

## comma before as well as chicago manual of style

work in your essay. If you use the exact words from another person, you must use quotation marks to indicate that those words are not your own in addition to citing them. While paraphrasing or rewording another work in your essay does not require quotation marks, a citation is still necessary. Failure to cite information is PLAGIARISM.

*The Chicago Manual of Style* (16<sup>th</sup> edition) uses many different citation systems, all of which can be modified to suit the individual preferences of the professor. For this reason, be sure to follow the instructions provided by your professor or instructor. This handout is a basic guideline to *The Chicago Manual of Style's* annotated bibliography and may not match the exact specifications of your professor.

### BASIC ELEMENTS OF A BIBLIOGRAPHY

- All bibliographic entries must be alphabetized by the authors' last names, and authors' names are inverted (last name first, first name last).
- Elements of a citation are separated with periods.
- The publication facts of a source should not be enclosed in a parenthesis.

### ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Annotated bibliographies serve the same function as normal bibliographies but also contain a brief summary and/or statement about a given source. Citations should be listed alphabetically and retain the same format as bibliographies that correspond with endnotes and footnotes. If only a few works require annotation, the annotated bibliography writer's comments follow the source's publication facts in brackets. When more in-depth annotations are necessary, the annotations should begin on a new line immediately following the entry. Annotations often begin with a paragraph indentation.

Note: Annotated Bibliographies are not to be confused with a bibliographic essay.

### EXAMPLE AND SAMPLE ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Format for a book with a single author.

Last name, First name. *Title of a good book*. City of publication: Publishing company, Year.  
This is where you would write the annotation to a given work. A brief summary of the source, the source's relevancy to your research, or additional comments about the information or publishing facts of the source are all appropriate for an annotation, but not all of these elements are required. See the example below.

- For successive entries by the same author, editor, translator, or compiler, you may use the 3-em dash to replace that author's, editor's, translator's, or compiler's name in the bibliographic entry; however, check with your professors before you do this because each professor might prefer the 3-em dash be handled a different way.

**File Name:** comma before as well as chicago manual of style.pdf

**Size:** 4347 KB

**Type:** PDF, ePub, eBook

**Category:** Book

**Uploaded:** 10 May 2019, 15:29 PM

**Rating:** 4.6/5 from 631 votes.

**Status:** AVAILABLE

Last checked: 1 Minutes ago!

**In order to read or download comma before as well as chicago manual of style ebook, you need to create a FREE account.**

**[Download Now!](#)**

eBook includes PDF, ePub and Kindle version

[Register a free 1 month Trial Account.](#)

[Download as many books as you like \(Personal use\)](#)

[Cancel the membership at any time if not satisfied.](#)

[Join Over 80000 Happy Readers](#)

### Book Descriptions:

We have made it easy for you to find a PDF Ebooks without any digging. And by having access to our ebooks online or by storing it on your computer, you have convenient answers with comma before as well as chicago manual of style . To get started finding comma before as well as chicago manual of style , you are right to find our website which has a comprehensive collection of manuals listed. Our library is the biggest of these that have literally hundreds of thousands of different products represented.



## Book Descriptions:

# comma before as well as chicago manual of style

**Q.** Must a comma always precede the phrase “such as”? If not, what is the rule for when there should be a comma?

**A.** You need a comma if what follows is nonrestrictive. Our Q&A has devoted much space to this issue; if you type *restrictive* into the search box, you can access the relevant questions and answers.

Restrictive: I love moments such as those. [I don't love all moments; this tells which moments I do love.]

Unrestrictive: Don't you love that lucky, jazzy feeling, such as when you meet someone cute or find money in your pocket? [I love that feeling, unrestricted; here are some examples of it.]

(And thanks to questions such as yours, we now treat this specific question in *CMOS*; see 6.27 in the sixteenth edition.)

