

Punctuation Marks ~ REVIEW

Punctuation Mark	Mark	Definition
apostrophe	'	An apostrophe is used as a substitute for a missing letter or letters in a word (as in the contraction cannot = can't), to show the possessive case (Jane's room), and in the plural of letters, some numbers and abbreviations. Note: groups of years no longer require an apostrophe (for example, the 1950s or the 90s).
colon	:	A colon is used before a list or quote. A colon is used to separate hours and minutes. A colon is used to separate elements of a mathematical ratio.
comma	,	A comma is used to separate phrases or items in a list.
dash	—	A dash is used to separate parts of a sentence.
ellipsis	...	An ellipsis (three dots) indicates that part of the text has been intentionally been left out
exclamation point	!	An exclamation point is used to show excitement or emphasis.
hyphen	-	A hyphen is used between parts of a compound word or name. It is also used to split a word by syllables to fit on a line of text.
parentheses	()	Parentheses are curved lines used to separate explanations or qualifying statements within a sentence (each one of the curved lines is called a parenthesis). The part in the parentheses is called a parenthetical remark.
period	.	A period is used to note the end of a declarative sentence.
question mark	?	A question mark is used at the end of a question.
quotation mark	"	Quotation marks are used at the beginning and end of a phrase to show that it is being written exactly as it was originally said or written.
semicolon	;	A semicolon separates two independent clauses in a compound sentence. A semicolon is also used to separate items in a series (where commas are already in use)

Sentence Types: Assertive / Statement = .
 Command / Imperative = .
 Question / Interrogative = ?
 Emotional / Exclamatory = !

All About Punctuation End Mark Pretest

Directions: Match the words to their correct definitions by writing the letter on the space provided.

<i>Words</i>	<i>Definitions</i>
1. _____ Period	A. Used to indicate a question or express doubt
2. _____ Question Mark	B. Indicates an interjection or shows strong emotion
3. _____ Exclamation Point	C. Used at the end of a sentence or abbreviation

Directions: Write a sentence for each of the end marks shown below. Make sure that you use the correct end mark for each sentence.

4. _____.
5. _____?
6. _____!

Directions: Punctuate each sentence correctly by adding in the appropriate end mark (period, question mark, or exclamation point).

7. Watch out
8. Did you answer the phone in time
9. He wondered if she answered the phone
10. I asked him what his favorite color is
11. How do you know that
12. Hey What are you doing
13. At what time does the soccer game start
14. What time does school start at
15. I would really like some coffee right now
16. Help
17. Did you watch the documentary last night
18. He isn't sure where to go

All About Punctuation

End Marks



An **end mark** is a punctuation mark used to punctuate the end of a sentence. End marks include periods, question marks, and exclamation points. Use a **period** to punctuate a declarative sentence. Use a **question mark** to punctuate an interrogative sentence. Use an **exclamation point** to punctuate an interjection or a sentence with strong emotion.

Examples: I like chocolate ice cream.
Do you like ice cream?
Don't drop the ice cream!

Punctuate Each Sentence

Directions: Punctuate each sentence correctly with a period, question mark, or exclamation point.

1. When are you going to the game
2. Watch out
3. I wonder what's going on
4. I'm so happy
5. Please pass the salt
6. Will you pass the salt
7. What is going on?
8. I wonder what time the game will end
9. Her mom yelled, "I'm so mad "
10. How many fire logs will we need
11. Watch out for the fire
12. This is my bus stop
13. I wonder if I missed the bus
14. When does the bus come
15. Oh no I missed my bus
16. I hate clowns
17. Are you afraid of clowns
18. She wonders why he dislike clowns so much
19. How old are you
20. It's my birthday
21. What day of the week is it
22. Hey What's going on here
23. Do you like sushi
24. Sushi is my favorite
25. Watch out for zombies
26. How do you like your steak
27. I asked him to come to the game
28. I hate you
29. Will you marry me
30. In what city do you live

All About Punctuation

Comma Pretest

Part 1: True/False

Directions: Write TRUE next to statements that are true and FALSE next to statements that are false.

1. _____ A comma is used to separate items in a list or series.
2. _____ A comma is used to separate narration and dialogue.
3. _____ A comma is used to join two independent clauses together.
4. _____ A comma is used to join together an independent and dependent clause.
5. _____ A comma is used to punctuate the end of a sentence.
6. _____ A comma is used to separate coordinating adjectives.
7. _____ A comma is used to set apart parenthetical elements.
8. _____ A comma is used with a conjunction to join two independent clauses.
9. _____ A comma is used to show possession.
10. _____ A comma is used to punctuate numerals and dates.

