

Lesson
1

Apostrophes

Teaching

Follow these guidelines when using apostrophes to form possessives:

- for a singular noun or an indefinite pronoun, add an apostrophe and an *s*, for example, *one nurse's cap* and *anybody's guess*.

Exception: You often add just an apostrophe when using the singular possessive form of classical and biblical names ending in *s*, for example, *Jesus' followers* or *Hercules' strength*.

- for a plural noun that ends in *s* or *es*, add only an apostrophe after the final *s*, for example, *two nurses' caps*, *the Joneses' award*.
- for a plural noun that does not end in *s*, add an apostrophe and an *s*, for example, *children's book*.
- if the names of two or more persons are used to show separate ownership, add an apostrophe and an *s* to each name, for example, *Yoshi's and Megan's reports*.
- if the names of two or more persons are used to show joint ownership, add an apostrophe and an *s* only to the last name, for example, *Yoshi and Megan's project*.
- for a compound noun, add an apostrophe and an *s* to only the last part of the noun, for example, *mother-in-law's visit*

Other uses of apostrophes include the following:

- Use an apostrophe to show the omission of letters in contractions, for example, *he's* meaning "he is"; or to indicate the missing digits in a year number, for example, '98 (but not to form plurals of dates such as centuries, as in *1800s*; but never to form a possessive pronoun, such as *yours, hers, his, its, ours, theirs, or whose*).
- Use an apostrophe to form the plurals of letters, numerals, abbreviations, and words used as words, for example, *C's, 10's, M.D.'s, yes's*.
- Use apostrophes to show where sounds have been omitted in poetry or in dialect, for example, *'bout, s'pose, ain't*.

Any punctuation that follows a word ending with an apostrophe should be placed after the apostrophe. This treatment departs from the usual rule, which dictates that a period or comma be placed within other punctuation. For example, *She favors the lawyers', but I prefer the judges'.*

Using the Apostrophe

On the line at the right, write the possessive form of the boldfaced word or words, or else write the contraction that can be made from the two words that have been boldfaced in each sentence.

1. **Someone** lunch has been in this refrigerator four days. _____
2. Our dog **does not** bark at anyone except the mail carrier. _____
3. Three **doctors** offices were crowded with patients. _____
4. His **father-in-law** dog is trained to visit patients in hospitals. _____
5. **Al** and **Steve** computer club attracted 15 new members. _____
6. After its initial rejection, **Lois** painting slowly gained acceptance. _____
7. Shirley wants to become a **children** librarian someday. _____
8. **Lauren** and **Anthony** short stories both appeared in a national magazine. _____

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CHAPTER 10

Lesson 1

Apostrophes

More Practice

A. Using the Apostrophe

Underline any words that need apostrophes or apostrophes and s's in the following sentences. Then, above each underlined word, write the word correctly.

1. Matt been doing weight training exercises, but he isnt ready for competition yet.
2. Charise books, Liza jacket, and Tess loafers were crammed into the small locker.
3. In the early 1900s, men and women clothing differed greatly from styles of today.
4. Our literature class is comparing Ezra Pound and T.S. Eliot poetry.
5. The teachers admission tickets are red, while the students tickets are blue.
6. In the last election, the yes outnumbered the no by a three-to-one margin.
7. Wasnt the class of 01 donating a new trophy case to the school?
8. Another person solution to the physics problem may be just as valid as yours.
9. The Volunteers Club collected ladies clothing and children toys for the homeless shelter.
10. Mr. and Mrs. O'Donnell admired their daughter-in-law new car.
11. Did you find Charles key or Ed homework in your car?
12. My little sister has trouble writing her 8s and 2s.
13. Lee and Kim science project won first prize in the regional competition.

B. Using the Apostrophe Correctly

Rewrite each sentence, adding apostrophes where necessary.

