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SENTENCE & RUN ON SENTENCE

A sentence is a group of words arranged in a sequence that gives a meaningful thought. A run on sentence consists of two or more complete clauses / sentences which are not joined together properly. In other words, we may call it a sentence that runs into another sentence. It can stand by itself in both in long or short forms. A sentence is marked with clear cut punctuation but we don't find needed punctuation in a run on sentence. Run on sentence may be connected together using a period (.) or semicolon (;) and with correct capitalization to form a sentence. Run on sentences can be joined into compound sentences using a comma (,) and a coordinate conjunction like and / but / or / for / nor / yet ... etc... We may also create a complex sentence using run on sentences. (clauses with who, whom, that, which etc It is better to avoid run on sentences and write simple / compound / complex sentence in place of run on sentence.

Examples:

- 1) My aunt has a sweater it is red. (Run on sentence)
- 2) My aunt has a sweater. It is red. (Two simple sentence)
- 3) My aunt has a red sweater. (Simple sentence)
- 4) My aunt has a sweater and it is red. (Compound sentence)
- 5) My aunt has a sweater, which is red. (Complex sentence)

Read the following and write (R) for run on sentence and (S) for any other sentence in the brackets provided.

Examples:

- a) Our family went to beach we had a happy time. (R)



- b) I brushed my teeth and washed my face. (S)



- 1) It is a windy day you can't fly a kite. ()



- 2) The children want to play it is raining. ()



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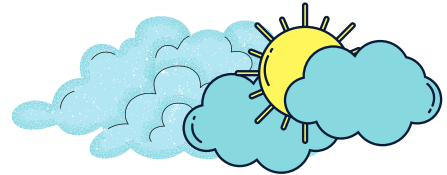
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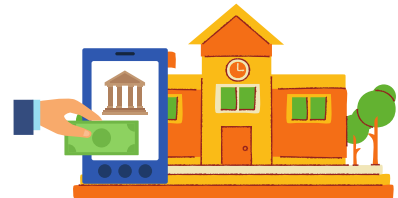
SENTENCE & RUN ON SENTENCE

Read the following and write (R) for run on sentence and (S) for other sentence in the brackets provided.

1) There are clouds in the sky; however it is not raining. ()



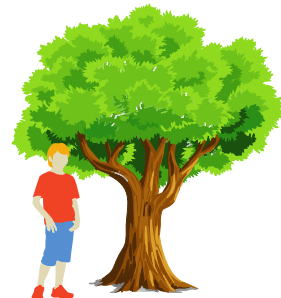
2) I have to pay school fees today is last date. ()



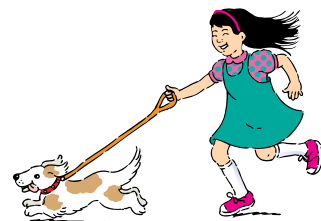
3) Justin ate two slices of bread Austin ordered soup. ()



4) It is not easy to climb a tall tree. ()



5) My dog is very faithful. ()



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Read the following and write (R) for run on sentence and (S) for other sentence in the brackets provided.

1) Mohit wrote a letter it is not received by me. ()



2) You are requested to wait. I will meet you at 9 P.M. ()



3) Bob made a loud noise a scared squirrel ran away. ()



4) Shelia carries a big backpack with many books. ()



5) The wall clock in the hall needs repair. ()



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- 5) My aunt has a sweater, which is red. (Complex sentence)

Rewrite the following run on sentences into meaningful sentences you may follow the hints given in brackets.

Examples:

a) Jim worked all day he is tired. [Write two sentences with correct punctuation]

Answer: Jim worked all day. He is tired.



b) Lucy failed in the painting competition she had been planning for more practice. [Use however and punctuation]

Answer: Lucy failed in the painting competition; however, she had been planning for more practice.

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Rewrite the following run on sentences into meaningful sentences you may follow the hints given in brackets.

1) My sister's hair must be trimmed. It becomes long and matted. [Use otherwise and punctuation]

Answer: _____



2) Don rushed to the school he was late by 10 minutes. [Use period and separate two sentences]

Answer: _____



3) Mickey composed the song Mince sang it. [Use 'and' and punctuation to make a sentence]

Answer: _____



4) I have a small pet dog his name is Jim. [Use period to separate two sentences]

Answer: _____



5) Grandpa did not take breakfast he is hungry. [Use period to separate two sentences]

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Rewrite the following run on sentences into meaningful sentences you may follow the hints given in brackets.

1) He is late he is allowed to play. [Use although 'and' punctuation]

Answer: _____



2) Dad can't go to office he is suffering from fever. [Use because to make one sentence]

Answer: _____



3) Yellow mangoes are sweet green mangoes are sour. [Use 'but' and punctuation]

Answer: _____



4) Jack loves his tablet it is very useful. [Use period to separate two sentences]

Answer: _____



5) Kim washed his clothes he had to dry them. [Use punctuation and 'then' to make a sentence]

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Rewrite as directed and change the run on sentences into meaningful sentences.

Examples:

a) John is a kind person Watson is not. [Use but and punctuation]

Answer: John is a kind person, but Watson is not.

.....

b) It has been raining all the animals are running. [Use punctuation]

Answer: It has been raining. All the animals are running.

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Rewrite as directed and change the run on sentences into meaningful sentences.

1) Every student should do a project it is not a difficult task. [Use period to separate sentence]

Answer: _____

2) You work hard you will get good marks. [Use If and punctuation to frame a sentence]

Answer: _____

3) Cindy was not well. She danced gracefully. [Use 'yet' and punctuation]

Answer: _____

4) Our neighbor's dog barked all night it kept us awake. [Use period to make two sentences]

Answer: _____

5) The pastry on the pie is delicious the pie is also tasty. [Use however and punctuation to make a sentence]

Answer: _____