

THREE OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE FUSED SENTENCES. CHOOSE THE ONE CORRECTLY PUNCTUATED STATEMENT

THREE OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE FUSED SENTENCES. CHOOSE THE ONE CORRECTLY PUNCTUATED STATEMENT IS A COMMON INSTRUCTION FOUND IN GRAMMAR EXERCISES, EDITING TASKS, AND WRITING TUTORIALS. THIS PROMPT CHALLENGES WRITERS AND STUDENTS TO IDENTIFY THE CORRECTLY PUNCTUATED SENTENCE AMONG THREE OPTIONS WHERE TYPICALLY TWO ARE FUSED SENTENCES—ALSO KNOWN AS RUN-ON SENTENCES—AND ONE IS PROPERLY CONSTRUCTED. UNDERSTANDING HOW TO RECOGNIZE, CORRECT, AND AVOID FUSED SENTENCES IS ESSENTIAL FOR CLEAR, PROFESSIONAL, AND GRAMMATICALLY SOUND WRITING. IN THIS COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE, WE WILL EXPLORE WHAT FUSED SENTENCES ARE, HOW TO IDENTIFY THEM, TECHNIQUES FOR CORRECTING THEM, AND TIPS FOR ENSURING YOUR SENTENCES ARE PROPERLY PUNCTUATED.

UNDERSTANDING FUSED SENTENCES

WHAT IS A FUSED SENTENCE?

A FUSED SENTENCE OCCURS WHEN TWO INDEPENDENT CLAUSES ARE JOINED TOGETHER WITHOUT ANY PUNCTUATION OR COORDINATING CONJUNCTION. THIS GRAMMATICAL ERROR RESULTS IN A RUN-ON SENTENCE THAT CAN CONFUSE READERS AND OBSCURE THE INTENDED MEANING.

EXAMPLE OF A FUSED SENTENCE:

- SHE LOVES TO READ SHE OFTEN VISITS THE LIBRARY.

HERE, BOTH PARTS ("SHE LOVES TO READ" AND "SHE OFTEN VISITS THE LIBRARY") ARE COMPLETE THOUGHTS, BUT THEY ARE IMPROPERLY CONNECTED WITHOUT PUNCTUATION OR CONJUNCTIONS.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FUSED SENTENCES AND RUN-ON SENTENCES

WHILE OFTEN USED INTERCHANGEABLY, SOME LINGUISTS DISTINGUISH BETWEEN FUSED SENTENCES AND RUN-ON SENTENCES:

- FUSED SENTENCE: NO PUNCTUATION OR COORDINATING CONJUNCTION; TWO INDEPENDENT CLAUSES ARE SIMPLY GLUED TOGETHER.
- RUN-ON SENTENCE: CAN BE FUSED OR MAY CONTAIN A COMMA SPLICE (WHERE TWO INDEPENDENT CLAUSES ARE JOINED ONLY BY A COMMA).

NOTE: BOTH TYPES ARE ERRORS THAT COMPROMISE SENTENCE CLARITY.

IDENTIFYING FUSED SENTENCES

KEY CHARACTERISTICS

WHEN REVIEWING SENTENCES, LOOK FOR THE FOLLOWING CLUES THAT SUGGEST A FUSED SENTENCE:

- TWO COMPLETE THOUGHTS JOINED WITHOUT PUNCTUATION.
- LACK OF COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS (AND, BUT, OR, NOR, FOR, SO, YET).
- ABSENCE OF APPROPRIATE PUNCTUATION SUCH AS A PERIOD, SEMICOLON, OR COMMA WITH A COORDINATING CONJUNCTION.
- RUN-ON FEEL OR CONFUSION UPON READING.

EXAMPLES OF FUSED SENTENCES

1. INCORRECT: THE SUN SET BEHIND THE MOUNTAINS THE SKY TURNED ORANGE.
2. INCORRECT: I WANTED TO GO FOR A WALK IT STARTED RAINING.
3. INCORRECT: HE FINISHED HIS HOMEWORK HE WAS READY TO PLAY.

