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PUNCTUATION:

CORRECT OR **INCORRECT** ?

Elephants eat leaves and brush.





PUNCTUATION:

CORRECT OR **INCORRECT ?**

Flounder are fish ~~all~~ fish live in water.

CORRECT

Flounder are fish. All fish live in water.



PUNCTUATION:

CORRECT OR **INCORRECT** ?

Carrots onions and celery are vegetables.

CORRECT

Carrots, onions, and celery are vegetables.



We had salmon, asparagus,
and salad for dinner.





CONNECTING ITEMS WITHIN A SENTENCE

(a) NO COMMA: I ate an apple *and* a banana.

(b) COMMA: I ate an apple, a banana, *and* a pear.





CONNECTING ITEMS WITHIN A SENTENCE

(a) NO COMMA: I ate an apple *and* a banana.

(b) COMMA: I ate an apple, a banana, *and* a pear.

and connects **two** words → NO COMMA

and connects **three** or more → COMMAS



CONNECTING TWO SENTENCES

(c) COMMA: I ate an apple, *and* you ate a pear.





CONNECTING TWO SENTENCES

(c) COMMA: I ate an apple, *and* you ate a pear.

and connects **two** sentences → COMMA



CONNECTING TWO SENTENCES

(d) PERIOD: I ate an apple. You ate a pear.

(e) *INCORRECT: I ate an apple, you ate a pear.*





CONNECTING TWO SENTENCES

(d) PERIOD: I ate an apple. You ate a pear.

(e) *INCORRECT: I ate an apple, you ate a pear.*

period



two complete sentences
no “and”
no comma



COMMA
NO COMMA
COMMAS

?



I like lettuce and tomato on my cheeseburger.



COMMA
NO COMMA
COMMAS

?



I speak Hindi, and you speak Swedish.



COMMA
NO COMMA
COMMAS

?



I like lettuce tomato and cheese
on my hamburger.



COMMA
NO COMMA
COMMAS

?



I like lettuce, tomato, and cheese
on my hamburger.



I studied for the test,
but I failed.





- (a) The team *played* well *but didn't win*.
- (b) Is it going to *rain or snow*?
- (c) Would you like *peas, carrots, or squash*?

and, but and *or* → “conjunctions”

→ connect items

commas → series of three or more



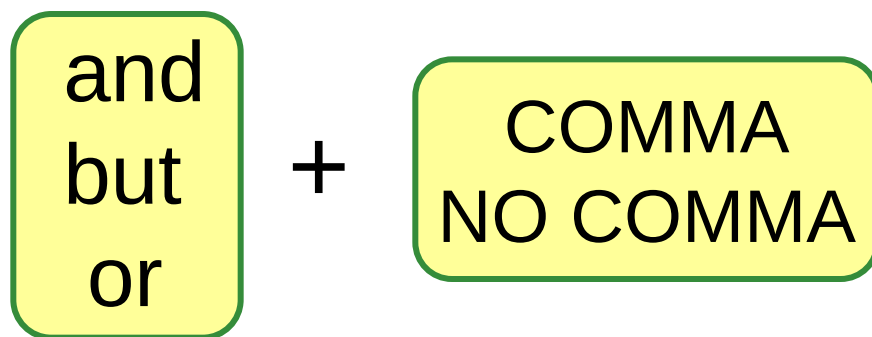
I *had the flu*. = a sentence

I *didn't feel sick*. = a sentence

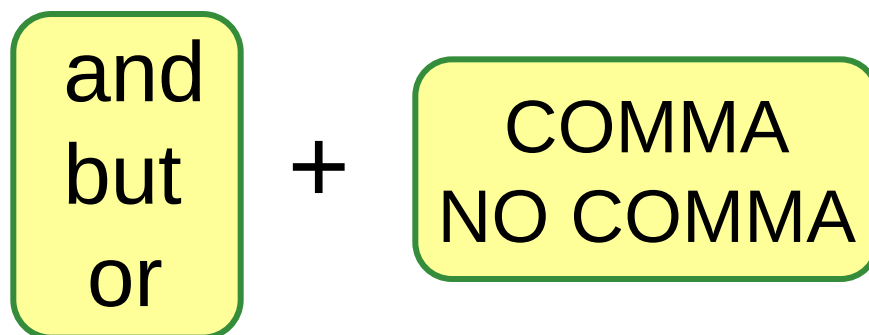
(d) I had the flu, *but* I didn't feel sick.

(e) Did you have the flu, *or* was it just a cold?

