

## HOW A FRAGMENT MASQUERADES AS A SENTENCE

Fragment Type	What is it?	Examples of Fragments
Prepositional Phrases	A propositional phrase begins with a preposition (location or time word such as <i>in, after, before</i> , etc.) and ends with a noun. THERE ARE NO SUBJECTS OR VERBS HERE, SO THESE CAN'T BE SENTENCES.	<i>After the game Saturday.</i> I cried. <i>Between you and me.</i> English is hard. <i>Near the supermarket.</i> There is a Subway.
Appositives	Appositives identify, explain, or restate other words in sentences. NO SUBJECTS OR VERBS ARE HERE, SO THESE CAN'T BE SENTENCES.	<i>A gigantic, two-year-old Saint Bernard.</i> Cujo bit me yesterday.  I really like <u>Tommy</u> . <i>A great rock opera.</i>  Elvis was wonderful. <i>A star of stage, screen, and television.</i>
Verbal Phrases	These are groups of words containing words formed from verbs that are not part of the main verb of a sentence. THESE PHRASES CAN ACT AS SUBJECTS OR MODIFIERS, BUT THEY ARE NOT COMPLETE SENTENCES!	<i>Finishing his essay ten minuets before class.</i> Jake didn't have time to proofread.  My new secretary keeps busy. <i>Drawing up contracts and issuing statements.</i>  <i>To boldly go where no one has gone before.</i> That is Star Trek's mission.
Compound Subject	A compound subject consists of two or more nouns joined by a connecting word: <i>the farmer and his wife, the famous Hollywood producer, the misunderstood writer, and the Academy Award winning actress</i> THERE ARE NO VERBS HERE, SO THESE, BY THEMSELVES, CAN'T BE SENTENCES!	<i>The farmer and his wife.</i> Both worked from sunup to sundown.  This group battled for control of the film. <i>The famous Hollywood producer, the misunderstood writer, and the Academy Award winning actress.</i>

## HOW A FRAGMENT MASQUERADES AS A SENTENCE (cont.)

Compound Verbs	<p>A compound verb consists of two or more verbs joined by a connecting word: <i>tripped and fell, accept or reject, is tired but is continuing</i>.</p> <p>SEPARATING COMPOUND VERBS CREATES VERB PHRASES WITH NO SUBJECT. NO SUBJECTS HERE, SO THESE CAN'T BE SENTENCES.</p>	<p>Tome looked all over for his keys. <i>And found them in his pocket.</i></p> <p>I remembered to get gas. <i>But forgot to replace the gas cap.</i></p> <p>She asked for quiet. <i>And called the meeting to order.</i></p>
Adjective Clauses (Dependent or Subordinate Clauses)	<p>An adjective clause is usually introduced by a clause connector such as <i>who, whom, whose, which, or that</i>. If such a clause does not end with a question mark, it is a fragment. THERE ARE SUBJECTS AND VERBS HERE, BUT THERE MUST BE AN INDEPENDENT CLAUSE ATTACHED TO FORM A SENTENCE.</p>	<p>I cussed at the driver. <i>Who cut in front of me on the freeway.</i></p> <p>Who cut in front of me on the freeway?</p> <p>I really like Anthony Hopkins. <i>Whose performance in <u>Silence of the Lambs</u> was chilling.</i></p> <p>Try to avoid loud noises. <i>Which will wake the baby.</i></p>
Adverb Clauses (Dependent or Subordinate Clauses)	<p>An adverb clause usually begins with a clause connector such as <i>because, if, when, unless, although, etc.</i> THERE ARE SUBJECTS AND VERBS HERE, BUT THERE MUST BE A MAIN CLAUSE ATTACHED TO FORM A SENTENCE!</p>	<p>I can repair this toaster. <i>If you want me to.</i></p> <p>She plays volleyball. <i>Because she enjoys the game.</i></p> <p><i>Just as the band began to play.</i> Fifty-seven rowdy fans were ejected from the park.</p>