



Lesson 6: Review of Lessons 1-5

- Use a comma **before the coordinating conjunction** (FANBOYS) to separate two independent clauses **in a compound sentence**.
- Use commas to **separate three or more words, phrases, or clauses in a series**.
- Use commas to **separate adjectives of equal rank**. Remember, if the word *and* can be placed between the adjectives without changing the meaning of the sentence, then a comma needs to be placed between them.
- Use a comma **after most introductory words, phrases, or clauses**.
- Use commas to **set off nonessential expressions**.
- When **a date is made up of two or more parts, use a comma after each item**, except in the case of a month followed by a day.
- Use a comma **after each item in an address** made up of two or more parts.
- Use a comma to **separate an interrupter** in the middle of a sentence.
- Use a semicolon to **join related independent clauses that are NOT already joined** by the following conjunctions: ***and, or, nor, for, but, so, yet***.
- Use a semicolon to join independent clauses **separated by a conjunctive adverb**. (Remember to place a comma after the conjunctive adverb.)
Conjunctive Adverbs: *also, besides, furthermore, however, indeed, instead, moreover, nevertheless, otherwise, then, therefore, thus*
- Use a semicolon to join independent **clauses separated by a transitional adverb**. (Remember to place a comma after the conjunctive adverb or transitional expression.)
Transitional expressions: *as a result, at this time, consequently, first, for instance, in fact, on the other hand, second, that is*
- Use of a semicolon to avoid confusion when independent clauses or items in a series already contain commas.
- Use a colon before a list of items following an independent clause. Do not ever use a colon directly after a verb.

