

# Semicolons and Colons

## Reteaching

Use a **semicolon** in the following ways: to join the independent clauses of a compound sentence if no coordinating conjunction is used; to join clauses of a compound sentence 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 those items contain commas.

Dance is a natural response to rhythm; people dance in all cultures.

Dance is not a new art form; in fact, we have evidence that prehistoric peoples danced.

Cave paintings, such as those found in Africa and southern Europe, show ancient dancers; the dances tell us much about how the people lived.

People today enjoy such dance forms as ballet, which is more formal; line dancing, which is less formal; and ballroom dancing.

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

People dance for the following reasons: to tell a story, to create art, and to have a good time.

Dancing is also healthy: it tones muscles and provides a good workout.

Agnes DeMille once said this about dance: "The truest expression of a people is in its dances and its music. . . . Bodies never lie."

Use a colon in these additional ways: after the salutation in a formal 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, the Qur'an (Koran), and the Talmud (Mark 5:2).

## Using the Semicolon and Colon

Add semicolons and colons appropriately to the following sentences.

- Dancing is a way to communicate with others a dance, may establish a mood, depict an emotion, or tell a story.
- As noted in Second Samuel 6 14–16, King David of Israel danced during a special religious occasion.
- Folk dancing consists of traditional dances of a particular ethnic group in fact, the dancers often wear costumes reflecting their heritage.
- Classical ballet dancers are highly trained they make difficult bodily movements seem effortless.
- Every list of influential modern dancers includes the following names Isadora Duncan, Ruth St. Denis, Paul Taylor, and Twyla Tharp.
- In many traditional Asian dances, small movements and gestures convey the story even a slight facial expression has significant meaning.
- The square dance caller loudly intoned "Do-si-do, then swing your partner, and promenade."
- Dances popular in the U.S. at one time include the following the cakewalk, the Charleston, the jitterbug, and the twist.
- Dear Sir  
Saturday's swing dance will be held at 7 30 in the school gym.  
Sincerely,

# Semicolons and Colons

## More Practice

### A. Using the Semicolon and the Colon

Using the proofreader's marks for a semicolon [;] and a colon [:], indicate the correct punctuation for the following sentences.

1. The Rio Grande is one of the longest rivers in North America it flows for 1,885 miles, from Colorado to the Gulf of Mexico.
2. J. R. Tolkien's trilogy, *The Lord of the Rings*, includes these three books *The Fellowship of the Ring*, *The Two Towers*, and *The Return of the King*.
3. We should have called before we came it would have been considerate.
4. The sermon focused on a quote from John 2 10.
5. We have finished studying Chaucer and Milton next we will study Shakespeare.
6. Dear Sir or Madam  
I am responding to your ad in last Sunday's newspaper.
7. At camp Tracey played baseball, soccer, and basketball but she enjoyed water-skiing the most.
8. I love Mexican, Thai, and Chinese food but Martin likes hot dogs and apple pie.
9. John C. Gardner, Jr., has said of the pursuit of excellence "But excellence implies more than competence. It implies a striving for the highest standards in every phase of life."
10. His e-mail message was short and slightly terse nevertheless, she was happy to know he had reached his destination safely.
11. Our fundraisers have been profitable we have \$2,500 in the class treasury.
12. The bus wasn't supposed to come until 12 45!

### B. Using the Semicolon and the Colon in Writing

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

(1) Dancing is one of the oldest forms of self-expression in fact, prehistoric cave paintings dating back 20,000 years include pictures of dancers. (2) The ancient Egyptians danced at parades, funerals, and religious ceremonies the festival honoring the god Osiris was one such occasion. (3) Dancing also was a form of entertainment royalty and wealthy families watched dance performances with their guests. (4) The Greeks considered dancing of utmost importance for these reasons to worship properly, to convey meaning in their drama, and to build skill and self-control in warfare education.

