

These expressions differ in form, and we find that the punctuation at the close of the sentence varies according to the form in which the thought is expressed. We must use :

5. 1. A period at the end of every assertive or imperative sentence.
2. An interrogation point after every direct question.
3. An exclamation mark after every sentence, or part of a sentence, expressive of very strong feeling.

The Hyphen and the Apostrophe. Two other marks, the hyphen and the apostrophe, must be carefully used. Observe how they are employed below :

1. Rip was a simple, good-natured man, and an obedient, hen-pecked husband.
2. On nearer approach to him, he was still more surprised at the stranger's appearance.

6. You will notice that the hyphen is used:

1. To separate the members of the compound words, *good-natured* and *hen-pecked*. (See Ontario High School Grammar, p. 82.)
2. To mark the break in the word *surprised* at the close of the line. (See Ontario High School Grammar, p. 74.)

Note that a word can be divided only at the end of a syllable, and that words of one syllable must not be divided at all.

7. The apostrophe should be used to indicate the possessive case, as, for instance, in the following :

Poor Wolf, thy mistress leads thee a *dog's* life of it !
Rip's story was soon told.

For the various ways of forming the possessive case of nouns, consult the Ontario High School Grammar, p. 110.

Also used in contractions, as, don't