

RUN-ON AND FRAGMENT EDITING

One skill, start to finish: the IEP goal, six probe forms, the graph. Untimed. Fillable PDF.

RUN-ONS AND FRAGMENTS Run-On and Fragment Sentence Identification – Goal and Directions

Goal, baseline, directions and benchmarks for one skill. Untimed; score is sentences classified correctly out of 10.

Ten sentences per form: four are correct complete sentences, three are fragments, and three are run-ons. The student reads each one and writes run-on, fragment, or correct, so the score points at which kind of sentence problem the student can or cannot yet spot.

Sample goal — invented, edit every bracket to fit the student
By [annual review date], when given 10 sentences, [Student] will correctly label each as a run-on, a fragment, or a correct sentence for [8 of 10] sentences on [3] consecutive weekly probes, as measured by teacher-scored run-on and fragment identification probes.

BY (DATE) CRITERION (SCORE OUT OF 10, OR PERCENT)

GIVEN (CONDITION: WHAT IS SHOWN, ANY ALLOWED SUPPORT) ON ____ OF ____ CONSECUTIVE PROBES

AS MEASURED BY (THIS PROBE: RUN-ON AND FRAGMENT SENTENCE IDENTIFICATION, FORMS A-F, PAGE 6-11)

STUDENT WILL (THE BEHAVIOR, IN THE WORDS OF THE PROBE)

Baseline: give Forms A, B and C on three days and take the middle score

BASLINE PROBE 1	BASLINE PROBE 2	BASLINE PROBE 3	MEDIAN (THE BASELINE)

Benchmarks toward the goal

BENCHMARK	TARGET DATE	TARGET SCORE	ACTUAL SCORE	MEET?

Giving and scoring the probe

☐ Say: "Read each sentence. Decide if it is a run-on, a fragment, or a correct sentence. Write your answer in the box."

☐ Correct: the exact word — run-on, fragment, or correct. A comma splice (two sentences joined by only a comma) is scored run-on here.

☐ Same four correct, three fragment and three run-on sentences every form, so a mixed item points at which kind

RUN-ONS AND FRAGMENTS Run-On and Fragment Sentence Identification – Data Log and Graph

One row per probe. Three points in a row under the aim line is a decision, not a feeling: change the teaching and write what changed in the notes.

STUDENT CRITERION / AIM GOAL DATE

Read each sentence. Write run-on, fragment, or correct.

READ EACH SENTENCE - WRITE RUN-ON, FRAGMENT, OR CORRECT

- Drifted slowly around the corner.
- The fire shook hard.
- The baby beside the narrow road.
- The dog drifted slowly, and the crowd grew quiet.
- The dog blew hard the cat blew hard.
- The crowd blew hard the clock drifted slowly the baby rested quietly.
- The rain faded away since the fire rang loudly.
- Because the crowd spun quickly, the clock landed softly.

RUN-ONS AND FRAGMENTS Run-On and Fragment Sentence Identification – Data Log and Graph

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STUDENT CRITERION / AIM GOAL DATE

Correct out of 10 - Draw the aim line from the baseline to the criterion first, then plot each week

WEEK	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1												

Probe (week)

DATE	FORM	CORRECT	ERRORS	SCORE USED ON GRAPH	NOTES (CONDITIONS, WHAT WAS REACHED)

RUN-ONS AND FRAGMENTS Run-On and Fragment Sentence Identification – Caseload Summary

Every student on this goal, on one grid. Twelve rows, eight probes, one decision column.

TEACHER / CASE MANAGER SKILL (AS THE GOAL WORDS IT) MARKING PERIOD

STUDENT	BASLINE	CRITERION	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	TREND	DECISION THIS MONTH

How to fill it

☐ One row per student who has a goal on this skill. Baseline is the median of the first three probes.

☐ One column per weekly probe; write the score out of 10, not a percent, so the rows compare.

☐ Trend up: flat or down over the last four probes.

