To the Student

In Lesson 200, *Sentence Recognition*, you will learn how to recognize complete sentences, sentence fragments, and run-on sentences.

In this book, you will find numbered parts that are called “frames.” Within these frames, you will be asked to fill in the blanks with a word or words to complete a sentence about sentence recognition. Write your answers on a separate piece of paper. Then look at the top of the next page in the book to check your answers. The wording of your answer may vary from the answer in the lesson. Be sure to write an answer for each blank in the lesson.

If you do not understand how to use this book or need assistance with certain frames, ask your instructor for help.

Now turn the page and begin.
1. This lesson will help you recognize complete sentences, fragments, and run-on sentences. A sentence is a complete thought. It can be understood by itself, without explanation.

To be complete, a sentence has to have two main parts: a subject and a verb.

2. The subject of a sentence tells us who or what the sentence is about.

3. The verb of a sentence tells us what the subject does, has or is. The verb is the main part of the predicate (the verb and all that follows it.)

4. Here is an example of a short sentence: The dog bites.

   Subject      Verb
   dog   bites

5. The sentence in Frame 4 has a subject. The subject is _______.
   The subject of a sentence tells us _______ or what a sentence is about.
   One main part of a sentence is the _______.

6. The sentence in Frame 4 has a verb. The verb is _______.
   The verb in a sentence tells us what the _______ does, has, or is.
   The _______ is one of the two main parts of a sentence.
7. Write the subject of each sentence first, and then write the verb.

A. The plane arrived.  _______
B. Al mixed the cement. _______
C. Jim washed the dishes. _______
D. Suki wears her coat. _______

8. A sentence has to have a _______ that tells us who or what a sentence is about. A sentence has to have a _______ that tells us what the subject does, has, or is.

The information in the subject and the verb is very important to us when we read a sentence.

We need to know who or _______ the sentence is about. We also need to know what the subject is doing—or what the subject has or is.

9. What if you saw these words: Is flying by the window.

You would be very curious to know just who or what is flying by the window. That's because the group of words above doesn't have a subject!
10. The group of words in Frame 9 is called a fragment. A fragment is a piece of something. A sentence fragment is a piece of a sentence. It is not a complete thought. It is missing either a subject or a verb.

11. A group of words that is missing either a subject or a verb is called a _____.

12. Which of the following groups of words has a subject and is a complete thought? _______
   A. was taking a bath
   B. Lisa makes rugs

13. Now you will do some practice frames. For this and the following frames, choose the group of words that is a complete thought.
   A. Is riding the bus.
   B. Mel is riding the bus.
   Choice ______ is a complete thought.

14. A. Darlene is fixing her car.
    B. Fixing her car.
    Choice ______ is a complete thought.
15. A. Taking a bath.  
   B. My brother is taking a bath.  

   Choice _______ is a complete thought.

16. Some parts of a sentence are not main parts. They are extra parts. They give us more information about the subject or what the subject is doing. But they do not have to be in the sentence. We could still understand the sentence without them.

17. Here is an example of a sentence that has an extra part: After the party, they went home.  

   Extra Part       Subject       Verb  
   After the party,  they         went home.

18. Look at these two groups of words:  

   A. After the party.  
   B. They went home.  

   Which choice is a complete sentence? _______  
   It has a subject and a _______.  
   Which choice is a fragment? _______  
   Does it have a subject and a verb? _______
19. Here are some sentences. Rewrite them. Underline the extra part.

A. Before she went to work, Ms. Wing paid some bills.
B. After she went to work, Ms. Wing cooked dinner.

20. Words like before and after are signal words. They tell you that the part of the sentence that follows is extra.

Look at this sentence: After they left, we ate.

What part of the sentence is extra? _______

A. After they left
B. we ate

Choice ______ is a fragment.

21. Look at the sentence again: After they left, we ate.

The part of the sentence that is extra is after they left. The main part of the sentence is ______. It is the main part of the sentence because it has both a subject and a verb and it expresses a complete thought.
22. But wait a minute, you might say. The first part of the sentence, the extra part, also has a subject and a verb.

It's true. It does have a subject (they) and a verb (left). But the first part of the sentence is still extra—because of that word after.

The word after signals that there is something else to be known. It signals that something else happened—after they left.

23. There are other signal words like after.

Here is a list of signal words:

after when
before because

When you see a sentence that begins with these words, you know that you have to keep reading to get to the main part.

24. Write the following sentences. Underline the main part of each sentence.

A. After the circus left, the children were sad.
B. When the storm came, many trees were uprooted.
C. Before they ate, they washed their hands.
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I have found the (AYOP) Pace materials to be wonderful for dependent learners, students with fluctuating schedules, and more methodical learners...these students need the step-by-step instruction at which Pace Learning is so good. I have noticed that using the Pace system helps them build their self-image as learners.

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