

<p>A NOUNS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • persons • places • objects • ideas <p>(Possessive nouns/pronouns function as adjectives.) (p.300) <i>EWS</i></p>	<p>B PRONOUNS</p> <p>SUBJECT PRONOUNS</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <th>Sing.</th> <th>Plural</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1st</td> <td>I</td> <td>we</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2nd</td> <td>you</td> <td>you (all)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3rd</td> <td>he she it</td> <td>they</td> </tr> </table>			Sing.	Plural	1st	I	we	2nd	you	you (all)	3rd	he she it	they	<p>OBJECT PRONOUNS</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <th>Sing.</th> <th>Plural</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1st</td> <td>me</td> <td>us</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2nd</td> <td>you</td> <td>you (all)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3rd</td> <td>him her it</td> <td>them</td> </tr> </table>			Sing.	Plural	1st	me	us	2nd	you	you (all)	3rd	him her it	them	<p>POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <th>Sing.</th> <th>Plural</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1st</td> <td>my, mine</td> <td>our, ours</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2nd</td> <td>your, yours</td> <td>your, yours</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3rd</td> <td>his, his her, hers its, its</td> <td>their, theirs</td> </tr> </table>		Sing.	Plural	1st	my, mine	our, ours	2nd	your, yours	your, yours	3rd	his, his her, hers its, its	their, theirs																								
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<p>B PRONOUNS (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Words that take the place of another noun or pronoun (p. 320) 	<p>REFLECTIVE PRONOUN</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <th>Sing.</th> <th>Plural</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1st</td> <td>myself</td> <td>ourselves</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2nd</td> <td>yourself</td> <td>yourselves</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3rd</td> <td>himself themselves herself itself</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Sing.	Plural	1st	myself	ourselves	2nd	yourself	yourselves	3rd	himself themselves herself itself		<p>INDEFINITE PRONOUNS</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>each</td> <td>no one</td> <td>some</td> </tr> <tr> <td>one <i>sm</i></td> <td>nobody</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>either</td> <td>several</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>neither</td> <td>few</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>much</td> <td>both</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>everyone</td> <td>many</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>everybody</td> <td>others</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>anyone</td> <td>all</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>anybody</td> <td>any <i>depend</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>someone</td> <td>most</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>somebody</td> <td>none</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		each	no one	some	one <i>sm</i>	nobody		either	several		neither	few		much	both		everyone	many		everybody	others		anyone	all		anybody	any <i>depend</i>		someone	most		somebody	none		<p>DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>this</td> <td>these</td> </tr> <tr> <td>that</td> <td>those</td> </tr> </table> <p>INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>who</td> <td>which</td> </tr> <tr> <td>whose</td> <td>what</td> </tr> <tr> <td>whom</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>RELATIVE PRONOUNS</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>that</td> <td>which</td> </tr> <tr> <td>who</td> <td>whose</td> </tr> <tr> <td>whom</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	this	these	that	those	who	which	whose	what	whom		that	which	who	whose	whom	
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<p>C VERBS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbs express action or a state of being about a noun or a pronoun (p. 354) 	<p>1. ACTION VERBS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">/ \ mental physical</p> <p>Action verbs can be transitive (takes object) or intransitive (no object).</p>	<p>2. LINKING VERBS (always intransitive)</p> <p>Forms of <u>to be</u>:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>am</td> <td>was</td> <td>be</td> </tr> <tr> <td>are</td> <td>were</td> <td>being</td> </tr> <tr> <td>is</td> <td></td> <td>been</td> </tr> </table> <p><u>Sensory linking verbs</u></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>appear</td> <td>grow</td> </tr> <tr> <td>become</td> <td>feel</td> </tr> <tr> <td>seem</td> <td>smell</td> </tr> <tr> <td>look</td> <td>taste</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sound</td> <td>remain</td> </tr> <tr> <td>stay</td> <td>turn</td> </tr> </table>	am	was	be	are	were	being	is		been	appear	grow	become	feel	seem	smell	look	taste	sound	remain	stay	turn	<p>3. HELPING VERBS or Auxiliaries</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>am</td> <td>are</td> <td>is</td> </tr> <tr> <td>was</td> <td>were</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>be</td> <td>being</td> <td>been</td> </tr> <tr> <td>has</td> <td>have</td> <td>had</td> </tr> <tr> <td>do</td> <td>does</td> <td>did</td> </tr> <tr> <td>shall</td> <td>will</td> <td>should</td> <td>would</td> </tr> <tr> <td>may</td> <td>might</td> <td>must</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>can</td> <td>could</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	am	are	is	was	were		be	being	been	has	have	had	do	does	did	shall	will	should	would	may	might	must		can	could																
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<p>E ADVERBS</p> <p>Adverbs describe verbs, adjectives, or adverbs. (p. 414)</p>	<p>Adverbs answer these:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who? • to what extent? • when? • how often? • where? 																																																																
<p>F PREPOSITIONS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The magic squirrel ran _____ the magic tree(s).</p>																																																																	
<p>Prepositions are words that show relationships between a noun or a pronoun and some other word(s) in the sentence. (p. 438)</p>	<p>abroad</p> <p>about</p> <p>above</p> <p>across</p> <p>after</p> <p>against</p> <p>along</p> <p>amid</p> <p>among</p>	<p>around</p> <p>at</p> <p>before</p> <p>behind</p> <p>below</p> <p>beneath</p> <p>beside</p> <p>besides</p> <p>between</p>	<p>beyond</p> <p>but (except)</p> <p>by</p> <p>concerning</p> <p>down</p> <p>during</p> <p>except</p> <p>for</p> <p>from</p>																																																														

