

English 2 Class 4

Let's talk about apostrophes. Use an apostrophe to form the possessive case of nouns.

For example: cat's tail

for righteousness' sake

Use an apostrophe to form the _____ case of a plural noun that does not end in s, first write the plural spelling of the word. Then add an apostrophe and s.

For example: children's books

To form the possessive case of a plural noun that ends in s, first write the plural spelling of the word. Then add an _____.

For example: lions' den

When you want to make the possessive case of compound words and words that show joint possession, make only the last word possessive.

For example: my son-in-law's car

Someone else's pen

Use an apostrophe and s to form the possessive case of indefinite pronouns. For example: its paw

Use an apostrophe to show that letters or numbers have been omitted from a word.

For example: Tom's

you're

'82

Several words require a slight change in spelling.

Won't for will not shan't for shall not can't for cannot

Use an apostrophe and s to form the plurals of letters, numbers, signs, and words used as words.

For example: 4's and 5's

For end _____ use a period to end a declarative sentence or an imperative sentence. For indirect questions also use a period such as: He asked who had moved the piano.

Use a period to end a polite request disguised as a question: Will you please sit down.

Use periods to indicate an abbreviation. B.A. Ph.D.

Organizations don't need periods such as FBI

Use a question mark to end an interrogative sentence.

Use an exclamation point to end an exclamatory sentence.

Use commas and a coordinating conjunction (and, but, or, nor, for, yet) to join _____ independent clauses.

Example: Draw nigh to God, and He will draw nigh to you.

Use a single comma to indicate that a _____ or words have been omitted, or to avoid a possible misreading.

Example: Fruit, nuts, and vegetables are just a few of the crops we have grown.

Use commas to set off nonessential participial phrases. For example: Mrs. Jones, our friend, arrives on Tuesday.

Use commas to separate the parts of dates and addresses within sentences. Use a comma after the last part if it doesn't end the sentence. Do not use a comma between the month and the day or between the state and the zip code.

For semicolons use them between independent clauses if you do not use a comma and a coordinating conjunction.

Use a semicolon _____ independent clauses joined by transitional words, such as accordingly, consequently, for example, for instance, however, thus.

Use a semicolon between items in a series if the items themselves contain commas.

For colons use them before listed items, especially when announced by such words as follow or the following. Do not use a colon to introduce a list that is the complement of a verb or the object of a preposition.

Example: On our vacation, we traveled to New York, New Jersey, and Maine.

Use a colon to introduce a statement or quotation that is formally announced.

Example: John made the statement: "I am thankful for my salvation."

Use a colon between the chapter and verse of a biblical reference. Example: Genesis 9:6

Use dashes after a series of words or phrases that give details about the statement that is to follow.

Example: Handwriting, phonics, and mathematics-these are the subjects most kindergartners learn.

For parenthesis: Use parenthesis to _____ brief confirmatory information.

Example: We went to the store (Walmart) after we visited Grandma.

Example: His handwriting (which had improved so much) was displayed on the bulletin board.