

Statements and most commands end with a period (.).

It is very important to eat a good breakfast.

Please bring me some cereal.

Interrogative sentences end with a question mark (?).

What did you have for breakfast?

Exclamatory sentences and strong commands end with an exclamation point (!).

This oatmeal is the best I have ever tasted!

Run for your life!

Write the name of the punctuation mark needed for each sentence.

1. You may have eggs or cereal for breakfast

2. Do we have any bacon

3. No, but we do have sausage

4. That's my favorite

5. Please give me two fried eggs

6. Will you have eggs, Olivia

7. I hate eggs

8. Fix me a bowl of granola, please

9. Am I late for school

No, sit down and eat

Name _____

Use commas to separate a series of three or more words or phrases.

Do you like **classical, jazz, country, or rock music**?

The audience listened to **two country bands, three rock bands, and two folk bands**.

Add commas to separate three or more words or phrases in a series.

1. You may hear classical music at a concert on the radio or on your own CDs.
2. The Boston Symphony New York Philharmonic and National Symphony are famous orchestras.
3. Orchestras usually have stringed woodwind brass and percussion sections.
4. Violins cellos violas and harps are stringed instruments.
5. Woodwinds include the flute the oboe the clarinet and the bassoon.
6. You will find trombones trumpets and tubas in the brass section.
7. Snare drums cymbals xylophones and pianos are all part of the percussion section.
8. The banjo guitar and fiddle are used in country music.
9. A rock band may use guitars drums and keyboards.
10. In a jazz band, you might play piano saxophone trumpet drums or bass.

Write two sentences of your own about music. Use a series in each sentence.

11. _____

12. _____

Remember to use commas to separate items in a series of three or more.

We went to the restaurant, ate dinner, and paid the check.

I had clams, Mom had lobster, and Dad had squid.

Circle *correct* or *incorrect* to show whether commas are used correctly in the following sentences.

- | | | |
|--|---------|-----------|
| 1. On Saturday, we got up, went to the park, and went home. | correct | incorrect |
| 2. We packed a lunch, got in the car, and went on a picnic. | correct | incorrect |
| 3. Then we bought food cooked dinner, and ate it. | correct | incorrect |
| 4. Then I got in my pajamas, brushed, my teeth and went to bed. | correct | incorrect |
| 5. My parents cleaned up, invited friends over, and had a party. | correct | incorrect |
| 6. Everyone sang around the piano played games, or danced. | correct | incorrect |

Rewrite each sentence, placing commas where they are needed.

7. Joshua went to the gym got into his uniform and began to stretch.

8. Julia got into her uniform walked to the field and got ready to play ball.

Name _____

Use a comma between the day and the year in a date.

December 7, 1941

March 15, 1580

Use a comma after the year if more of the sentence follows.

On January 10, 1960, there was a huge blizzard.

Proofread the following paragraph. Add commas where they belong.

I am keeping track of my family's birthdays for my family tree project. I was born on December 16 2001; my little brother was born on June 13 2006; and my baby sister was born on August 1 2008. On November 27 1969 my father was born, and on February 6 1970 my mother was born. My father's mother was born on December 3 1944 and my father's father was born on June 9 1942. My mother's mother was born on March 15 1949 and my mother's father was born on July 4 1949.

Write a sentence about a date that is important to you. Remember to use commas to set off the date.

1. _____

Complete the sentence with the date and the year.

2. The best holiday I had was _____

Use a comma between the name of the city and the name of the state, country, or province.

Brooklyn, New York

Paris, France

Calgary, Alberta

If there are words after the state, country, or province name, use another comma to set it off from the rest of the sentence.

In Reno, Nevada, the weather is cooler than in Cairo, Egypt.

She lives in Toronto, Ontario, which is a wonderful city!

Write these sentences correctly by adding commas where they are needed.

1. In Ashland Oregon there is a fine theater.

2. In New York New York there are many beautiful theaters.

3. Chicago Illinois is another good town for seeing plays.

4. Edinburgh Scotland has a wonderful theater festival.

Write a sentence about a city you'd like to visit. Remember to use commas to separate the name of the city from its state, province, or country.

Name _____

6

Use a comma in a compound sentence. Place the comma before the conjunction (*and*, *but*, *or*) that joins the two main parts of the sentence.

I am 10 years old, **and** I am in the fifth grade.

My brother likes tuna, **but** I like salami.

I think Dad will be home tonight, **or** he may not get here until tomorrow.

Circle the comma that separates the two sentences in each compound sentence.

1. My father, Alan Johnson, sells computer systems, and he travels a lot.
2. Dylan, Hannah, and I miss him, but we are always glad when he comes home.
3. He usually brings us souvenirs, or he may bring a toy, a book, or a computer game.
4. Mom likes to travel with my father, but she usually has too much work at her office, Bryant and Meyers, to be able to go.
5. Dad enjoys his work, but he wishes he didn't have to be gone so much, traveling from one city to the next.

Add a comma to correctly punctuate each compound sentence.

6. I go to Lincoln Elementary School and my brother Dylan goes to River Middle School.
7. I may attend River next year or I may go to Washington or Douglas.
8. Dylan teases me sometimes but I still want to go to his school.
9. He helps me with my homework and he protects my little sister Hannah and me.
10. Dylan is a great brother but he is also a good friend.

Fill in the bubble next to the sentence that uses the correct punctuation.

1. A There have been many fads in America?
 B In the 1920s, college students wore raccoon fur overcoats
 C Do you think that women's bobbed hair looked good.
 D People liked going to the movies in the 1930s.