G CONJUNCTIONS Words that join words or groups of words. (p. 458)	coordinating conjunction - (join elements of equal rank, such as two nouns or pronouns, two verbs, two phrases, or two independent clauses) <i>and but or for nor yet so</i>			
	correlative conjunctions - (are used only in pairs) <i>not only....but also</i> <i>neither...nor</i> <i>either ...or</i> <i>both...and</i> <i>whether...or</i>			
	subordinating conjunction - (join unequal items in a sentence. <u>Do not</u> put a comma before them!)			
	<i>after</i> <i>although</i> <i>as</i> <i>as if</i> <i>as long as</i> <i>as far as</i> <i>as though</i> <i>as though</i>	<i>as soon as</i> <i>even though</i> <i>because</i> <i>before</i> <i>if</i> <i>provided</i> <i>since</i> <i>since</i>	<i>so that</i> <i>than</i> <i>that</i> <i>though</i> <i>till</i> <i>unless</i> <i>unless</i> <i>whatever</i>	<i>when</i> <i>whenever</i> <i>where</i> <i>wherever</i> <i>whether</i>

INDEFINITE PRONOUN AGREEMENT CHART

EWS - pages 340 & 375-377

When the antecedent is an indefinite pronoun, you must decide whether it is singular or plural. You can use this chart as a guideline.

SINGULAR		PLURAL
<i>each</i> <i>one</i> <i>either</i> <i>neither</i> <i>much</i>	<i>everyone</i> <i>everybody</i> <i>anyone</i> <i>anybody</i> <i>someone</i> <i>somebody</i> <i>no one</i> <i>nobody</i>	<i>several</i> <i>few</i> <i>both</i> <i>many</i> <i>others</i>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">DEPENDS</div> <i>all</i> <i>any</i> <i>most</i> <i>none</i> <i>some</i>		See notes and examples, p. 377 (EWS) Examples "to be" verb goes in blank 1. Some of the paint _____ usable. 2. Some of the paints _____ usable. 3. Most of the juice _____ sour. 4. Most of the juices _____ sour. 5. _____ any of the chemical lethal? 6. _____ any of the chemicals lethal? 7. All of the girls _____ freezing. 8. All of the girl _____ freezing. 9. None of the author's books _____ signed by her. 10. None of the boys' brothers _____ able to buy his own car.

Name _____

COMMA RULES REFRESHER PACKET

(Wallenberg - rev. term 3 1999-2000)

RULE #1 --> SERIES

Use a comma to separate words or word groups in a series.

(3 or more items)

When you have a series, use 1 less comma than the total # of items. When you have a series which already has at least one internal comma in it, use a semi-colon to separate the items in the series.

SERIES RULE PRACTICE TIME! Fill in the missing commas.

