

How Do We Use Punctuation?

Keywords:

gamified, grammar, punctuation, movement, collaboration, classroom activity

Description:

This is a series of lessons on punctuation that involve a game called “Pin the Punctuation on the sentence” much like Pin the Tail on the Donkey. Attached you will find a series of cheat sheets for students about basic punctuation, print out pieces of punctuation you will need to magnetize and you will need a sleeping mask.

Lesson Plan:

Course:	Grade 7 English	Topic:	How to Properly Use Punctuation
Teachers:	Ayva Banks, Kayla Egeto, Savannah Ewing, Amanda Ham-Ying, Micaela Muldoon	Date:	October 26th, 2023
Overall Curriculum Expectations:	→ Writing — 3. use editing, proofreading, and publishing skills and strategies, and knowledge of language conventions, to correct errors, refine expression, and present their work effectively		
Specific Curriculum Expectations:	→ 3.4 use punctuation appropriately to communicate their intended meaning in more complex writing forms, including forms specific to different subject areas, with a focus on the use of: periods after initials, in abbreviations, and in decimal numbers; parentheses; punctuation to indicate intonation, pauses, or gestures → 3.5 use parts of speech correctly to communicate their meaning clearly, with a focus on the use of: relative pronouns (e.g., who, whose, which, that); prepositions, including prepositional phrases; adjectives; conjunctions; adverbs; present, past, and future verb tenses; present and past participles		
Learning Goals:	During this lesson, I will learn how to... → Recognize different types of punctuation. → Apply different types of punctuation properly. → Recognize when punctuation is improperly placed. → Recognize punctuation from different cultures.		
Success Criteria:	By the end of this lesson, I will be able to... → Recognize a variety of punctuation. → Apply different types of punctuation correctly. → Recognize when punctuation is used incorrectly. → Recognize punctuation used in different cultures.		

<p>Resources:</p>	<p>Game Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Sleeping Mask → Magnetized punctuation pieces → Punctuation cheat sheets <p>Teacher Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Punctuation use for other languages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ https://toppandigital.com/us/blog-usa/punctuation-in-different-languages/ → Power Point → Hook Sentences → Practice Worksheet → Exit Ticket
<p>Prior Knowledge:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Students should be able to recognize and name different types of punctuation. Students should be able to apply question marks, exclamation marks, and periods properly to basic sentences.
	<p>Lesson</p>

	<p>Hook (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Students will be placed in groups of 3-4. An incorrect sentence will be shared on the board and the group will have to try to correct it. The first group to correct the sentence properly will get a point. At the end, the group with the most points wins. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ This will allow for the teacher to see what students know already and what needs to be further reviewed in more detail. <p>Activity (60 minutes)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lesson <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Using the slideshow attached, a lesson on punctuation will be taught. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Reviewed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Question Marks ● Exclamation Marks ● Periods ◆ Taught in Detail: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Run on Sentences ● How to Punctuate Dialogue ● How to Use Commas ● How to use Apostrophes 2. Worksheet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Students will complete a worksheet to practice using punctuation which will be taken up together as a class. 3. Pin the Punctuation on the Sentence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Gameplay and setup instructions, along with social justice-themed sentences can be found in the accompanying document titled “How to Play Pin the Punctuation on the Sentence” <p>Closing (10 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Exit Ticket: At the end of the lesson, students will be provided with an exit ticket to fill out in order to evaluate their knowledge of punctuation after the lesson compared to prior to the lesson. <p>NOTE: This lesson can be split into several days (e.g., one for each type of punctuation mark) to make the content easier to absorb.</p>
<p>Differentiated Instruction:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → In order to make this lesson and game a valuable experience for everyone, a cheat sheet on each of the covered topics will be provided for students that may require it. → Students will have the option of going up and placing the punctuation with a partner if they wish in order to feel more comfortable.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Students will have the option of completing the game in a smaller group with an educational assistant in order to allow for comfort of students who may need it. → For students who require it, a printout of the slide show will be provided to allow for the greatest amount of learning possible.
Assessments:	<p>Assessment FOR learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Hook: Correcting sentence activity. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Allows for the teacher to see where the students are at in their knowledge in order to best teach the punctuation lesson to their needs. <p>Assessment AS learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Game: Pin the Punctuation on the Sentence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Allows students to practice their newly-acquired knowledge and receive immediate feedback on their application. → Exit Ticket <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Allows students to reflect on their own learning post lesson.
Social Justice Note	<p>Sentences for Pin the Punctuation Mark on the Sentence can be themed around social justice movements, cultures, world geography, etc. It is also possible to use the themes related to other course material. For example, if the class is doing a book study that covers a particular social issue or culture perspective, game sentences can be tied to that work of literature or the themes it explores.</p>

