

**Honors World Literature
Week 22**

February 6-10, 2017

Name _____ Pod _____ Period _____

Word and Parts of Speech	Definition	Sentence
Gingerly		
Succulent		
Morbidly		
Surreal		
Epiphany		
Impunity		
Remorse		
Shrewd		
Paunchy		
Squalid		

These words will be due Wednesday, February 1st!!!

Semicolon Rules

Semicolons help you connect closely related ideas when a style mark stronger than a comma is needed. By using semicolons effectively, you can make your writing sound more sophisticated.

RULE 1 – A semicolon is most commonly used to link (in a single sentence) two independent clauses that are closely related in thought.

Some people write with a computer; others write with a pen or pencil.

Exercise 1

Directions: Insert a semicolon to properly join the two independent clauses.

1. Exercising helps to keep you healthy and fit proper nutrition is also important.
2. I like going fishing I don't like putting worms on hooks!
3. Red is my favorite color I like wearing blue sometimes.
4. I don't like doing homework my homework is always in math.
5. Memorize your speech you won't need your cheat notes.
6. Learn to use the semicolon properly your punctuation test mark will improve.
7. My dog likes to play with cats my dog likes most animals.
8. I have cable TV cable TV always has good movies!
9. I don't sleep well at night I'm always tired during the day.
10. He slept through his alarm luckily his first class was cancelled.

RULE 2 – Use a semicolon between two independent clauses that are connected by **conjunctive adverbs** or **transitional phrases**.

But however they choose to write, people are allowed to make their own decisions; as a result, many people swear by their writing methods.

Using a semicolon instead of a period lets you emphasize the connection between your original two sentences and also lets you vary the structure of your sentences, making your paragraphs easier for someone else to read.

<u>Frequent Conjunctive Adverbs:</u>				
after all	in addition	next	instead	still
also	incidentally	nonetheless	as a result	indeed
on the contrary		for example	likewise	then
besides	in fact	on the other hand	nevertheless	
consequently		in other words	otherwise	
meanwhile	therefore	thus	however	
hence	moreover	finally		

When using conjunctive adverbs to join sentences, a semicolon and comma must be used.

The pattern is as follows: **Sentence ; conjunctive adverb , sentence.**

The alarm didn't sound this morning; **consequently**, I was late for work.

Tara hates roaches; **incidentally**, she woke up in the middle of the night with one crawling on her arm.

Dominique likes to eat broccoli; **furthermore**, she likes to eat cauliflower and green beans.

Exercise 2

Directions: Select an appropriate conjunctive adverb to join the following sentences and write it in the blank. Make sure to use correct punctuation.

1. None of us knew our lines on Monday _____ the show opened successfully on Saturday. (nonetheless, consequently)
2. There are many things wrong with my truck _____ it needs an oil change, new tires, and a new battery. (meanwhile, for example).
3. You really don't need new shoes _____ you don't have any money. (next, moreover)
4. It was a hot day _____ we closed all the windows and turned on the air conditioner and all the fans. (on the contrary, therefore)
5. Jen's tire was flat _____ we called a tow truck. (thus, furthermore)

Exercise 3

Directions: Write six sentences of your own illustrating the first two semicolon agreement rules.

Rule #1 (semicolon only)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Rule #2 (semicolon with conjunctive adverbs)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Common Mistakes:

CM1: Avoid using a comma when a semicolon is needed:

Incorrect: The cow is brown, it is also old.

Correct: The cow is brown; it is also old.

What's going on here? Both parts of the sentence are independent clauses, and commas should not be used to connect independent clauses if there is no coordinating conjunction. This mistake is known as a **comma splice**.

Exercise 5

Directions: Correct any comma splices with a comma and an coordinating conjunction, or a semicolon. Not all the examples contain comma splices.

1. I always wanted an electric train, however, I didn't get one until I was forty.
2. George Rogers, our mailman, broke his leg in three places.
3. We should go on a picnic this Saturday, I know the perfect place.
4. I'll light the fire, and you put the kettle on for tea.
5. Before he left for vacation, George sold his comic book collection to Eddie Burger.
6. This week candy bars are six for a dollar at K-Mart, last night my brother brought home twenty-four Heath bars.
7. The weatherman predicted heavy thunderstorms for the July 4th weekend; nevertheless, we decided to drive our motorcycles down to Golconda.
8. When the rain stopped and the fog finally cleared, we got our first glimpse of Mt. Katadin, it is the highest mountain in Maine.
9. I wrote letters all afternoon, but I didn't even get started on my homework.
10. I have quit drinking coffee, tea and soda, when I eat out, I always ask for water.

Exercise 5 Continued...

11. She wrote him a letter, he answered it in person.
12. Man can easily destroy a wilderness, he cannot make one.
13. When the mining equipment was hauled away, the ruined mountain was left barren and ugly.
14. The winds lashed our tents most of the night, and by morning we had to dig ourselves out from under a snowdrift.
15. Road maps have various symbols, for example, a heavy red line stands for a four-lane highway.
16. I saw Ted walk over, pick up the camera, and run away.
17. Jim and Carol are very excited about their trip to England, they are leaving early tomorrow morning.
18. I wanted to see Raiders of the Lost Ark, but Gail had seen it already.
19. Fred took a long shower and then carefully shaved, he blew his hair dry and combed it so every hair was in place.

Exercise 6

Directions: Determine whether the clauses need to be joined with commas or semicolons. Put the proper punctuation on the blank.

1. The artist preferred to paint in oils ____ he did not like water colors.
2. Even when the house looks clean ____ there is usually a bunch of dirt swept under the rug.
3. I'm going to leave early today ____ unless the boss comes back from the meeting.
4. The computer can perform many calculations at once ____ however, it cannot reason at all.

Chapter _____

Directions: Your job is to keep an eye out for literary devices throughout the chapter. Explain how they develop mood, tone, theme, etc.

Device used: _____ pg _____

Text: _____

Purpose: _____

Device used: _____ pg _____

Text: _____

Purpose: _____

Device used: _____ pg _____

Text: _____

Purpose: _____

Device used: _____ pg _____

Text: _____

Purpose: _____

Device used: _____ pg _____

Text: _____

Purpose: _____

Chapter _____

Directions: Your job is to find passages of imagery. Write down the passage, the page number, and the author's purpose of including this piece of imagery in the chapter.

Passage: (pg) _____

Purpose: _____

Passage: (pg) _____

Purpose: _____

Passage: (pg) _____

Purpose: _____

Chapter _____

Directions: Your job is to find passages of note. These may be because they influence the meaning of the chapter/book, characterize a character, influence the theme or motif, etc. Put the passage, page number, and reasoning for pulling the passage.

Passage: (pg) _____

Purpose: _____

Passage: (pg) _____

Purpose: _____

Passage: (pg) _____

Purpose: _____

Directions: Complete the chart below for *The Kite Runner*

Chapter	Bullet Points of Events	Major tones, moods, passages of note	Prevalent literary devices, motifs, symbols, etc

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Theme Worksheet

The theme of TKR is (The author is trying to tell me...): _____

The moments that really develop this theme are:

The main literary devices and motifs used to develop this theme are:

These are significant because....

The motifs develop (or make it stronger) the theme by....