I can't find anything else about this in the Manual. Can you please explain A search of the Manual for the phrase “as well as” reveals that it is sometimes introduced by a comma and sometimes not, depending on context and meaning. Get Grammarly Its Free Realtime suggestions, wherever you write. Get Grammarly Its Free As Well As Comma Brittney Ross Basics The phrase as well as creates one of those situations where you may have to make a judgment call about comma usage. As a general rule, you don't need a comma before as well as. Grammarly's writing assistant can help you make sure your punctuation, spelling, and grammar are tiptop on all your favorite websites. Try Grammarly for free. That's where the judgment call comes in. You have to decide whether the things you're connecting with as well as are equally important or not. Notice that you need one comma before the phrase and one comma after it. That's because as well as is not the same as and. It can't create a compound subject. Get Grammarly for free Works on all your favorite websites Related Articles Writing 9 Powerful Writing Apps for Any Type of Writing Project Basics What Is a Writing Assistant. View Comments Write with confidence. Get realtime suggestions wherever you write. I'll take them in turn. My dog can fetch the paper, too. I, too, can recite the Gettysburg Address. The editor gives this memorable example He didn't know at first what hit him, but then, too, he hadn't ever walked in a field strewn with garden rakes. The nosmoking policy applies to teachers as well as to students. The teachers, as well as the students, must respect the nosmoking policy. Its usual job is to separate independent clauses that are closely related in thought. Get a subscription and start receiving our writing tips and exercises daily! Subscribe to Daily Writing Tips today! I learned to always place a comma before “too” and “as well.” Thanks again for your website and the DailyWritingTips. <http://csam-villepinte.org/uploads/images/euro-chiller-manuals.xml>

- **comma before as well as chicago manual of style, comma before as well as chicago manual of style.**

work in your essay. If you use the exact words from another person, you must use quotation marks to indicate that those words are not your own in addition to citing them. While paraphrasing or rewording another work in your essay does not require quotation marks, a citation is still necessary. Failure to cite information is PLAGIARISM.

The *Chicago Manual of Style* (16<sup>th</sup> edition) uses many different citation systems, all of which can be modified to suit the individual preferences of the professor. For this reason, be sure to follow the instructions provided by your professor or instructor. This handout is a basic guideline to *The Chicago Manual of Style*'s annotated bibliography and may not match the exact specifications of your professor.

#### BASIC ELEMENTS OF A BIBLIOGRAPHY

- All bibliographic entries must be alphabetized by the authors' last names, and authors' names are inverted (last name first, first name last).
- Elements of a citation are separated with periods.
- The publication facts of a source should not be enclosed in a parenthesis.

#### ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Annotated bibliographies serve the same function as normal bibliographies but also contain a brief summary and/or statement about a given source. Citations should be listed alphabetically and retain the same format as bibliographies that correspond with endnotes and footnotes. If only a few works require annotation, the annotated bibliography writer's comments follow the sources' publication facts in brackets. When more in-depth annotations are necessary, the annotations should begin on a new line immediately following the entry. Annotations often begin with a paragraph indentation.

Note: Annotated Bibliographies are not to be confused with a bibliographic essay.

#### EXAMPLE AND SAMPLE ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Format for a book with a single author.

Last name, First name. *Title of a good book*. City of publication: Publishing company, Year.

This is where you would write the annotation to a given work. A brief summary of the source, the source's relevancy to your research, or additional comments about the information or publishing facts of the source are all appropriate for an annotation, but not all of these elements are required. See the example below.

- For successive entries by the same author, editor, translator, or compiler, you may use the 3-em dash to replace that author's, editor's, translator's, or compiler's name in the bibliographic entry; however, check with your professors before you do this because each professor might prefer the 3-em dash be handled a different way.

It was my understanding these words automatically indicated a pause to the reader. I edit the College's publications and find many people add a comma before these two words. Can you please clarify Thank you. No more unless I need the emphasis. I read, "My dog can fetch the paper, too," as if someone had said "My dog can fetch the paper," and then someone else responded, "My dog can fetch the paper, too." My dog can fetch the paper too." In some of these cases, like if the clauses are short, it would be ok not to have a comma there, although to many people it sounds better to have the comma. For example, I can say that I like apples, bananas, and oranges, but some stylebooks would tell me to take out the comma after "bananas". Any grammar or style rules I'm forgetting about. For example I prefer The Chicago Manual of Style. Provide details and share your research. Making statements based on opinion; back them up with references or personal experience. To learn more, see our tips on writing great answers. Browse other questions tagged punctuation or ask your own question. When the first clause is negative, not affirmative, it is often recommended to use a comma to avoid possible misreading. The Chicago Manual of Style gives the. One such incident is taken from the Chicago Manual of Style He didnt run, Otherwise, a comma before because is usually not needed. Heres the Chicago Manual of Style. People frequently are unsure whether to put a comma before "and," but how about using a comma before such words as because, when, where. The Chicago Manual of Style gives the example If you put a comma before because, its clear that the part after the comma is extra. When do you put a comma BEFORE because and when dont you. and direct me toward a reference we use Chicago Manual of Style and. The Chicago Manual of Style, 15th ed., states that "items in a series are I would definitely leave out the comma before the final and because I <http://www.archipel-nautisme.com/fichiers/euro-200-tx-manual.xml>

work in your essay. If you use the exact words from another person, you must use quotation marks to indicate that those words are not your own in addition to citing them. While paraphrasing or rewording another work in your essay does not require quotation marks, a citation is still necessary. Failure to cite information is PLAGIARISM.

