

NanoCAD Writing Lesson II

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7. A Colon after an independent clause

Which of the following are correct? Why?

- John has shown several excellent examples for possessive nouns: Charles' poems, Abde Alis computer, our's table and Moses' laws.
- Rani and Abde Ali are experts in: single-patterning, double-patterning, triple-patterning, and quadruple-patterning.
- Nanomembers meet regularly: they have group meetings every Wednesday.
- We got an email from Prof. Gupta: "we will have this week group meeting at 6:00 pm."

7. A Colon after an independent clause

- Indicate that what follows is closely related to the preceding clause
- Comma < Colon < Semicolon
- Join two independent clauses with a colon if the second interprets or amplifies the first
 - Abde Ali is popular: his pictures are everywhere.
- Introduce a quotation that supports or contributes to the preceding clause
- Certain functions of forms
 - 10:48 A.M.
 - Computer Architecture: A Quantitative Approach

8. A Dash to set off an abrupt break

- A dash is a mark of separation stronger than a comma, less formal than a colon, and more relaxed than parentheses.
 - EUV is likely to appear—if it will not appear at 16nm—at 8nm.
- Use dash only when a more common mark of punctuation seems inadequate.
 - Last year's ICCAD best paper is amazing—it is not something new—it is about placement.
 - Last year's ICCAD best paper is amazing. It is not something new. it is about placement.

9. The Number of Verb

- Words that intervene between subject and verb do not affect the number of the verb.
 - Thanks to John, nanocad lab—its desks, its tables, its boards—is clean now.
- A common blunder is the use of a singular verb form in a relative clause following “*one of ...*” or a similar expression when the relative is the subject.
 - Synopsys is one of the well-known companies that are specialized in EDA industry.

9. The Number of Verb

- Use a singular verb form after *each*, *either*, *everyone*, *everybody*, *neither*, *nobody*, *someone*.
 - Everyone likes John's candy.
- With *none*, use the singular verb when the word means “no one” or “not one”
 - None of us is active since there is no candy.
- A plural verb is commonly used when *none* suggests more than one thing or person.
 - None are able to beat primetime because they do not have significant advantages.

9. The Number of Verb

- A compound subject formed of two or more nouns joined by *and* almost always requires a plural verb.
 - The placement algorithm and routing algorithm described in this book are difficult.
- Certain compounds are so inseparable they are considered a unit and so take a singular verb.
 - Placement and Routing is difficult.
- A singular subject remains singular even if other nouns are connected to it by *with*, *as well as*, *in addition to*, *except*, *together with*, and *no less than*.
 - The table as well as its legs is made of metal.

9. The Number of Verb

- A linking verb agrees with the number of its subject.
 - What is missing is a few assumptions.
- Some nouns that appear to be plural are usually constructed as singular and given a singular verb.
 - Politics is an art, not a science.

10. The Proper Case of Pronoun

- The personal pronouns, as well as the pronoun *who*, change form as they function as subject or object.
 - The most popular guy, it turned out, was he.
- When *who* introduces a subordinate clause, its case depends on its function in that clause.
 - Rani is a nice guy whom we all like to work with
- A pronoun in a comparison is nominative if it is the subject of a stated or understood verb.
 - John drives better than I. (Than I drive.)

10. The Proper Case of Pronoun

- In general, avoid “understood” verbs by supplying them.
 - I think Abde Ali loves algorithm more than I do.
 - A few of us nanomembers use zotera.
- The difference between a verbal participle and a gerund is not always obvious.
 - Do you mind me asking a question?
 - Do you mind my asking a question?

11. Subject Coherence

- A participial phrase at the beginning of a sentence must refer to the grammatical subject.
 - Suffering from NBTI, the circuits operate slower and slower.
- Participial phrases preceded by a conjunction or by a preposition, nouns in apposition, adjective, and adjective phrases come under the same rule if they begin the sentence.
 - Before having dinner, Abde Ali had his lunch.
 - Young and inexperienced, I thought the task easy.