

Tip 2: Fused Sentence or Comma Splice Exercise Answers

- 1.A. ___ Walter will design the PowerPoint slides, and Susan will write the executive summary.
B. ___ James will explain the first two points, he needs six PowerPoint slides.

A is correct.

B is incorrect. A comma is not strong enough to join two complete sentences.

- 2.A. ___ Alena will provide a lively introduction and she will encourage audience participation.
B. ___ Alena will provide a lively introduction and encourage audience participation.

B is correct.

A is incorrect. A coordinating conjunction (*and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet*) is not strong enough to join two complete sentences by itself. Use a comma and a coordinating conjunction. Sentence B has one subject, *Alena*. Alena will provide and encourage.

- 3.A. ___ Because Isabella interned in Spain last year, she will explain Part 3 of our presentation.
B. ___ Isabella will explain Part 3 of our presentation, she interned in Spain last year.

A is correct.

B is incorrect. Sentence A corrected the comma splice in Sentence B by subordinating one of the clauses. *Because Isabella interned in Spain last year* is a dependent clause, not an independent clause (complete sentence). Use a comma after an **introductory** dependent clause (a clause beginning with *because, since, if, when, etc.*, at the beginning of a sentence).

- 4.A. ___ June is a month of nice weather. It is also the most popular month for weddings.
B. ___ June is a month of nice weather it is also the most popular month for weddings.

A is correct.

B is incorrect. Two sentences having no punctuation separating them is called a fused sentence or a run-on sentence.

- 5.A. ___ Kelly will participate in two panel discussions at the conference next month, however, she will not present her paper until next year.

B. ___ Kelly will participate in two panel discussions at the conference next month; however, she will not present her paper until next year.

B is correct.

A is incorrect. *However* is a conjunctive adverb, not a coordinating conjunction (*and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet*). The adverb *however* provides a transition as part of the second clause or sentence: However, she will not present her paper until next year. Solutions include inserting a semicolon between the clauses (before *however*) or punctuating as two sentences.