What it is for

Grouping: When six students sit on the same goal, the individual graphs answer "how is this child doing" and nothing answers "who needs the same fifteen minutes." Rows that are flat together are a group: a row that is flat alone is a different question.

EXAMPLE A Filled-In Data Log (Invented Student)

Maya is invented. Twelve weekly probes on run-on and fragment identification, the aim line, the change that three low points forced, and the criterion being met.

The goal, as written for Maya, fourth grade (invented)

By May 20, when given 10 sentences, Maya will correctly label each as a run-on, a fragment, or a correct sentence for 8 of 10 sentences on 3 consecutive weekly probes, as measured by teacher-scored run-on and fragment identification probes (Forms A-F).

#	DATE	FORM	CORRECT	ERRORS	GRAPHED	NOTES
1	5/8	A	2	8	2	baseline
2	5/9	B	3	7	3	baseline
3	5/10	C	3	7	3	baseline (median of 2, 3, 3 = 3)
4	5/17	D	3	7	3	caught all three fragments (the lone clause, the no-subject verb phrase, and the no-verb noun phrase), but missed every run-on and every correct sentence by swapping them: called each run-on correct, and called each correct sentence with a comma or a joining word a run-on
5	5/24	E	2	8	2	same pattern
6	10/1	F	3	7	3	3 under aim line: worked compound and complex sentence punctuation against true run-ons before returning to the probe
7	10/8	A	5	5	5	—
8	10/15	B	6	4	6	—
9	10/22	C	7	3	7	errors narrowing to one pattern
10	10/29	D	7	3	7	—
11	11/5	E	8	2	8	criterion met, 1 of 3
12	11/12	F	8	2	8	criterion met, 2 of 3

How to read the log

☐ Baseline was the median of three forms on three days: 2, 3, 3, so 3. Not the average, not the best.

☐ The aim line runs from 3 in week 1 to 8 at the goal date. Probes 4, 5 and 6 (3, 2, 3) sat under it: three in a row, so the teaching changed and the change is written on the row.

☐ The notes name the pattern, not just the count: "taught all three fragments (the lone clause, the no-subject verb phrase, and the no-verb noun phrase), but missed every run-on and every correct sentence by swapping them."

PROGRESS MONITORING How This Pack Works

Goal, baseline, weekly probe, graph, decision. Six steps, one skill.

A progress monitoring goal needs a thing to count and a page to count it on. This file is both, for one skill: a goal written in the probe's own words, 6 equivalent forms of the probe that measures it, and a graph scaled to it. Nothing has to be built or found.

- Baseline:** Give Forms A, B and C on three different days. The middle score of the three is the baseline; write it on the goal page.
- Write the goal** from the six-part frame on the goal page. Start from the sample and change every bracket: the date, the condition, the criterion, the number of probes.
- Probe once a week** with the forms in rotation (A, B, C, D, E, F, A, ...). Never the same form two weeks running. Every form is ten items, untimed. Score it against the answer key (pages 16-17).
- Log and plot** the score the same day. Draw the aim line first, from the baseline on the left to the criterion at the goal date on the right, then plot each week's dot.
- Decide from the graph.** Three dots in a row under the aim line: change the teaching this week and write the change on the log. Three in a row over it: raise the target.
- Report from the log.** The log gives the progress report its numbers: baseline, the last two scores, and what the errors keep landing on.

The weekly routine, about five minutes

☐ Monday: pull the next form in the rotation (A, B, C, D, E, F, A, ...).

☐ Any day: give the probe one-to-one, untimed; ten items takes a few minutes.

☐ Same day: score it, log the row, plot the point, look at the last three points.

☐ Friday: if three points sit under the aim line, write the change you are making on the log.

Print and prep

☐ Print one copy per student per week: the student writes on the form and that same sheet is the one you score.

☐ The forms are student sheets with nothing on them but the problems. The answer key and the Correct ____ / 10 box for every form are on pages 16 and 17; score there, then log it.

