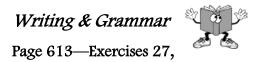


## WOW (Working on Writing) ® Blair & Mosher Creations 2012

28, and 29



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## 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.