Complete sentences

Write clear lost-and-found notes

Name _____ Date _____

Quick review A complete sentence expresses a complete thought. Commands can have an understood subject, you. A capital letter and period do not repair a fragment.

Example Close the lid. This is a complete command with the understood subject you. 'Because the glue was wet' leaves a thought unfinished.

Prepare complete notes for a fictional school office. Analyze the short notes, repair the fragments, and write your own connected statements without using real personal details. Other sound sentences are valid.

Notes about a scarf

[1] The office has four rough notes: 'Under the blue bench.' 'A striped scarf.' 'Bring it to the office.' 'We found it.'

1. Is 'We found it.' complete? Explain using the subject and verb rather than its length.

2. Make 'A striped scarf.' into a complete statement by adding what happened to the scarf or where it was.

3. Repair 'Under the blue bench.' as a complete sentence that begins with 'We.'

4. Explain why 'Bring it to the office.' does not need a written subject to be complete.

5. Write two complete statements about an invented lost item and where it was found. Do not use a person's real name or contact details.

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Responses and feedback: Write clear lost-and-found notes

These are sample responses and reasoning. Accept other answers that fit the task and are supported by the text or language rule.

1. Yes. 'We' is the subject, and 'found' is the verb; the sentence tells a complete thought.

Reasoning: The pronoun 'it' receives the action. A short statement can still include everything needed for a complete thought.

2. A striped scarf lay under the blue bench.

Reasoning: This possible repair keeps the subject and adds 'lay' plus the supplied location. A location alone would not replace the missing verb.

3. We found a striped scarf under the blue bench.

Reasoning: Add the subject 'We' and the verb 'found' before the object and location. The repaired note now says who did what and where.

4. It is a command. The subject 'you' is understood, and 'bring' tells the reader what to do.

Reasoning: Commands are an exception to the usual written-subject pattern. Do not label a complete command a fragment just because 'you' is not printed.

5. A green glove rested beside the reading chair. We placed it in the lost-and-found box.

Reasoning: The first possible statement has the subject 'A green glove' and verb 'rested.' The second has 'We' and 'placed'; both thoughts can stand alone. Other invented items and locations are valid.