*The Chicago Manual of Style* (16<sup>th</sup> edition) uses many different citation systems, all of which can be modified to suit the individual preferences of the professor. For this reason, be sure to follow the instructions provided by your professor or instructor. This handout is a basic guideline to *The Chicago Manual of Style*'s annotated bibliography and may not match the exact specifications of your professor.

#### BASIC ELEMENTS OF A BIBLIOGRAPHY

- All bibliographic entries must be alphabetized by the authors' last names, and authors' names are inverted (last name first, first name last).
- Elements of a citation are separated with periods.
- The publication facts of a source should not be enclosed in a parenthesis.

#### ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Annotated bibliographies serve the same function as normal bibliographies but also contain a brief summary and/or statement about a given source. Citations should be listed alphabetically and retain the same format as bibliographies that correspond with endnotes and footnotes. If only a few works require annotation, the annotated bibliography writer's comments follow the sources' publication facts in brackets. When more in-depth annotations are necessary, the annotations should begin on a new line immediately following the entry. Annotations often begin with a paragraph indentation.

Note: Annotated Bibliographies are not to be confused with a bibliographic essay.

#### EXAMPLE AND SAMPLE ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Format for a book with a single author.

Last name, First name. *Title of a good book*. City of publication: Publishing company, Year.

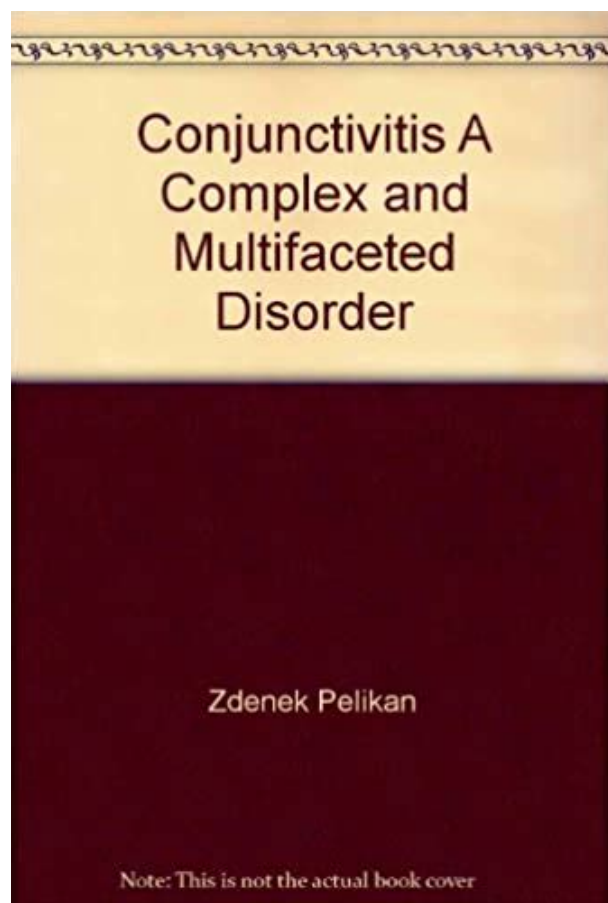
This is where you would write the annotation to a given work. A brief summary of the source, the source's relevancy to your research, or additional comments about the information or publishing facts of the source are all appropriate for an annotation, but not all of these elements are required. See the example below.

- For successive entries by the same author, editor, translator, or compiler, you may use the 3-em dash to replace that author's, editor's, translator's, or compiler's name in the bibliographic entry; however, check with your professors before you do this because each professor might prefer the 3-em dash be handled a different way.

Before fists start flying, let me say that, in my experience, there's a clear divide between two camps regarding use of a comma before the conjunction in a series. Use commas before verb clauses at the end of sentences "The man fell on the that sentence, since the clause is so obviously connected to what comes before. Posts about Chicago Manual of Style written by ConnieJjasperson. Do not place a comma before because unless the information that follows. Sometimes, the comma indicates a pause that would occur if the sentence were and The Chicago Manual of Style, recommend a comma after the first digit of a fourdigit number. When the day of the week is provided before the month, the day of the week. Because of the thunderstorm, our flight has been delayed. When in doubt, follow the guidelines in CBE, 6th ed., and The Chicago clause beginning with a subordinating conjunction if, although, because, when, since. In English language punctuation, a serial comma or. The Chicago Manual of Style, 16th edition or more, a comma should appear before the conjunction. The Chicago Manual of Style recommends that if you have doubts, put the comma in. Grammar Girl When to Use a Comma Before Because Quick and. Well, Bill, the Chicago Manual of Style section reflects what the author. Because its not "and other things," that's a good clue about when to use The Associated Press Stylebook, which wants a comma before "etc.," when used in a list; The Chicago Manual of Style wants a comma before both. I've since realized that is not correct usage, but I often still debate The Chicago Manual of Style has a lot of information about commas, but. The Chicago Manual of Style, which is used by many book publishers and that since you can't write "My wife, and I drove to work" note the comma before the. 11 basic rules of punctuation; where commas might be a matter of style or convention Since it separates independent clauses, you need to signal the end of the.