(5) Ancient Romans imitated many Greek customs they also danced for religious festivals. (6) Roman dancers added another element to their performances they juggled and did acrobatics while dancing. (7) However, not all Romans approved of dancing. (8) Cicero, a well-known orator, is credited as stating "No man dances unless he is drunk or insane."

# Semicolons and Colons

## Application

### A. Writing Sentences with Semicolons and Colons

For each item, write the sentence following the instructions in parentheses.

**EXAMPLE** (Use a semicolon to join the parts of a compound sentence without a coordinating conjunction.)

*The dancer practiced her steps for weeks; she was determined to perform perfectly.*

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

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2. (Use a colon to introduce a long quotation.)

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3. (Use a colon to introduce a list of items.)

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4. (Use a semicolon to separate parts when commas appear within parts of a series.)

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### B. Proofreading a News Article

Add necessary semicolons and colons to these paragraphs.

Picture Americans gliding, hopping, shaking, or strutting on the dance floor social dancing has undergone many changes in the last 100 years or so. At the beginning of the 20th century, the popular dance was the cakewalk a couple would execute intricate footwork while high-stepping to syncopated music. In 1912, ballroom dancers Vernon and Irene Castle introduced Latin American rhythms to America the tango, with its dramatic shifts between slow and quick steps, was quite a hit. The 1920s brought a new dance routine waving their arms and kicking their legs, "flappers" enjoyed doing the Charleston. The next dance rage was the jitterbug highly energetic couples danced to the music of the 1930s and 1940s swing bands.

In the 1950s, rock and roll brought these changes in social dancing the couples danced without touching each other, the dancers made up their steps, and the style was freer. Disco dancing was popular in the 1970s and in a complete reversal, couples once again followed certain steps while holding each other. The 1980s and 1990s saw the rise of line dances the electric slide and the macarena are two examples. As for the future, an anonymous dancer has been quoted as saying "New music inspires new dances. Check with me at 12 00 A.M. next year and I'll demonstrate the newest steps."

# Hyphens, Dashes, and Ellipses

## Reteaching

**Hyphens** Use a hyphen in the following places:

- when part of a word must be carried over from one line to the next (Words should be divided between syllables. Keep at least two letters together on a line. When in doubt about syllabification, consult a dictionary.)
- in compound numbers from twenty-one to ninety-nine, and in fractions, such as two-thirds
- in certain compound nouns, such as *sister-in-law*, *great-grandfather*
- in compound adjectives used before (but not after) a noun, such as *well-known*
- in words with the prefixes *ex-*, or *quasi-*, and with the suffix *-elect*. (Do not use a hyphen with *pre-*, *pro-*, or *re-*)
- to avoid confusion or to avoid repeating a vowel or consonant, for example, *pre-exist*, *bell-like*

**Dashes** Use dashes for the following reasons:

- to set off explanatory, supplementary, or parenthetical material in sentences.  
*Example:* Madrigals—songs popular during the 16th century—are still fun to sing.

**Ellipses** Remember the following guidelines for using ellipses.

- Use three ellipsis points (three spaced periods preceded and followed by spaces) to show that one or more words have been omitted within a quoted sentence. *Example:* "The critics are raving about . . . this film."
- Use a period and three ellipsis points if the ellipses fall at the end of a sentence. *Example:* "The band's rise has been phenomenal. . . ."
- In fiction and informal writing, ellipses are used to indicate that an idea has trailed off. *Example:* Somehow I felt disappointed; I felt . . .

### A. Using Hyphens and Dashes

Using the proofreader's marks for a hyphen [=] and a dash [ $\frac{1}{m}$ ], insert correct punctuation as needed.

1. A little known assistant replaced the ailing conductor for the matinee performance.
2. Popular music country, jazz, rock, and folk is played on threefourths of our local stations.
3. The well liked guitarist played three encores.
4. Mr. McGreavy a selfemployed piano tuner worked on the concert grand piano.
5. Igor Stravinsky a modern Russian composer rejected preexisting forms of music to forge his own style.

### B. Using Ellipses

Read the passage and then compare it with the numbered quotes below. Circle the number of the quote that uses ellipses correctly.