☐ Keep the goal page and the graph page for each student at the front of the data folder; type into them or write on them.

☐ The caseload page is one grid for every student on this goal; print it once a month.

What this probe is not

Equivalent forms, and why it matters

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- 2 **Write the goal** from the six-part frame on the goal page. Start from the sample and change every bracket: the date, the condition, the criterion, the number of probes.
- 3 **Probe once a week** with the forms in rotation (A, B, C, D, E, F, A...). Never the same form two weeks running. Every form is ten items, untimed. Score it against the answer key (pages 16–17).
- 4 **Log and plot** the score the same day. Draw the aim line first, from the baseline on the left to the criterion at the goal date on the right, then plot each week's dot.
- 5 **Decide from the graph.** Three dots in a row under the aim line: change the teaching this week and write the change on the log. Three in a row over it: raise the target.
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The weekly routine, about five minutes

- ☐ Monday: pull the next form in the rotation (A, B, C, D, E, F, A...).
- ☐ Any day: give the probe one-to-one, untimed; ten items takes a few minutes.
- ☐ Same day: score it, log the row, plot the point, look at the last three points.
- ☐ Friday: if three points sit under the aim line, write the change you are making on the log.

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- ☐ Print one copy per student per week: the student writes on the form and that same sheet is the one you score.
- ☐ The forms are student sheets with nothing on them but the problems. The answer key and the Correct ____ / 10 box for every form are on pages 16 and 17; score there, then log it.
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What this probe is not

It is not a norm-referenced test and it carries no benchmark score. The sample goal uses invented criteria in brackets; your team sets the real ones from the baseline and the student's IEP. Every form is untimed and ten items long, so a score of 8 means the same thing on every form, and a student is never scored on speed.

Equivalent forms, and why it matters

Every form has ten items drawn the same way, from one shuffle of the same bank, and no item appears on two forms — 60 different items across the six forms. A score on one form means the same as a score on another, so the line on the graph is the student, not the paper. Rotate the forms and the page cannot be memorized.

Run-On and Fragment Sentence Identification — Goal and Directions

Goal, baseline, directions and benchmarks for one skill. Untimed; score is sentences classified correctly out of 10.

Ten sentences per form: four are correct complete sentences, three are fragments, and three are run-ons. The student reads each one and writes run-on, fragment, or correct, so the score points at which kind of sentence problem the student can or cannot yet spot.

Sample goal — invented; edit every bracket to fit the student

By [annual review date], when given 10 sentences, [Student] will correctly label each as a run-on, a fragment, or a correct sentence for [8 of 10] sentences on [3] consecutive weekly probes, as measured by teacher-scored run-on and fragment identification probes.

BY (DATE)

CRITERION (SCORE OUT OF 10, OR PERCENT)

GIVEN (CONDITION: WHAT IS SHOWN, ANY ALLOWED SUPPORT)

ON ____ OF ____ CONSECUTIVE PROBES

STUDENT WILL (THE BEHAVIOR, IN THE WORDS OF THE PROBE)

AS MEASURED BY (THIS PROBE: RUN-ON AND FRAGMENT SENTENCE IDENTIFICATION, FORMS A–F, PAGE 6–11)

Baseline: give Forms A, B and C on three days and take the middle score

BASILINE PROBE 1	BASILINE PROBE 2	BASILINE PROBE 3	MEDIAN (THE BASELINE)

Benchmarks toward the goal

BENCHMARK	TARGET DATE	TARGET SCORE	ACTUAL SCORE	MET?

Giving and scoring the probe

- ☐ Say: “Read each sentence. Decide if it is a run-on, a fragment, or a correct sentence. Write your answer in the box.”
- ☐ Correct: the exact word — run-on, fragment, or correct (a comma splice counts as run-on).
- ☐ Same four correct, three fragment and three run-on sentences every form, so a missed item names which kind is not yet caught.
- ☐ Untimed. Let the student finish all ten.