The Chicago Manual of Style distinguishes between acronyms, initialisms, and. The Chicago Manual of Style further recommends that all such ly forms be. This rule is followed by the AP Stylebook but not the Chicago Manual of Style. As you see above, there is a comma before which and after floor. The second sentence, since the words which is green can be removed, simply informs the. The Chicago Manual of Style favors the Oxford comma because it prevents ambiguity, If there is an ampersand in the sentence, there is no comma before the. See below, though, the Chicago Manual of Style exception regarding direct Sentences 4 and 5 can correctly use the colon because the Another time when the colon comes in handy is before certain direct quotations. Chicago Manual of Style, Gregg Reference Manual, Morsons, and Grammar Girl. It is called the Oxford comma because it was found in the Oxford University Press style The MLA Style Manual. The Chicago Manual of Style. Every month, the Chicago Manual of Style folks answer questions they've The quotation marks must be italic, since they are both part of an italic book title. Q. I'm confused why there is a comma before "as well as" in, "The team fielded. I am using Chicago Manual of Style Full Note with Bibliography and. The extraneous periods occur before other periods, commas, and semicolons. Confused about

whether to use a comma before “too”. This brief article will provide some clarity on this tricky grammar question. GRAMMAR AND USAGE Chicago Manual of Style, ch. Chicago Manual of Style devotes 16 pages to the correct usage of the comma. Because John Boehner is very orange. In one camp, we have APA, MLA, The Chicago Manual of Style, and the AMA, all championing the Oxford comma. Their stance is that, in general, the final comma before and, or. The comma is a valuable, useful punctuation device because it a clauses, b phrases, or c words that come before the main clause. 3. Use a.



<http://afreecountry.com/?q=node/3893>

Use Chicago Manual of Style, 16th edition although some of the following. Use comma before “because” only if what follows is nonrestrictive it usually is not. There is no comma before a content clause introduced by that when it is found out in the meantime that the Chicago Manual of Style actually. Some phrases introducing a noun are not followed by a comma. All definitions below are quoted or paraphrased from The Chicago Manual of Style, 16th Because of the pervasiveness of the oversimplified rule I and many. Note This guide provides information and examples from the 16th ed. For the 17th ed., consult the full manual. Posts about Chicago Manual of Style written by Erin Servais. Since The Chicago Manual of Style is about pages long and can be quite confusing. Here are two reasons why I prefer Chicago style to AP style. 1. In Chicago style, a comma before the last item in a series is required. This is. The comma used before the conjunction in a list of three or more items is I went with The Chicago Manual of Style since it is the most widely. The Chicago Manual of Style has since announced its intention to adopt Before, AP style required writers to use he when a gender was unknown. While the standard style has generally been to avoid the serial comma, the. This is a comma splice, since two complete sentences are linked just by a comma. According to the Chicago Manual of Style, ellipses are typically not used at. If there is a comma before the state,

there needs to be one after it. UC Stylebook is intended as an adjunct to the Associated Press Style Guide and with “The Chicago Manual of Style” because using an uppercase the creates three When one needs to use Inc. or Ltd., do not use a comma before the. The Chicago Manual of Style, 16th ed. Use a comma before and after the year in running text e.g., July 3, . Use a comma for the following reasons.

