STYLE SHEET/ September 18/ After reading classroom observations
Comma use - arrgghh

1. Use commas to separate clauses in compound sentences. A comma precedes a coordinating conjunction (and, but, or, nor, for, so, or yet) that joins two independent clauses in a compound sentence. (The title may sound important, but administrative assistance is only a euphemism for photocopier.)
2. Use commas to separate three or more items in a series. (History is preoccupied with politics, ideas, and movements.)
3. Use commas to set off most quotations. ("All I know about grammar," said Joan Dideon, "is its infinite power.")
4. Use commas to set off direct address. (Please continue reading, Hermione. You were told, Julio, to stop using your cell phone in class. Jason, what is your mother's telephone number?)
5. Eliminate unnecessary commas.
a. Do not use a comma after a question mark or an exclamation mark.
b. Do not use a comma when you introduce a quotation with that.

About "however"

1. Put commas around "however" if it is in the middle of a sentence. (The two scholars, however, missed the game because they were in the library.)
2. When you use "however" to link independent clauses in a compound sentence, put a semicolon before it and a comma after it. (John cut chemistry every day; however, he still passed the class because his test scores were so good.)

About titles of books and essays

1. Underline the title of a book, put quotations around items (poems, essays) in a book.
2. Do NOT underline the title of your essay, do NOT highlight it in bold, do NOT make it larger than the font of the body of your essay.

Ellipsis marks: Avoid. Why leave it up to your reader to fill in the blanks of your observation? [I'll explain later how to use these to condense a quoted passage.]

Spelling: aisle, a lot
Active/ passive voice: (He questioned us [active]. We were questioned by him [passive].
Miscellaneous notes: Say opened, not opened up. Avoid "etc." - come up with another example or stop your list with the last item you wrote.