1. I cant tell you for sure what their fate was since historians opinions differ.

2. Make sure youre on time to the surprise party being held at Jordan and Ashleys house.

3. The players and the coachs salaries are directly connected with their performances, Im sure.

4. In three hours time, well be in sunny Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, sitting under poolside umbrellas.

5. Ive heard that the president-elects first priorities are choosing a cabinet and then straightening out the economy.

Apostrophes

Application

A. Proofreading for Correct Punctuation

In the following paragraph look for words in each sentence that require apostrophes and, possibly, *s*'s. First underline them and then write those words correctly on the corresponding lines below. If no words in a sentence require apostrophes, write **Correct** on the line.

(1) The photographer use of a camera as a means of artistic and social expression began in the mid-1800s. (2) The worlds first aerial photograph, a balloonist view of Paris, was Gaspard Felix Tourachan most famous achievement. (3) Julia M. Cameron's often fuzzy portraits of Charles Darwin and others nevertheless captured her subjects' personalities. (4) During the 50s and 60s, various people photographed Europe and America historical sites and natural features. (5) Auguste and Louis Bisson pictures atop Mont Blanc are remarkable. (6) Once seen, Matthew Bradys photographs of the Civil War cant be forgotten. (7) His pictures captured the battlefield horrors as well as the soldiers humanity. (8) In the late 1800s, William Jackson photos of the West helped gain the necessary yes in Congress to establish the world first national park, Yellowstone. (9) Jacob Riis views of urban slums helped to highlight and eventually improve one of New York City worst districts. (10) Needed children's labor laws resulted partly from Lewis Hine's photos of youngsters working in coal mines and factories.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |

B. Writing with Correct Punctuation

Follow the directions to write and punctuate sentences correctly.

- Write a sentence that uses an apostrophe to show possession in a plural noun ending in *s*.

- Write a sentence that uses an apostrophe to show possession in a singular noun.

- Write a sentence that discusses joint possession by two people and uses apostrophes appropriately.

- Write a sentence that discusses separate possession by two people and uses apostrophes appropriately.

Hyphens, Dashes, and Ellipses

Teaching

Here are ways to use hyphens (-), dashes (—), and ellipses (...).

Hyphens Use a hyphen to connect words, word elements, or the parts of a compound word, as follows:

- in compound numbers from twenty-one to ninety-nine, and in fractions such as *two-thirds*
- in certain compound nouns, such as *mother-in-law*, *great-grandson*
- in compound adjectives used before (but not after) the noun it modifies, such as *best-known candidate*
- in words with the prefixes *ex-*, *self-*, *quasi-*, and *all-*, and with the suffix *-elect*
- to avoid confusion or to avoid repeating a vowel or consonant, for example, *pre-election*, *cell-like*
- when part of a word must be carried over from one line to the next (Words should be divided only between syllables. Keep at least two letters of the hyphenated word together on a line. Divide an already-hyphenated word at the hyphen, and never divide a one-syllable word.)

Dashes Use dashes for the following reasons:

- to signal an abrupt change or an idea that breaks into the thought of a sentence
Specials—at least according to regular patrons—are excellent.
- to set off explanatory, supplementary, or parenthetical material in sentences. The *salads available—house, Caesar, and Cobb—are all delicious.*

Ellipses Remember the following guidelines for using ellipses (also called ellipsis points).

- Use three ellipsis points to show that one or more words have been omitted within a quoted sentence.
“The critics are raving about . . . this film.”
- Use a period and three ellipsis points to show that quoted material, such as the following, has been omitted: the last part of a sentence, the first part of the following sentence, an entire sentence or more, or an entire paragraph or more.
- In fiction or informal writing, three ellipsis points may also be used to indicate that an idea or a character’s voice trails off.

A. Using Hyphens and Dashes

Write the correct form of the boldfaced word, including hyphens, on the line. Add dashes where they are needed. If no additional punctuation is needed, write **Correct**.