- ex. 1 Maja Angelou has written novels plays and poems.
- ex. 2 We ate salad garlic bread spaghetti and meatballs and apple pie for dinner last night.
- ex. 3 Kindergarten teaches us to take turns follow in line flush and sit quietly for hours on end.
- ex. 4 You have got to see Shawshank Redemption L.A. Confidential Ferris Bueller's Day Off and Renaissance Man sometime.
- ex. 5 We have lived in Paris France San Diego California Hibbing Minnesota and Bloomington Illinois.

RULE #2 --> 2+ADJ

Use a comma to separate how many? or more

adjectives when the word what word? can be placed between the adjectives.

(remember! Adjectives are words that describe NOUNS (persons, places, objects, ideas)

and

answer one of these 4 questions:

1. what kind? (a red car)
2. which one? (that house)
3. how many? (three wishes)
4. whose? (her iguana)

2+ADJ RULE PRACTICE TIME! Fill in the missing commas.

- ex. 1 Calvin was a cute little child.
- ex. 2 That awesome winning pitcher was in a slump all summer.
- ex. 3 The Who always gave rowdy exciting world tours.
- ex. 4 It was a frustrating dull class.
- ex. 5 Kirby was a tremendous baseball player.
- ex. 6 I wore my blue ripped Cubs hat.

RULE #3 --> COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS (OR CC RULE)

When you have

2 independent clauses,

(a clause) is = a group of related words with a subject AND a verb

who does action action or linking
There are 2 kinds of clauses:

a) independent clause

-has a SUBJ and a VERB

ex. She runs

b) dependent clause

-has a SUBJ and a VERB

-does NOT make sense by itself
ex. When she runs.

Joined by a conjunction, you MUST put a

(There are 7 conjunctions:

AND, BUT, OR, NOR, FOR, YET, SO.

To remember them, use the acronym

FANBOYS! F=for, A=and, N=nor, B=but, O=or, Y=yet, S=so)

comma before the conjunction.

0.3

CC DIAGRAM:

IC

CONJ.

IC

-----, -----

S + V

S + V

makes sense by itself

makes sense by itself

- and
- but
- or
- nor
- for
- yet
- so

CC RULE Practice time! Fill in the missing commas.

- ex. 1 She runs and she lifts weights.
- ex. 2 She runs and lifts weights.
- ex. 3 She lifts weights when she runs

-->WARNING! The next one is tricky! (hint: "understood you")

- ex. 4 Accept the challenge and go for it!
- ex. 5 Wilbur works out but he never competes.
- ex. 6 He diets but he never loses weight.
- ex. 7 He diets but never loses weight.
- ex. 8 We like pepfests yet sometimes they're a waste of time.
- ex. 9 She didn't go out with him last year nor does she want to date him this year.

--> WARNING! The next two are especially tricky!!!

- ex. 10 She got mono so she quit school for a quarter.
- ex. 11 She got suspended so she could miss school.

0.4

NOTE: if you can easily put the word "that" after the "so," you should write it that way, and you will, therefore, not have an IC on the right.

- ex. 12 She quit school because her boyfriend quit.
- ex. 13 Wait until 2:15 and then go to Burger King with me.
- ex. 14 Ventura signed the bill then he went on vacation.

RULE #4 --> THE THREE INTRO RULES

THE INTRO RULE FORMULA:

DC

IC

S + V (but does not make sense alone) S + V (and does not make sense alone)



RULE 4.a.-->INTRO WORD RULE

Use a comma after short introductory words such as: YES, NO, WELL, OH, STILL, NOW, YET, WHY

INTRO WORD practice time! Fill in the missing commas.

- ex. 1 Yes I'd love free Superbowl tickets.
 - ex. 2 Well we'll have to talk to your dad about it.
- > **WARNING! Be careful putting in commas when sentences start with the word "WHY."** Think about what the function of the word in the next two sentences before putting in the comma too quickly!
- ex. 3 Why what big cars you have!
 - ex. 4 Why do the seniors have open campus?

and **TRANSITIONAL EXPRESSIONS** such as: **FURTHERMORE, HOWEVER, CONSEQUENTLY, ACCORDINGLY, THUS, HENCE, THEREFORE, BESIDES**

[WARNING!] Be careful putting in commas when sentences start with the words "BESIDES" or "ALTHOUGH" or "HOWEVER." Many people use "although" when they really mean "however." If the concept of "however" is what is really meant by using the word "although," then use "however." Therefore, the word "although" isn't considered a transitional expression when it really means "however."

