# *Rules for Full Stop*

1. It is used at the **end** of **a sentence which is a complete statement**, not a question or an exclamation.

***Examples:***

* I hope to see you next week**.**
* She sent me a message**.**
* There is a book on the table**.**
* We have many problems today**.**

1. It is used at the end of **a group of words, which are not structured conventionally**.  It is used at the end of a **command** or a **suggestion**.

***Examples:***

* Over and over again**.**
* Put a full stop at the end of a sentence**.**
* Let’s go out to dinner**.**

1. It is also used after a **single word**.

***Examples:***

* A: Who invented the light bulb? B: Edison**.**
* A: What do you want to say him? B: “Do”**.**
* A: Where is the capital city of England? B: London**.**

1. It is used at the end of an **indirect question**.

***Examples:***

* She asked whether I liked playing basketball**.**
* They really don’t know how they should study**.**
* I’m asking what the day is**.**

1. Full stops also appear after initials of a person, for example, U.S. (United States), U.K. (United Kingdom), W.B. Yeats (William Butler Yeats) and so on.
2. It is a common practice to use full stops or periods to mark abbreviations. For instance, ‘Prof.’ for professor, a.m. for ante meridian, p.m. for post meridian, etc. for et cetera and so on. Full stops can be used after the first letter of each abbreviated word, for instance, B.B.C. (British Broadcasting Corporation). It can also be used after a selected group of letters from a word, for instance, St. (street), Mr. (Mister).