

11. A

The statements on either side of the punctuation are both sentences, so the period in (A) is the only acceptable way to join them. (B) and (C) create comma splices, and (D) places the sentences back-to-back without any punctuation between them (fused sentence).

12. B

If you read all the way to the period, you'll find there are two sentences rather than one. To avoid a run-on, a period or equivalent must be placed after "stress." (A) creates a comma splice, and (C) does not use any punctuation (fused sentence). By placing the dash after "because," (D) creates a first sentence that cannot stand on its own as a complete thought (*Interacting with animals, particularly dogs, is known to help people cope with stress because*). (B) correctly uses a colon to separate the two sentences. This form of punctuation is appropriate here because the second sentence explains how interacting with animals helps people cope with stress.

13. C

If you read all the way to the period, you'll find there are two sentences rather than one. To avoid a run-on, a period or equivalent must be placed after "gestures." (B) and (D) both create comma splices, and (D) also creates an illogical division between the thoughts. (C) correctly uses a period to separate the two sentences.

14. D

There are two correct options for punctuating "therefore": it can follow a period or semicolon and be followed by a comma (to begin a clause), or it can be used between commas (non-essential) in the middle of a sentence. That automatically eliminates (B) and (C). To create the most logical meaning, "therefore" should be used to begin a new clause/sentence here. Sentence 1: *Roughly 1.3 billion tons of food is lost or is thrown away annually – the equivalent of one third or even up to one half of all food intended for human consumption.* Sentence 2: *Therefore, food waste is a major environmental, social and economic issue.* If you're not sure, though, you can test things out by reading the sentence without the word "therefore." Because it does not make sense, two commas cannot be correct, eliminating (A). (D) correctly uses a semicolon to separate the two sentences.

15. B

If you read all the way to the period, you'll find there are two sentences rather than one, and the most logical place for the second sentence to begin is after the word "numbers." (C) and (D) both create comma splices, and (A) does not place any punctuation between the sentences (fused sentence). (B) correctly uses a colon to separate the two sentences. This form of punctuation is appropriate here because the second sentence explains what the first sentence means by a *large gap*.

### Joining and Separating Sentences/Clauses (p. 77)

1. B

If you read all the way to the period, you'll find there are two sentences rather than one, and the most logical place for the second sentence to begin is after "spectrum." A period or equivalent is thus required, making (B) the only possible choice. (A) and (C) both create comma splices, and (D) does not place any punctuation between the sentences (fused sentence).

2. A

Because a sentence that is not a question cannot begin with "which," (C) cannot be correct. You can also assume that (D) is likely to be wrong because *comma + it* generally signals a comma splice. Don't be tempted by the period in (B)—while this punctuation often signals a sentence-division question, that will not always be the case. Here, the period is incorrect because *Consisting of eleven massive paintings of undulating lines made with shimmery oxide paint* lacks a main verb and is thus a fragment. Only a comma can be used to separate a sentence and a fragment, making (A) correct.

3. C

(A) can be eliminated immediately because *larger, in fact, than Belgium* is a fragment, and a semicolon must be followed by a sentence. (B) does not work because a dash must follow a sentence that makes sense on its own, and *It is immense, larger* cannot stand on its own as a complete thought. In (D), two dashes signal a non-essential clause, but the sentence does not make sense when the information between the dashes is removed (*It is immense...than Belgium*). (C) correctly uses a single dash to separate the sentence from the fragment that follows.