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Semicolon practice quiz answers

Grammar Quizzes > More information > Writing aids > Punctuation > Semicolons punctuating the connected Semicolon to comma clause in Word lists See bullet lists for dot points and sentences in vertical lists. semicolon, semicolon – Chicago Manual style and AP Style don't use a hyphen to separate the prefix semi-no colon. Comma Semicolon before coordinating linked page: Excerpts (clauses) | FANBOYS Semicolon vs. comma before example See Also (Chicago Manual 6.44) Semicolon vs. colon error and solution ERROR We forgot to ask about a visa we were not allowed to enter. (executive penalty) In the inner city there are small narrow streets, for example: Independence Street and Central Street. The solution includes: educating children; promote job opportunities and offer a micro-call to entrepreneurs. People are too confused nowadays; they talk on the phone, check your email and watch television at the same time. Security is high in the city; people have to pass several checkpoints. SOLUTION We forgot to ask about the visa. We weren't allowed in. We forgot to ask about the visa; we were not allowed in. We forgot to ask about the visa, so we were not allowed to enter. We forgot to ask about the visa. So we weren't allowed in. In the inner city there are small narrow streets, such as Independence Street and Central Street. In the inner city there are small narrow streets; for example, there is/is Independence Street and Central Street. The solution includes educating children, promoting job opportunities and offering micro-reconstions to entrepreneurs. (After including, a semicolon or colon is not used. Commas are used to list phrases.) The solution includes (1) educating children, (2) promoting job opportunities and (3) offering micro-reconstions to entrepreneurs. People are too distracted nowadays: they talk on the phone, check email and watch television at the same time. (Use a colon to give examples in detail.) Security is high in the city: people have to pass several checkpoints. (Use a colon to expand or illustrate a previous clause. The colon itself means for example.) (Around 333) (AP 333) (CMOS 6.44) (CMOS 6.44) Resources Associated Press Stylebook and Briefing on Media Law. Edited by Thomas Kent, et al., 51st ed., AP, 2016. 15th ed. Fowler's Modern English Use. R. W. Burchfield and H.W. Fowler, revised 3rd ed., Oxford UP, 2004. Gregg Reference Guide. Edited by William A. Sabin, 11th ed, McGraw-Hill Education, 2011. Purdue OWL, Edited by Tony Russel et al., Purdue U, August 15, 2016, owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/01. 8th All out American Psychological Association Publications Manual. 6. ed., American Psychological Association, 2009. Style Manual Abbreviations (used on this website) AP (Associated Press), APA (American Psychological CMOS (Chicago Manual of Style), GREGG (Gregg Reference Manual), MLA (MLA Handbook) Read Context (without punctuation) Microcredit is a new wave of development for small loans is a solution to boost self-reliance. Micro-credits have allowed extremely poor people to undertake self-employment projects that help people become self-reliant. There are several benefits like this generating income, making up wealth and ending poverty. Due to the success of microcredit many in the traditional banking industry have become fans of it. Micro-credits are based on a separate set of principles that differ from general funding or credit. Microcredit promotes (1) building a business (2) employing more people (3) building trust and (4) getting people through difficult times. The expectation is (1) the person will start a business (2) the person will grow in the business (3) the person employs others and (4) the person will repay the loan. The loan is not granted in the form of a single loan, but as a group of several smaller loans. The entrepreneur receives a low interest loan to set up a business, however the person does not build a credit history with the bank. Some microfinance organizations are Kiva, California, World Vision, Washington, MicroLoan, London ACCION, Washington, D.C. advantages (N) – good points; something that helps you to be more successful is wealth – makes and saves more money in credit history – a record of trust in loan development repayments (N) – the process to become bigger, better, stronger or more advanced to employ (V) – rent, offer a job to a person to an entrepreneur – a person who borrows money to start a business, interrupts a situation where there is poor financing (N) – money management in large institutions and companies. generating income - gives money to live on the industry (number of noun) - companies that produce a special kind of thing or provide special services for loans (N) - the amount of money that is given in the hopes of repaying low interest - the amount charged to borrow money microcredit (N) - lending a small amount of money to help people start small businesses (in poor countries) a new wave - a popular new type of principle (N) - basic