Scoring rules for this student (accepted answers, reversals, supports allowed)

What the errors say to reteach (carry over from the log)

My name: _____

Date: _____



Read each sentence. Write run-on, fragment, or correct.

READ EACH SENTENCE · WRITE RUN-ON, FRAGMENT, OR CORRECT

1. Drifted slowly around the corner.

2. The fire shook hard.

3. The baby beside the narrow road.

4. The dog drifted slowly, and the crowd grew quiet.

5. The dog blew hard the cat blew hard.

6. The crowd blew hard the clock drifted slowly the baby rested quietly.

7. The rain faded away since the fire rang loudly.

8. Because the crowd spun quickly, the clock landed softly.

9. Although the rain drifted slowly.

10. The bus stopped suddenly, the river flew away.

My name: _____

Date: _____



Read each sentence. Write run-on, fragment, or correct.

READ EACH SENTENCE · WRITE RUN-ON, FRAGMENT, OR CORRECT

1. Flew away over the fence.

2. The baby faded away, and the team landed softly.

3. The wind rang loudly, the river shook hard.

4. The fire stopped suddenly if the crowd rested quietly.

5. Because the crowd drifted slowly, the team blew hard.

6. The river across the empty field.

7. The wind landed softly the river landed softly the crowd shook hard.

8. The baby faded away.

9. Because the rain stopped suddenly.

10. The wind glowed brightly the clock rested quietly.

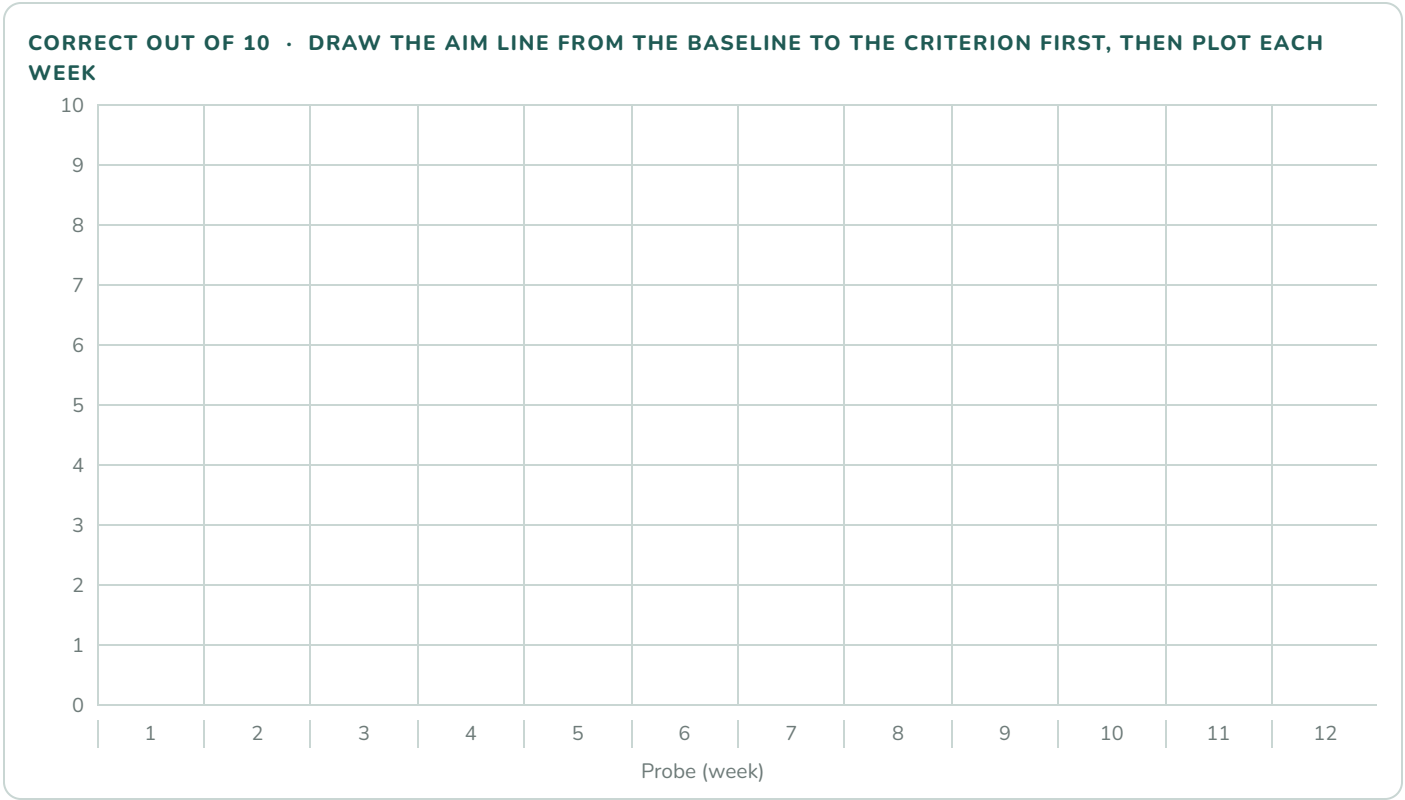
Run-On and Fragment Sentence Identification — Data Log and Graph