Resources Used

Ministry of Education. *The Ontario Curriculum, Grades 1-8, Language [Revised] 2006.*

2006.

“Punctuation in Different Languages.” *Toppan Digital Language*, 11 July 2013,

toppandigital.com/us/blog-usa/punctuation-in-different-languages/.

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Exit Ticket

1. On a scale of 1-10 (1 being low and 10 being high), rate your knowledge of punctuation prior to this lesson.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

2. On a scale of 1-10, rate your knowledge of punctuation after participating in the lesson.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

3. What are two new things you learned during this lesson?

Hook Sample Sentences

Given Sentence	Corrected Sentence
1. Many people eat cereal for breakfast?	Many people eat cereal for breakfast.
2. When does the train usually leave!	When does the train usually leave?
3. I studied very hard for the exam! As a result of my hard work I did very well and was very happy.	I studied very hard for the exam. As a result of my hard work, I did very well and was very happy!
4. What time does the test take place. What time should I get to class!	What time does the test take place? What time should I get to class?
5. It takes three hours to get there? Should I leave at 9?	It takes three hours to get there. Should I leave at 9?

Sentence Practice Worksheet

Instructions:

Each of the following sentences is punctuated incorrectly. Correct and/or add the punctuation in order to correct the sentences.

1. I was hungry I ate lunch

2. I didn't do well on my math test said Bella.

3. I went to the mall, Jane was there

4. The cars windshield is foggy.

5. Im ready for the halloween party I bought my costume already

6. He's going to the store, he will come home and cook dinner for us.

7. Today was the best day ever my family began our beach vacation.

8. I told Ben dont talk during the test. But he didnt listen?

Answers

1. I was hungry I ate lunch

I was hungry. I ate lunch.

2. I didn't do well on my math test said Bella.

"I didn't do well on my math test," said Bella.

3. I went to the mall, Jane was there

I went to the mall. Jane was there.

4. The cars windshield is foggy.

The car's windshield is foggy.

5. Im ready for the Halloween party I bought my costume already

I'm ready for the Halloween party. I bought my costume already.

6. He's going to the store, he will come home and cook dinner for us.

He's going to the store. He will come home and cook dinner for us.

7. Today was the best day ever my family began our beach vacation.

Today was the best day ever. My family began our beach vacation.

8. I said to Ben dont talk during the test. But he didnt listen?

I said to Ben, "don't talk during the test," but he didn't listen.

Cheat Sheet for Apostrophes

General Important Stuff

Apostrophes must be used in two places:

1. Contractions (words that are shortened because they are combined)
2. Possessive nouns (nouns that show ownership of something)

*** No stylistic exceptions because it would be confusing otherwise.

Contractions

Common types:

- Word + not. Example: do not = don't
- Word + is. Example: he is = he's
- Word + are. Example: they are = they're
- Word + will. Example: she will = she'll
- Word + have. Example: should have = should've (not "should of")
- Word + had. Example: they had = they'd
- Word + would. Example: she would = she'd

Possessive Nouns

- Proper noun/Name + apostrophe + s
 - Example: Ms. Boucher's classroom
 - The classroom is what belongs to Ms. Boucher, as shown by the apostrophe
- Noun + apostrophe + s
 - Example: classroom's windows
 - The windows belong to the classroom, as shown by the apostrophe

*** Keep in mind that words that end in s also work this way, even if it looks weird. Examples:
Mr. Rogers's house, my boss's car

Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns do NOT use apostrophes.