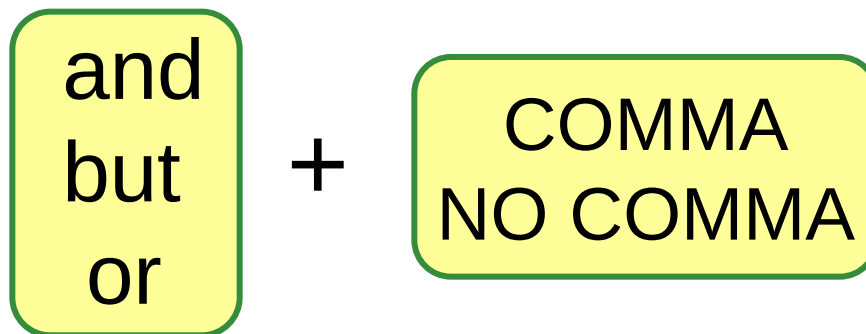
two complete
sentences with **→** **comma**
but or *or*



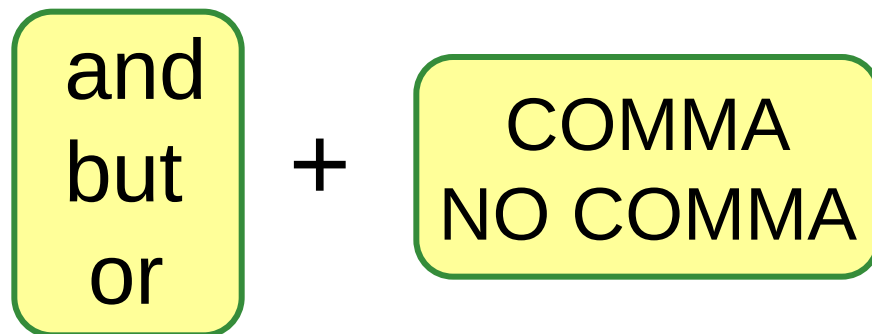
I love to eat ice cream _____
it gives me a stomachache.



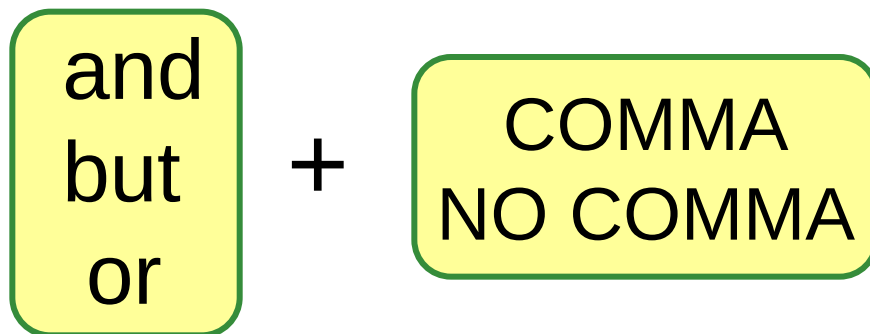
I love to eat ice cream, but
it gives me a stomachache.



She goes to school, studies hard, and
gets good grades.



Would you like an apple _____ a banana.



Would you like an apple or a banana.



Rajiv got a new bike, so he went for a ride.





(a) She was tired, **so** she took a nap.



two independent clauses



(a) She was tired, **so** she took a nap.



So → **results:**
cause: *She was tired.*
result: *She took a nap.*



(a) She was tired, **so** she took a nap.

(b) COMPARE: She was tired, **but** she didn't take a nap.

but → unexpected result



so
but

He was frightened, but he didn't cry.





so
but

She was lonely, so she
hugged her stuffed monkey.





His mother told him not to play in the mud,
but he didn't listen.

so
but





He likes pizza, but I don't.





(a) I ***don't play*** tennis, **but** Jim ***does***.

does = play tennis

(b) I ***like*** racketball, **but** Jim ***doesn't***.

(c) I ***won't be*** leaving, **but** Nazan ***will***.

(d) Yani ***has been*** to Rome, **but** Jen ***hasn't***.

(e) She ***isn't*** at school, **but** he ***is***.



I *don't play* tennis, **but** Jim *does*.

negative + *but* + affirmative

I *like* racketball, **but** Jim *doesn't*.

affirmative + *but* + negative



CORRECT OR **INCORRECT** ?

I love to ski, but my sister ~~isn't~~.

CORRECT

I love to ski, but my sister **doesn't**.



CORRECT OR **INCORRECT** ?

The man is cooking, but the woman isn't.





CORRECT OR **INCORRECT** ?

Lee hasn't been to Tokyo, but Boram ~~does~~.

CORRECT

Lee hasn't been to Tokyo, but Boram **has**.



Ms. Poulos plays the violin,
and her daughter does too.





subj + *aux* + **TOO**

(a) Hyun likes dogs, *and* **Sun Hee does too.**

SO + *aux* + subj

(b) Hyun likes dogs, *and* **so does Sun Hee.**

same meaning



subj + *aux* + **EITHER**

(c) Bob doesn't like dogs, *and* **Jay doesn't either**.

NEITHER + *aux* + subj

(d) Bill doesn't like dogs, *and* **neither does Jay**.

same meaning



8-5 USING *AND* + *TOO*, *SO*, *EITHER*, *NEITHER*

CHAPTER
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(e) I'm happy
that we are
cooking
together.

I am too.

I'm happy that we are
cooking together.

So am I.



same
meaning





8-5 USING *AND* + *TOO*, *SO*, *EITHER*, *NEITHER*

CHAPTER
CONTENTS

(f) I don't
like bread.