One row per probe. Three points in a row under the aim line is a decision, not a feeling: change the teaching and write what changed in the notes.

STUDENT

CRITERION / AIM

GOAL DATE



#	DATE	FORM	CORRECT	ERRORS	SCORE USED ON GRAPH	NOTES (CONDITIONS, WHAT WAS RETEACHED)

Run-On and Fragment Sentence Identification – Caseload Summary

Every student on this goal, on one grid. Twelve rows, eight probes, one decision column.

TEACHER / CASE MANAGER

SKILL (AS THE GOAL WORDS IT)

MARKING PERIOD

[illegible]

How to fill it

- ☐ One row per student who has a goal on this skill. Baseline is the median of the first three probes.
- ☐ One column per weekly probe; write the score out of 10, not a percent, so the rows compare.
- ☐ Trend: up, flat or down over the last four probes. That word, not the last score, is what the decision follows.
- ☐ Decision: keep going, change the teaching, or raise the target. A blank decision on a flat row is the thing this page exists to catch.

What it is for

Grouping. When six students sit on the same goal, the individual graphs answer “how is this child doing” and nothing answers “who needs the same fifteen minutes.” Rows that are flat together are a group; a row that is flat alone is a different question. Take this page to the data meeting instead of ten folders.

EXAMPLE

A Filled-In Data Log (Invented Student)

Maya is invented. Twelve weekly probes on run-on and fragment identification, the aim line, the change that three low points forced, and the criterion being met.

The goal, as written for Maya, fourth grade (invented)

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11	11/5	E	8	2	8	criterion met, 1 of 3
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How to read the log

- ☐ Baseline was the median of three forms on three days: 2, 3, 3, so 3. Not the average, not the best.
- ☐ The aim line runs from 3 in week 1 to 8 at the goal date. Probes 4, 5 and 6 (3, 2, 3) sat under it: three in a row, so the teaching changed and the change is written on the row.
- ☐ The notes name the pattern, not just the count: “caught all three fragments, but called every run-on correct and every correct sentence with a comma or joining word a run-on” is what sent the teaching somewhere specific, and a score on its own would not have said that.
- ☐ Criterion met on probes 11 and 12; one more consecutive probe at 8 or better and the goal is met.

The progress report sentence this log produces

“On weekly run-on and fragment identification probes (10 items, untimed), Maya scored 3 of 10 at baseline in September and 8 of 10 on each of the two most recent probes in November. Progress is sufficient to meet the goal of 8 of 10 on three consecutive probes by May.” Every number in it is on the log above; nothing is from memory.