HOW TO DETECT THEM

- READ SENTENCES ALOUD. IF THERE'S A PAUSE WHERE A PUNCTUATION MARK SHOULD BE, IT'S A SIGN.
- BREAK DOWN LONG SENTENCES INTO PARTS; IF TWO COMPLETE THOUGHTS ARE JOINED WITHOUT PUNCTUATION, A FUSED SENTENCE IS LIKELY.
- USE GRAMMAR CHECKING TOOLS OR SOFTWARE TO FLAG RUN-ON SENTENCES.

HOW TO CORRECT FUSED SENTENCES

METHODS FOR FIXING FUSED SENTENCES

THERE ARE SEVERAL WAYS TO CORRECT FUSED SENTENCES, DEPENDING ON THE CONTEXT AND THE WRITER'S INTENT.

1. **INSERT A PERIOD:** SEPARATE THE TWO INDEPENDENT CLAUSES INTO TWO SENTENCES.
2. **USE A SEMICOLON:** CONNECT THE CLAUSES WITH A SEMICOLON IF THEY ARE CLOSELY RELATED.
3. **ADD A COORDINATING CONJUNCTION:** USE A COMMA FOLLOWED BY A COORDINATING CONJUNCTION (FOR, AND, NOR, BUT, OR, YET, SO).
4. **USE A SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTION:** TURN ONE CLAUSE INTO A SUBORDINATE CLAUSE, ADDING A SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTION (BECAUSE, SINCE, ALTHOUGH, ETC.).

EXAMPLES OF CORRECTED SENTENCES

- ORIGINAL FUSED: THE RAIN STOPPED THE CHILDREN WENT OUTSIDE.

CORRECTED: THE RAIN STOPPED. THE CHILDREN WENT OUTSIDE.

OR

THE RAIN STOPPED; THE CHILDREN WENT OUTSIDE.

OR

WHEN THE RAIN STOPPED, THE CHILDREN WENT OUTSIDE.

- ORIGINAL FUSED: I ENJOY READING I ALSO LIKE WRITING.

CORRECTED: I ENJOY READING, AND I ALSO LIKE WRITING.

OR

I ENJOY READING; I ALSO LIKE WRITING.

OR

I ENJOY READING BECAUSE I LIKE WRITING.

CHOOSING THE CORRECTLY PUNCTUATED STATEMENT

SAMPLE STATEMENTS FOR PRACTICE

BELOW ARE THREE STATEMENTS. YOUR TASK IS TO IDENTIFY WHICH ONE IS CORRECTLY PUNCTUATED, FREE OF FUSED SENTENCES.

1. OPTION A: SHE WAS TIRED SHE DECIDED TO REST.
2. OPTION B: SHE WAS TIRED, SO SHE DECIDED TO REST.
3. OPTION C: SHE WAS TIRED SHE DECIDED TO REST.

ANALYSIS:

- OPTION A IS A FUSED SENTENCE.
- OPTION B USES PROPER PUNCTUATION AND CONJUNCTIONS.
- OPTION C IS A FUSED SENTENCE.

CORRECT ANSWER: OPTION B.

WHY IT MATTERS

CHOOSING THE CORRECTLY PUNCTUATED SENTENCE ENSURES CLARITY AND PROFESSIONALISM IN YOUR WRITING. IT ALSO DEMONSTRATES YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF BASIC GRAMMAR RULES, WHICH IS ESSENTIAL FOR ACADEMIC, BUSINESS, AND CREATIVE WRITING.

TIPS FOR AVOIDING FUSED SENTENCES

BEST PRACTICES

- REVIEW SENTENCES CAREFULLY: CHECK FOR MISSING PUNCTUATION OR CONJUNCTIONS.
- USE PUNCTUATION TOOLS: GRAMMAR CHECKERS CAN FLAG RUN-ON SENTENCES.
- READ ALOUD: LISTENING TO YOUR SENTENCES CAN REVEAL WHERE PAUSES OR PUNCTUATION ARE NEEDED.

- UNDERSTAND CONJUNCTIONS: KNOWING COORDINATING AND SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS HELPS IN CORRECT SENTENCE JOINING.
- PRACTICE SENTENCE COMBINING: EXERCISES THAT INVOLVE JOINING SHORT SENTENCES CAN IMPROVE YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF PROPER PUNCTUATION.

COMMON MISTAKES TO WATCH FOR

- JOINING TWO INDEPENDENT CLAUSES WITH JUST A SPACE.
- OVERUSING COMMAS WITHOUT COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS, LEADING TO COMMA SPLICES.
- FAILING TO RECOGNIZE WHEN A SENTENCE BECOMES A RUN-ON OR FUSED SENTENCE.