- I = my/mine
- you = your/yours
- he = his
- she = hers
- we = our/ours
- they = their/theirs

- it = its

Don't Use Apostrophes For...

- *Plurals*
 - **Incorrect:** noodle's
 - **Correct:** noodles
 - **Incorrect:** grade 5's
 - **Correct:** grade 5s
- *Verbs*
 - **Incorrect:** he make's
 - **Correct:** he makes
- *Decades*
 - **Incorrect:** 1960's
 - **Correct:** 1960s

Cheat Sheet for Commas

General Important Stuff

- Use when addressing someone
- Use to separate things in a list
- Use to separate introductory phrases from the rest of the sentence.

Addressing Someone

- To address someone is to speak to them, either when calling them by name or by a substitute for their name (like "Hey, you!")
- Put commas on either side of the name, before the name, or after the name, depending on where it appears in the sentence
- **Example 1:** Comma after the name
 - "Peter, please close the door."
 - Comma goes after name because it is the first word in the sentence
- **Example 2:** Comma before name
 - "Let's eat, Grandma."
 - Comma goes before name because it is the last word in the sentence
- **Example 3:** Commas on both sides of the name
 - "Hey, Judy, how are you?"
 - Commas on both sides because the name is in the middle of the sentence

Separating Things in a List

- Any kind of list, whether it contains physical things, non-physical things, or adjectives, must have commas to separate the things so that they don't all run together
- **Example 1:** Physical things
 - You need to get apples, carrots, cereal, and milk at the grocery store.
- **Example 2:** Non-physical things
 - We are looking for someone who has a good attitude, time management skills, and coding knowledge to take on this job.
- **Example 3:** Adjectives
 - I have a fluffy, chubby, cute, orange cat.

Introductory Phrases — Examples (with the introductory parts and commas bolded)

- **If you feel sick after eating cake,** then you probably shouldn't eat it anymore.
- **Although my brother is only in preschool,** he can already read.
- **Before you go for a run,** you need to make sure your shoelaces are tied.
- **When I wake up in the morning,** the first thing I do is stretch.
- **First of all,** take out your notebooks.

DON'T Put a Comma...

- Before or after "because"
- Where there should be a period or other punctuation mark
- Between a subject and its verb
 - Example: The ballerina, danced across the stage. = incorrect
- Between a verb and its object
 - Example: The town of Leamington grows, lots of tomatoes. = incorrect

Dialogue and Quotation Marks Cheat Sheet

Three main things to remember:

1. How to use quotation marks ("), commas, and end punctuation with dialogue.
2. Proper format for dialogue tags (he said, she asked, etc.), which also relates to the punctuation
3. Paragraphing (new paragraph every time a character speaks, one speaker per paragraph)

