A: IDENTIFY
In my paper, the error(s) for reconciliation is/are called:
A. Semicolon to combine two sentences.

B: LOCATE
University of Wisconsin Writer’s Center: Handout on semicolon.
https://writing.wisc.edu/Handbook/Semicolons.html

C: DEFINE
My paraphrase for the rule(s) above is:
A. When you have to combine two full sentences or two complex sentences, you can use semicolon instead of a period or comma w/ coord. conjunction if the two sentences are closely related.

D: PRACTICE
Attached are my 4, non-multiple-choice practices for this/these rule(s) from this/these location(s):
A. https://writing.wisc.edu/Handbook/Semicolons.html

E: CREATE
I have attached 6 original examples (total) of this/these rule(s) with the element highlighted.

F: MASTER
________________________________________________________
The attached paragraph has 3 highlighted demonstrations of the rule that demonstrates my mastery.

G: REFLECT
The final paragraph explains the rule(s) and its/their function(s).

My work has been reviewed by the following people:
A. ___________________________ /Student Signature ____________/date

From this point on, I will be held accountable for this skill in all future final drafts.

_________________________ /Signature ___________________________ /Date
D: Practice

1. The salmon were swimming up stream in a hurry; they must have a sense that time is of the essence.
2. The pianist played and played as the audience listened; he was mesmerizing.
3. On Tuesday, the football team won the division title; it is the first trophy our new school received.
4. Susan spent the first 10 years of her life in Alaska; she would forever be connected to its beauty and nature.

E: Create

1. The shoes were from a very old, injured person; he walked with a limp.
2. The end of the movie was tragic and terrifying; it broke my heart.
3. Cows are not necessarily the only animal that you may find on a farm; there are also pigs and geese.
4. The middle of the road was red with the dust from the storm; it had blown all night long.
5. We went into the cave looking for water; the place was bone dry.
6. There were stars out during the evening; you could see the milky way clearly.

F: Paragraph

The desire to avoid suffering causes a transition from the present to past. As Peyton Farquhar prepares to be executed, an image of Mrs. Farquhar emerges; the image marginalizes our view of her as innocent. When a soldier approaches the couple, the wife is “happy to serve” the guest. A glimpse of her happiness tranquilized Peyton, lessening the sense of frightfulness and opposing thoughts as death slowly awaited. As time delays fate, it allows him to reflect on his past, no matter the circumstance. After being unconscious, Payton wakes to a new reality; his view of the world has become slowed by his awareness of death. Fittingly, the story transitions to an artificially reality. In the dream state, Peyton escapes death and swims to land, which “he wept with delight.” The “escape” created the desire to be reunited with family, “urging him on” towards home. Even in a dream state or during a dangerous situation, thoughts of family and friends can influence an individual to become more persistent; persistence may result in further success of escape instead of pondering sufferance.

G: Reflection

I will be able to use this to combine sentences in my writing, and it will allow me to vary my sentence structures, so they don’t all sound the same.