TASK 1 DIRECTIONS: Read version A first. Then read version B before responding to the questions that follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(A) MODIFIED TEXT</th>
<th>(B) ORIGINAL TEXT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No live organism can continue for long to exist sanely under conditions of absolute reality even larks and katydids are supposed by some to dream Hill House not sane stood by itself against its hills holding darkness within it had stood so for eighty years and might stand for eighty more Within walls continued upright bricks met neatly floors were firm and doors were sensibly shut silence lay steadily against the wood and stone of Hill House and whatever walked there walked alone</td>
<td>No live organism can continue for long to exist sanely under conditions of absolute reality; even larks and katydids are supposed, by some, to dream. Hill House, not sane, stood by itself against its hills, holding darkness within; it had stood so for eighty years and might stand for eighty more. Within, walls continued upright, bricks met neatly, floors were firm, and doors were sensibly shut; silence lay steadily against the wood and stone of Hill House, and whatever walked there, walked alone…</td>
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1. How easy was it to read version A of the paragraph? Explain your response.

2. What is the only difference between versions A and B of the paragraph?

3. Did you become confused at any point while reading version A? Explain where and why.

4. Based on both versions of the text, what do you see as the main purpose of punctuation? How does it help you understand the passage?
TASK 2: GRAMMAR: COMMAS, SEMI-COLONS, and ELLIPSES

The first block is your “word bank,” except it contains rules for the use of these types of punctuation. Each set of three sample sentences illustrates one of these rules. Re-write the rule in the block next to the examples of that rule.

Use the following definitions to help you understand the terms within the rules:
➢ Independent clauses - a group of words that can stand on its own as a sentence: it has a subject, a verb, and is a complete thought.
➢ Connectives (such as conjunctions) - a word or phrase that links clauses or sentences
➢ Antithetical phrases or clauses - which literally means “opposite,” is a rhetorical device in which two opposite ideas are put together in a sentence to achieve a contrasting effect.

RULES:
❖ An ellipsis is used to punctuate the end of a quotation that is left deliberately incomplete as a sentence.
❖ A semicolon is used in compound sentences between independent clauses not joined by connectives, particularly if they are extended or have commas within them.
❖ A comma comes between two independent clauses joined by coordinating or correlative conjunctions, such as and, but, or, nor, neither, yet, for, or so.
❖ An antithetical phrase or clause starting with not should be set off by commas if it is unessential to the meaning of the modified part of the sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
<th>RULE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. You crossed my mind, but you didn’t stay there.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>B. Either I’ve been missing something, or nothing has been going on.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A. Oh, I often click my tongue; it’s my only revenge.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>B. Sit down; I’ll make us some coffee and some cookies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Within, walls continued upright, bricks met neatly, floors were firm,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and doors were sensibly shut; silence lay steadily against the wood and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stone of Hill House, and whatever walked there, walked alone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. The tip of the tongue taking a trip of three steps ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Hill House, not sane, stood by itself against its hills, holding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>darkness within; ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. The women in the room, not the men, are the best judges of sexism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in the room.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TASK 3: GRAMMAR: IDENTIFYING AND CORRECTING RUN-ON SENTENCES
A common error in student writing is run-on sentences. If you try to combine too many clauses, or you forget to use the correct punctuation or coordinating conjunctions, the sentence is a RUN-ON.

How do you fix a run-on sentence?

There are at least four easy ways to connect sentences properly and avoid writing a run-on sentence:

1. Use a period to create two sentences:
   I want to go to the store. I need to buy a new shirt.

2. Use a semicolon.
   I want to go to the store; I need to buy a new shirt.

3. Use a comma plus a coordinating conjunction.
   I need to buy a new shirt, so I want to go to the store.

4. Use a subordinating conjunction.
   I want to go to the store because I need to buy a new shirt.
   Because I need to buy a new shirt, I want to go to the store.

Directions: Fix these run-on sentences 2 ways.

1. I see you you see me.
   a. 
   b. 

2. That is a good book do you like it?
   a. 
   b. 

3. It is sunny we are going to the beach.
   a. 
   b. 

Fifteen of the following sentences are run-on sentences. Please correct each one of them on the lines below. Use any of the four ways above to correct run-on sentences at least three times each (period,
semicolon, comma plus coordinating conjunction). Five of them are correct. Write a C under each correct sentence.

1. My father retired from the Air Force last year he is writing a book about his experiences.
2. Jeff mowed the grass this morning tonight he will water the flowers and bushes.
3. The small girl seemed to be lost, she was crying and looking for her mother.
4. Mrs. Dawson inherited a large sum of money from her brother she can buy a new car now.
5. Kathy and Jerry worked very hard on their project therefore they felt they deserved a high grade.
6. I can never beat my little brother at video games, he has them all mastered.
7. Dave is flying to Orlando for spring break, he will be gone a week.
8. We are moving to Cincinnati in July I'll go to school there.
9. The storm passed quickly through the area last night, and it caused a lot of damage.
10. We will be on vacation next week we will be unable to attend your party.
11. We bought shoes, luggage, hats, and swimsuits at the mall fortunately, we have a large trunk in our car.
12. I didn't think it would be necessary to take my umbrella; after all, the sun was shining when I left home.
13. Most of my study time is spent on biology it's my toughest class.
14. My car ran out of gas therefore I was late for my appointment.
15. A fifth-grade student from our school won the spelling competition; she spelled words I had never heard before.

__________________________________________________________________________

16. My younger brother collects aluminum cans to recycle and is saving the money for a new computer.

__________________________________________________________________________

17. Jerry's dad is a pilot for a large airline sometimes he is gone for several days at a time.

__________________________________________________________________________

18. My family reunion is in three months I wonder if everyone will be there.

__________________________________________________________________________

19. I've missed several classes because I was ill I hope I will pass English class.

__________________________________________________________________________

20. Jeff is planning on going to Las Vegas for vacation; he'll need to take a lot of money.

__________________________________________________________________________