idea , plan or system project (N) - carefully planned work: something a person is working to create or create self-reliance (N) - able to do things by themselves, without depending on the help of others trust (N) - a strong belief in honesty and goodness Comma or semicolon? In the list, select the answer that best completes the sentence. Compare your response to feedback by clicking the Check 1-10 button at the bottom or clicking the left-hand selection button when you go. If you see this message, it means that we have problems loading external resources on our website. If you're behind a web filter, make sure that the *.kastatic.org and *.kasandbox.org domains are unlocked. © 2020 GrammarBook.com Jane Straus and GrammarBook.com. by Jane Straus/ GramatikaBook.com. Professional Web Design with weblinxinc.com 1. She wasn't ready to stay, that is; she had not made a change in clothing. She was not ready to stay; that is, she was not brought to change clothes. She wasn't ready to stay, that is; she had not made a change in clothing. She wasn't ready to stay, that is, that she had not given a change of clothes. No error2. Check back with me next week; I'll have a better idea of the schedule by then. Check back with me next week, I will have a better idea of the schedule by then. Check back with me next week I will have a better idea of the schedule by then. No error3. This organization has divisions in Wilmington, Delaware, Hanover, New Hampshire, and New York, New York.Wilmington; Delaware, Hanover; New Hampshire and New York; New York.Wilmington, Delaware; Hanover, New Hampshire; and New York, New York.Wilmington Delaware, Hanover New Hampshire, and New York New York York.No error4. When I'm done with your work I'll help you with you, and then your work

will be done faster. When I'm done with my work, I'll help you with you, and then your work will be done faster. When I am finished, through my work I will help you with you and then; your work will be done faster. When I am finished with my work, I will help you with you; and then your work will be done faster. No error5. Please order the necessary camping accessories such as a tent, sleeping set, and lantern. Please order the necessary camping accessories; such as a tent, sleeping lot, and lantern. Please order the necessary camping supplies such as a tent, sleeping set, and lantern. Answer A, or answer B No error6. Some famous trios include Athos, Porthos, and Aramis; Huey, Dewey and Louie; and Moe, Larry, and Curly. Athos; Porthos, C:\WINDOWS\windows\land Aramis, Huey; 2008. Larry, C:\WINDOWS\land Curly. Athos Porthos and Aramis, Huey Dewey and Louie, and Moe Larry and Curly. Athos, Porthos and Aramis, Huey, Dewey and Louie, and Moe, Larry Curly. No error7. I can't attend, but my representative will take part in my site. However, I cannot come to my place. I can't come; however, my representative will take my place. However, I cannot come to my place. No error8. I know you're there; I see you're trying to hide behind a couch. I know you're there I see you try; to hide behind the couch. I know you're there, I see you; trying to hide behind the couch. I know you're there, I see you're trying to hide; behind the sofa. No error9. She knew her way around the building, she had been there before. She knew her way around the building; she was there before. She knew her way; around the building, she was there before. She knew; her way around the building, she had been there before. No error10. They ready, they were ready, they were capable, and they were there. They were ready, they were ready, they could; and they were there. They were ready; they were ready; they were capable, and they were there. They were prepared that they were ready that could; and they were there. No errorAnswers – Semicolon Usage1. A: Semicolon is used to separate two independent clauses in one sentence. It is also used before introductory words like this, say, for example, etc., which introduces a complete sentence/independent clause with a comma after the introductory word/phrase. A semicolon is also used to enforce a list that follows a full sentence/independent clause. This example meets all of these criteria. Introductory words are neither pre-colon nor semicolon (B). A comma is never used to separate two independent clauses (C); when doing this, a comma is caused by an error. Independent clauses are separated by semicolons, dots, or links.2. D: This sentence is correctly interrupted. The semicolon separates two independent clauses if there is no binding (for example, and). The use of a comma (A) is an error called a comma glued. The comma would only be correct if one of the clauses would depend (for example, if you check back with me next week, I will have a better idea of the schedule by then). There is no enforceable sentence or error between the two independent clauses (B) between the two independent points. Semicolon is an incorrectly placed choice C: This makes the second clause redundant, starting next week and ending with it. This semicolon state would only be correct if