CONCLUSION

RECOGNIZING, CORRECTING, AND AVOIDING FUSED SENTENCES IS A FUNDAMENTAL ASPECT OF GOOD WRITING. WHETHER YOU ARE A STUDENT PREPARING AN ESSAY, A PROFESSIONAL DRAFTING A REPORT, OR A WRITER CREATING COMPELLING STORIES, MASTERING PUNCTUATION RULES ENSURES YOUR MESSAGE IS CLEAR AND EFFECTIVE. REMEMBER, THE KEY TO IDENTIFYING A FUSED SENTENCE LIES IN UNDERSTANDING WHETHER TWO INDEPENDENT CLAUSES ARE IMPROPERLY JOINED. THE BEST WAY TO FIX THESE ISSUES IS BY INSERTING APPROPRIATE PUNCTUATION OR CONJUNCTIONS TO CREATE WELL-STRUCTURED SENTENCES.

WHEN FACED WITH MULTIPLE OPTIONS—SUCH AS IN EXERCISES ASKING TO SELECT THE CORRECTLY PUNCTUATED SENTENCE—BE VIGILANT. THE ONE THAT PROPERLY SEPARATES IDEAS WITH CORRECT PUNCTUATION AND CONJUNCTIONS IS THE CORRECT CHOICE. PRACTICING THESE SKILLS WILL MAKE YOUR WRITING MORE POLISHED, PROFESSIONAL, AND EASIER TO UNDERSTAND.

META DESCRIPTION:

LEARN HOW TO IDENTIFY AND CORRECT FUSED SENTENCES WITH PRACTICAL TIPS AND EXAMPLES. DISCOVER THE IMPORTANCE OF PROPER PUNCTUATION AND HOW TO CHOOSE THE CORRECTLY PUNCTUATED STATEMENT AMONG COMMON GRAMMATICAL ERRORS.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS A FUSED SENTENCE AND HOW CAN IT BE IDENTIFIED?

A FUSED SENTENCE OCCURS WHEN TWO INDEPENDENT CLAUSES ARE JOINED WITHOUT ANY PUNCTUATION OR COORDINATING CONJUNCTION. IT CAN BE IDENTIFIED BY CHECKING IF TWO COMPLETE IDEAS ARE IMPROPERLY COMBINED WITHOUT PROPER PUNCTUATION OR CONNECTORS.

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS CORRECTLY PUNCTUATED: 'SHE LOVES READING SHE GOES TO THE LIBRARY EVERY WEEKEND'?

NONE OF THE OPTIONS IN THE QUESTION ARE CORRECTLY PUNCTUATED; THE CORRECT VERSION WOULD BE: 'SHE LOVES READING, AND SHE GOES TO THE LIBRARY EVERY WEEKEND.'

WHAT IS THE CORRECT WAY TO FIX A FUSED SENTENCE?

TO CORRECT A FUSED SENTENCE, YOU CAN ADD A PERIOD, A SEMICOLON, OR A COORDINATING CONJUNCTION WITH A COMMA TO PROPERLY SEPARATE THE INDEPENDENT CLAUSES.

GIVEN MULTIPLE STATEMENTS, HOW DO YOU IDENTIFY WHICH ONE IS CORRECTLY PUNCTUATED?

YOU IDENTIFY THE CORRECTLY PUNCTUATED STATEMENT BY CHECKING IF INDEPENDENT CLAUSES ARE PROPERLY CONNECTED WITH APPROPRIATE PUNCTUATION AND CONJUNCTIONS, AVOIDING FUSED OR RUN-ON ERRORS.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO CORRECT FUSED SENTENCES IN WRITING?

CORRECTING FUSED SENTENCES IMPROVES CLARITY, READABILITY, AND GRAMMATICAL CORRECTNESS, ENSURING THE READER EASILY UNDERSTANDS THE INTENDED MESSAGE.

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXAMPLE OF A CORRECTLY PUNCTUATED SENTENCE AMONG THE OPTIONS?

THE CORRECTLY PUNCTUATED SENTENCE IS: 'SHE ENJOYS PAINTING, AND SHE OFTEN EXHIBITS HER WORK.'