Part 2: Which Sentence is Correct?

Directions: Place a checkmark in the box that indicates which sentence is punctuated correctly.

11. She is bringing candy, soda, and chips to the party.
 She is bringing candy, soda, and, chips to the party.

12. It is already noon. I need to eat some lunch.
 It is already noon, I need to eat some lunch.

13. "Let's go to the arcade today," Jennifer suggested.
 "Let's go to the arcade today", Jennifer suggested.

14. Brussels sprouts are my favorite vegetable, but I only like them roasted.
 Brussels sprouts are my favorite vegetable, I only like them roasted.

15. After he shot the winning soccer, goal he flung his arms up to celebrate.
 After he shot the winning soccer goal, he flung his arms up to celebrate.

16. Angela exclaimed to your younger brother, "Don't do that, Sam!"
 Angela exclaimed to your younger brother, "Don't do that Sam!"

17. The disheveled unorganized, student lost the homework.
 The disheveled, unorganized student lost the homework.

All About Punctuation

The Comma

The **comma** indicates a pause between parts of a sentence or separates items in a list

Examples: I enjoy reading, writing, and drawing.

Before we go inside, we need to make sure all of the pool toys are picked up.

Punctuate with Commas

Directions: The sentences below are missing all of their commas. Punctuate each sentence by correctly adding in the commas.

1. I really wanted to see the meteor shower but the sky was too hazy in Los Angeles.
2. My mom sent me to the store to buy three things: bread milk and butter.
3. I like to watch movies read graphic novels and draw wildflowers but what I enjoy most is napping.
4. Although Emma practiced for her recital every night she still made a couple mistakes in her routine.
5. Kyle shouted at the bully "leave her alone!"
6. Sophia completed her essay on time but her printer was all out of ink.
7. Over the winter break the Lewis family went skiing ice fishing and whale watching.
8. The fire fighter who was battling the blaze called for backup.
9. Unfortunately the thief managed to escape.
10. I need to buy new tires for mine are old and worn.
11. My favorite television show is about ghosts but I am actually terrified of the thought of them.
12. The football team lost its game so the school won't make it to playoffs this year.
13. Clara Larry and Nicole all RSVP'd "yes" to the fundraiser but Amy Aiden and Melissa can't make it.
14. My brother's birthdate is June 23 1997.
15. "This is the best tablet " remarked John.
16. "We can't go to the water park today " Adam said "because it is raining."
17. When the contractor started the bulldozer the entire neighborhood could hear its engine roar.
18. You don't have to come but you can if you want.

All About Punctuation

Apostrophe Pretest

Part 1: True/False

Directions: Write TRUE next to statements that are true and FALSE next to statements that are false.

1. _____ An apostrophe can be used to make words plural.
2. _____ An apostrophe is used to show ownership or possession.
3. _____ Use an apostrophe when speaking about multiple family members.
4. _____ An apostrophe is used when omitting letters.
5. _____ An apostrophe is used to form a contraction.
6. _____ Use an apostrophe when linking together two independent clauses.
7. _____ An apostrophe is used to separate coordinating adjectives.

Part 2: Which Sentence is Correct?

Directions: Place a checkmark in the box that indicates which sentence is punctuated correctly.

8. We are going to the Johnsons house today.
 We are going to the Johnson's house today.
 We are going to the Johnsons' house today.

9. We are the Smiths.
 We are the Smith's.
 We are the Smiths'.

10. Ginas little brother is hilarious.
 Gina's little brother is hilarious.
 Ginas' little brother is hilarious.

11. The grocery stores new managers are in training until Wednesday.
 The grocery store's new managers are in training until Wednesday.
 The grocery stores new manager's are in training until Wednesday.

12. My friends are going to the beach today, and Tonys driving.
 My friends are going to the beach today, and Tony's driving.
 My friend's are going to the beach today, and Tonys' driving.

All About Punctuation

The Apostrophe

The **apostrophe** is a punctuation mark that is used to indicate possession. Apostrophes are also used when combining words to form contractions.

Example: Lydia's younger sister won't attend school with us.

Writing with Apostrophes

Directions: Rewrite the original sentence to include an apostrophe.

EXAMPLE: The new blue shoes belong to Sally.

Those are Sally's new blue shoes.