1. Filled dumplings—Polish pierogi, Italian ravioli, Jewish kreplach, and Chinese won ton are an **alltime** favorite food around the world. _____
2. The pastry chef a **greatgranddaughter** of the creator of the Waldorf salad carefully piped the cream rosettes onto the eclairs. _____
3. A delicious caramel **crystallike** glaze was drizzled over the flan. _____

Hyphens, Dashes, and Ellipses

More Practice

A. Using the Hyphen

In these sentences, underline each word that requires a hyphen, and write the corrected word on the line at the right.

- Raspberry fudge was voted the mostliked ice cream flavor of the month. _____
- In the election for class treasurer, I received thirtyfour more votes than my opponent. _____
- The selfproclaimed automotive genius ran out of gas on the way to school this morning. _____
- Joshua's sisterinlaw gave him a Labrador retriever for his birthday. _____
- Governorelect Williams enjoyed attending county fairs around the state. _____

B. Using Dashes in Sentences

Rewrite each sentence inserting dashes where they are needed.

- Talking animals, evil witches, elves, and fairies all these characters are commonplace in fairy tales.

- It was all my fault no, I take that back the fault was partially yours.

- All of your nervous habits tapping your fingers, cracking your knuckles, and scratching your head are getting out of hand.

- This painting if I must say so myself is my best work to date.

C. Using Ellipses

Read the following passage. Then choose the passage below in which ellipses points have been used correctly to quote the passage. Circle the letter before the correct passage.

The Ship Island region was as woodsy and tenantless as ever. The island has ceased to be an island; has joined itself compactly to the main shore, and wagons travel, now, where the steamboats used to navigate.

Mark Twain, *Life on the Mississippi*

- The Ship Island region was as woodsy. . . . as ever. The island. . . . has joined itself compactly to the main shore, and wagons travel, now . . .
- The Ship Island. . . . has ceased to be an island . . . and wagons travel, now, where the steamboats used to navigate.

Lesson 2

Hyphens, Dashes, and Ellipses

Application

A. Proofreading for Correct Punctuation

Indicate where hyphens (-) or dashes (—) are needed in the following paragraph.

EXAMPLE Which are the best-known restaurants in our city? Your opinion not to mention my own means the difference between their success or failure.

A look in the phone book under *Restaurants* produces a mindnumbing array of choices. Whether *haute cuisine* or fast food, there is a restaurant to match every taste. Some establishments specialize in certain types of food seafood, barbeque, steaks and chops, or vegetarian. Other places are best known for their ethnic flavor. Anyone and her greatgrandmother can sample distinctive European cuisine French, Italian, German, Polish, Greek in a wide variety of locations. In addition to the everpopular Chinese food, there are subtly different tastes of the Far East Japanese, Thai, Korean, Vietnamese. Indian, North African, Middle Eastern, and Mexican exciting flavors and textures abound. Not that hungry? Look for a coffeehouse with its specially blended coffees and teas Colombian, Arabica, or English black. If all else fails, get a pizza!

B. Using Ellipses

You want to quote the following passage from *The Joy Luck Club* by Amy Tan, but you have room for only four lines. Read the passage and decide which words or phrases you can omit and still maintain the sense of the paragraph. Rewrite your revised paragraph on the four lines below. Use ellipses to show where you have omitted words.

My mother spread out an old striped bedspread, which flapped in the wind until nine pairs of shoes weighed it down. My father assembled his long bamboo fishing pole, a pole he had made with his own two hands, remembering its design from his childhood in China. And we children sat huddled shoulder to shoulder on the blanket, reaching into the grocery sack full of bologna sandwiches, which we hungrily ate salted with sand from our fingers.

Semicolons and Colons

Teaching

Use a **semicolon** to join the independent clauses of a compound sentence in which no coordinating conjunction is used; between independent clauses that are joined by a conjunctive adverb or transitional phrase; between independent clauses joined by a conjunction if either clause contains commas, and to separate items in a series if one or more of the items contain commas.

Gems are minerals used in jewelry; their beauty determines their value.