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

FUSED SENTENCES: AN IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS OF CORRECT PUNCTUATION AND COMMON PITFALLS

LANGUAGE, WITH ALL ITS NUANCES AND COMPLEXITIES, OFTEN CHALLENGES EVEN SEASONED WRITERS AND EDITORS. AMONG THE MANY PITFALLS THAT CAN COMPROMISE CLARITY AND GRAMMATICAL CORRECTNESS, FUSED SENTENCES—ALSO KNOWN AS RUN-ON SENTENCES—STAND OUT AS PARTICULARLY INSIDIOUS. THEY OCCUR WHEN TWO INDEPENDENT CLAUSES ARE JOINED WITHOUT PROPER PUNCTUATION OR COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS, CREATING CONFUSION AND DISRUPTING THE FLOW OF THE NARRATIVE. IN THIS COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW, WE EXPLORE THE NATURE OF FUSED SENTENCES, HOW TO IDENTIFY THEM, AND MOST CRITICALLY, HOW TO DISTINGUISH THE CORRECTLY PUNCTUATED STATEMENT FROM ITS ERRONEOUS COUNTERPARTS.

UNDERSTANDING FUSED SENTENCES: DEFINITION AND SIGNIFICANCE

A FUSED SENTENCE IS A GRAMMATICAL ERROR THAT HAPPENS WHEN TWO INDEPENDENT CLAUSES ARE COMBINED WITHOUT APPROPRIATE PUNCTUATION OR COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS. FOR EXAMPLE:

> THE SUN SET SLOWLY THE SKY TURNED ORANGE.

THIS SENTENCE CONTAINS TWO COMPLETE THOUGHTS BUT LACKS THE NECESSARY PUNCTUATION OR CONJUNCTIONS TO CONNECT THEM PROPERLY, RESULTING IN A FUSED SENTENCE.

WHY DOES THIS MATTER?

FUSED SENTENCES IMPAIR READABILITY AND CAN LEAD TO AMBIGUITY. THEY OFTEN CAUSE READERS TO STUMBLE OR MISINTERPRET THE INTENDED MEANING, UNDERMINING THE CLARITY OF THE WRITING. RECOGNIZING AND CORRECTING FUSED SENTENCES IS ESSENTIAL FOR PRODUCING POLISHED, PROFESSIONAL, AND ACCESSIBLE PROSE.

COMMON CAUSES OF FUSED SENTENCES

UNDERSTANDING THE TYPICAL REASONS FOR FUSED SENTENCES CAN HELP WRITERS AVOID THEM:

- LACK OF PUNCTUATION: OMITTING PERIODS, SEMICOLONS, OR COMMAS WITH COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS.

- FORGETTING COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS: USING A COMMA WITHOUT A CONJUNCTION (KNOWN AS A COMMA SPLICE).
- RAPID WRITING OR EDITING OVERSIGHT: RUSHING THROUGH DRAFTS CAN OVERLOOK NECESSARY PUNCTUATION.

IDENTIFYING FUSED SENTENCES

DETECTING FUSED SENTENCES INVOLVES EXAMINING WHETHER A SENTENCE CONTAINS MULTIPLE INDEPENDENT CLAUSES IMPROPERLY JOINED. HERE ARE TELLTALE SIGNS:

- TWO COMPLETE THOUGHTS WRITTEN TOGETHER WITHOUT PUNCTUATION.
- ABSENCE OF COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS (FOR, AND, NOR, BUT, OR, YET, SO) AFTER A COMMA.
- A SENTENCE THAT FEELS LONG OR CUMBERSOME, OFTEN INDICATING MULTIPLE CLAUSES IMPROPERLY FUSED.

EXAMPLE OF A FUSED SENTENCE:

SHE LOVES TO READ SHE SPENDS HOURS AT THE LIBRARY.

CORRECTION:

SHE LOVES TO READ, AND SHE SPENDS HOURS AT THE LIBRARY.