Rules for Punctuating Dialogue

1. Put quotation marks at the beginning and end of what a character says. Do not include the speech tag in this.
Correct example: "You should stay for dinner," I said. I said = speech tag telling the reader who said what, so not included in quotation marks.
Incorrect example: "You should stay for dinner, I said."
2. The dialogue and the speech tag are considered part of the same sentence, so don't put a period until after the speech tag. Use a comma to separate the dialogue from the speech tag.
Correct example: "I like to sleep in on weekends," she said. Notice that because there is no new sentence, nothing in the speech tag is upper-case either.
Incorrect example: "I like to sleep in on weekends." She said. That last part isn't a sentence on its own, so it shouldn't be separated from the dialogue by a period, nor should it have an upper-case letter.
3. Punctuation always goes on the inside of the quotation marks.
Correct example: "I can see the entire city from the top of this hill." (period comes before end quotation marks)
Correct example: "I can see the entire city from the top of this hill," he told me. (comma comes before end quotation marks)
Note: It is okay to have some dialogue without speech tags.
Incorrect example: "I can see the entire city from the top of this hill". (period should not be outside of the end quotation marks)
Incorrect example: "I can see the entire city from the top of this hill", he told me. (comma should not be outside of the end quotation marks)
4. If you use a question mark or exclamation point, that will go inside of the quotation marks. HOWEVER, even though those are end punctuation marks, the sentence still has not technically ended. You must still place a period after the speech tag if you have a speech tag.
Correct example: "Are we there yet?" she asked.
Incorrect example: "Are we there yet?" She asked.
Incorrect example: "Are we there yet" she asked?
5. It is okay to split dialogue up. Here are two ways that it can be done.
Example 1: "Actually, instead of waffles," he said, "I think we should have pancakes for breakfast." Notice how the words 'he said' are separated from the dialogue by commas

on both sides. That is because "Actually, instead of waffles" isn't a full sentence. The sentence isn't complete until the rest of the dialogue is said.

Incorrect: "Actually, instead of waffles." He said, "I think we should have pancakes for breakfast."

Example 2: "I know you're sad that you didn't make the team," she said. "You can always try out again next year though." Because the two sentences being said are both full sentences, the first one ends after the dialogue tag, as shown before, and the second one begins and ends immediately after the dialogue tag because the character is continuing to speak.

Incorrect: "I know you're sad that you didn't make the team," she said, "You can always try out again next year though." There should be no comma after the words 'she said' because there are two full sentences here, and that comma turns them into a run-on sentence.

Also correct: "I know you're sad that you didn't make the team. You can always try out again next year though," she said. The character can say more than one sentence without them being split up, but the comma and dialogue tag must still come after the last sentence said.

Cheat Sheet for End Punctuation

General Important Stuff

- Punctuation marks that tell the reader when a sentence has ended
- Three kinds: periods (.), question marks (?), and exclamation points (!)
- A full sentence needs at least a subject (the person or thing doing an action) and a verb (the action being done).
 - Example sentence: The dog ran.
 - the dog = subject of the sentence
 - ran = verb (action) the dog did
- Usually, the sentence will also have either...
 - an **adverb** (word describing how the verb is done)
 - Example sentence: The dog ran quickly.
 - the dog = subject
 - ran = verb
 - quickly = adverb because it describes how the dog ran
- ...Or...
 - an **object** (person or thing the verb is being done to)
 - Example sentence: The dog ran to his owner.
 - the dog = subject
 - ran = verb
 - his owner = object because his owner was the target of the action, not the one doing it
- ...Or both
 - Example sentence: The dog ran quickly to his owner.
 - the dog = subject
 - ran = verb
 - quickly = adverb
 - his owner = object
- When a sentence ends, there **MUST** be punctuation to signify it.
- Sentence fragments are pieces of sentences that cannot stand on their own. Many of these begin with leading or conjunction words. Examples:
 - "Although I am the oldest sibling." Although you are the oldest sibling... what? The thought must be finished in the same sentence.
 - "If he catches me." Again, what's going to happen if he catches you? Use a comma because the sentence isn't done yet. Then, finish the explanation within the same sentence.

Question Marks

- Used when a character/narrator asks a question, either out loud or in their thoughts
- **Correct:** "Are you going to the dance next Friday?"
- **Incorrect:**
 - "Are you going to the dance next Friday."

- "Are you going to the dance next Friday"
- "Are you going to the dance next Friday!"

Exclamation Points

- Used when a character or narrator yells/shouts or says something with a lot of enthusiasm, either out loud or in their thoughts
- **Correct:** "Wait for me!"
- **Incorrect:**
 - She decided to have her usual cereal for breakfast!
 - "The movie wasn't bad, I guess!"