Gems are not always ready to use; in fact, some gems look rough and dirty in their natural state.

Most diamonds, considered by some to be the most beautiful of gems, come from Africa; and the best pearls in the world come from two places, the Persian Gulf and the South Pacific.

Some gems are made by humans; others are found in igneous, metamorphic, or sedimentary rocks; and still others are organic in origin.

Use a **colon** after an independent clause to introduce a list of items; between two independent clauses when the second clause explains or elaborates the first; and to introduce a long or formal quotation.

Diamonds are mined in these areas: Australia, Africa, and Russia.

Gems can be quite valuable: some cost millions of dollars.

A gem expert has written this about the Cullinan diamond: "The beauty and clarity of this diamond is beyond compare. Imagine a diamond that weighs more than 3,100 carats—equivalent to about 1,000 diamonds typically used in rings."

Use a colon in these additional ways: after the salutation in a business letter (*Dear Sirs:*); between numerals indicating hours and minutes (6:15); and to separate numerals in references to certain religious works, such as the Bible and the Talmud (*Luke 5:4*).

Using the Semicolon and Colon

Add semicolons and colons appropriately to the following sentences.

1. The British Crown Jewels include the following St. Edward's Crown, the Orb and Scepter, and the Coronation Ring.
2. Many gems are minerals or stones however, amber is a fossil resin used as a gem.
3. A stone must be hard enough to last a long time only stones ranking seven or higher on Mohs' Scale will wear well.
4. Most turquoise is found in areas of little rainfall the American Southwest contains a sizable quantity of this gem.
5. The value of a stone depends on its rarity but color, hardness, and brilliance also are very important.
6. Several imitation gems are composed of a soft glass, called paste some are produced in a lab and others, doublets, are made by gluing small stones together.
7. Emeralds, jasper, and carnelian are mentioned in Revelations 4 3.
8. The travel brochure stated "When you visit Washington, D.C., spend time at the Smithsonian. See the fabled Hope Diamond and a dazzling array of other gems."

Lesson 3

Semicolons and Colons

More Practice

A. Using the Semicolon and the Colon

On the lines, write the word from each sentence that should be followed by a semicolon or colon. Then write the correct punctuation mark that should follow the word. If a semicolon or colon is needed within a numeral, write the entire numeral plus punctuation.

- 1. We drove through Wolf, Wyoming, Salt Lake City, Utah; and Reno, Nevada. _____
- 2. The snow is falling heavily we should be able to ski tomorrow. _____
- 3. I like reading in fact, I read at least a book a week. _____
- 4. The sermon centered on a quotation from Proverbs 4 12. _____
- 5. The garden is filled with beautiful flowers violets, daisies, and roses. _____
- 6. To whom it may concern
Please send me your latest catalog. _____
- 7. Ken wants to be a teacher therefore, he plans to major in education at college. _____
- 8. Victor found the book, read it, and took notes then he began the book report. _____
- 9. He quoted Isaac Bashevis Singer "When you betray somebody else, you betray yourself." _____
- 10. Our tour included the following a wax museum, an art gallery, and a library. _____

B. Using the Semicolon and the Colon in Writing

Add semicolons and colons where they are needed in these paragraphs.

(1) Walk past any jewelry display case the gem most likely to catch your eye is the dazzling diamond. (2) Diamonds are the hardest materials found in nature thus, they are the longest wearing of all gems. (3) These stones are highly prized in addition to hardness and brilliance, their rarity adds to their value.

(4) There are four known diamond fields in the world Africa, India, Russia, and South America. (5) Most diamonds are mined in Africa the country of South Africa produces the majority of these gems.

(6) Some of the largest, most flawless diamonds ever found are world famous the Cullinan, the Koh-i-noor, the Regent, and the Hope. (7) The Cullinan, weighing one and one-third pounds, is the largest diamond ever found it was cut into nine large stones and 96 smaller ones. (8) Both the largest of the Cullinan stones and the Koh-i-noor are now part of the British crown jewels the Regent is the property of the French government. (9) The Hope diamond is notable for its deep blue color it can be viewed at the Smithsonian in Washington, D.C.