1. The toys in the yard belong to the dogs.

2. The flavor of the cake is chocolate and raspberry.

3. The website of the business is new.

4. I want to ride on the bike that belongs to Robert.

5. I want to go to the house that belongs to Amber and Lydia.

6. She is wearing the shirt that belongs to Samantha.

7. I borrowed a pen and pencil from the teacher.

8. The flames of the bonfire were orange and white.

All About Punctuation

Colon and Semicolon Pretest

Part 1: True/False

Directions: Write TRUE next to statements that are true and FALSE next to statements that are false.

- _____ A semicolon is used to separate items in a simple list.
- _____ A colon is used with an independent clause to introduce a quote.
- _____ A semicolon is used to connect two unrelated independent clauses.
- _____ A colon is used to connect two closely related independent clauses.
- _____ A colon is used to indicate ratios.
- _____ A semicolon is used to separate hours from minutes.
- _____ A semicolon is used to separate a dependent clause from an independent clause.
- _____ A colon is used after a formal salutation.
- _____ You should make sure you write an independent clause before placing a colon.
- _____ A colon is used to separate items in an intricate list.

Part 2: Which Sentence is Correct?

Directions: Place a checkmark in the box that indicates which sentence is punctuated correctly.

- She is bringing snacks to the party; candy, soda, and chips.
 She is bringing snacks to the party: candy, soda, and chips.

- It is already noon; I need to eat some lunch.
 It is already noon: I need to eat some lunch.

- Socrates once said something profound; "Wonder is the beginning of wisdom."
 Socrates once said something profound: "Wonder is the beginning of wisdom."

- Brussels sprouts are my favorite vegetable; however, I only like them roasted.
 Brussels sprouts are my favorite vegetable: however, I only like them roasted.

- We are visiting St. Louis, Missouri; Baltimore, Maryland; and Trenton, New Jersey.
 We are visiting: St. Louis, Missouri; Baltimore, Maryland; and Trenton, New Jersey.

- To Whom it May Concern;
 To Whom it May Concern:

- The game starts at 3:15; however, we need to be there thirty minutes early.
 The game starts at 3:15: however, we need to be there thirty minutes early.

All About Punctuation

Colon or Semicolon?



The **colon** and **semicolon** both indicate pauses between major divisions in a sentence

Colon or Semicolon

Directions: Punctuate the following sentences with either a colon, semicolon, or both. Some sentences may require multiple punctuation marks.

1. My coach had a way with words she would say, "Proper preparation prevents poor performance."
2. My coach always repeated her famous saying "Proper preparation prevents poor performance."
3. Only one word can describe the last weekend before the first day of school depressing.
4. It's never enough to just try you must always try your hardest.
5. Don't forget to get the supplies at the store we need duct tape, scissors, and rope.
6. At the store, he purchased camping supplies a tent, a sleeping bag, and a portable grill.
7. The sugar and salt need to be mixed at a 10 1 ratio otherwise, it will be too salty.
8. She wanted to do well on the test however, she didn't have time to study.
9. The polar bear emerged from her den her two small cubs followed closely behind.
10. The students will visit a few famous cities this summer Rome, Italy Athens, Greece and Madrid, Spain.
11. The bus usually picks the students up at 6 45 in the morning however, today it was five minutes late.
12. Don't bother cleaning up the mess I will get to it in the morning.
13. Please sort your laundry into three groups colors, darks, and whites.
14. The sun was shining brightly however, it was still pretty cold outside.
15. The professor gave the students a stern response no, never.
16. The bear is old the bear is brown.
17. She has many favorite books although, her favorite is a mystery novel about a sea lion.
18. He watches too much television almost five hours a day!
19. The African savannah is home to many animals wildebeests, zebras, and cheetahs.
20. You've got to be kidding that isn't real!

Punctuation Crossword Puzzle

Directions: Complete the crossword puzzle using the clues provided at the bottom of the page.

Word Bank

Dash, comma, exclamation point, apostrophe, period, colon, parentheses, ellipsis, punctuation, quotation marks, brackets, semicolon, question mark

Across

- 1. Used when omitting words
- 5. Used at the end of a sentence or abbreviation
- 8. Introduces a quote or a list
- 9. Indicates an interjection or shows strong emotion
- 11. Indicates possession or shows a contraction
- 12. Indicates a pause between parts of a sentence
- 13. Sets off words from the rest of the sentence

Down

- 2. Indicates a pause between two independent clauses
- 3. Used to indicate a question or express doubt
- 4. Used to set apart dialogue or quoted material
- 6. Separates parenthetical information
- 7. Marks used in writing to separate sentences
- 10. Used inside quotes to set apart more information