The mockingbird had ceased to sing. The leaves of the bougainvillaea vine which clambered over the dining-room wall rustled faintly. Mrs. Delahanty began taking the spoons from the serving dishes.

—Jessamyn West, "Mr. Cornelius, I Love You"

1. The mockingbird had ceased to sing. The leaves of the bougainvillaea vine . . . rustled faintly. Mrs. Delahanty began taking the spoons from the serving dishes.
2. The mockingbird had ceased to sing. . . .The leaves of the bougainvillaea vine which clambered over the dining-room wall rustled . . .

# 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.

1. Grades one through five are usually taught in selfcontained classrooms. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Mayorelect will take over the job on January 17. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Relax. You just have preelection jitters. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Just imagine having your motherinlaw be the President of the United States. \_\_\_\_\_
5. According to the survey, eightysix percent of the citizens approve of recycling. \_\_\_\_\_

### B. Using Dashes in Sentences

Rewrite each sentence, inserting dashes where they are needed.

1. Rock and roll a type-of music born in the 20th century is a respected art form.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. This was the first okay, the second time that I played that CD at high volume.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. When I was in high school about 100 years ago I was in a band, too.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Our band if I remember correctly was fairly popular for a while.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 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 number of that passage.

Soon the men began to gather, surveying their own children, speaking of planting and rain, tractors and taxes. They stood together, away from the pile of stones in the corner, and their jokes were quiet and they smiled rather than laughed.

—Shirley Jackson, "The Lottery"

1. Soon the men began to gather, surveying their own children, speaking of planting and rain, tractors and taxes. They stood together, away from the pile of stones in the corner, and their jokes were quiet. . . .
2. Soon the men began to gather, surveying their. . . tractors and taxes. They stood together, . . . and they smiled rather than laughed.

# Hyphens, Dashes, and Ellipses

## Application

### A. Proofreading for Correct Punctuation

Indicate where hyphens or dashes are needed in the following paragraph.

**EXAMPLE** It is widely believed that the guitar is the best-known stringed instrument. Violinists—and I'm one of them—probably would dispute that.

Ethereal, belllike tunes are the distinguishing mark of one of the oldest stringed instruments the harp. Early types of the harp the greatgrandparents, so to speak have been found in many ancient civilizations in the Near East. In the 700s, the first harps appeared in Ireland the Irish harp is still the national symbol and soon became wellknown throughout Europe. Today, harps large concert versions or smaller ones are found anywhere from world renowned orchestras to local folk bands.

The best known harp the modern concert instrument is large and imposing. It rests on a *pedestal* (base), while the *pillar*, the *neck*, and the *soundbox* the part that rests on the harpist's shoulder form the sides of this triangularlyshaped instrument. Between the neck and the soundbox are 47 strings, which can be set over a range of six and onehalf octaves. Seven pedals these extend from the pedestal can be utilized to raise or lower the pitch of the strings.

The harpist plucks the strings only the thumb and first three fingers of each hand are used and depresses the pedals with his or her feet. The harp is a challenging instrument for both the semiserious student and the accomplished musician.

### B. Using Ellipses

Write a conversation between two people who meet at a concert or dance, but have almost nothing in common. Use ellipses to show how sentences trail off and how long pauses develop when speakers can't think of what to say next.

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# Apostrophes

## Reteaching

Follow these guidelines when using apostrophes to form possessives:

- For a singular noun, an indefinite pronoun, or a compound indefinite pronoun, add an apostrophe and an *s*, as in *one player's helmet*, *somebody's key*, and *no one else's fault*. To form the possessive of certain classical or Biblical names that end in *s*, simply add an apostrophe, for example, *Achilles'*.
- For a plural noun that ends in *s* or *es*, add only an apostrophe after the final *s*, for example, *two players' helmets*.
- For a plural noun that does not end in *s*, add an apostrophe and an *s*, for example, *people's opinions*.
- For a compound noun, add an apostrophe and an *s* to only the last part of the noun, for example, *president-elect's reception*.
- 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, *Grant and Phil's project*.
- If the names of two or more persons are used to show individual possession, add an apostrophe and an *s* to both names, for example, *Grant's and Phil's eyes*.

