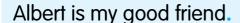
# 14 Punctuation

**Punctuation marks** are signs such as **periods**, **commas** and **question marks**. You use them in sentences to make the meaning clear.

#### **Period**

You put a **period** at the end of a sentence.

#### He drew a horse



Please don't be late.

The bird is sitting on a branch.

It's snowing heavily today.

There's a rainbow in the sky.

This big house belongs to a rich man.

I can swim.

Ethan is good at drawing.

They all enjoyed playing baseball.



### Comma

Use a comma between **nouns** and **noun phrases** in a list.

I bought two apples, three oranges and some grapes. He enjoys tennis, badminton, skating and football. At school we study English, math, science, history and geography.

Use commas between **adjectives** when you use several of them to describe something.

A giraffe is a tall, long-necked, long-legged animal. He is a tall, handsome, smart and ambitious young man.

Use a comma after **yes** and **no**, and before **please** in sentences. You also use a comma before or after the name of the person you are speaking to.



No, it has stopped.
Good morning, sir!
Can you tell me what time it is, please?
Yes, it's a quarter past three, George.

Commas are used to show where there is a brief pause.

Unfortunately, she injured her knee skiing. She was in the bedroom, listening to music on the radio.



## **Exclamation Point**

An **exclamation point** is often used after a command, an interjection, or a word that shows **surprise** or **anger**.

Sit down!

Oh dear!

What a surprise!

You are fired!

I told you not to do that!

Quiet!

Put the knife down!

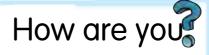
Help! Help!

Eeek! A ghost!

Stop him!

#### **Question Mark**

Use a question mark after a question.



What's your name?

How many stamps do you have?

Where do they come from?

Who has taken my pen?

Can you lend me your bicycle?

Where are you going?

Why are you always late?

What's the meaning of this word?

Do you know the answer to this problem?



### **Apostrophe**

Use an **apostrophe** with an **s** ('s) to show who owns something.

The 's is added after singular nouns or names.



This is Peter's bed and that is Michael's bed.



A squirrel's tail is big and bushy.

We all like Mom's cooking.

Amanda clears everybody's plates after dinner.

John's dog is very friendly.

All the pupils have a month's vacation in June.

I spent the evening at David's playing video games.

I took a ride in Tom's car.

Father is holding Susie's hand.

Jane is wearing her mother's shoes.

We're going to our aunt's house.

There is a bird's nest in that tree.

Our dog's collar is brown.

Is this Portland's tallest building?

▶ Follow the same rule when a name or a singular noun ends in -s. Write an apostrophe first and then add another s.

The princess's golden ball fell into a well.

A rhinoceros's skin is very thick.

Dad is at his boss's party.

For plural nouns that end in -s, put the apostrophe after the -s.

Birds' beaks are all different shapes and sizes.

Miss Lee is marking her pupils' work.

This is my parents' wedding photo.

Dresses are upstairs in the ladies' department.

Henry goes to a boys' school.

Dr. Kim parked his car in the doctors' parking lot.

My brothers' bedrooms are always messy.

The girls' bedrooms are usually tidy.

A flood has destroyed all the farmers' crops.

▶ Some plural nouns do not end in -s. Just add 's to these plural nouns.

There are slides and swings and seesaws in the children's playground.

The men's changing room is occupied.

The bookstore sells newspapers, comics and women's magazines.

Doctors look after people's health.





You can also refer to a person's office or shop by using a possessive form with an apostrophe. For example:

I'll buy some bread at **the baker's**.

I was reading a book at **the dentist's**.

It's time you went to **the barber's**.

You can also refer to your friends' homes in the same way:

I'm going next door to **Peter's**. I stayed the night at **Susan's**.

How do you make a possessive form of two people joined by and, such as Peter and John, or Mary and Anne? Put 's only after the second name.

For example:

Barbara and **David's** house Jill and **Andy's** party

▶ These possessive forms of names and nouns can be used without a following noun. For example:

Which desk is **Susan's**? **George's** is in the back row. This room is **my brother's**.

The **apostrophe** can also be used to show that one or more letters in a contraction have been left out.

I've finished my math, but I haven't finished my spelling.

We'll come to your party, but Sue won't be able to come.

He's gone to the library.

Dad wasn't at home and the children weren't at home either.

I don't like potatoes and Susan doesn't like tomatoes.

I didn't watch which way I was going and I can't find my way home.

We're late because we couldn't find your house.

Mom's finished her shopping but she hasn't gone through the checkout line yet.



Mary'd like a cat as a pet, but she wouldn't like a turtle.



You are taller than Peter, but you aren't as tall as I am.



The words **has** and **is** are often shortened to **'s** after a noun or proper noun. For example:

The mail **has** arrived.

The mail's arrived.

Sally is here.

Sally's here.

#### **Exercise 1**

## Write the *punctuation marks* from the box to complete the following sentences:



- 1 He hates cheese
- 2 Who is your teacher
- 3 Stop that man
- 4 Keep quiet
- 5 Good morning madam
- 6 George are you okay
- 7 Peter David and Susan are playing hide and seek
- 8 Mom bought meat fish and vegetables at the supermarket
- 9 What is the time now
- 10 Anne is a pretty girl

#### **Exercise 2**

# Complete the following sentences by writing the apostrophe(') in the correct place:

- 1 This is Peters bike.
- 2 Paul cant find his shoes.
- 3 Miss Lee is marking the pupils papers.
- 4 They are all on the childrens playground.
- 5 Dont make so much noise!
- 6 Doctors take care of peoples health.
- 7 Theyre having a game of tennis.
- 8 Jack doesnt look well.