Use of the Semicolon

The principal uses of the semicolon are:
1. To separate the clauses in a compound sentence where the conjunction is omitted.
2. To separate independent clauses connected by such words as **however**, **nevertheless**, **therefore**, **then**, **moreover**, and **also**.
3. To separate phrases and clauses that in themselves require the use of the comma.

Supply semicolons wherever needed in the following sentences.

Examples:
This coat is mine; that one must be yours.
My watch had stopped; however, I guessed the time correctly.
For Christmas, Jack received a bicycle; Tom, a leather jacket; and Robert, a wristwatch.

1. I will leave now the rain finally has stopped.
2. The mirror fell to the floor however, it did not break.
3. Mary is cheerful Marie is quiet
4. I ignored the ringing of the alarm clock therefore, I was late to school.
5. Tom studied many subjects in college for example, history, English, and psychology challenged his best thinking.
6. Margaret is a good student of English and history moreover, she is an excellent musician.
7. I do not understand Spanish nevertheless, I enjoy listening to someone speak the language.
8. We covered the top of the desk with a heavy coat of wax then we polished the desk with a soft cloth.
9. School is dismissed for today you may go home.
10. Plenty of peaches, apples, and plums are available bananas are very scarce.
11. When I reached New York I was completely awed by the wonderful buildings nevertheless, I recovered in time to eat an enormous dinner.