

▶ Declarative sentences end with a period (.).

An ape is a large primate.

Most imperative sentences end with a period (.). Use an exclamation point (!) for urgent or emphatic commands.

Please take me to the Natural History Museum.

Watch out for that car!

Interrogative sentences end with a question mark (?).

Which exhibit did you like best?

Exclamatory sentences end with an exclamation point (!).

The snake pit was amazing!

Add the correct punctuation to each sentence. Then, write *declarative*, *interrogative*, *imperative*, or *exclamatory* to identify what type of sentence it is.

1. Did you know that the names of the constellations come from myths

2. Please tell me about the constellation named for Orion

3. That's my absolute favorite

4. Orion was the son of Poseidon and was a hunter

5. What a great hunter he was

Use commas to separate three or more items in a series.

Do you like **mystery novels, realistic fiction, or biographies?**

The children's bookstore carries **picture books for young children, chapter books for beginning readers, and novels for young adults.**

Correct the sentences by adding commas where they are needed.

1. A human being's five senses are sight hearing touch taste and smell.
2. The cornea the pupil and the lens are three parts of the eye.
3. The muscle known as the iris the jelly-like substance called vitreous fluid and the thumbnail-sized retina are other important eye parts.
4. Ear parts include the canal the ear drum and the cochlea.
5. Hearing can be damaged by loud sounds, such as those made by jet planes jackhammers and live rock concerts.
6. A bacterial infection a viral infection or even an allergy can cause earaches.
7. Taste buds saliva and nerves all work together in your sense of taste.
8. Taste buds recognize salty sweet bitter and sour tastes.
9. The sense of smell helps us identify what food is edible what food is inedible and what food could be harmful if eaten.
10. Receptors for pressure cold heat and pain are all part of our sense of touch.
11. The sense of touch allows you to tell the difference between rough and smooth soft and hard and wet and dry.
12. Your sense of smell involves your nose nasal cavity and brain.

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

We got on the bus, went to the store, and bought new clothes.

We grabbed our bags, found the food court, and sat down to have lunch.

Proofread and correct this paragraph by adding commas where they are needed.

Ms. Washington teaches language arts, but she also is our school's drama teacher. This spring, Ms. Washington needed to choose a play cast the parts and then start rehearsals, all by the end of the April. She decided on the musical *You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown*. I was cast as Lucy DeyShaun was cast as Charlie Brown and Pedro was cast as Snoopy. We did warm-up exercises read the script together and then tried to act it out. Ms. Washington frowned grimaced and laughed as we struggled to bring the play to life. A piano player came played the score and directed our singing. Some parents took our measurements brought in some sewing machines and made costumes. The technical crew met with the director drew up some plans and made our set. As the weeks went by, we rehearsed our lines practiced our singing and learned some new dances. On opening night, we went onstage performed like pros and took our bows. The director the pianist and the stage crew took bows, too.

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

January 31, 1999

Use a comma to set off the year from the rest of the sentence.

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

Insert commas where they are needed.

1. Rosa McCauley was born on February 14 1913.
2. On December 18 1932 she married Raymond Parks.
3. She became famous because on December 1 1955 she was arrested for refusing to give up her bus seat to a white passenger.
4. On Sunday December 4 word was spread among the African-American community that Rosa Parks had been arrested.
5. On December 5 1955 African Americans in Montgomery, Alabama, began boycotting the bus system.
6. On November 13 1956 the U.S. Supreme Court declared segregation on buses to be unconstitutional.
7. On August 28 1963 Rosa Parks joined the March on Washington, where Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech.
8. On September 9 1996 President Bill Clinton awarded her the Presidential Medal of Freedom.
9. Rosa Parks died on October 24 2005.
10. City officials in Montgomery announced on October 27 2005 that the front seats of their city buses would display black ribbons in honor of Parks.

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

Dallas, Texas

Rome, Italy

Toronto, Ontario

Use a comma to set off the state, country, or province name from the rest of the sentence.

We flew from Boston, Massachusetts, to London, England, last June.

We visited my aunt and uncle in Winnipeg, Manitoba, the year before.

Proofread the paragraph and correct any errors by adding commas where they are needed.

My father and I are big fans of museums. In New York New York there are many world-class museums, such as the Museum of Modern Art, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Guggenheim Museum. The Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore Maryland is another fine museum. The Art Institute of Chicago is on South Michigan Avenue, in Chicago Illinois and it's my dad's favorite. One year, my family went to Paris France on a trip to see my mother's relatives. We went to the Louvre Museum and saw the *Mona Lisa*. My oldest brother is attending college in Houston Texas where they have the fantastic Rice University Art Gallery. Next year, my father is going to take us to the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, which is in Montreal Quebec. We're driving there from our home in Hampton New Hampshire. I can't wait!

Name _____

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Use a comma in a compound sentence. Place the comma before the coordinating conjunction, such as *and*, *but*, or *or*, that joins the two independent clauses of the sentence.

I like to go to bookstores, **and** I always find a book to buy.

I was tired from practice, **but** I still had homework to do before I went to bed.

Add a comma before the conjunction that joins the two main parts of each compound sentence.

1. Lacie is a good swimmer and she can also run very fast.
2. Her brother Emilio plays soccer after school or he goes to swim practice.
3. Lacie's sister Rosa would rather read at home but sometimes Lacie and Emilio convince her to play outdoors with them.
4. Rosa can do all of her homework fairly quickly but Lacie has to work much longer.
5. Lacie often sets the table for dinner or she helps her mother with the cooking.
6. Emilio goes to many soccer practices but he would still like to practice more.
7. Rosa is learning to cook and she can make a delicious omelet.
8. It's hard for their mother to keep up with all of their interests but she seems to manage.
9. Lacie will soon go out for track or she will join the swim team.
10. Lacie is really athletic but Rosa and Emilio are not at all jealous.