

Punctuation: The Semicolon ;

1. Use a semicolon between clauses joined with a conjunctive adverb. (i.e. however, therefore, nevertheless, consequently, etc.)
Example: She didn't study for the test; however, she did very well.
2. Use a semicolon between two independent clauses not joined by a coordinate conjunction.
Example: John enjoys golf; his wife prefers tennis.
3. Use a semicolon to separate items in a series when each item contains two or more pieces of information set off by commas.
Example: He was pleased with the new staff of officers: Donna Cole, President; Vic Taylor, Vice-President; Tom Walker, Secretary and Lynn Heinz, Treasurer.

Insert a SEMICOLON in the appropriate places.

1. I must have more support I don't have enough votes to get elected to the council.
2. Richard ate the same meals for two weeks: breakfast French toast lunch spinach salad and dinner chicken pot pie.
3. My car is old and unreliable however I intend to keep it for another year.
4. The travel plans were made our suitcases were packed we were finally on our way to Hawaii.
5. The telephone rang continually no one answered it.
6. He missed several weeks of classes consequently, he did not qualify for the time extension in that course.
7. I was really impressed by that production of *Carmen* however, I thought that some of the sets could have been improved.
8. We travelled to Vancouver by train travelling through the Prairies and the Rockies was an unforgettable experience.