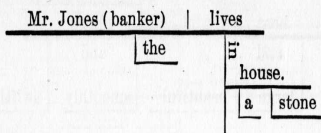


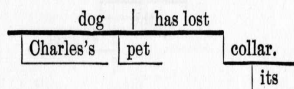
*Mr. Jones, the banker, lives in a stone house.*



A word in apposition is written on the same line as the word it explains, and is inclosed in a parenthesis.

\* \* \*

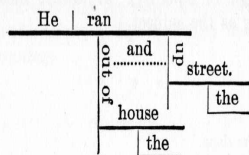
*Charles's pet dog has lost its collar.*



A noun or pronoun in the possessive case is placed as a modifier of the thing possessed.

\* \* \*

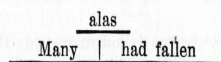
*Out of the house and up the street he ran.*



The conjunction *and* connects the two phrases.

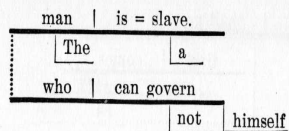
\* \* \*

*Many, alas! had fallen in battle.*



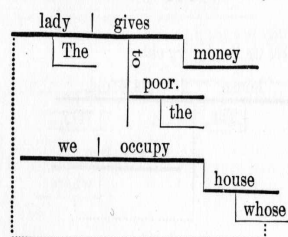
Interjections are not connected with the sentence.

*The man who cannot govern himself is a slave.*



\* \* \*

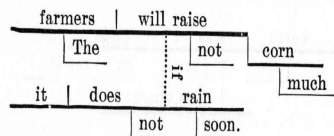
*The lady whose house we occupy gives money to the poor.*



As the relative pronoun is a connective, it is joined to its antecedent by a dotted line.

\* \* \*

*If it does not rain soon, the farmers will not raise much corn.*



In a complex sentence, the simple conjunction is placed on a dotted line connecting the predicate of the subordinate clause and the word in the principal clause modified by the subordinate clause.