**Appositive and Semicolon Review**

**\*\*Copy notes into your Writer’s notebook and complete the practice sentences for each construction.**

**Write this in your Writer’s Notebook:**



* An appositive is a group of words that explains something in a sentence

**Example:** His pet, that tiny turtle, is under the chair.

* An appositive is placed next to the word it explains.

**Example:** Kim has a toy, a pink and blue top.

* An appositive is set off by commas

**Example:** Joanie, my best friend, likes to skate.

**Directions: Write the sentence, placing the appositive by the word it explains.**

**Example:** Fluffy is their cat. Fluffy is black and white.

Fluffy, their cat, is black and white.

1. Dr. Hand is my dentist. Dr. Hand looks carefully at my teeth.
2. Harry went to Globe. Globe is a town in the beautiful state of Arizona.
3. The farmer quietly stood next to Millie. Millie is a marvelous cow.
4. Katy is an accomplished softball player. Katy hit a home run.
5. Troy is my cousin. Troy is on the track team.
6. Linn bought a delicious drink. The drink was a banana milkshake
7. Her hair was twisted in a multi-level braid. This was a new style.
8. A Christmas tree was decorated with red lights and silver tinsel. The Christmas tree was a six foot pine.
9. Pat shared his lunch. His lunch was a peanut butter and jelly sandwich.
10. Mrs. Landis ate delicious fruit for lunch. She ate two green apples and a perfect pineapple.



**Semicolon Construction**

**Write this in your Writer’s Notebook:**

* A semicolon is a comma with a period above it (;).
* A semicolon (;) is used to join two closely related thoughts that are about the same topic. Both thoughts must be complete sentences. This means that both thoughts can stand alone as a sentence if we wanted.
* ***And*** is not included with a semicolon.
* The word following a semicolon is not capitalized. Often, words like therefore, however, and thus will follow a semicolon.

**Example:** The rodeo will be held this afternoon**;** our family will attend.

The first show of the rodeo begins at two o’clock; therefore, our family will leave at noon in order to arrive on time.

**Directions:** **Use a semicolon (;) to join the two sentences. Use therefore and however in indicated sentences.**

1. Peter plays baseball for the A’s. His championship game is today.
2. Jim’s dad is a carpenter. His mom is a real estate agent.
3. Lunch will be at one o’clock. You may not go out to play. (use therefore.)
4. Their sister had a tonsillectomy. She was not hospitalized long. (use however.)
5. You must wake tomorrow at 5 A.M. It is wise for you to go to bed early. (Use therefore.)
6. His uncle works for a daily. His aunt stays home with three small children.
7. A large, leafy plant stood in the corner room. Beside it was a marble stature of Caesar.

**The first complete thought has been written for you. Add a semicolon at the end of the complete thought. Add your own complete thought about the same topic after the word *however* or *therefore*. Do not forget to place a comma after the *however* or *therefore.***

1. She burned her little finger however
2. Janelle swims nearly every day
3. A sailboat glided swiftly by