[REMEMBER!] What goes after the comma **MUST** be able to stand alone (has a subj and a verb) **AND** make sense by itself!!!

INTRO WORD RULE Practice time! Fill in the missing commas.

- ex. 5 My sister told on me; hence I'm grounded.
- ex. 6 It took Andy three years to make the varsity tennis team. However his brother made it his freshman year.

WARNING: Think about what function these tricky words have in the next set of sentences before putting in the comma too quickly!

- ex. 7 It won't be so awful staying in that hotel. Besides it's only for one night.
- ex. 8 Besides my interest in band I don't like most of my classes.
- ex. 9 Besides I'd rather have a full schedule than too much free time.
- ex. 10 Besides my cat I really don't like pets.
- ex. 11 I failed algebra although I liked it.
- ex. 12 Although he's injured he still goes to practice.
- ex. 13 However you'd like to sign your name is fine with me.
- ex. 14 However he tried to please her she just wouldn't take notice.
- ex. 15 Jessica loved quiet gatherings. However Amy preferred more excitement.

RULE 4.b.--->INTRO PHRASE RULE

Use a comma after **rather long** introductory **phrases** which lead into ("long" is defined as 4+words) (a "phrase" is group of related words without both a subj AND a verb) the sentence but which are NOT the "ment" or "main part" of the sentence.

INTRO PHRASE RULE Practice! Fill in the missing commas.

- ex. 1 After a long and hearty breakfast he went back to sleep.
- ex. 2 After breakfast he went back to sleep.
- ex. 3 After eating a big breakfast he went back to sleep.
- ex. 4 During most boring lectures I fall asleep.

WARNING! THIS NEXT ONE IS TRICKY! SEE EXPLANATION BELOW!

- ex. 5 After eating cats like to sleep.

[NOTE!] If the phrase (no matter what length) has a VERB in it, YOU MUST put a comma after it!

ex. While practicing, I tore my ACL.

ex. To finish Geometry, I'll need your make-up work.

[NOTE!] It is almost always optional to put a comma after an expression of time or after **short** introductory phrases that answer the questions of

when? (ex: yesterday, today, tomorrow, currently, recently, early next month, late last year, this year, in ten years, in 2001)

or **how often?** (examples: often, never, frequently, occasionally, intermittently, rarely, etc.)

or **where?** (examples: here, there, in the bookstore, at the office, on her desk, in the classroom, in L.A.)

NOTE:

You may usually put those commas in for clarification or simply because you would almost never be wrong to do so. Most grammarians do, however, regard this as an option.

INTRO PHRASE RULE PRACTICE! Fill in the missing commas.

- ex. 1 Tomorrow morning you may need to catch up on your sleep.
- ex. 2 Usually it takes some time to understand these comma rules.
- ex. 3 Often we run over our allotted time.
- ex. 4 To conclude life in the 1930's was quite different than life today.
- ex. 5 Near your computer you'll find that editing packet you forgot.
- ex. 6 Having eaten sushi I can say there is nothing better on this planet!
- ex. 7 While cleaning she found a molded apple under his bed.
- ex. 8 In the evening the Internet goes wild.
- ex. 9 After reconsidering I will accept your offer.
- ex. 10 Rarely do we have a ninth grader who can pass the comma test without opening the grammar text.

RULE 4.c.-->INTRO CLAUSE RULE

Use a comma after an introductory **dependent clause**

(a group of related words with a **SUBJ** and a **VERB** which **doesn't** make sense by itself)

which leads into the sentence but is NOT the "meat" or the main part of the sentence.

INTRO CLAUSE RULE practice time! Fill in the missing commas.

- ex. 1 After he ate breakfast he ran a mile.
- ex. 2 When the Indians lost all of Cleveland was in mourning.
- ex. 3 As the Marching Band performs the crowd really gets into it.
- ex. 4 Although his parents make him angry he appreciates their support.
- ex. 5 Because he rollerblades all summer he can skate faster than I.
- ex. 6 Between you and me those pronoun rules seemed pretty ridiculous.
- ex. 7 During the worst blizzards in memory Halloween was almost cancelled.