Semicolons and Colons

Application

A. Writing Sentences with Semicolons and Colons

For each item, write the sentence that is described in parentheses.

EXAMPLE (sentence that uses a semicolon to join the parts of a compound sentence without a coordinating conjunction)
The dance instructor was frustrated; she had never encountered anyone with such a lack of rhythm before.

- 1. (sentence that uses a semicolon before a conjunctive adverb and a comma to join clauses in a compound sentence)

- 2. (sentence that uses a colon to introduce a long quotation)

- 3. (sentence that uses a colon to introduce a list of items)

- 4. (sentence that uses a semicolon to separate parts when commas appear within parts of a series)

B. Proofreading a News Article

The reporter who wrote this news article was in a great hurry. He omitted both semicolons and colons. Prepare the article for publishing by adding needed semicolons and colons.

Each month of the year has a precious or semiprecious stone associated with it these gems, called birthstones, are considered lucky. Some people think the idea of birthstones originated with a Bible story however, no one can be sure. The story describes a breastplate decorated with 12 precious stones this vestment belonged to Aaron, the first high priest of the Israelites. Ancient writers connected the 12 stones to the 12 months of the year thus, the birthstone was born.

Gems in deep red and purple colors mark the months of January, February, and July garnet, amethyst, and ruby are the respective birthstones. March, September, and December gems are varying shades of blue the stones are aquamarine, sapphire, and turquoise. The yellow-green peridot is the birthstone for August the golden topaz marks the month of November. No list would be complete without diamonds, emeralds, and pearls people born in April, May, and June can claim these gems. Rounding out the list is the mysterious opal, the birthstone for the month of October. Whether harbingers of good luck or not, birthstones add color and beauty to our world.

Lesson
4

Quotation Marks and Italics

Teaching

Quotation marks set off direct quotations, titles, and words used in special ways. Follow these guidelines when using quotation marks and italics:

- Use quotation marks (" ") at the beginning and at the end of a direct quotation. Do not use quotation marks to set off an indirect quotation. Punctuate a speaker's words with a period, comma, question mark, or exclamation point inside quotation marks.
 Kyle asked, "What quotes from Benjamin Franklin do you remember?"
 Enclose both parts of a divided quotation in quotation marks. Do not capitalize the first word of the second part unless it begins a new sentence.
 "He wrote so many," Cindy answered, "in *Poor Richard's Almanac*."
- The first word of a quotation introduced by words such as she said is capitalized.
 She said, "I've finished my literature review."
- Use a comma to replace an ending period before words such as he said.
 "I want a vegetarian pizza," he said.
- Put colons or semicolons outside the closing quotation mark.
 His words have been described as "pithy": they are concise.
- Use single quotation marks when you write a quotation within a quotation.
 "I've always remembered these words, 'There is no little enemy,'" said Bill.
- If the quotation consists of more than one paragraph, begin each paragraph with a quotation mark; do not use a closing quotation mark until the end of the entire quotation.
- Use quotation marks to enclose the titles of short works and works that are contained within longer pieces, such as magazine articles, chapters, short stories, TV episodes, essays, poems, and songs. Use them to enclose slang words, unusual expressions, technical terms, and definitions of words.
- Use *italics* for titles of long works—books, newspapers, magazines, works of art, TV series—and for names of vehicles—ships, trains, aircraft, spacecraft. Also, italicize unfamiliar foreign words or words referred to as words. When writing by hand or using a typewriter, use underlining to indicate italics.

Writing Sentences with Quotation Marks and Italics

Add quotation marks, commas, and end marks where necessary in each sentence. Also underline any word that should be italicized. If the sentence is correct, write **Correct** on the line.