CHOOSING THE CORRECTLY PUNCTUATED STATEMENT

IN MANY EDUCATIONAL OR EDITING CONTEXTS, A QUESTION MAY PRESENT THREE STATEMENTS, TWO OF WHICH ARE FUSED SENTENCES, AND ONE THAT IS PROPERLY PUNCTUATED. THE CHALLENGE IS TO IDENTIFY THE CORRECT ONE. LET'S EXPLORE A HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLE WITH THREE STATEMENTS:

1. SHE WANTED TO GO TO THE PARK SHE DECIDED TO STAY HOME.
2. SHE WANTED TO GO TO THE PARK, AND SHE DECIDED TO STAY HOME.
3. SHE WANTED TO GO TO THE PARK; SHE DECIDED TO STAY HOME.

ANALYSIS:

- STATEMENT 1 IS A FUSED SENTENCE (TWO INDEPENDENT CLAUSES JOINED WITHOUT PROPER PUNCTUATION).
- STATEMENT 2 CORRECTLY USES A COORDINATING CONJUNCTION WITH A COMMA, MAKING IT CORRECTLY PUNCTUATED.
- STATEMENT 3 EMPLOYS A SEMICOLON, CORRECTLY LINKING TWO INDEPENDENT CLAUSES.

THUS, THE CORRECTLY PUNCTUATED STATEMENT IS STATEMENT 2 OR STATEMENT 3 DEPENDING ON CONTEXT, BUT BOTH ARE CORRECT. IN A MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTION, THE FOCUS IS OFTEN ON IDENTIFYING THE SINGLE BEST OPTION THAT IS GRAMMATICALLY CORRECT AND CLEAR.

DEEP DIVE: PUNCTUATION OPTIONS AND THEIR PROPER USE

UNDERSTANDING THE PUNCTUATION MARKS USED TO CORRECT FUSED SENTENCES IS CRUCIAL:

1. PERIOD (FULL STOP)

SEPARATES TWO INDEPENDENT CLAUSES INTO DISTINCT SENTENCES.

EXAMPLE:

HE FINISHED HIS HOMEWORK. HE WENT OUT TO PLAY.

2. SEMICOLON

LINKS TWO CLOSELY RELATED INDEPENDENT CLAUSES WITHOUT A COORDINATING CONJUNCTION.

EXAMPLE:

HE FINISHED HIS HOMEWORK; HE WENT OUT TO PLAY.

3. COMMA + COORDINATING CONJUNCTION

JOINS TWO INDEPENDENT CLAUSES WITH A COMMA AND A COORDINATING CONJUNCTION (FOR, AND, NOR, BUT, OR, YET, SO).

EXAMPLE:

HE FINISHED HIS HOMEWORK, AND HE WENT OUT TO PLAY.

4. SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

CREATES COMPLEX SENTENCES BY TURNING A CLAUSE INTO A SUBORDINATE CLAUSE.

EXAMPLE:

BECAUSE HE FINISHED HIS HOMEWORK, HE WENT OUT TO PLAY.

COMMON MISTAKES AND HOW TO AVOID THEM

DESPITE CLEAR RULES, WRITERS OFTEN FALL INTO PITFALLS:

- COMMA SPLICE: USING ONLY A COMMA TO JOIN TWO INDEPENDENT CLAUSES.

INCORRECT: SHE LOVES TO READ, SHE SPENDS HOURS AT THE LIBRARY.

CORRECT: SHE LOVES TO READ, AND SHE SPENDS HOURS AT THE LIBRARY.

- FUSED SENTENCE: OMITTING PUNCTUATION ALTOGETHER.

INCORRECT: SHE LOVES TO READ SHE SPENDS HOURS AT THE LIBRARY.

CORRECT: SHE LOVES TO READ. SHE SPENDS HOURS AT THE LIBRARY.

OR

CORRECT: SHE LOVES TO READ; SHE SPENDS HOURS AT THE LIBRARY.

- OVERUSE OF RUN-ONS: WRITING EXCESSIVELY LONG SENTENCES WITHOUT BREAKS OR PROPER PUNCTUATION CAN ALSO CAUSE CONFUSION.

TIP: ALWAYS READ YOUR SENTENCES ALOUD. IF YOU FIND YOURSELF PAUSING OR STUMBLING, CHECK FOR FUSED SENTENCES.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION: CHOOSING THE CORRECTLY PUNCTUATED STATEMENT

CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING THREE STATEMENTS, WHICH ARE TYPICAL EXAMPLES USED IN GRAMMAR ASSESSMENTS:

1. THE STORM WAS FIERCE IT CAUSED WIDESPREAD DAMAGE.

2. THE STORM WAS FIERCE, AND IT CAUSED WIDESPREAD DAMAGE.

3. THE STORM WAS FIERCE; IT CAUSED WIDESPREAD DAMAGE.

ANALYSIS:

- STATEMENT 1: FUSED SENTENCE (INCORRECT).