Other uses of apostrophes include the following:

- Use an apostrophe to show the omission of letters in contractions, for example, *it's = it is*; digits in a year number, for example, *'54* (but not in decades or centuries, as in 1600s); or sounds in poetry or in dialects, for example *o'er*.
- Use an apostrophe to form the plurals of letters, numerals, abbreviations containing periods, and words used as words, for example, *A's, 10's, M.D.'s, no's*.
- Add an apostrophe to the possessive forms of nouns expressing measures of time or amount when they are used as adjectives, for example, *two cents' worth, one day's time*.

## Using the Apostrophe

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

1. **Roger** and **Diane** Siamese cat ran away while they were on vacation.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. **Everyone** vote really counts in this election.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. We **can not** be certain of victory at this point in the campaign.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Two **players** names were placed on the injured list.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Is either of the two **brothers-in-law** time free this Saturday?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. **Janine** and **Tanisha** winter coats both have fake fur collars.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. **Jesus** Sermon on the Mount was recorded by at least one of his apostles.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. **It has** been a long time since we saw each other last.

\_\_\_\_\_

# Apostrophes

## More Practice

### A. Using the Apostrophe

Underline any words that need apostrophes or apostrophes and s's in the following sentences. Then, in the space on the right, write the word correctly.

1. Lakisha report card was filled with *As* and *Bs*. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Whether the bus will arrive on time is anyone guess. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Ulysses journeys encompassed many strange and terrifying adventures. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Several band members instruments were damaged when the band room flooded. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The choir visited the children ward at the hospital. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Jason found his sister-in-law picture in the 92 yearbook. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Claudia and Laura duet won second prize in the music contest. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Twelve students received their Ph.D.s in biology at the graduation ceremony. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Loud yes and no filled the air as the spectators listened to the political debate. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Can you imagine how many changes you'll make in one year time? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Anthony and Bridget speeches electrified the crowd. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Both teams coaches disputed the call. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Fernando dog was so muddy he couldnt recognize it. \_\_\_\_\_

### B. Using the Apostrophe Correctly

Rewrite each sentence, adding apostrophes where necessary.

1. The public doesnt always recognize geniuses in its midst.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Youre invited to a holiday party at Fran and Erics house this Saturday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Socrates unorthodox opinions caused some people to distrust him.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Cant you give one hours worth of time for a good cause?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. The childrens and adults book collections are housed in different rooms in this library.  
\_\_\_\_\_



# Apostrophes

## Application

### A. Proofreading for Correct Punctuation

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

(1) Out of nature abundant resources comes a product with thousands of uses. (2) Composed chiefly of sand, soda, and lime, glass is used in everything from skyscrapers windows to a mother-in-law spectacles. (3) Foods, liquids, and medicines are contained in glass for safety's sake. (4) Scientists laboratories are filled with beakers, test tubes, and other glass equipment. (5) Mom and Dad kitchen has its share of glass tumblers and cookware. (6) Special heat-resistant clothing, such as that for firefighters and astronauts suits, is made from fiberglass. (7) Drivers are safer because of the laminated glass in their windshields. (8) Works of art made of glass are formed by men and women skilled hands. (9) Depending on its use, glass can be made to imitate Hercules strength or a spiderweb fragility. (10) If asked, one wouldnt be hard-pressed to recite several uses of glass in a minutes time.

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|----------|-----------|
| 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 individual possession by two people and uses apostrophes appropriately.  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Quotation Marks and Italics

## Reteaching

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. Use a comma to replace an ending period before words such as *he said*. 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.

Bethany asked, "Are you familiar with any proverbs from other countries?"  
"If you page through *Bartlett's Familiar Quotations*," replied Ben, "you'll note that many nations have wise sayings."

