

- Use a **hyphen** between the parts of some compound words.
EXAMPLE: poverty-stricken sixty-three two-thirds
 part-time able-bodied brother-in-law
 hard-boiled short-term red-hot
- Use a hyphen to separate the syllables of a word that is carried over from one line to the next.
EXAMPLE: So many things were going on at once that no one could possibly guess how the play would end.

A. Add hyphens where needed in the sentences below.

1. The director told us that there would be room for only two busloads, or eighty four people.
2. The play was going to be in an old fashioned theatre.
3. Between acts the theatre was completely dark, but the orchestra continued to play anyway.
4. The theatre was so small that there were seats for only ninety two people.
5. The vice president was played by Alan Lowe.

- Use a **dash** to set off words that interrupt the main thought of a sentence or to show a sudden change of thought.
EXAMPLES: We were surprised—even shocked—by the news.
 It was Wednesday—no it was Friday—that I was sick.

B. Add dashes where needed in the sentences below.

1. There was a loud boom what a fright from the back of the theatre.
2. We all turned around I even jumped up to see what it was.
3. It was part of the play imagine that meant to add suspense.
4. I'd love to see the play again maybe next week and bring Andrea.

- **Underline** the titles of books, plays, magazines, films, and television series.
EXAMPLE: We read Romeo and Juliet last term.
- **Underline** foreign words and phrases.
EXAMPLE: "Adieu," said the French actor to his co-star.

C. In the sentences below, underline where needed.

1. We saw the movie The Diviners after we had read the novel.
2. In Spanish, "Hasta la vista" means "See you later."
3. My favourite book is Little Women.
4. I took a copy of Canadian Geographic magazine out of the library.