article or essay can make it difficult for the reader to remain focused. Therefore, combining phrases can add to the phrase structure simply by adding some variety. However, you should be careful of this kind of language. They can be confusing and hard to read - and even give rise to your writing becoming careless. Let's take a closer look at how to fix the sentences executed and improve your writing skills. What are they? First, let's learn exactly what they are. This grammar error occurs when two or more different clauses are misused in a sentence. It can be difficult for people and distract themselves too. As a writer, you need to prevent you from making sure that you are communicating the idea and key information smoothly. A common kind of run-on sentence involves the comma splice. This occurs when you use a comma to join two different clauses together. How to Fix Them Run-on sentences can be corrected by different grammar tools. You need to connect the two clauses naturally. Here are some ways to do that: Using Periods One of the easiest ways to split the run-on sentence is to use a period to create smaller sentences. This works best with longer sentences that can contain too much information. One way to determine whether your sentence is too long and in need of a period is to read it aloud. If you feel like you are running out of breath, you have your answer. Use the period to break the sentence. However, make sure that it doesn't result in choppy, short sentences. For example: Error: "Adam and Jane planned to go to school starting from Thursday because they thought that their mother wouldn't be able to come home in time after the holidays, but then their mother called them and told them that she booked a flight to come home in time for their school." Corrected Version: "Adam and Jane planned to go to school starting from Thursday because they thought that their mother wouldn't be able to come home in time after the holidays. However, their mother called and told them that she booked a flight to come home in time for their school." Using a Semicolon You can use a semicolon between two different clauses to fix the run-on sentence. It is definitely a stylish way to help you establish a connection between the sentences. Error: "Diana was looking at five different colleges to apply for her degree from all over the country, but she missed the deadline for two, so she only ended up applying to three from her original list." Corrected Version: "Diana was looking at five different colleges to apply for her degree from all over the country; she missed the deadline for two, so she only ended up applying to from its original list." Using Commas or Coordinating Conjunctions You can use a comma and pair it with coordinations like "o", "bu,t" or "y". You can use this method to establish that there is a connection between the two independent clauses. Error: "I'm going to school since August, Jane's on September." Corrected version: "I'm going to school since August, but Jane's going on September." Using Subordinating Conjunctions You can take an independent clause and change it to a dependent using subordinated conjunctions like "although," "nothing," or "because." A complex sentence is created while the link between the two parts of the sentence is consolidated. It can also improve the flow between the two clauses. Error: "I like working at the Chesocake factory; they have great discounts for employees." Corrected version: "I like working at the Cheesecake factory because they have great discounts for employees." Now that you know how to fix this type of language, you can use the above techniques to improve your writing skills.