NOTE: Not sure which punctuation mark to use because a character is shouting a question? Try this: ?! Example: "How could you just leave without me?!"

Periods

- Used for complete sentences that are not being shouted or asked
- Sometimes used differently for stylistic purposes in creative writing.
- Normal example: It was almost morning by the time he made it home.
- Stylistic examples:
 - "I already told you: Stay. Out. Of. My. Room."
 - "All of us are going to the dance next Friday. Well, all of us except for Kevin."
 - She sat down and waited for the dentist to call her in. And waited. And waited.

Run-on Sentences

- Two types: comma splices (most common) and no punctuation
- A comma splice happens when the writer uses a comma when they should be using end punctuation to end a sentence and start a new one
- A run-on sentence with no punctuation happens when there are multiple full sentences fused together without any kind of punctuation in between to let the reader pause
- Comma splice examples:
 - The first thing she trained her new puppy to do was bark when he needed to go outside to do his business, second she trained him to sit, third she taught him how to shake a paw for a treat, finally she taught him how to play fetch.
 - He was terrified of giving his speech to such a big audience, he hated public speaking more than anything else.
- No punctuation example:
 - "You should try this cake it's the best I've ever tasted."
- Combination example:
 - Amy was the new girl in school when she started grade 8 she didn't have any friends yet because she and her family had just moved to the city a few days ago, she was so nervous that she almost faked being sick on the first day so she wouldn't have to go in.

A hand-drawn sign with the word "Apostrophes" written on it. The sign is white with a black border and is set against a background of crumpled paper. The word "Apostrophes" is written in a simple, black, sans-serif font and is underlined. Below the underlined word is a horizontal line, suggesting a space for notes or examples.

Apostrophes

Apostrophes (')

Must be used in two places:

1. Contractions (words that are shortened because they are combined)
2. Possessive nouns (nouns that show ownership of something)

Contractions

Common types:

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- Word + is. Example: he is = he's
- Word + are. Example: they are = they're
- Word + will. Example: she will = she'll
- Word + have. Example: should have = should've (not "should of")
- Word + had. Example: they had = they'd
- Word + would. Example: she would = she'd

Possessive Nouns

- Proper noun/Name + apostrophe + s
 - Example: Ms. Boucher's classroom
 - The classroom is what belongs to Ms. Boucher, as shown by the apostrophe
- Noun + apostrophe + s
 - Example: classroom's windows
 - The windows belong to the classroom, as shown by the apostrophe

Possessive Nouns

* Keep in mind that words that end in s also work this way, even if it looks weird

- Example: Mr. Rogers's house = correct
- Example: my boss's car = correct

Possessive Pronouns

* Possessive pronouns do NOT use apostrophes

- I = my/mine
- you = your/yours
- he = his
- she = hers
- we = our/ours
- they = their/theirs
- it = its

Don't Use Apostrophes For...

- Plurals. Examples: noodle's = incorrect, noodles = correct; grade 5's = incorrect, grade 5s = correct
- Verbs. Example: he make's = incorrect, he makes = correct;
- Decades. Example: 1960's = incorrect, 1960s = correct

Multiple choice
game time!

Which sentence uses an apostrophe incorrectly?

A) His mom told him he had to finish his homework before he could play video game's.

B) They're going to meet us there.

C) She'll be home in time for dinner.

A

Which sentence needs an apostrophe?

A) He can't get into his car because he locked the keys inside.

B) The Korean War took place in the 1950s.

C) You can't drive on the highway yet because you havent practiced enough on the road.

C

Which of these sentences has a correct plural word?

A) The mother cat carries her kitten's by their scruff.

B) Can I borrow one of your pencils please?

C) You must eat fruit's and veggie's every day for a healthy, balanced diet.

B

Which of these sentences has a correct verb?

A) She know's how to make really good spaghetti sauce.

B) He run's 5 kilometres every morning for exercise.

C) The dog barks whenever someone comes over.

C

Which of these sentences is completely correct?

A) Everybody stands in class when Canada's national anthem play's.

B) The squirrel collects the tree's acorns in autumn so he'll have enough food in winter.

C) You'll soon see that apostrophe's are very important punctuation marks.

B



Commas

Commas

1. Use when addressing someone
2. Use to separate things in a list
3. Use to separate introductory phrases from the rest of the sentence.

Addressing Someone

- To address someone is to speak to them, either when calling them by name or by a substitute for their name (like "Hey, you!")
- Put commas on either side of the name, before the name, or after the name, depending on where it appears in the sentence

Addressing Someone

- Example 1: Comma after the name
 - "Peter, please close the door."
 - Comma goes after name because it is the first word in the sentence
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 - "Let's eat, Grandma."
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- Any kind of list, whether it contains physical things, non-physical things, or adjectives, must have commas to separate the things so that they don't all run together

Separating Things in a List

- Example 1: Physical things
 - You need to get apples, carrots, cereal, and milk at the grocery store.
- Example 2: Non-physical things
 - We are looking for someone who has a good attitude, time management skills, and coding knowledge to take on this job.
- Example 3: Adjectives
 - I have a fluffy, chubby, cute orange cat.

Introductory Phrases — Examples

- If you feel sick after eating cake, then you probably shouldn't eat it anymore.
- Although my brother is only in preschool, he can already read.
- Before you go for a run, you need to make sure your shoelaces are tied.
- When I wake up in the morning, the first thing I do is stretch.
- First of all, take out your notebooks.

DON'T Put a Comma...

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- Where there should be a period or other punctuation mark
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 - Example: The ballerina, danced across the stage. = incorrect
- Between a verb and its object
 - Example: The town of Leamington grows, lots of tomatoes. = incorrect

Multiple choice
game time!

Which list is correct?

A) The citrus family of fruits includes oranges, lemons, limes, and grapefruit.

B) She is smart funny and kind.

C) It'll take a lot of time focus, and hard work to complete the task.

A

Which sentence has an introductory phrase and therefore needs a comma?

A) He likes to read before he goes to bed at night.

B) When you believe in yourself you can do almost anything.

C) She's got a lot of homework to catch up on because she went on vacation for a week.

B

Which of these sentences uses a comma correctly?

A) According to a recent survey, most people think Ben & Jerry's is the best brand of ice cream.

B) Will she sign up for, the science fair?

C) The mouse, managed to dodge the cat's claws just in time.

A

Which of these sentences uses a comma incorrectly?

A) Since you didn't finish your work at school, you'll have to take it home with you and do it there.

B) Even though it's only 4:00 p.m., I'm ready to go to bed.

C) I think the frog, can make that jump easily.

C



Dialogue

& QUOTATION MARKS

Rules for Punctuating Dialogue

1. Put quotation marks at the beginning and end of what a character says. Do not include the speech tag in this.
 - **Correct example:** "You should stay for dinner," I said. I said = speech tag telling the reader who said what, so not included in quotation marks.
 - **Incorrect example:** "You should stay for dinner, I said."

Rules for Punctuating Dialogue

2. The dialogue and the speech tag are considered part of the same sentence, so don't put a period until after the speech tag. Use a comma to separate the dialogue from the speech tag.

- **Correct example:** "I like to sleep in on weekends," she said. Notice that because there is no new sentence, nothing in the speech tag is upper-case either.

Rules for Punctuating Dialogue

2. (Continued)

- **Incorrect example:** "I like to sleep in on weekends." She said. That last part isn't a sentence on its own, so it shouldn't be separated from the dialogue by a period, nor should it have an upper-case letter.

Rules for Punctuating Dialogue

3. Punctuation always goes on the inside of the quotation marks.

- **Correct example:** "I can see the entire city from the top of this hill." (period comes before end quotation marks)
- **Correct example:** "I can see the entire city from the top of this hill," he told me. (comma comes before end quotation marks)
- **Note:** It is okay to have some dialogue without speech tags.

Rules for Punctuating Dialogue

3. (Continued)

- **Incorrect example:** "I can see the entire city from the top of this hill". (period should not be outside of the end quotation marks)
- **Incorrect example:** "I can see the entire city from the top of this hill", he told me. (comma should not be outside of the end quotation marks)

Rules for Punctuating Dialogue

4. If you use a question mark or exclamation point, that will go inside of the quotation marks.

HOWEVER, even though those are end punctuation marks, the sentence still has not technically ended.

You must still place a period after the speech tag if you have a speech tag.

- **Correct example:** "Are we there yet?" she asked.
- **Incorrect example:** "Are we there yet?" She asked.
- **Incorrect example:** "Are we there yet" she asked?

Rules for Punctuating Dialogue

5. It is okay to split dialogue up. Here are two ways that it can be done.

- Example 1: "Actually, instead of waffles," he said, "I think we should have pancakes for breakfast." Notice how the words 'he said' are separated from the dialogue by commas on both sides. That is because "Actually, instead of waffles" isn't a full sentence. The sentence isn't complete until the rest of the dialogue is said.
- **Incorrect:** "Actually, instead of waffles." He said, "I think we should have pancakes for breakfast."

Rules for Punctuating Dialogue

5. (Continued)

- Example 2: "I know you're sad that you didn't make the team," she said. "You can always try out again next year though." Because the two sentences being said are both full sentences, the first one ends after the dialogue tag, as shown before, and the second one begins and ends immediately after the dialogue tag because the character is continuing to speak.

Rules for Punctuating Dialogue

5. (Continued)

- **Incorrect:** "I know you're sad that you didn't make the team," she said, "You can always try out again next year though." There should be no comma after the words 'she said' because there are two full sentences here, and that comma turns them into a run-on sentence.

Rules for Punctuating Dialogue

5. (Continued)

- Also correct: "I know you're sad that you didn't make the team. You can always try out again next year though," she said. The character can say more than one sentence without them being split up, but the comma and dialogue tag must still come after the last sentence said.

Paragraphs

Start a new paragraph...

- Every time a character speaks — only one speaker per paragraph
- When you start a new topic
- When you change location or time (examples: the next day, from school to home, etc.)

Multiple choice
game time!

Identify the incorrect sentence.

A) "Come with me," he said.

B) "There's no way we'd survive that fall."

C) "Where did you get that beautiful necklace" she asked?

C

Identify the correct sentence.

A) "Happy birthday!" he said. "I brought you some balloons."

B) "Mushrooms are disgusting," she said. I don't want any on my pizza."

C) "Please take your seats, the teacher said."

A

Identify the incorrect sentence.

A) "Do you want to go to the movies tonight?" she asked.

B) "I barely passed the last test," he said.
"I'll have to study harder next time."

C) "If you think about it." He said. "Turtles are really just lizards with shells."

C

Identify the correct sentence.

A) "I have to take my dog to the vet today."
she said.

B) "Hey, miss," they said, "can you go back to
the last slide?"

C) "I think that's a great idea, the boss said. It
will bring in a lot of new customers."

B



End Punctuation

End Punctuation

- Punctuation marks that tell the reader when a sentence has ended
- Three kinds: periods (.), question marks (?), and exclamation points (!)
- A full sentence needs at least a subject (the person or thing doing an action) and a verb (the action being done).
 - Example sentence: The dog ran.
 - the dog = subject of the sentence
 - ran = verb (action) the dog did

End Punctuation

- Usually, the sentence will also have either...
 - an **adverb** (word describing how the verb is done)
 - Example sentence: The dog ran quickly.
 - the dog = subject
 - ran = verb
 - quickly = adverb because it describes how the dog ran

End Punctuation

- ...Or...
 - an **object** (person or thing the verb is being done to)
 - Example sentence: The dog ran to his owner.
 - the dog = subject
 - ran = verb
 - his owner = object because his owner was the target of the action, not the one doing it

End Punctuation

- ...Or both
 - Example sentence: The dog ran quickly to his owner.
 - the dog = subject
 - ran = verb
 - quickly = adverb
 - his owner = object
- When a sentence ends, there **MUST** be punctuation to signify it.