2. A Rhythm and blues, Broadway standards and rock and roll were popular in the 1950s.
 B Poodle skirts letter sweaters, and ponytails were also popular.
 C Children watched *The Howdy Doody Show* and *Captain Kangaroo*.
 D The jitterbug the stroll and the Madison were the dances in style then.

3. A In the, 1960s, rock-and-roll music changed.
 B On February 9, 1964, the Beatles appeared on *The Ed Sullivan Show*.
 C The Beatles were from Liverpool England, and they were incredibly popular.
 D On August 10 1970 the Beatles broke up their band.

4. A All across the United States CB radios were popular with drivers in the 1970s.
 B In San Francisco, California, a man made millions selling pet rocks.
 C From New York City New York the hustle became a huge dance fad.
 D Born on the Isle of Man Great Britain the Bee Gees were a hit in the U.S.

5. A Smurfs were popular in the 1980s and Cabbage Patch dolls were all the rage.
 B Young women wore high heels with ankle socks and young men wore T-shirts with sports jackets.
 C Some people loved New Wave bands but others preferred rap music.
 D The Brat Pack was a group of famous young actors, but it was hard for them to stay popular.

Name _____

Use a comma to set off a person's name if he or she is being addressed directly.

Concheta, would you please pass me the salt?

What did you think of the roast, Eli?

I can tell, Dad, that you spent a long time cooking it.

Correct these sentences by adding commas where they are needed.

1. Daniel what are you doing on Saturday?
2. I'm not sure Zach.
3. Daniel let's go to the movies.
4. Mom is that okay with you?
5. I can tell Daniel that you really want to go.
6. What do you want to see Zach?
7. Let's see that new comedy Daniel.
8. Julia do you want to go with us?
9. Thanks Daniel but I have other plans.
10. I guess we're the only ones going Zach.

Write two more sentences for this conversation, adding commas where they are needed.

11. _____

12. _____

Use commas to set off introductory phrases of four or more words.

At the beginning of the month, we will change our schedule.

With a short introductory phrase, no comma is needed.

After breakfast we have to walk to school.

Add commas where they are needed.

1. At the beginning of the year Chen went to a new school.
2. At first he was very nervous.
3. As the weeks went by he made some friends.
4. Soon he felt right at home.
5. During the winter break Chen missed school.
6. By the middle of the year he started a new club.
7. Along with his friends he thought he could help others.
8. In order to do just that they made a Newcomers' Club.
9. When new students started they were invited to join.
10. In no time at all the new students felt right at home, too.

Write two sentences about new students. Use a long and a short introductory phrase.

11. _____

12. _____

Name _____

In a friendly letter, use a comma after the greeting and after the closing.

Dear Uncle Anil,
Sincerely yours,

Add commas where they belong. In the space provided, write *greeting* or *closing*.

Dear Grandma _____ Dear Mr. Sorento _____

Yours truly _____ Sincerely _____

Dearest Aimee _____ Dear Brother _____

Love _____ Much love _____

Dear Uncle Joel _____ With kind regards _____

Fondly _____ Dear Mrs. Dobosz _____

Read the letter from Mina to her cousin. Insert commas where they belong.

March 15, 2007

Dear Hansa

I wish that you could be here with me. It's wonderful to travel in India. There are so many exciting things to see. It has also been great to meet my cousins and aunts and uncles. I'm taking pictures everywhere I go. You won't believe your eyes when you see them!

I'll write more soon. I can't wait to see you.

Love
Mina

When you write the exact words that someone says, use commas to set off the quotation from the rest of the sentence.

Earl said, "I wish that we could go to a restaurant tonight."

"You can help me cook a delicious meal instead," said Earl's sister.

If the quotation already ends in a question mark or an exclamation point, you don't need the comma.

"Do you want to make pizza or spaghetti?" Earl asked.

"Neither!" his sister said laughingly.

Add commas where they are necessary.

1. Jared asked "Who is the greatest basketball player ever?"
2. Mrs. Young said that Jerry West was the best.
3. "I think Shaquille O'Neal is better" Pedro said.
4. "Michael Jordan rules!" Betty exclaimed.
5. "I don't know" Maria said.
6. "Ann Meyers is the best" Lydia said.
7. Hector said "No, it's Wilt Chamberlain."
8. Mr. Perez thought that Bill Russell was incredible.
9. "I don't know any of the players" Will admitted.
10. "Rebecca Lobo changed the game" Neka said.

Fill in the bubble next to the sentence that uses the correct punctuation.

1. Ⓐ Dad can we go to Joe's Pizzeria for dinner?
 Ⓑ I don't know Noah.
 Ⓒ Mom what do you think?
 Ⓓ Sure, Noah, since it's got such good food.

2. Ⓐ At this wonderful restaurant they serve all kinds of pizza.
 Ⓑ After a long, wait we ordered our pizza.
 Ⓒ By the time we got our salads, we were ready to eat.
 Ⓓ Because we weren't regulars we didn't know the staff.

3. Ⓐ "I'd like a meatball hero," Dad said.
 Ⓑ "I want pizza" Mom said.
 Ⓒ "I'll have lasagna" Noah said.
 Ⓓ "I recommend the minestrone" said the waiter.

4. Ⓐ The chef asked "Did you like your meal?"
 Ⓑ Dad said, "I loved it!"
 Ⓒ Mom said "The food was delicious."
 Ⓓ The waiter said "Here's our dessert menu."

5. Which greeting for a friendly letter is written correctly?
 Ⓐ Dear Ray
 Ⓑ Dear, Haley
 Ⓒ Dear Jacob:
 Ⓓ Dear Ava,