- STATEMENT 2: CORRECTLY PUNCTUATED WITH A COMMA AND CONJUNCTION.

- STATEMENT 3: CORRECTLY PUNCTUATED WITH A SEMICOLON.

CONCLUSION:

BOTH STATEMENTS 2 AND 3 ARE CORRECTLY PUNCTUATED; HOWEVER, IF THE QUESTION ASKS FOR A SINGLE BEST CHOICE, THE SEMICOLON (STATEMENT 3) IS OFTEN PREFERRED IN FORMAL WRITING FOR CLOSELY RELATED INDEPENDENT CLAUSES. THEREFORE, STATEMENT 3 IS THE MOST CORRECT IN A FORMAL CONTEXT.

CONCLUSION: MASTERING THE ART OF CORRECT PUNCTUATION TO AVOID FUSED SENTENCES

FUSED SENTENCES, WHILE COMMON, ARE EASILY RECTIFIED ONCE THE RULES ARE UNDERSTOOD. RECOGNIZING THE SIGNS OF IMPROPERLY JOINED INDEPENDENT CLAUSES AND KNOWING HOW TO CORRECT THEM WITH APPROPRIATE PUNCTUATION IS ESSENTIAL FOR CLEAR, PROFESSIONAL WRITING. WHETHER USING PERIODS, SEMICOLONS, OR COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS, THE GOAL REMAINS THE SAME: TO ENSURE EACH SENTENCE COMMUNICATES ITS MESSAGE UNAMBIGUOUSLY.

IN EDUCATIONAL AND EDITORIAL SETTINGS, MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS OFTEN TEST THE ABILITY TO IDENTIFY THE CORRECTLY PUNCTUATED STATEMENT AMONG SEVERAL OPTIONS. MASTERY OF THESE DISTINCTIONS ENHANCES OVERALL WRITING SKILLS AND HELPS MAINTAIN GRAMMATICAL INTEGRITY.

KEY TAKEAWAYS:

- ALWAYS CHECK IF A SENTENCE CONTAINS MULTIPLE INDEPENDENT CLAUSES.
- USE PERIODS, SEMICOLONS, OR COMMAS WITH COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS TO CORRECTLY JOIN CLAUSES.
- READ SENTENCES ALOUD TO CATCH POTENTIAL FUSED SENTENCES.
- PRACTICE EDITING SENTENCES TO REINFORCE CORRECT PUNCTUATION HABITS.

BY ADHERING TO THESE PRINCIPLES, WRITERS CAN CONFIDENTLY PRODUCE GRAMMATICALLY SOUND SENTENCES THAT COMMUNICATE IDEAS EFFECTIVELY, AVOIDING THE PITFALLS OF FUSED SENTENCES AND ENHANCING THE CLARITY AND PROFESSIONALISM OF THEIR WRITING.

IN SUMMARY, AMONG THE THREE OPTIONS OFTEN PRESENTED IN TESTS OR EXERCISES, THE CORRECTLY PUNCTUATED STATEMENT IS THE ONE THAT EMPLOYS APPROPRIATE PUNCTUATION—BE IT A COMMA WITH A COORDINATING CONJUNCTION OR A SEMICOLON—TO PROPERLY CONNECT TWO INDEPENDENT CLAUSES, THEREBY AVOIDING THE FORMATION OF A FUSED SENTENCE.

Three Of The Following Statements Are Fused Sentences Choose The One Correctly Punctuated Statement

Three Of The Following Statements Are Fused Sentences Choose The One Correctly Punctuated Statement

Related Articles

- [The Gross Requirements For Item A Are Specified For The Beginning Of Weeks 1 Through 12 In The Table](#)
- [The Cabinet Includes One Member Who Is Not The Head Of A Department. What Is That Persons Title? Who](#)
- [The Outcome Of The Peloponnesian War Was That A. Artifacts Were Found Later.B. Athens Was Brought To](#)

[Back to Home](#)