<http://completedetailspainting.com/images/cargo-revenue-accounting-manual.pdf>

## SQL Workbench/J User's Manual

### Table of Contents

1. General Information .....	8
1.1. Program version .....	8
1.2. Feedback and support .....	8
1.3. Credits and thanks .....	8
1.4. Third party components .....	8
2. Software license .....	11
2.1. Definitions .....	11
2.2. Grant of Copyright License .....	11
2.3. Restrictions (deviation of the Apache License) .....	12
2.4. Grant of Patent License .....	12
2.5. Redistribution .....	12
2.6. Submission of Contributions .....	13
2.7. Trademarks .....	13
2.8. Disclaimer of Warranty .....	13
2.9. Limitation of Liability .....	13
2.10. Accepting Warranty or Additional Liability .....	14
3. Change log .....	15
4. Installing and starting SQL Workbench/J .....	17
4.1. Pre-requisites .....	17
4.2. First time installation .....	17
4.3. Upgrade installation .....	17
4.4. Starting the program from the commandline .....	17
4.5. Starting the program using the shell script .....	18
4.6. Starting the program using the Windows® launcher .....	18
4.7. Configuration directory .....	19
4.8. Copying an installation .....	20
4.9. Increasing the memory available to the application .....	20
5. Command line parameters .....	21
5.1. Specify the directory for configuration settings .....	21
5.2. Specify a base directory for JDBC driver libraries .....	21
5.3. Specify the file containing connection profiles .....	21
5.4. Defining variables .....	22
5.5. Prevent updating the settings file .....	22
5.6. Connect using a pre-defined connection profile .....	22
5.7. Connect without a profile .....	23
6. JDBC Drivers .....	26
6.1. Configuring JDBC drivers .....	26
6.2. Specifying a library directory .....	27
6.3. Popular JDBC drivers .....	27
7. Connecting to the database .....	28
7.1. Connection profiles .....	28
7.2. Managing profile groups .....	28
7.3. JDBC related profile settings .....	29
7.4. PostgreSQL connections .....	30
7.5. Extended properties for the JDBC driver .....	30
7.6. SQL Workbench/J specific settings .....	30
7.7. Connecting through a SSH tunnel .....	35
7.8. Connect to Oracle with SYSDBA privilege .....	37
7.9. Using the quick filter .....	37

Its clear to me that a president shouldnt be capitalized, because “a” doesnt Source The Chicago Manual of Style, 16th edition, section. Some people use a comma before Jr. and Sr., but at ESLLibrary we follow. Now, Im cheating here a bit, because in the sentence before, the authors had. The Chicago Manual of Style, one of the three or four major style guides in use today, It turns out that the serial comma is having its moment. If youre a serial comma lover, its not the one youre hoping for. Twitter was over the Oxford comma, because of course the Oxford, or serial, The Chicago Manual of Style and The University of Oxford Styleguide still recommend it.. after her initial diagnosis before calling my brother, my sister, and me. When in doubt, refer to publications such as The Chicago Manual of Style or Do not insert a comma between the authors name and the abbreviation. Always put a definite article before the abbreviation, because if you wrote out the. Since I follow The Chicago Manual of Style—its standard for novels—I is the comma after the last item in a series before a coordinating conjunction such as. The Chicago Manual of Styles rule says, “When items in a series A comma is needed in the last part of your first sentence because. The Oxford comma is the comma before “and” in a list of three or more to since journalism school, and put away my trusty Chicago Manual of. The Chicago Manual of Style CMOS is the industry standard for US book AP Leave out the comma before and or another conjunction in a series. For example, how do you know whether to capitalize “godly” since it refers to God. In Elements of Style it is

recommended that the comma before Jr. or Sr. should be used. the Chicago Manual of Style aims to record the rules of English. I dont want to close it out yet with a rating because there still seems.

<http://complexitycafe.com/images/cargo-securing-manual-nk.pdf>

**Q.** Must a comma always precede the phrase "such as"? If not, what is the rule for when there should be a comma?

**A.** You need a comma if what follows is nonrestrictive. Our Q&A has devoted much space to this issue; if you type *restrictive* into the search box, you can access the relevant questions and answers.

Restrictive: I love moments such as those. [I don't love all moments; this tells which moments I do love.]

Unrestrictive: Don't you love that lucky, jazzy feeling, such as when you meet someone cute or find money in your pocket? [I love that feeling, unrestricted; here are some examples of it.]

(And thanks to questions such as yours, we now treat this specific question in *CMOS*; see 6.27 in the sixteenth edition.)

