

LESSON 2

- MORE ABOUT PUNCTUATION
- PUNCTUATION IN NEMETH CODE
 - The Punctuation Indicator
- INTRODUCTION TO SIGNS OF GROUPING
 - Code-Switching Considerations
 - Spacing with Signs of Grouping
- IDENTIFIERS, cont.

Format

- Keep Together—Hyphenated Expressions
- Side-by-Side Layout

Answers to Practice Material

LESSON PREVIEW

The punctuation indicator is introduced as we take a closer look at punctuation inside the switches. Summaries are given regarding the use/nonuse of the punctuation indicator. Nemeth grouping symbols are introduced. Code switching within numbered/lettered formats is discussed. Nemeth rules regarding hyphenated expressions are given. An alternate layout option for itemized material is considered.

Instructions: Consider carefully where to place the code switch indicators and what kind of punctuation to use in these three sentences. Apply 3-1 Nemeth paragraphing.

PRACTICE 2A

72813654, when written as 72 81 36 54, is obviously divisible by 9.

Write these numbers: 3.29, 500, -123, 2,000.88, -250,794. Now add them together.

Is the answer 4.0‰, or is it 4.0%?

PUNCTUATION IN NEMETH CODE

2.4 Background

So far we have looked at punctuation that is unambiguous in mathematical context: the mathematical comma and the short dash. These symbols are not the same as their UEB counterparts.

⦿ ⠠⠨⠠⠨ Mathematical comma

⦿ ⠠⠨⠠⠨⠠⠨ Short dash

When other punctuation marks are transcribed inside the Nemeth switches, the punctuation symbols from UEB are used: the apostrophe, colon, exclamation point, period, question mark, quotation marks,* and semicolon. When a punctuation mark is not preceded by a space, clarification is required because the symbols are formed with the same braille dots as Nemeth numerals and symbols, as demonstrated in this list.

A semicolon ⠠⠨⠠⠨ could be misread in Nemeth as the numeral 2.

A colon ⠠⠨⠠⠨ could be misread in Nemeth as the numeral 3.

A period ⠠⠨⠠⠨ could be misread in Nemeth as the numeral 4.

An exclamation point ⠠⠨⠠⠨ could be misread in Nemeth as the numeral 6.

A question mark ⠠⠨⠠⠨ could be misread in Nemeth as the numeral 8.

A closing “double” quotation mark ⠠⠨⠠⠨ could be misread in Nemeth as the numeral 0.

A closing “single” quotation mark ⠠⠨⠠⠨⠠⠨ could be misread in Nemeth as a comma and the numeral 0.

An apostrophe ⠠⠨⠠⠨ could be misread in Nemeth as a prime sign.

Clarification is achieved by use of the *punctuation indicator*.

* Only the one-cell “double” quotation marks ⠠⠨⠠⠨ ⠠⠨⠠⠨ and the two-cell “single” quotation marks ⠠⠨⠠⠨⠠⠨ ⠠⠨⠠⠨⠠⠨ are used inside the Nemeth switches.

Instructions: Format each line or sentence in print as a 3-1 paragraph in braille.

PRACTICE 2C

Is $3(-2.5) + (-4)$ the same as $3(-2.5 + (-4))$?

Use a number line to illustrate this addition problem: $[-4 - (-1)] + [-1 - (-3)]$.

$$7 + (-3) + (-4) = ?$$

$$8 + |(-2) + (-3)| = ?$$

$$|2(-7.5)| + 3.2(2) = ?$$

The **multiplicative identify** [*sic*] property is illustrated: $(83)(1) = 83$.

A **unit set** is a set containing only one element. For example, $\{9\}$ is a unit set containing the element "9".

What is the meaning of the symbol "||" in "The answer is ||3.1||"?

A finite decimal (such as 0.152) is one that stops, whereas an infinite decimal (such as 0.9999...) repeats indefinitely.

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