I don't either.

I don't like bread.

Neither do I.



same
meaning





8-5 USING *AND* + *TOO*, *SO*, *EITHER*, *NEITHER*

(g) I like fruit.

Me too.

(h) I don't like bread.

Me (n)either.

informal
English





8-5 LET'S PRACTICE



June

Emma

Jay

Amy

too

Amy is wearing high heels, and Emma is too.



8-5 LET'S PRACTICE

so



June

Emma

Jay

Amy

Amy wears high
heels, and so does
Emma.



June

Emma

Jay

Amy

neither

Jay doesn't have
long hair, and
neither does Amy.



They are happy because they bought a new house.





(a) She is smiling *because* she is happy.

because → cause
→ reason





(b) MAIN CLAUSE: *She is smiling.*

complete sentence

(c) ADVERB CLAUSE: *because she is happy.*

complete sentence

because + *subject* + *verb* = *an adverb clause*



MAIN CLAUSE ADVERB CLAUSE
(d) She is smiling *because she is happy.*
(no comma)

main clause + *no* comma + *adverb clause*

ADVERB CLAUSE MAIN CLAUSE
(e) *Because she is happy,* she is smiling.
(comma)

***adverb clause* + comma + main clause**



MAIN CLAUSE ADVERB CLAUSE
(d) She is smiling *because she is happy.*
(no comma)

ADVERB CLAUSE MAIN CLAUSE
(e) *Because she is happy,* she is smiling.
(comma)

same meaning



(f) *INCORRECT IN WRITING:*

She is smiling. Because she is happy.



Written?



**must be
connected to
a main clause**



(g) CORRECT IN SPEAKING:

Why is he
laughing?

*Because I told
him a joke.*





CORRECT OR **INCORRECT?**

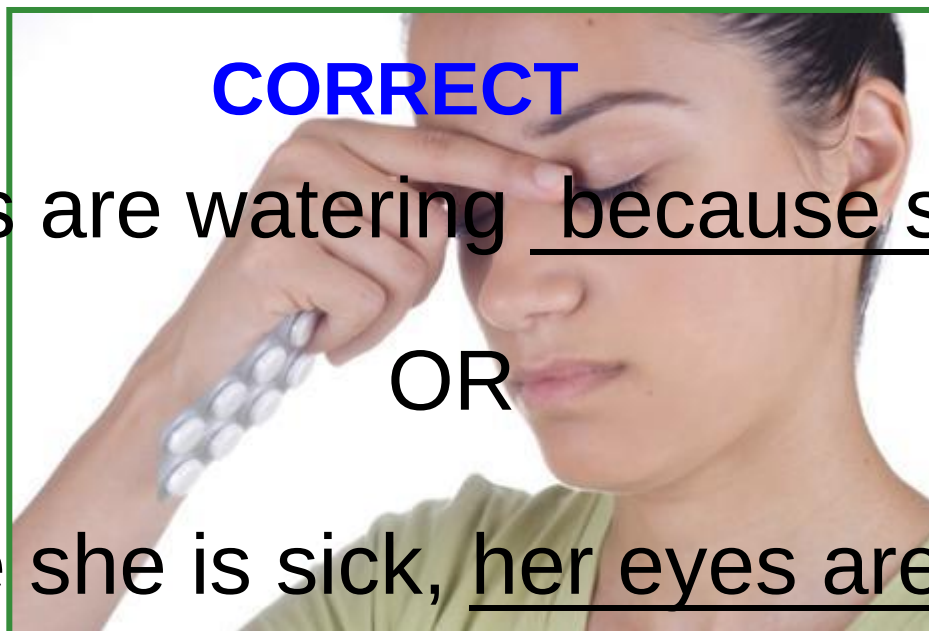
Her eyes are watering. Because she is sick.

CORRECT

Her eyes are watering because she is sick.

OR

Because she is sick, her eyes are watering.





CORRECT

OR

INCORRECT



The woman is happy because she loves her English class.





8-7 CONNECTING IDEAS WITH *EVEN THOUGH* / *ALTHOUGH*

Even though we were tired,
we didn't rest.





8-7 CONNECTING IDEAS WITH *EVEN THOUGH* / *ALTHOUGH*

- (a) *Even though I was very sad*, I didn't cry.
I did not cry *even though I was very sad*.





8-7 CONNECTING IDEAS WITH *EVEN THOUGH* / *ALTHOUGH*

- (a) *Even though I was very sad*, I didn't cry.
I did not cry *even though I was very sad*.
- (b) *Although I was very sad*, I didn't cry.
I did not cry *although I was very sad*.

even though
although } + same
adverb clause
meaning



8-7 CONNECTING IDEAS WITH *EVEN THOUGH* / *ALTHOUGH*

COMPARE:

(c) *Because* I was very sad, *I cried*.

(d) *Even though* I was very sad, *I did not cry*.

because → expected result

even though
although } unexpected result



even though
because

Because I wanted to become a doctor, I
went to medical school.





even though
because

Even though it was difficult
to become a doctor, I did it anyway.





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