



Unit 6 CAPITALIZATION, PUNCTUATION, AND SPELLING

Lesson 51: More Commas (pp. 228–231)

Remember



Use a comma to set off introductory words such as yes, no, or well. Use a comma after an introductory word that shows mild feeling. A word that shows feeling or emotion is an **interjection**. Use a comma to set off the name of a person being spoken to or addressed. The comma comes before, after, or both before and after a noun of direct address. Use a comma after an **introductory prepositional phrase**.

Read each sentence. Add commas where they are needed.

- **1.** Reggie, will you help me with these suitcases?
- 2. Yes, I do like extra cheese on pizza, Mrs. Androtti.
- **3.** Wow, you did a great job on the science project!
- **4.** At Kitty Hawk, the Wright brothers flew three gliders.
- 5. Hold on a minute, Gerry, and I'll ask her.
- **6.** No, you must not feed the elephants.
- **7.** Well, what do you think about that?
- **8.** On April 15, the taxes must be mailed, Dave.
- 9. Hooray, our team has finally won a game!
- **10.** In my opinion, we should always help our neighbors.
- **11.** No, you may not stay at Pat's for dinner.
- **12.** With all our help, the program should have gone more smoothly.
- **13.** Tell me, Richard, about your social studies test.
- **14.** Ooh, it's freezing in here!
- **15.** While vacationing in Montreal, Allison practiced her French.