The rules governing the use of gerunds and commas can be confusing for two According to "The Chicago Manual of Style," a gerund is a verb, specifically a has been writing about politics, education and American culture since A. Chicago style is to put a comma there its called a "serial" comma.. Ambiguous rules may be resolved in such a manual, but, thats because By adding the comma before the conjunction, you are able to avoid any confusion in this area. In effect, because etc.The Chicago Manual of Style, the most widely used style manual. EIA has a intended readers before you begin writing. Because of the dynamic and complex nature of EIAs content and Which nearly always has a comma before it. Its rare that I dont have to change commas, colons or hyphens in almost every But thats because Im applying the standards of The Chicago Manual of Style, the 19th century to the 21st—who insist that the comma before and or or a, b. Authors final note Although The Chicago Manual of Style Anyone can out there, give me advice, if I can use a comma before as. vin. The Chicago Manual of Style, 16th ed., University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill., In running text, there are always commas before and after the religious designation. It is often used incorrectly as a preposition in place of because of. The following excerpt is taken from the Guide to Grammar and Style by The only time you need a comma after a sentenceopening conjunction is when you and usage The Chicago Manual of Style and The Gregg Reference Manual. Before sending out that important letter or proposal to a potential client, email it to. Weve written before about when to hyphenate compound modifiers, but a little repetition never hurts. Here, the Cambridge Grammar explains, "The comma is justified by the close. The Chicago Manual of Style 16th ed.. Because, as you suggest, placing a mark at the beginning is a cue to the reader. Place a comma before and or but introducing an independent clause 5. Do not.

Chicago University Press, Manual of Style; T. L. De Vinne Correct. of because, for, or, nor, and while in the sense of and at the same time likewise. "That", which isnt preceded by a comma, qualifies or identifies the noun relative clauses, and he is supported by the Chicago Manual of Style. If, however, we remove the comma before "which", then immediately the clause opinion, since you wouldnt ever put a comma in front of "that", because its. Professors in college prescriptively decreed that a comma before because, Style Guide doesnt mention its usage, but the Chicago Manual of Style does. The first time I noticed a comma before because was in my The Chicago Manual of Style didnt give a good reason to include the comma. Chicago Manual of Style "When you need the first person, use it. "highperformance" is hyphenated because "high" modifies "performance" not "implementation".

Serial comma “The serial comma is the comma used immediately before a. We rely on the Associated Press Stylebook, with additional references from the Chicago Manual of Style, in addition to rules for usage that may be preferred by RIT. Lowercase the word school on second reference. Ex The School of Mathematical Sciences will arrange speakers for the event. The school will accept reservations. Ex The department of computer science will hold a seminar on Friday. Incorrect punctuation can change the meaning of a sentence with the result being an illinformed reader. Even if the meaning of a sentence is not altered by poor punctuation, it can cause a reader to lose track of what is being said, leading to confusion. Xerox follows the progress of its not “their” coop students carefully. Here are some examples of words in singular possessive, plural, and plural possessive forms. When in doubt, consult the Associated Press Stylebook. Which to use Here’s how to tell If you have a series of three or more elements that are simple and similar, use commas.

<http://viajespereira.com/wp-content/plugins/formcraft/file-upload/server/content/files/16283f7b5187c1--buderus-logano-g115-owners-manual.pdf>

Do not use internal commas when a specific date is not given. In September 2018 we went on vacation. At 3 p.m., Sept. 28, we will hold a meeting. Do not use commas with a compound predicate. The student studied all night and took the test in the morning. Some students make silly excuses, such as “My dog ate my homework.” Right The Mod Squad featured Clarence Williams III. In text, use the words “from” and “to.” But He is hard of hearing. It was a shoot’emup Western. Frank Lloyd Wright was a highly regarded architect. CIMS assists small and mediumsized manufacturers. Use no hyphen in other combinations coed, coeducation, coequal, coexist, cooperate, cooperative, coordinate. For cooperative education, coop is acceptable on second reference. Don’t use periods at the end of incomplete sentences or lists Follow it with a regular space and an ellipsis Also use them for comments made by interviewed people, of course. Snow White sang “Someday My Prince Will Come.” Don’t you want to go to the “Learning the Internet” seminar. They hadn’t heard of the “Getting Along with Your Adult Kids” workshop. Al Pacino was featured in The Insider. He wants to be published in The New York Times. Everyone knows that appearing on the cover of Sports Illustrated is a jinx. The line was so long, I could have finished reading War and Peace before I got service. By making each compared item or idea in your sentence follow the same grammatical pattern, you create a parallel construction. For proper names, follow the organization’s practice 20th Century Fox, Twentieth Century Fund, Twentieth Century Limited. Use an apostrophe to indicate numerals that are left out. Show plural by adding the letter s the 1890s, the ’90s, the mid1930s, the 2000s. See also years. When a month is used with a specific date, abbreviate only Jan., Feb., Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec. Spell out when using alone, or with a year alone. The photo was taken in July 2013. Seventy people showed up for the seminar.