RULE #5--->DIR (DIRECT ADDRESS)

When you address someone directly, put a comma directly **after** his/her name if the name comes at the **beginning** of the sentence.

Likewise, when someone's name (whom you are directly addressing) comes at the **end** of the sentence, put a comma directly **before** his/her name.

If you are addressing someone in the **middle** of a sentence, put a comma **before** and **after** it to separate it from the rest of the sentence.

DIR RULE Practice time! Fill in the missing commas.

- ex. 1 "David I'd like you to meet Emily, " said his mother.
- ex. 2 "You have another thousand push-ups to do Adam," said Coach Tobin.
- ex. 3. The coach asked, "How often do you train in the off-season Tony?"
- ex. 4. "Elementary my dear!" said Holmes to Watson.



RULE #6 --> NOT

Use a comma to separate **CONTRASTING** (opposites) words, phrases, and clauses introduced by the word **NOT**.

WARNING! Just because you see the word "not" in a sentence, do not immediately assume a comma goes before it.

For example:

sentence A: He is not awake.

sentence B: He is awake not asleep.

NOT RULE Practice time! Fill in the missing commas!

ex. 1 Katie thinks Paul is a great guy not a jerk.

ex. 2 Let's meet them after the game not beforehand.

RULE # 7 --> DQ (direct quotation)

Use a comma to separate **DIRECT QUOTATIONS** from the rest of the sentence.

Remember:

when you quote someone's words exactly

- * PERIODS and COMMAS always go **INSIDE** quotation marks.
- * QUESTION MARKS and EXCLAMATION POINTS depend on the situation.

WARNING! Be careful with the word "that"; it signals an **INDIRECT** quotation, not a **DIRECT** quotation.

DQ RULE practice time! Fill in the missing commas.

- ex. 1 Jay Leno said "I'm cool."
- ex. 2 "Parting is such sweet-sorrow" said Juliet to her Romeo.
- ex. 3 "Can we ever have a night without homework" asked her students.
- ex. 4 Tristan said I liked "The Scarlet Ibis" much better than Simon Birch.
- ex. 5 Professor Bates said that he admired Ophelia despite her weakness.

RULE #8 --> D/A (dates & addresses) RULE

RULE 8a. DATES Use a comma to separate the day of the week, the day of the month, and the year in a date.

NOTE: A comma **IS** used to separate the date from the rest of the sentence!

NOTE: It is optional to put a comma between the month and year when there is no date.

DATES Practice time! Fill in the missing commas.

ex. 1 Carina was born on March 4 1992.

ex. 2 We were married on Saturday August 5 1989 despite the bad weather.

ex. 4 We're going to Disneyland in May 1994.

ex. 5 In June 2002 our class will graduate.

(QUESTION? Is the comma optional between "2002" and the word "our"?)

ex. 6 I hope to board a plane to Stockholm on Friday May 18.

RULE 8b ADDRESSES

Use a comma to separate parts of **geographical names** and to separate the name of a street, city, and state in an address.

NOTE: A comma **IS** used to separate the last part of a geographical name or address from the rest of the sentence!

ADDRESSES Practice time! Fill in the missing commas.

ex. 1 Mary Ann was born in Bloomington Minnesota.

ex. 2 I used to live at 3319 Simpson Street Evanston Illinois.

ex. 3 We lived in Bloomington Minnesota for seven years.

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RULE #9 --> TITLE RULE

Use a comma to separate a person's name from his or her [degree], [title], or [affiliation] which follows it. If the degree, title, or affiliation comes in the middle of the sentence, put commas before and after it. A comma is also used to separate the degree, title, or affiliation from the rest of the sentence.

NOTE! The [TITLE] rule is often confused with the [APP] rule.

TITLE RULE Practice time! Fill in the missing commas.

- ex. 1 In his practice, my father is referred to as David Carson M.D.
- ex. 2 I called Heidi Schwitzer PhD for advice.
- ex. 3 Wendy is engaged to marry Mr. Peter Pan Sr.
- ex. 4 Private Gilligan Islander USMC was marooned for ten years before being rescued.

