### 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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am an invisible man No I am not a spook like those who haunted Edgar Allan Poe nor am I one of your Hollywood movie ectoplasms I am a man of substance of flesh and bone fiber and liquids and I might even be said to possess a mind I am invisible understand simply because people refuse to see me Like the bodiless heads you see sometimes in circus sideshows it is as though I have been surrounded by mirrors of hard distorting glass When they approach me they see only my surroundings themselves or figments of their imagination indeed everything and anything except me</td>
<td>I am an invisible man. No, I am not a spook like those who haunted Edgar Allan Poe; nor am I one of your Hollywood-movie ectoplasms. I am a man of substance, of flesh and bone, fiber and liquids—and I might even be said to possess a mind. I am invisible, understand, simply because people refuse to see me. Like the bodiless heads you see sometimes in circus sideshows, it is as though I have been surrounded by mirrors of hard, distorting glass. When they approach me they see only my surroundings, themselves, or figments of their imagination—indeed, everything and anything except me.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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. Based on both versions of the text, what do you see as the main purpose of punctuation?

4. How does punctuation help you understand the passage?

### TASK 2: GRAMMAR: RUN-ONS AND COMMA SPLICES
A **run on sentence** is when 2 or more independent clauses are not connected properly. You can correct them by combining the two sentences using a comma and a coordinating conjunction:

- For - used to show the second sentences **explain why** for the first
- And - used to show the second sentence **adds on** to the first
- Nor - used to show the second sentence is a **negative** and so is the first sentence
- But - use to show the second sentence **contrasts** with the first
- Or - use to show the second sentence **offers an option** to the first
- Yet - use to show the second sentence **contrasts** with the first
- So - use to show the second sentence is a **result of** the first

**Anytime you use a coordinating conjunction, you MUST add a comma BEFORE your conjunction**

- **Run-On:** Blue is my favorite color it is the color of the sky and the sea.
- **Correction:** Blue is my favorite color, and it is the color of the sky and the sea.

A **comma splice** is a type of run-on when two independent clauses are connected with only a comma

- **Comma Splice:** I like reading, it makes me tired.
- **Corrections:** I like reading, **but** it makes me tired.

**DIRECTIONS:** Review the following run-ons and comma splices then make them correct by adding the proper coordinating conjunction. **Don’t forget your comma!**

1. Judy leads a cautious life she never seems to have a serious accident.

2. The airport is about to shut down because of the snow, if the plane doesn't land soon it will have to go on to Boston.

3. The show begins at 7:30 make sure you're there before 7:15.

4. I told my roommate I would be late, he still locked me out.

5. Her car would not start, she was late for class.
Task 3: MLA: In this section, you will focus on MLA format as it applies to In-Text Citations.

For the following print source


An in-text citation is a brief reference in your text that indicates the source you consulted which directs your reader to the entry in your works-cited list for that source.

In general, the in-text citation will be the author’s last name (or abbreviated title) with a page number, enclosed in parentheses.

If you need to review MLA format, try looking at https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/mla_style/mla_formatting_and_style_guide/mla_in_text_citations_the_basics.html
DIRECTIONS: Carefully review the information from the previous page to assist you with the following items. For each item, circle the letter of the bibliographic citation that is written in correct MLA style.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>A.</strong> “It was years before the law’s effects could be seen” (Mitchell “The Lost Law” 210).</th>
<th><strong>B.</strong> “It was years before the law’s effects could be seen” (Mitchell 210).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><strong>A.</strong> At that point in history, only 15% of women worked outside the home (Cole 326).</td>
<td><strong>B.</strong> At that point in history, only 15% of women worked outside the home (Herbert Cole, Women in the Workplace, 326).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><strong>A.</strong> On page 26, the author states that the number of deaths from that battle was never officially determined (Sullivan).</td>
<td><strong>B.</strong> On page 26, the author states that the number of deaths from that battle was never officially determined (Sullivan, “The Great War”).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><strong>A.</strong> No other poet ever came close to his achievement. (Salk 42)</td>
<td><strong>B.</strong> No other poet ever came close to his achievement (Salk 42).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td><strong>A.</strong> Peters stated that Churchill was not a man known to compromise (54).</td>
<td><strong>B.</strong> In his book, The Real Churchill, Peters said Churchill was not a man known to compromise. (Peters, 54)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
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