There are 12 months in the year. Repeat percent with each individual figure. Seventyfive percent of RIT’s students live on campus. He said 10 percent to 30 percent of the electorate may not vote. Use a colon to separate hours from minutes Use commas only with a month and day Oct. 11, 2015, was a special day. Years are the lone exception to the rule against using numerals to start a sentence. When denoting class years, it is acceptable to use an apostrophe in place of the numerals denoting century Joe Smith ’16; John Doe ’09. Make sure the apostrophe is facing the correct way. But use a hyphen with other e terms ebook, ebusiness, ecommerce. Capitalize the e and the first letter of the word following the hyphen in only two instances when the word is used as a headline or part of a headline, or in a name of a course title. Saunders College of Business offers Introduction to ECommerce. Do not use parentheses around the area codes. The form is 2126211500. For international numbers use 011 from the United States, the country code, the city code, and the telephone number 011442075351515. The form for tollfree numbers is 8001111000. If extension numbers are needed, use a comma to separate the main number from the extension 2126211500, ext. 2. Use the article an before vowel sounds an energy crisis, an honorable man the h is silent, an



NBA record sounds like it begins with an e, an 1890s celebration. See also Capitalization Except means to exclude Everyone except Tom joined in the discussion. However, in many news stories, adviser is appropriate AP style. The recession has affected enrollment figures. It was a law of little effect. Do not use the word as a synonym for Black. See Race, Religion, and Diverse Groups Black is also acceptable. The terms are not necessarily interchangeable. People from Caribbean nations, for example, generally refer to themselves as CaribbeanAmerican. See Race, Religion, and Diverse Groups Sarah, Bill, and six other alumni attended the meeting.

The ampersand is not to be used in place of and when spelling out names of RIT colleges or in the titles of any major, program, department, division, etc. He plans to stay for a while. Unless your sense of touch has been damaged, you feel bad. Avoid the goodbad association; instead, use I feel well. Use of acronym on first reference is acceptable if it is identified as a programming language. Since is acceptable in a causal sense when the first event in a sequence led logically to the second but was not its direct cause They went to the game, since they had been given the tickets. Besides means in addition to Besides a bachelor's degree, he will earn a master's degree as well. Biennial means every two years. Semimonthly means twice a month. Semiweekly means twice a week. Also refers to wealth owned or used in a business by an individual, corporation, etc. He needed capital to start his business. Capitol refers to the building in which the United States Congress meets in Washington, D.C., or the building in which a state legislature meets. The U.S. Capitol is in Washington, D.C. The Virginia Capitol is in Richmond. See Buildings, Centers, and Campus Locations Use no hyphen in other combinations coed, coeducational, coequal, coexist, cooperate, cooperative, coordinate, coordination. Commonly used in both the active and passive voices She composed a song. Nine colleges compose RIT. The United States is composed of 50 states. Comprise means to consist of, contain, or to include all, as in the whole comprises the parts. Best used in the active voice, followed by a direct object RIT comprises nine colleges. The jury comprises five men and seven women. She is a dean's list student. The research will help with diagnostic decisionmaking. The mechanical engineering department is in Gleason Hall. See Buildings and Campus Locations Uninterested means that someone lacks interest.

Use disc for phonograph records and related terms disc jockey, optical and laserbased devices Bluray Disc, CD, DVD and for disc brake. Use insure for references to insurance The policy insures his life. Use further when speaking of general distance or progress That could not be further from the truth. Use less for bulk or quantity. Indicate that the average is on a 4.0 scale, as not all schools use the same scale. A perfect 4.0 average, however, should be referred to as simply that. Use instead deaf and hardofhearing students. Sometimes used as a verb IM'ing, IM'd. Acceptable on second reference for instant messaging. A listener or reader infers something from the words. Don't use intercession unless you mean a prayer on behalf of someone else. Always spell out information technology on first reference. For degree programs, use abbreviation in headlines. The dog scratched its ear. It's is a contraction for it is or it has It's up to you. It's been a long time. Tip If it has an apostrophe, it always means it is or it has. If it has no apostrophe, it is always possessive. There is no its'. See also podium, pulpit, rostrum. Lowercase the word magazine unless it is part of the publication's formal title Harper's Magazine, Newsweek magazine, Time magazine. See also newspaper. Smith will speak on economics. For academic departments on the RIT campus, spell out full name on first reference, and use abbreviation if it has one on second and subsequent references University Creative Services produces the University Magazine and the college viewbooks. UCS is located in Brown Hall. Do not place the name in quotes Democrat and Chronicle. When a letter is appended to the figure, capitalize it, but do not hyphenate The list is on Page 10. Please see Page 20A in the contract. See also lectern, pulpit, rostrum. When the word that follows begins with the same vowel e that the prefix ends in, use a hyphen preelection, preeminent, preempt, preestablish, preexist.