RULE #10 --> NONESSENTIALS (noness)

How would you punctuate the following "sentence"? Do it!

Woman without her man is nothing.

Explain why you did what you did to the sentence to make its message "crystal clear."

EXPLAIN HERE: -----

HERE'S THE ACTUAL RULE:

Use a pair of commas to enclose [NON-ESSENTIAL] words, phrases, clauses,

"non-essential" means that these are nice to know but NOT crucial to the meaning of the sentence

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NOTE: PLACE ONE COMMA BEFORE A NON-ESSENTIAL PHRASE OR CLAUSE THAT APPEARS AT THE END OF A SENTENCE!

In which of the two examples below is the phrase "located behind the main gym" non-essential (and therefore needs 2 commas)?

ex. A The gymnastics gym located behind the main gym was built in 1991.

ex. B We are practicing in the gym located behind the main gym on Friday.

EXPLAIN HERE: -----

NONESS Practice time! Fill in the missing commas.

- ex. 1 The Timberwolves however finished in the bottom of the heap.
- ex. 2 The EPHS Colorguard I think is one of the reasons why people like to watch half-time shows.
- ex. 3 I wish I had the chance to a band like The Who for example.
- ex. 4 Mick Jagger who never arrives at his concerts on time still attracts greater numbers of fans at his concerts than Barry Manilow.

TRICKY NEXT ONES!

- ex. 5 After six o'clock, the door that is located at the east entrance is locked. This door which is one of the few remaining before the first major remodeling will be by your best bet to get in after hours.
- ex. 6 Drivers who think they own the road make cycling a dangerous sport.
- ex. 7 Rob and Cassie who love old movies are both graduating this year.

WRITE YOUR OWN "TRICKY" NONESS sentence (missing commas):

HINT Be ready to share your above "tricky NONESS" sentence!

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RULE #11 APPOSITIVES (APP)

Appositives can be tricky to identify. Basically, an appositive is a special way to "rename" the noun which precedes it. Look for a noun or pronoun in the appositive phrase!
[Here's the rule:]

Use of pair of commas to enclose an **APPOSITIVE** and place **ONE**

(an "appositive is a phrase which renames the noun which directly precedes it")

comma before an appositive that appears at the **end** of a sentence!

APPOSITIVE Practice time! Fill in the missing commas.

- ex. 1 Mr. Ed a weird horse spoke two languages
- ex. 2 Bill and Chris two budding actors in my English class are both up for the leading role.
- ex. 3 He played seven seasons for the Bulls the only professional basketball team in Chicago for seven seasons.
- ex. 4 I went to Gustavus one of the most reputable colleges in Minnesota.
- ex. 5 The movie was about George Foreman a boxer with an incredible record.

NOTE: The words "that" and "who" almost always indicate that the upcoming phrase is essential.

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MORE NONES and APP RULE PRACTICE

If they are needed, insert the commas in the sentences. Then, in the left column, identify which rule governs why and where the comma should be (NONESS or APP).

RULE **SENTENCE**

example:

NONESS I haven't, to tell the truth, had much time.

- 1. My favorite bands Def Leppard and Led Zeppelin are playing at First Avenue now.
- 2. Game seven if necessary would have been played in New York.
- 3. Justin the only freshman who applied has been chosen to represent EPHS.
- 4. Frank Viola once an awesome pitcher is coaching Little League.
- 5. Coach Sather on staff at EPHS is still coaching wrestling.
- 6. You have to start doing homework to pass this class to be quite frank.
- 7. Only the boy who caught the foul ball will get to go out to dinner with Frank Thomas.
- 8. The Simpsons however is not as popular among toddlers as shows like Barney, Arthur, and Blue's Clues.
- 9. Garfield that much-too-smart cat really appeals more to adults than kids.
- 10. I prefer Letterman which I watch every night to Leno.
- 11. The show that I prefer to watch every night is Jay Leno.
- 12. We'll begin Romeo & Juliet our most interesting unit in May.
- 13. Our longest journey together on the other hand came after the pageant.
- 14. "All people are created equal it is said," continued Atticus.
- 15. Eden Prairie High School soon to be the largest in the state was featured in USA Today this week.

