

# School №3



EATS  
SHOOTS  
LEAVES

ALINA AKSENOVA , 10«A»

**SUPERVISER:** MIKHALCHENKO

ANASTASIA VASILEVNA



КАЗНИТЬ НЕЛЬЗЯ ПОМИЛОВАТЬ

PANDA EATS SHOOTS AND LEAVES  
(ПАНДА ЕСТЬ КУСТАРНИКИ И ЛИСТЬЯ)

PANDA EATS, SHOOTS AND LEAVES

Панда ест стреляет и уходит

COMMA METERS

*A punctuation mark is a mark, or sign, used in writing to divide texts into phrases and sentences and make the meaning clear.*

**&?"x{}^;~!@\*)(#\$%&^0/o\$#  
@.???**



Do the English punctuation differ from  
the Russian one?

Т. Г. Рамзаева

# РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК

*Учебник для 1 класса*



 дрофа



# THE HYPOTHESIS

If we make the systematization of the rules of punctuation of English and Russian languages and analyze their differences, we can simplify the process of studying the rules of punctuation of English.



**The object** of the study is the rules of using punctuation marks in English

**The subject** of the study is the difference between English and Russian punctuation.



# The **aim** of our work

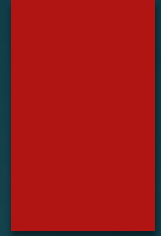
to find the differences between Russian and English punctuation marks



The tasks of the study are:

- to repeat the rules of using Russian punctuation;
- to study the rules of punctuation in English;
- to find the differences between Russian and English punctuation marks;
- to make a brochure of exercises training English punctuation.

# *Working Methods*



- searching method, supposing analysis of English punctuation ;
- experimental method for realization of questionnaire;
- analytical method, supposing the analysis of punctuation rules.

# punctuation

## period

Used at the end of a complete, independent sentence. Most sentences end with a period. Also used after most address letters.

**Tip:** Punctuation agrees with the display.

## comma

Indicates a pause in a sentence. Used after introductory phrases, to set apart independent clauses, and to set apart the items in a series or list. Most used to set off the parts of a compound sentence and to help clarify a sentence to keep them in the proper order for readers.

**Introductory phrases:** After an introductory phrase, use a comma to separate it from the rest of the sentence.

**Nonessential clauses:** The appositive *and the independent clause* in the sentence *is important* are nonessential.

**Series or list:** When you list items, separate them with commas, and a semicolon if you list items that are complex.

**Compound sentences:** Place a comma after the independent clause, and a semicolon after the second independent clause.

## exclamation point

Indicates excitement. Used after an interjection, a statement that expresses strong emotion, or an urgent exclamation.

**Interjection:** *Wow!*

**Command:** *Get out of here before you start my anger!*

## semicolon

Indicates a longer pause than a comma and a shorter pause than a period. Used to separate more closely related clauses that could be separate sentences. Also used to separate clauses within one or both a coordinate or complex.

**Clearly related clauses:** Two closely related clauses in a list of items can be separated by a semicolon.

**Clauses containing commas:** The sentence *I came to the park, and I had a picnic* has two clauses. To avoid confusion, use a semicolon to separate the clauses.

## parenthesis

Used to set off extra information that has been explained or defined so that the rest of the sentence is not interrupted by a parenthesis.

**Always use end marks:** Always use end marks to indicate the beginning and end of a parenthesis.

## question mark

Used at the end of a sentence that asks a question.

**Use always:** *How many times have you experienced heart failure?*

## colon

Used before the part of a sentence that explains what has just been stated. Also used before a long quotation or a list.

**Double what has been said:** *Come when called to the beach!* *Come to the beach!* *Come to the beach!* *Come to the beach!*

**List:** *My new book deals with health, education, and politics in the 21st century.*

## quote marks

Used to show someone's exact words. Indicates someone is speaking. Also used to set off quoted material within writing. Single quote marks show a quotation inside a quotation.

**Quoted within a quote:** *"John said, 'I will never, never do that!'"* (The first set of quotes is the outer quote.)

## brackets

Used to show words in a quote that aren't the speaker or writer's original words. Can be used to make a comment on the text, to correct an error, or to add an ending to a changed word.

**Quoted passage:** *"I want to make my mother proud."* (The word *mother* is in brackets.)

**At the end of a quote:** *"I'll give you the book."* (The word *book* is in brackets.)

## slash

Means *or* before. Also used as a separator between two or more items.

**When you use the quantity symbol of the meter:** *1000/1000* (The slash is between the two 1000s.)

## apostrophe

Shows possession or ownership. Also indicates where a letter or number has been left out, as in a contraction.

**Possession:** *John's new car is just what he needs.*

**Contraction:** *It's a beautiful day.* (The *s* has been left out.)

## hyphen

Indicates a compound word that you cannot be read together as a single idea. Also used to signal a second ending at the end of a line of text.