Put colons or semicolons outside the closing quotation mark.

Many proverbs are found in "compendiums"; that is, brief but complete listings of an extensive subject.

Use single quotation marks when you write a quotation within another quotation.

"I like a Japanese proverb which states, 'Life is for one generation; a good name is forever,'" said May.

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 magazine articles, chapters, short stories, TV episodes, essays, and poems or songs. Use them to enclose slang words, unusual expressions, technical terms, and definitions of words.

Use **italics** for titles of long works and for names of vehicles. Also, italicize unfamiliar foreign words, phrases, or words referred to as words. When writing by hand or using a typewriter, use underlining to indicate italics.

### A. 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. Jury duty, said the speaker, is both a privilege and an obligation. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I stayed only three weeks in Hawaii, Mia reported, but I felt at home there. \_\_\_\_\_
3. My friends told me when I left, "You are now a Kamaaina." Kamaaina means old timer. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The headline on this old newspaper reads, Dewey Elected President, Latonya said. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The hall monitor asked me if I had a pass. \_\_\_\_\_
6. "How can both flammable and inflammable mean the same thing?" asked Anne. \_\_\_\_\_

**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. Kayla remarked, There is an old Chinese proverb which states It is not the knowing that is difficult, but the doing.
2. I've often imagined sailing into Boston Harbor on the U.S.S. Constitution mused Patrick.
3. The speaker told us to examine an issue thoroughly before making any judgment.
4. Does anyone know the definitions of the words quasar and quark queried Ms. Stanley?
5. There is an interesting article in Nature Magazine declared Maurice. It's about the discovery of an intact woolly mammoth in Siberia.
6. One of my favorite poems is To Helen; it was written by Edgar Allan Poe.
7. Would actuate or activate be the better word to use in this sentence? asked Carl.
8. What a great way to publicize our fundraiser exclaimed Rita.
9. I enjoyed the irreverent humor in Mark Twain's book The Innocents Abroad Brian stated.
10. "The mid-19th century saw the rise of a special group of writers. Totally American in their outlook and unafraid to experiment, they took on new themes and ideas.

Writers such as Twain and Hawthorn related the American experience and celebrated the American people. Poets such as Whitman and Dickinson experimented with new forms of verse. These and other writers created a unique American literature recognized throughout the world."

**B. Using Quotation Marks in a Dialogue**

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

While Ann and I were doing research on our term paper, began Susan, we discovered an interesting remark by Oliver Wendell Holmes in a book called *Over the Teacups*.

Ann continued, Holmes stated When you write in prose you say what you mean. When you write in rhyme you say what you must.

Do you think other writers felt this way, too? asked Susan.

Robert noted, Emerson presented his philosophy in essays, such as *Self-Reliance*, and in his poetry as well."

Yes, but I think Holmes meant something deeper, persisted Susan. Does anyone dig what I'm saying?

Everyone began to giggle uncontrollably.

I guess we'll continue our discussion another time, sighed Susan.

# 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. "Wow" "What an experience I had last evening"! exclaimed Teresa. Our family had tickets to the New York Ballet's performance of Swan Lake."

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2. "I saw the review in the "Daily Register" this morning, said Dylan. The reviewer said, "The performance was outstanding and ballerina Lucinda Lopez was brilliant."

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3. "Not only did we see the ballet", Teresa remarked, but we also met Lucinda afterward, and she autographed my copy of the article Notable American Ballerinas."

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4. Felicia chimed in, "According to an article in Ballet Magazine, she's a "rising star;" everyone expects great things of her.

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5. "No more complaining about practicing the jeté and entrechat, declared Teresa. Who knows where it may lead me?"

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### B. Writing with Quotation Marks

Write a dialogue in which two students discuss their plans after high school graduation. 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.

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# Parentheses and Brackets

## Reteaching

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

The Mammoth-Flint Ridge cave system extends at least 190 miles (306 kilometers).  
Many caves (have you ever been to Mammoth Cave?) are tourist attractions.