End Punctuation

- Sentence fragments are pieces of sentences that cannot stand on their own. Many of these begin with leading or conjunction words. Examples:
 - "Although I am the oldest sibling." Although you are the oldest sibling what? The thought must be finished in the same sentence.
 - "If he catches me." Again, what's going to happen if he catches you? Use a comma because the sentence isn't done yet. Then, finish the explanation within the same sentence.

Question Marks

- Used when a character/narrator asks a question, either out loud or in their thoughts
- **Correct:** "Are you going to the dance next Friday?"
- **Incorrect:**
 - "Are you going to the dance next Friday."
 - "Are you going to the dance next Friday"
 - "Are you going to the dance next Friday!"

Exclamation Points

- Used when a character or narrator yells/shouts or says something with a lot of enthusiasm, either out loud or in their thoughts
- **Correct:** "Wait for me!"
- **Incorrect:**
 - She decided to have her usual cereal for breakfast!
 - "The movie wasn't bad, I guess!"

Not sure which punctuation mark to use
because a character is shouting a
question?

Try this: ?!

Example: "How could you just leave
without me?!"

Periods

- Used for complete sentences that are not being shouted or asked
- Sometimes used differently for stylistic purposes in creative writing.
- Normal example: It was almost morning by the time he made it home.

Periods

- Stylistic examples:
 - "I already told you: Stay. Out. Of. My. Room."
 - "All of us are going to the dance next Friday. Well, all of us except for Kevin."
 - She sat down and waited for the dentist to call her in. And waited. And waited.

Run-on Sentences

- Two types: comma splices (most common) and no punctuation
- A comma splice happens when the writer uses a comma when they should be using end punctuation to end a sentence and start a new one
- A run-on sentence with no punctuation happens when there are multiple full sentences fused together without any kind of punctuation in between to let the reader pause

Run-on Sentences

- Comma splice examples:
 - The first thing she trained her new puppy to do was bark when he needed to go outside to do his business, second she trained him to sit, third she taught him how to shake a paw for a treat, finally she taught him how to play fetch.
 - He was terrified of giving his speech to such a big audience, he hated public speaking more than anything else.

Run-on Sentences

- No punctuation example:
 - "You should try this cake it's the best I've ever tasted."
- Combination example:
 - Amy was the new girl in school when she started grade 8 she didn't have any friends yet because she and her family had just moved to the city a few days ago, she was so nervous that she almost faked being sick on the first day so she wouldn't have to go in.

Multiple choice
game time!

Which sentence uses an exclamation point correctly?

A) How are you doing today!

B) Congratulations on your new baby!

C) I'm really tired right now, so I'll my chores later if you don't mind!

B

Which sentence should have a question mark at the end?

A) Can I see what you're working on.

B) Please remember to take out the garbage before you leave.

C) Guess who's playing a concert here this summer.

A

Which of these sentences should have a period instead of a comma?

A) When you get home, please remember to lock the door behind you.

B) I like tomato soup, do you like it too?

C) You need to eat all of your dinner before you can have dessert, including your veggies.

B

Which of these sentences uses a period incorrectly?

A) When you see your brother, tell him I said hello.

B) She can sing and play guitar just as well as any rock star on the radio.

C) Although fluffy cats are very soft. I like short-haired cats better because they don't shed as much.

C

Which of these sentences uses all punctuation correctly?

A) Can you believe she left without saying goodbye!

B) I wanted a parrot for Christmas my mom wouldn't get me one though.

C) If you recycle your paper and plastics whenever possible, you'll do a lot of good for the environment.

C