**Always use hyphens in the center:**

## dash

Emphasizes words or phrases. Used to separate an subject from a predicate or a think or thought.

**Separation:** *John, who works in the office, had a great idea.*

**Change in thought:** *I had a great idea, but I thought...*

## ellipsis

Indicates a pause or interruption. Used to show a statement is trailing off or is unfinished. Also indicates where words have been left out of a quotation.

**Pause:** *"The new school year will start in three weeks."*

**Trailing off:** *"The new school year will start in three weeks..."*

**Words left out:** *"The top three of the list are..."*

**Susan is my  
sister.**

**Сюзана –  
моя сестра.**

**Students could  
choose either  
French or Spanish.**

**Студенты могут  
выбирать либо  
французский,  
либо испанский.**

**One must neither  
smoke nor spit here.**

**Здесь нельзя ни  
курить, ни плевать.**



**I write him,  
too.**

**Я ему тоже  
пишу.**



**He said, “She  
will come in the  
evening.”**

**Он сказал:  
«Она придёт  
вечером».**

**I told him  
that I was  
busy.**

**Я сказал  
ему, что я  
занят.**

**The man who  
was here  
yesterday is a  
well-known  
painter.**

**Человек,  
который был  
здесь вчера,  
известный  
художник.**

**Smiling he  
held out his  
hand.**

**Улыбаясь, он  
протянул  
руку.**

**I shall tell him  
about it if I see  
him.**


**We'll go home  
after the lessons  
are over.**

**Я скажу ему об  
этом, если я его  
увиджу.**

**Мы пойдём  
домой, после  
того как  
закончатся  
уроки.**


**He is a tall  
brave man.**

**Он –  
высокий,  
смелый  
мужчина.**



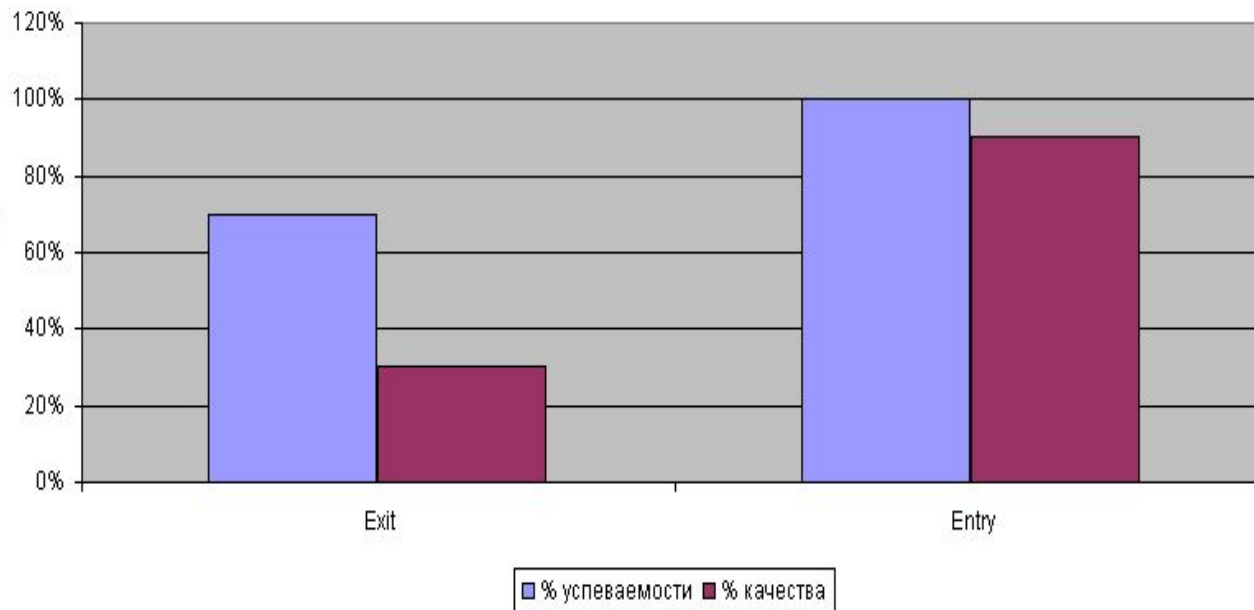
This knowledge will help you competently write letters, postcards, essays, e-mail messages.





# «Guide to Punctuation »

## Punctuation



Let's eat grandpa.

Let's eat, grandpa.

**correct punctuation can  
save a person`s life.**



***TAKE CARE OF  
YOURSELVES***

# School №3



EATS  
SHOOTS  
LEAVES

ALINA AKSENOVA , 10«A»

**SUPERVISER:** MIKHALCHENKO

ANASTASIA VASILEVNA