English Language Arts 10-2

Unit 4: Create and refine texts

Sentence conventions

Sentence errors and spelling

- The late-bus draft for the principal reads: “the principal should fund one thursday loop for practicum students it costs $86 and nine students waited for a ride. Because the 3:40 leaves early. We recieved the quote yesterday.” The draft joins two sentences after “students”. That is a “run-on”. A period fixes it.
- “Because the 3:40 leaves early” is a “fragment”. It needs a full thought, such as students miss the bus because the 3:40 leaves early.
- Capitalize “Thursday” and the first word of the draft.
- The word “recieved” is a misspelling of “received”. Spell check flags it.

The draft

the principal should fund one thursday loop for practicum students it costs $86 and nine students waited for a ride. Because the 3:40 leaves early. We recieved the quote yesterday.

Why spelling errors weaken a request

- A “sentence fault” is two sentences wearing one period, or a piece that stands alone.
- A “sentence part” tells you who did what to whom: subject, verb, direct object, and indirect object.
- Spell check catches “recieved”. A dictionary checks what “quote” means here. A handbook helps if you forget the comma that joins two full clauses.
- Four shapes can say a bus fact correctly: simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex.

Key terms

sentence part

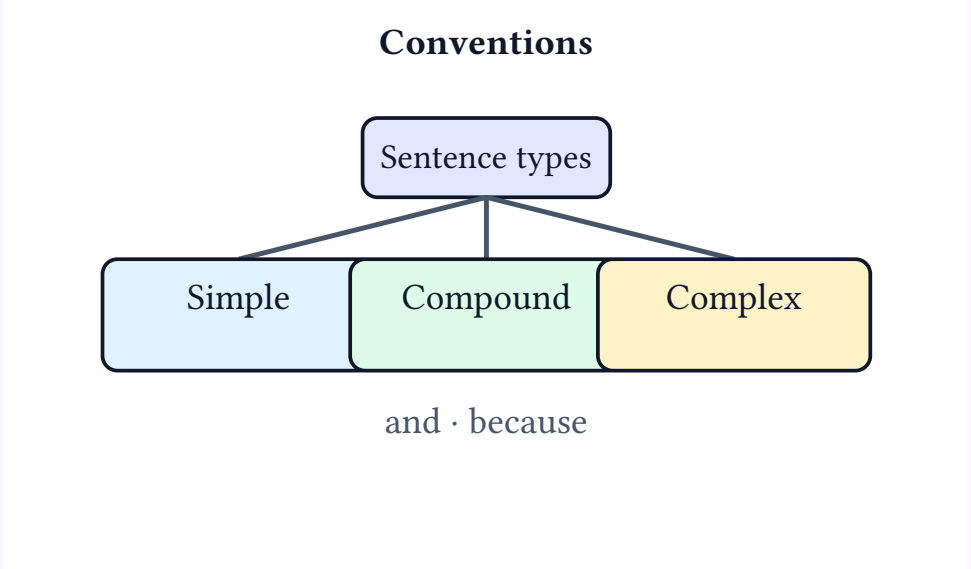
A role in a sentence, such as the subject, the verb, the direct object, or the indirect object.

sentence fault

A run-on that glues two sentences together, or a fragment left standing alone.

Four sentence types that stay correct

- A simple sentence can stand alone: “Nine students waited.”
- A compound sentence joins two full thoughts: “The bus leaves at 3:40, and practicum ends at 4:10.”
- A complex sentence attaches a because-piece to a result: “Because practicum ends at 4:10, students miss the bus.”
- A compound-complex sentence does both: “Because practicum ends at 4:10, students miss the bus, and the office keeps them until someone arrives.”



One error at a time

- A period after “students” splits the run-on, and “Thursday” takes a capital: “The principal should fund one Thursday loop for practicum students.”
- The fragment joins a result: “Students miss the bus because the 3:40 leaves early.”
- Spell check turns “recieved” into “received”.
- In “The office sent the principal a quote”, the subject is “office”, the verb is “sent”, the indirect object is “principal”, and the direct object is “quote”.

Correcting a run-on in a lunch note

- A lunch draft reads: “fourteen students left the line they had no tray. Because the lab door locks. The office will recieve the tally.” Split the run-on after “line”, and give the because-piece a result.
- Change “recieve” to “receive”.
- In “The server gave the lead a tally”, name the direct object.

The lunch draft

fourteen kids left the line it was 12:20. Because the lab door locks. The note says recieve the tally.

Review

- Cover the bus repair and the lunch repair.
- A kiln draft reads: “the kiln was still cooling it was 1:10. Because the cool takes six hours.” Repair the run-on and attach the because-piece to a result.
- In “The shop teacher handed the class a log”, name the subject and the direct object. Say why a note on his bench still needs the period.

The shop draft

the kiln was not ready it was 1:10. Because the cool takes six hours.