1. Have you read the poem The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock by T. S. Eliot? _____
2. As the French would say, I am very au courant when it comes to popular music. _____
3. The words nuance and entourage have come to us from the French language. _____
4. Do you need my help? the secretary asked. _____
5. The postcard reads, Wish you were here, said Margie. _____
6. One reviewer called the musical pathetic; another labeled it innovative. _____
7. Sara confided, Then he whispered, I'll always be your friend. _____
8. "Don't jump around so much," warned Jesse, "or you'll overturn the canoe." _____

CHAPTER 10

Quotation Marks and Italics*More Practice***A. Using Quotation Marks**

Add quotation marks, commas, and end marks where necessary in each sentence or conversation. Underline any word that should be italicized. One sentence is correct as is.

1. Ashley said, In his book *Poor Richard's Almanac*, Benjamin Franklin says, Three may keep a secret if two of them are dead; I've definitely found that to be true.
2. One of Franklin's proverbs states If you would not be forgotten, as soon as you are dead and rotten, either write things worth reading, or do things worth the writing.
3. I like the inscription on Franklin's gravestone said Alice. There Franklin wrote in part: The Body of Benjamin Franklin, Printer . . . will . . . appear once more, in a new and more beautiful edition, corrected and amended by the Author.
4. My mom always quotes Franklin's proverb He that riseth late must trot all day Tom declared ruefully.
5. Franklin also wrote: Reading makes a full man, meditation a profound man, discourse a clear man.
6. Sylvia reminded the group that other people had said or written words worth remembering.
7. Sylvia continued, Think of the words of Booker T. Washington, author of the book *Up from Slavery*: I shall never permit myself to stoop so low as to hate any man.
8. Finally she added let's remember Robert Benchley's remark: Drawing on my fine command of language, I said nothing.

B. Using Quotation Marks in a Dialogue

Add quotation marks, commas, and end marks where necessary. Underline any words that should be italicized.

Grasping *Poor Richard's Almanac* in her hands, Pilar read, He that falls in love with himself will have no rivals. Benjamin Franklin really knew how to say a lot in just a few words, didn't he she said. I would like to write something people would quote, too she sighed.

That's not easy to do exclaimed Lisa. It takes skill and hard work to write well. Thoreau in his *Journal* wrote A perfectly healthy sentence is extremely rare.

Yes, I know writing is difficult said Pilar. I read that F. Scott Fitzgerald, author of the novel *The Great Gatsby*, once noted: All good writing is swimming under water and holding your breath. Even so, I'd still like to be a famous writer.

Lisa retorted, In the words of Oliver Wendell Holmes, who wrote the poem *The Chambered Nautilus*, Fame usually comes to those who are thinking about something else.

Then, I think it's time to finish my homework Pilar replied, and maybe practice my rim shots.

Quotation Marks and Italics

Application

A. Correcting Misuse of Quotation Marks and Italics

Rewrite the following sentences, using quotation marks, commas, and end marks correctly. In your rewritten sentence, underline any words that should be italicized.

1. "Did you see last Sunday's episode of World of Sports? asked Tracy. I thought it was fascinating."

2. "I caught the last half-hour, when the reporter interviewed that skier replied Jason. "Could you believe it when she said "I'd ski even if I had a broken leg?"

3. Tracy said, 'I saw an article about her called 'Extreme Skiing" in my latest copy of "Sports Around the World."

4. "She believes that she is "destined for greatness;" she tries to ignore the danger of her sport said Tracy."

5. "I'm not even sure what the terms schussing and traversing mean, but I love to watch skiers on TV," said Jason. "Sometimes I think I should try that sport myself"?

B. Writing with Quotation Marks

Write a dialogue for a short story about two friends who meet each other after a long separation. Make sure that you indicate clearly who is speaking. Use quotation marks and other punctuation marks correctly. Include one word, phrase, or title that should be italicized. Use a separate piece of paper, if necessary.

