

School №3



EATS
SHOOTS
LEAVES

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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?

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 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

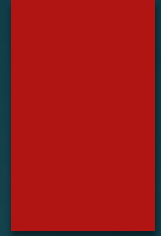
to find the differences between Russian and English punctuation marks



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 goes with the diagonals.

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 more than two.

Compound sentences: Place a comma after the first independent clause in a compound sentence.

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, or two in a compound sentence, 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: *I came to the park; and I had a picnic.*

parenthesis

Used to set off extra information that isn't essential to the main idea. Used to set off extra information that isn't essential to the meaning of a sentence.

Always use end marks: Always use end marks (punctuation) to indicate the end of any information within.

question mark

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

Use always: Always use a question mark at the end of a question.

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 meeting. Come to the meeting. The meeting will be held in the gymnasium.

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 give up.'" "I will never give up."

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.

Introductory phrases: To set off an introductory phrase, use a colon and a comma. *For example:* []

Use as end marks: "I'll give you back []" "I'll give you back []"

slash

Means "or either." Also used as a separator between two or more parts.

When you use the quantity symbol of the meter: Use a slash and a dash to separate the feet of a line.

apostrophe

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

Nonessential clauses: Use an apostrophe to separate a nonessential clause from the rest of the sentence.

Contractions: *It's* (it is) and *it's* (it has) are contractions.

hyphen

Indicates a compound word that you cannot be read together as a single idea. Also used to separate a second ending at the end of a word from the rest.

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: *Heads, shoulders, knees, and toes!* (The first three words are the subject.)

Change in thought: *I really enjoyed watching the game. — 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 moon doesn't look any different in the glow of the night," she murmured.

Unfinished thought: "I'm counting down and I'm —" (The rest of the sentence is missing.)

Words left out: "The top floors of the building were the most magnificent." (The rest of the sentence is missing.)

**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.**

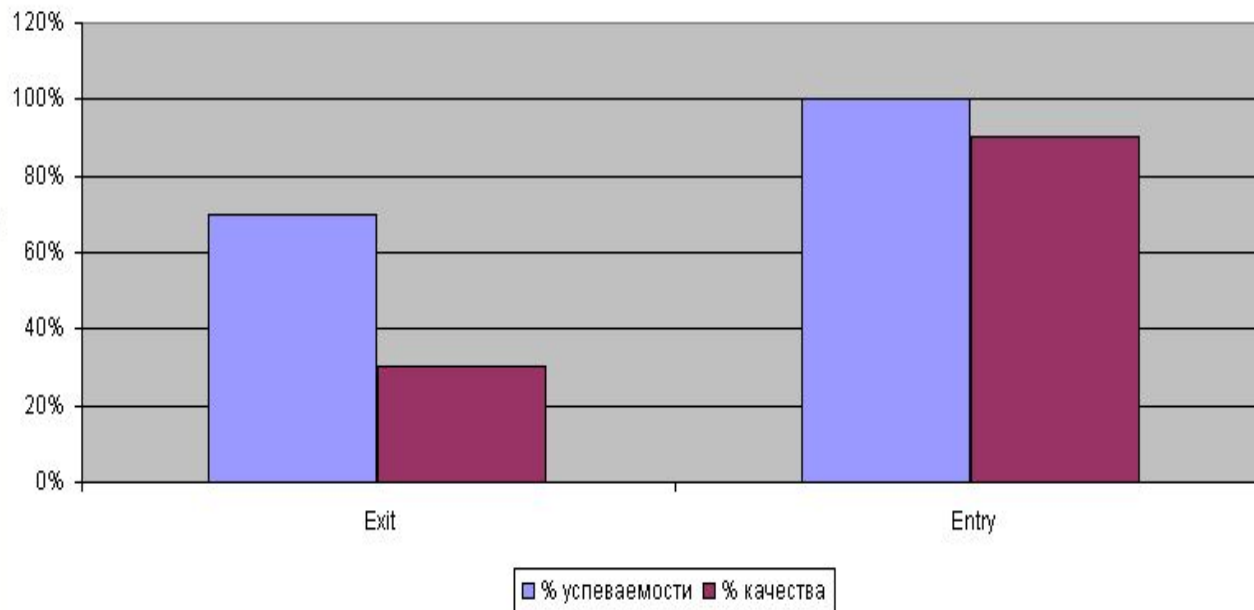


This knowledge will help you competently write letters, postcards, essays, e-mail messages.



«Guide to Punctuation »

Punctuation



Let's eat grandpa.

Let's eat, grandpa.

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



***TAKE CARE OF
YOURSELVES***

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