EXPLANATION	EXPLANATION	EXPLANATION
Join simple sentences with punctuation or conjunctions.	Make sure verb tense and voice between simple clauses, simple adjoining sentences, and entire sentences match the subject (s).	Fix awkward-sounding fragments or run-ons with correct punctuation or conjunctions.
*Remember conjunctions are <u>for</u> , <u>and</u> , <u>nor</u> , <u>but</u> , <u>or</u> , <u>yet</u> , <u>so</u> .		*Remember conjunctions are <u>for</u> , <u>and</u> , <u>nor</u> , <u>but</u> , <u>or</u> , <u>yet</u> , <u>so</u> .
EXPLANATION	EXPLANATION	EXPLANATION
Use consistent and logical verb tense and pronoun references throughout the entire work.	Put adjectives in this order: <u>opinion</u> - <u>size-age-shape-color-origin-material- purpose</u> .	A misplaced modifier is placed too far from the word(s) it adds meaning to.
EXPLANATION	EXPLANATION	EXPLANATION
Parallelisms repeat grammatical elements (like noun/verb phrases) to create and emphasize memorable phrases and flow.	Dangling modifiers are words, phrases, or clauses that describe something that has been left out of the sentence.	Noun participial phrase fragments often begin with a word ending in " <u>ing</u> " or " <u>ed</u> ," which results in a missing main clause.



EXPLANATION	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLE(S)
Pronoun agreement must match the noun it replaces in number, place, and gender.	Coordination links words, clauses, or sentences of equal type/importance, while subordination emphasizes which are most important.	<u>While walking</u> to work, a taxi ran a stop sign.
EXAMPLE (S)	EXAMPLE (S)	EXAMPLE (S)
Yesterday, I <u>went</u> to Sarah's place, and I <u>take</u> an Uber.	The <u>blue square, large</u> box is mine.	School dress codes <u>were not</u> <u>adopted</u> in the US until 1969, but the basic idea for such a system <u>has</u> <u>been proposed</u> years earlier.
EXAMPLE(S)	EXAMPLE(S)	EXAMPLE(S)
Children <u>jumping</u> over the puddle.	Alice <u>, that</u> does my hair, has moved to another hairdresser's.	I'm looking forward to meetin <u>g you.</u> <u>I</u> hope it will be fun.



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EXAMPLE (S)	EXAMPLE (S)	EXAMPLE (S)
The pin is <u>hers, the</u> hat is mine.	LaTosha enjoyed those special moments when a group of students who also came from Northern Oklahoma visited her dorm, <u>which was</u> <u>lonely for most of the school year.</u>	Strategy for developing speaking skills includes using minimal response, <u>how to recognize scripts</u> , and using language to discuss language.
EXAMPLE (S)	EXAMPLE(S)	EXAMPLE(S)
She wore a bicycle helmet on her head <u>that was too large</u> .	I <u>detangle</u> my hair, and I <u>screamed</u> .	She likes <u>cooking, jogging, and to</u> <u>read</u> .
EXAMPLE (S)	EXAMPLE(S)	EXAMPLE(S)
Derek always <u>neglects</u> the trash, so his wife <u>dragged</u> the can to the curb. <del>\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\</del>	After the tennis match, Jamal celebrated with his <u>family, he</u> also hung out with friends.	We ate pasta for dinner <u>. We also</u> <u>ate</u> salad. <del>X</del>



EXAMPLE (S)	EXAMPLE (S)	EXAMPLE(S)
<u>Went</u> to dinner after the game.	Swimming in the crystal-clear water.	He wanted to go for a <u>walk, he</u> couldn't find his shoes.
EXAMPLE (S)	EXAMPLE (S)	EXAMPLE(S)
She will visit her grandmother tomorrow <u>, who she see</u> every weekend.	<u>Dancing</u> under the stars.	They <u>have went</u> to the store.
EXAMPLE(S)	EXAMPLE (S)	EXAMPLE(S)
They stayed at a <u>luxurious</u> <u>European old</u> hotel.	I love <u>chocolate. I</u> also enjoy vanilla ice cream.	I wanted to go to the store for <u>groceries I also</u> wanted to get some snacks for the party tonight.



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