Parentheses and Brackets

Teaching

Use **parentheses** () to enclose supplemental information in a sentence or text. When parenthetical material occurs within a sentence, do not capitalize the first word or end with a period. You may, however, end with a question mark or exclamation point.

The new sci-fi movie (**have you seen it?**) has great special effects.

Put punctuation marks after the closing parenthesis, not before the opening parenthesis.

The main character (**a fighter pilot**), can see the future.

Punctuate and capitalize a parenthetical sentence that stands by itself as you normally would.

I predict the movie will be a box-office success. (**We all went to see the previous one in the series, didn't we?**)

Use **parentheses** to enclose figures or letters that introduce items in a list within a sentence and to set off numerical information such as area codes.

I enjoyed the movie for these reasons: **(1)** great special effects, **(2)** exciting plot, and **(3)** stirring theme.

Alice Wonder can be reached at **(123)** 456-7890.

Use **brackets** [] to enclose an explanation or comment added to quoted material and in place of parentheses inside parentheses.

One viewer commented, "That guy [**the fighter pilot**] could really fly a plane!"

See the movie at a theater near you. (A list of theaters is printed in your local newspaper [**see page C-10**].)

A. Using Parentheses

Place parentheses where they are needed in the following sentences.

1. Expressionistic art art that expresses the strong inner feelings of the artist was popular in the early 1900s.
2. Among artists who are considered expressionists are 1 Vincent van Gogh, 2 Edvard Munch, and 3 Wassily Kandinsky.
3. Violent colors and elongated figures these are common characteristics of expressionism are used to provoke strong emotional reactions.

B. Using Brackets

Place brackets to follow the directions for each sentence.

1. "P. Phineas T. Barnum possessed incredible business savvy." (Explain that Barnum's first name was Phineas.)
2. "She Babe Didrickson was one of the greatest woman athletes of all time." (Explain that *She* refers to Babe Didrickson.)
3. "This bus the one to the Broadview Mall never comes on time." (Explain that the bus being referred to is the one that goes to the Broadview Mall.)

Parentheses and Brackets

More Practice

Using Parentheses and Brackets

Rewrite each sentence using parentheses or brackets.

1. Some movie stars are in demand for these reasons: 1 their acting ability, 2 their box-office potential, and 3 their "likability" quotient.

2. We had no trouble getting tickets for the new horror film. After seeing the movie, I can understand why.

3. Concessions for example, popcorn and cola cost a lot more at the multiplex than they do at the grocery store.

4. The lawyer said, "Recall the court's recent ruling the one regarding censorship when you make your decision."

5. A good trivia question who could answer it? would be to name the best supporting actor from last year's awards.

6. Important jobs in the motion-picture industry include the following: 1 director, 2 cinematographer, 3 costume and set designers, and 4 editors.

7. According to a recent poll, popcorn is the favorite food of moviegoers. (A complete list can be found in *Poll Word* see page 14.)

Parentheses and Brackets

Application

A. Using Parentheses and Brackets

Rewrite each sentence by adding or replacing parentheses or brackets.

1. Animated movies are complicated to make for these reasons: 1 all "actions" must be drawn sequentially, 2 many artists are needed, and 3 individual "cels" sheets of transparent celluloid must be produced frame by frame.

2. Famous movie dancers Fred Astaire comes to mind were some of the more popular movie stars of their time.

3. Silent movie star Harold Lloyd did all his own stunts. [By the way, in one movie he climbed (reportedly with nothing to break his fall) to the top of a tall building.]

4. The respected newspaper critic Marilyn Graham wrote of the film: "In all my years on the job, (Ms. Graham has been a movie critic for 15 years) this was worst movie I have ever seen."

B. Writing with Parentheses and Brackets

Write a sentence using each of these parenthetical expressions. Use the expression either within the sentence or standing by itself.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| can you believe it? | see appendix A | wouldn't that be great? |
| my personal hero | outlining civic goals | an old wives' tale, probably |