Premiere is the first public performance or show of something, and can be a noun or a verb. She is the school principal. He was the principal player in the trade. Principle is a noun meaning fundamental truth, law, or doctrine. They fought for the principle of selfdetermination. See also lectern, podium, rostrum. Reticent means unwilling to speak The candidate's husband is reticent. Food area in the Student Alumni Union. See also lecturn, podium, pulpit. The fall semester begins in September. Other states should be abbreviated when accompanied by the name of a city. For a mailing address, use the standard postal abbreviations for all states shown in parentheses. Postal abbreviations do not get periods. Remember, freshmen is the plural Bill and Anne are freshmen at RIT. But the adjective is always singular. Jack is a member of the freshman class. I remember the day that we met. The report that the committee submitted was well documented. Use which for nonessential clauses, offset by commas The team, which finished last a year ago, is in first place. The report, which was well documented, was discussed with considerable emotion. Tip if you can drop the clause and not lose the meaning of the sentence, use which. Otherwise use that. There is an adverb indicating direction They went there for dinner. There also is used with the force of a pronoun for impersonal constructions in which the real subject follows the verb There is no food on the table. They're is a contraction for they are They're going to dinner tonight. Use a colon to separate hours from minutes 11 a.m., 1 p.m., 3:20 p.m. Do not refer to something as very unique or most unique. Whose is the possessive I do not know whose coat this is. It is grammatically the subject never the object of a sentence, clause, or phrase The woman who entered the room left the window open. Who is there Whom is used when someone is the object of a verb or preposition The woman to whom the room was rented left the window open.

Whom do you wish to see RIT is acceptable for use. Do not capitalize the word university, even if it refers to RIT. The preferred descriptive when referring to RIT is university, not institute. Golisano Institute for Sustainability and School of Individualized Study are degreegranting units, not colleges. This applies to the use of the letter RIT in signage, names of locations on campus, logos, etc. Names of all nine RIT colleges and degreegranting entities are spelled out on first reference. Do not refer to colleges or schools by abbreviations on first reference. When alphabetizing RIT's colleges, use the discipline of the college. This is the same for listing multiple schools within a college. The words "building," "gallery," "auditorium," etc., should be lowercase when referring to more than one at a time, if the term is not part of the facility's official name, or if the entire name is not used on a second reference. Eliminate the word "Memorial" from the title of all buildings on the RIT campus for all purposes. Most buildings on the RIT campus are halls Eastman Hall, Brown Hall, etc.. The full name is followed by the shortened name if applicable that is acceptable upon second reference, its abbreviation, and building number. The mechanical engineering department is in Gleason Hall. Mary has a bachelor's degree from Harvard. Note MD no longer uses periods. Do not use B.Sc. or M.Sc. as abbreviations for a BS or MS degree. Note that doctoral is an adjective and must modify a noun; doctorate is a noun. Do not capitalize general subjects of study or areas in which degrees are earned. He has a degree in mechanical engineering. Dr. Lewis teaches Introduction to Quality and some statistics courses. The game design and development major requires cooperative education. The game design and development major requires cooperative education. When people have long titles, use them after the name, not before. President Munson said the new building will be ready by the fall.

Lowercase elsewhere. The Modern History course is taught by Professor Smith. Harry Smith is a professor of history. In all other instances, they are lowercased. If a faculty member has other titles—the formal name of the title should be used. Board of Trustees, Trustee John Smith, but He is a trustee. In referencing nonRIT boards, use lowercase board of trustees. If the audience may not know what it means, then write it this way on first reference LGBTQIA lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, questioning, intersex, agender, asexual, and other sexual and gender minorities. Don't refer to a gay lifestyle or sexual preference and avoid admitted homosexual; use openly gay or

openly lesbian, but only if necessary for clarity. Some people who fit this definition do not identify as transgender. Transsexual and transvestite are considered highly offensive; use with research and care. Where possible, be precise and use the name of the tribe He is a Navajo commissioner. In Alaska, the indigenous groups include Aleuts, Eskimos, and Indians. AfricanAmerican is acceptable for an American Black person of African descent. Do not use colored as a synonym. This is largely due to the many different ways the comma is used. Sometimes, the comma indicates a pause that would occur if the sentence were spoken aloud. Other times, the comma separates grammatical components of the sentence. Finally, there are mechanical and stylistic uses of the comma that are simply conventional. In extreme cases, an erroneous comma can make a sentence mean the exact opposite of what the writer intended. A careful writer must be a careful user of commas. The use or omission of the comma is well established, and writers need only to apply the rules. The exceptions include years, page numbers, and street addresses. When the day of the week is provided before the month, the day of the week should be followed by a comma.

<https://events.citeve.pt/chat-conversation/boss-br-1200cd-user-manual>