the second clause was only the first of these two modifiers, for example, next week I will have a better idea of the schedule. (I will have a better idea of the schedule by then doesn't make sense without next week.) 3.B: When you count items in a series that contains an internal punctuation mark, such as commas between each city and its corresponding state, as in this example, separate the items by using semicolons. An example uses all commas incorrectly. This makes the significance unclear without leaving cities from the states. A choice of this rule is back. It should be a city, a country; City, get around; Etc. There are no punctuation marks between city and country (C).4. C: If two independent clauses involve coordinating links (and in this case) and the first clause contains one or more commas, the two clauses shall be separated by a semicolon. The example does not punctuation (except for the end period) and is therefore a saturation sentence. It is right to distinguish the dependent clause (when I am finished with my work) from the first independent clause (I will help you) with a comma; however, it is not correct to distinguish between a clause with an internal comma from the other clause (A). The comma is misplaced between am done and with my work in (B), making it seem as though the preposition phrase changes I help you and confusing meaning.5.C if, after a full sentence/independent clause, introductory words such as e.g. e.g. etc. follow the clause. with the introduction of an item list and the list is not a complete sentence/independent clause, you can use a comma or semicolon to separate the full sentence/independent clause from the rest of the sentence. The semicolon should be used if both parts of the sentence are independent clauses before and after the introductory word/phrase. In this case, the list that follows the example is not a clause, but a phrase, so a semicolon or comma is acceptable. (In both cases, you must place a comma after the introductory word/phrase.) 6. D: It is stopped correctly. When you list a series of groups with internal commas, separate each group with a semicolon. Semicolons may not be used between individual members of the same series or group (A) and each group may not be separated by a comma. There is no punctuation between group members (B) and groups are separated by commas. When you use commas both internally and to separate group members, as well as to separate each group from others (C), the meaning is unclear, as well as breaking the rule to separate groups of words or a series of three or more series with a semicolon.7. B: Semicolon is correct because it separates two independent clauses; i.e. each clause could remain one as a complete sentence. An example would only be correct if a dependent clause or phrase followed however, as I cannot participate, however hard I try. No internal punctuation mark (C) makes an error known as execution sentences.8. D: The sentence example does not make an error as it says. Both parts of the sentence are independent clauses and thus separated by a semicolon. After the first clause (A), there is no point in the first paragraph that will turn off from the first subparagraph and it is not right to place a semicolon between an auxiliary verb and a verb (trying to + hide) that together represents a grammatical unit (trying to hide). It is not right to separate independent clauses with comma (B). There is also a wrong place semicolon between an independent clause (I see you) and a phrase (trying to hide behind a couch with no subject) without introductory words like that, that is, etc. The lack of punctuation also makes the connection sentence from the first part (C), and it is wrong to place a semicolon between the verb (hide) and the preposition phrase by converting it (behind the couch).9. A: This sentence consists of two independent clauses. Each clause would in itself be a complete sentence. There is no coordination together, for example, since, since, on, etc. so there must be a semicolon. The comma in the example is incorrect and would only be used if one part of the sentence was not an independent clause. It is not right to place a semicolon between her path and around the building (B). Semicolon is used only between two phrases one or both contain internal commas. A semicolon is never placed between the verb and its object (C)10. B: Each part of this sentence is an independent clause. A semicolon is required between the first and second clauses and between the second and third clauses, as they are not linked to any link (for example, and). Semicolon would also be acceptable, but not necessary, between the third and fourth clauses, because they are tied to the title and. Comma is used when independent clauses are connected to coordinating links, for example, and, but, whether or not, as it is here. The punctuation mark is the opposite of the correct punctuation mark. The lack of punctuation in part C of the first choice makes it a saturation sentence. Sentence.

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