

### **Lesson 381 - Punctuation - Semicolons**

Use a semicolon between two independent clauses of a compound sentence when they are not joined by a coordinate conjunction. Example: There was a sudden silence; everyone was stunned by the outcome.

Place semicolons where they are needed in the following sentences.

1. Carl is tall his brother is short.
2. He knocked several times no one came to the door.
3. The siren blew loudly I rushed to the window the police raced pass as I looked out.
4. I waited several hours for you you did not return I became concerned.
5. My sister loves mysteries my brother likes technical manuals.

### **Lesson 382 - Punctuation - Semicolons**

Use a semicolon between the two independent clauses of a compound sentence joined by a coordinate conjunction if commas are also used in the sentence. Example: Although the story is impossible, I believe you; and the others will, too.

Place semicolons where they are needed in the following sentences.

1. Since you asked my opinion, I will tell you and I hope you will listen well.
2. Although he is highly qualified, he is not dependable and I am afraid to hire him.
3. Because Sarah is absent a great deal, she has a hard time keeping up but she is willing to work overtime.
4. Although I prefer English, I know that math is important and I will work hard in both classes.
5. When you arrive on the train, take a taxi to the bus station or I can meet you at the train.

### Lesson 383 - Punctuation - Semicolons

Use a semicolon before a conjunctive adverb that introduces a clause in a compound sentence.

Common conjunctive adverbs are *therefore, nevertheless, moreover, consequently, furthermore, besides, then, thus, instead, accordingly, otherwise, so, yet, still, hence, however*. Example: Jill knew she could not win; *nevertheless*, she kept running.

Explanatory expressions (*for example, namely, on the contrary, in fact, that is, on the other hand*) are used similarly as conjunctive adverbs with a semicolon preceding them and a comma following. Example: The weather was wonderful; in fact, it was the best weather for a month.

Place semicolons where they are needed in the following sentences.

1. I have not heard the latest comments therefore, I cannot render an opinion.
2. Our children have traveled throughout the world for example, Australia, Brazil, Korea, and Russia.
3. In Brazil we have seen many places on the other hand, we have never been to Africa.
4. We plan to return some day to Brazil therefore, we want to visit Rio, Sao Paulo, and Manaus.
5. Barbara is a diligent student she, in fact, is tops in her class.

### Lesson 384 - Punctuation - Semicolons

Use a semicolon to separate phrases or clauses of equal rank which contain commas. The semicolon in such sentences brings clarity of meaning. Example: We have lived in Logan, Utah; Las Vegas, Nevada; and Rio Claro, Brazil.

Place semicolons where they are needed in the following sentences.

1. The new in-laws are Jay, Pam's husband, Are', Will's wife, and Mark, Terri's husband.
2. For the campout we took our raincoats, boots, and tarp, but we didn't use them.

3. The mayor of the city, who attended the conference, gave a report, and he suggested several ways to save money.
4. My son is a medical technician, my daughter, a postal worker, and my wife, an editor.
5. The class officers are Fred Ogden, president, Dan Royal, vice-president, and Jayne Allen, secretary.

### **Lesson 385 - Punctuation - Semicolons**

Place a semicolon outside of quotation marks. Example: I have just read "Jabberwocky"; are you familiar with it?

Place semicolons where they are needed in the following sentences.

1. Joe is considered "simpatico" Frank is "feio."
2. Terry was wearing "glad rags" Martha, her "threads" Mary, her "duds."
3. I read the poem "Mending Wall" Don read a novel.
4. The car went "bork, bork" the train sounded like "shoosh, shoosh" the plane went "ka-boom."
5. Although it was too late, Jim shouted, "Look out!" and I said, "Duck!"

### **Lessons 381 - 385 Quiz - Punctuation - Semicolons**

Place semicolons where they are needed in the following sentences.

1. I am looking for the poem "The Path Not Taken" I need it tomorrow.
2. Jim sings bass Jeff, tenor.
3. I have visited Riverside, California, Atlantic City, New Jersey, and Butte, Montana.
4. I will steal, cheat, and lie for you but I will not kill for you.
5. There was a sudden noise everything stopped immediately.

6. Although we may need more time, I believe we will be victorious and I believe you feel that way, too.
7. We can trust him implicitly nevertheless, we should not be careless.
8. The house looked like what we wanted on the other hand, we had not been inside.
9. I had food, clothing, and furniture but I didn't have my family.
10. He was such a "klutz" I couldn't stand him.

### **Answers**

#### **ANSWERS 381**

1. Carl is tall; his brother is short.
2. He knocked several times; no one came to the door.
3. The siren blew loudly; I rushed to the window; the police raced past as I looked out.
4. I waited several hours for you; you did not return; I became concerned.
5. My sister loves mysteries; my brother likes technical manuals.

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5. When you arrive on the train, take a taxi to the bus station; or I can meet you at the train.

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### **Answers 385**

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5. Although it was too late, Jim shouted "Look out!"; and I said "Duck!"

### **Answers FINAL QUIZ**

1. I am looking for the poem "The Path Not Taken"; I need it tomorrow.

2. Jim sings bass; Jeff, tenor.

3. I have visited Riverside, California; Atlantic City, New Jersey; and Butte, Montana.

4. I will steal, cheat, and lie for you; but I will not kill for you.

5. There was a sudden noise; everything stopped immediately.

6. Although we may need more time, I believe we will be victorious; and I believe you feel that way, too.

7. We can trust him implicitly; nevertheless, we should not be careless.

8. The house looked like what we wanted; on the other hand, we had not been inside.

9. I had food, clothing, and furniture; but I didn't have