

Here we have a predicate with a verb ("rode") but no subject. We can tell from the previous sentence that Ivan Basso is the one who rode to two stage wins, but he's not in this sentence. The subject needs to be in the same sentence as its verb:

Ivan Basso also had an excellent showing and rode to two stage wins in the Giro d'Italia as well.

- 3) David Zabriski, who rode for team CSC and got a great start but unfortunately crashed in the team time trial and had to drop out of the race.

As long as it is, this is not a complete sentence, even though it has a subject (David Zabriski) and appears to have several verbs (rode, got, crashed, had to drop out). The problem is that all those verbs occur within a relative clause, starting with the relative pronoun "who": who rode for team CSC and got a great start but unfortunately crashed in the team time trial and had to drop out of the race. All of that is part of the complete subject, describing David Zabriski. But there is no predicate – nothing to complete the statement about Mr. Zabriski. One way to complete this fragment would be to add a predicate (in italics):

David Zabriski, who rode for team CSC and got a great start but unfortunately crashed in the team time trial and had to drop out of the race, *is another promising cyclist.*

Another solution is simply to remove the word "who," turning everything that follows it into a complete predicate. (Without the relative pronoun "who," it no longer qualifies as a relative clause.)

David Zabriski rode for team CSC and got a great start but unfortunately crashed in the team time trial and had to drop out of the race.

- 4) Winning seven Tours after recovering from cancer.

There is no subject here (Lance Armstrong, the one who won seven Tours, isn't inside the sentence) and no verb either (the -ing verb forms "winning" and "recovering" are participles, but they don't count as verbs). The whole phrase can be attached to the previous sentence:

But Lance Armstrong is in a class by himself, winning seven Tours after recovering from cancer.

- 5) Which is a phenomenal accomplishment.

Fragments that start with "which" are common, but not correct. This is another relative clause, starting with the relative pronoun "which." When you see it isolated like this, it's easy to realize that it's not a complete sentence. Usually, the best way to fix a "which" fragment is to attach it to the previous sentence, because chances are the word "which" refers to something in that sentence – in this case "winning."

But Lance Armstrong is in a class by himself, winning seven Tours after recovering from cancer, which is a phenomenal accomplishment.

- 6) Bravo!

Yes, this too is a fragment, but a forgivable one. Using an *occasional* fragment for emphasis is not a mortal sin! But use them sparingly if at all, and don't leave your meaning, as well as your sentence, incomplete.

TIP: Did you notice how easy it is to spot fragments when you see them in isolation instead of reading them in the context of a whole paragraph? If you are prone to writing sentence fragments, try reading your paragraphs out loud and *backwards*: last sentence, then next to last, and so forth. This will force you to see the sentences as isolated units and may make it easier to notice if they are incomplete.