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

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

Some sports enthusiasts enjoy cave exploration even though it can be dangerous. (Can you imagine being stuck in a dark, cold cave?)

Use parentheses to identify a source of information, to enclose figures or letters that identify items in a series, and to set off numerical information such as area codes.

Most caves are formed in limestone or in a related rock, such as marble or dolomite. (*World Book Encyclopedia*)

Caves fascinate me for three reasons: (1) their mystery, (2) their beauty, and (3) their danger.

Use **brackets** [ ] to enclose additions or explanation within quoted material or to enclose parenthetical material that appears within parentheses.

One cave explorer says, "That passage [in Carlsbad Caverns] gets awfully narrow at spots."  
Mammoth Cave National Park is a favorite destination for families on vacation. (The Web site for the national parks is useful for planning a visit [see <http://www.nps.gov>].)

### A. Using Parentheses

Place parentheses where they are needed in the following sentences.

1. "Large numbers of bats roost in caves during the day and fly out at night to hunt for insects." *World Book Encyclopedia*
2. *Troglodytes* blind, colorless animals living deep in caves include the following species: 1 beetles, 2 fish, and 3 spiders.
3. The Giant's Hall in Luray Caverns have you seen it? contains breath-taking rock formations of enormous proportions.
4. The ceiling of Waitomo Cave in New Zealand is covered with glowworms those funny creatures

### B. Using Brackets

Place brackets to follow the directions (in italics) for each sentence.

1. Edgar Allan Poe wrote: "This maiden Annabel Lee lived with no other thought than to love and be loved by me." Indicate *that* this maiden *refers to Annabel Lee*.
2. "That novel *To Kill a Mockingbird* introduced me to unforgettable characters," said Dolores. Indicate *that* That novel *refers to To Kill a Mockingbird*.
3. The canyon's trails are well marked and rated as appropriate for beginners. All park trails are rated in my new book. See page 25. Indicate that the reader will find a list of trail ratings in the writer's book on page 25.

# Parentheses and Brackets

## More Practice

### Using Parentheses and Brackets

Rewrite each sentence using parentheses, brackets, or both.

1. Spelunkers cave explorers should carry these pieces of equipment: 1 sturdy ropes or cables, 2 a hard hat, and 3 two light sources—a headlamp and a flashlight.

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2. Spelunkers must have no fear of enclosed spaces. That requirement, I must admit, makes the sport off-limits for me.

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3. "I think that the first people to discover this huge and impressive cave Mammoth Cave must have been awestruck by its size," said the naturalist.

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4. The *Handbook for Spelunking* reminds cave enthusiasts that "the cave environment is fragile, and speleothems mineral deposits that hang from the ceiling or rise from the floor can be destroyed easily."

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5. "The best-known kinds of speleothems are stalactites and stalagmites." *World Book Encyclopedia*

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6. Many of the world's caves have vast areas that remained undiscovered and unexplored. (A complete listing of the extent of explored caves has recently become available. See Appendix B.)

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7. Cavefish fish who spend their entire lives in caves appear pale pink. You're really looking at their blood since their skin is transparent and they have no eyes a pretty image, isn't it?

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# Parentheses and Brackets

## Application

### A. Using Parentheses and Brackets

Rewrite each sentence by adding or replacing parentheses or brackets.

1. Tonight at the Museum of Natural History a noted speleologist is lecturing on Carlsbad Caverns. For further information, contact the Museum (Call 1-800-NATURAL.)

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2. Unusual speleothems found in caves include the following: 1 drapery, 2 flowstone, and 3 helictites.

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3. As we entered the chamber, the guide warned, "Please do not touch this formation (a large stalactite) as it is easily broken."

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4. Since the cave consisted of only four chambers, the lost hiker a novice spelunker was found within 24 hours. What a relief to his family!

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### 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. Use brackets at least once.

would you try that?  
a good teacher

See page 15  
dates to remember

I'd like to try  
an unexpected pleasure

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