ANCILLARY BOOK

Patterns that show where commas go

DEVELOPED BY: RANDI WHITNEY

Comma *Drama*

Don't get caught up in the drama of not knowing where to use a comma! This ancillary book provides rules, examples, and activities so that using commas becomes natural.



DIRECT ADDRESS | APPOSITIVES | INTERJECTIONS | INTERRUPTERS | ADJECTIVES | CONJUNCTIONS | LISTS | DEPENDENT CLAUSES

This ancillary book supports the **DIRECT** and **SYSTEMATIC** learning approach found within the Teach BIG Full Circle Curriculum. It may be used as part of that curriculum or as a supplemental tool to support another curriculum as intervention or enrichment.

TEACHBIG.COM

Table of Contents - Page 1

SCHEDULE	SKILL COVERED	SHEET	PAGE
Suggested Page			
Skill Covered	*Type of Sheet*		
Schedule Number			

** Overhead = Elmo or whatever is used to project page up for viewing.*

*** Worksheet = Worksheet or activity sheet.*

Week 1	**Week 1 Overview Page 16**		
Day 1	PATTERN DA OH: Direct Address	Overhead*	17
	PATTERN DA WS: Direct Address	Worksheet**	18
Day 2	PATTERN A OH: Appositive	Overhead	19
	PATTERN A WS: Appositive	Worksheet	20
Day 3	PATTERN IJ OH: Interjections	Overhead	21
	PATTERN IJ WS: Interjections	Worksheet	22
Day 4	PATTERNS DA, A, IJ REVIEW	Review	23
Day 5	PATTERNS DA, A, IJ TEST	Test	24
Week 2	**Week 2 Overview Page 25**		
Day 1	PATTERN I OH 1: Interrupters (Parenthetical Expressions)	Overhead	26
	PATTERN I WS 1: Interrupters	Worksheet	27
	PATTERN I OH 2: Interrupters	Overhead	28
	PATTERN I WS 2: Interrupters	Worksheet	29
Day 2	PATTERN I OH 3: Interrupters	Overhead	30
	PATTERN I OH 4: Interrupters	Overhead	31
	PATTERN I WS 3: Interrupters	Worksheet	32
Day 3	PATTERN I OH 5: Interrupters	Overhead	33
	PATTERN I OH 6: Interrupters	Overhead	34
	PATTERN I WS 4: Interrupters	Worksheet	35
Day 4	PATTERN I REVIEW	Review	36
Day 5	PATTERN I TEST	Test	37
Week 3	**Week 3 Overview Page 38**		
Day 1	PATTERN ADJ OH 1: Adjectives Preceding a Noun	Overhead	39
	PATTERN ADJ OH 2: Adjectives in Apposition Before a Noun	Overhead	40
	PATTERN ADJ WS 1: Adjectives Preceding a Noun	Worksheet	41
Day 2	PATTERN ADJ OH 3: Adjectives in Apposition After a Noun	Overhead	42
	PATTERN ADJ WS 2: Adjectives in Apposition After a Noun	Worksheet	43
Day 3	PATTERN CONJ OH: Conjunctions	Overhead	44
	CONJ OH continued	Overhead	45
	PATTERN CONJ WS: Conjunctions	Worksheet	46
Day 4	PATTERNS ADJ & CONJ REVIEW	Review	47
Day 5	PATTERNS ADJ & CONJ TEST	Test	48

SAMPLE

PATTERN A OVERHEAD:

Use a comma to set off an appositive that comes next to a noun. An appositive gives more information about that noun. It usually tells who or what the noun is. It can be taken out and the sentence will still make sense. A comma must be placed before and after an appositive.

EXAMPLES:

★ Bingo, my pet hamster, usually eats at night.

★ Mr. Quigley, my art teacher, showed me how to draw a shark.

★ The ring is made of my birthstone, the emerald.

EXAMPLE IN A FAMOUS QUOTE: "FEAR IS A KIND OF BELL, OR GONG, WHICH
rings the mind into quick life and avoidance upon the approach of danger." - Henry Ward Beecher

SAMPLE

PATTERN ADJ WORKSHEET 2:

Use commas in these sentences to set off the adjective pairs following a noun.

1. The shower cool and unexpected refreshed us greatly.
2. The jaguar graceful and sleek paced and watched.
3. The whistle high and shrill alerted the scouts to trouble nearby.
4. The music soft and sweet stilled his troubled mind.
5. The mouse tiny and sickly wasn't expected to live.
6. The old turkey proud and stately strutted about despite his captivity.
7. Dad late and worried rushed in the front door.
8. The tourists snapped photos of the whale huge and majestic.
9. The boys tore up the path, trying to lose the tiny bee aggressive and enraged.
10. The pioneers staked their lives on the wisdom of their Indian guides brave and experienced.

SAMPLE

YOUR TURN

Create your own sentence using this pattern.

Now go back over each sentence and trace the commas with a yellow crayon or pencil. Do the adjectives come right after the words they describe?

PATTERN P-PHR 2 WORKSHEET:

First, circle the prepositional phrases which appear at the beginning of each sentence. Place a comma after the final one in the group (just before the complete subject).

1. Against the wall in the far corner of the bedroom the broken bow gathered dust and cobwebs.
2. Along the fence by the road playful wildflowers danced in the breeze.
3. After the harsh weather of winter many of the new plants were frozen.
4. Beneath the surface of the frothy ocean the shark swam calmly waiting, waiting.
5. Inside the perimeter of the circle a ball was tossed.

YOUR TURN

Create your own sentence using this pattern:

SAMPLE

NOTE

Retrace commas in yellow. Can you pause or "yield" there? (Clue: Did you notice that all of these sentences began with where or when words? If the sentence starts with groups of words which tell where or when, the sentence will probably need a comma before the subject.)

NOTE

Remember: Commas are not needed between the prepositional phrases because they work together to describe one place unlike a list of prepositional phrases which list 3 or more places in PATTERN L P-PHR. Compare this L P-PHR example with the ones above: The dog ran around a bush, behind the bar, and under the porch.

PATTERN P PHR2 PRACTICE:

Use a comma to set off a pair of prepositional phrases coming at the beginning of a sentence.

Use commas to set off the pair of prepositional phrases at the beginning of these sentences.

1. At the carnival in Jamestown a ride turned tragic.
2. Under the pine tree on the far side of the meadow Jonathan waited for David.
3. Behind the curtain in the back bedroom Sean found his coin.
4. In the pool in the back yard the children were giggling.
5. After the first thaw of spring the creeks flooded.

YOUR TURN

Create your own sentence using the above sentences as a model:

SAMPLE

PATTERN PARPHR (ING/ED) PRACTICE:

Use a comma after a participial phrase at the beginning of a sentence. A participial phrase begins with a verb ending with -ed or -ing.

Place a comma after the participial phrase at the beginning of these sentences.

1. Racing into the kitchen Sam knocked a pot of boiling water to the floor.
2. Growling loudly the lion rushed at the fence.
3. Soaring higher and higher the kite finally disappeared from sight.
4. Scared silly the boy fell backward over the curb.
5. Tipped off the police arrived just in time.

YOUR TURN

Create your own sentence using a participial phrase: