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NAME	DATE

PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALIZATION

1) Capita	al letter:
	a) A sentence begins with a capital letter. Write I (personal pronoun) and O (Interjection) in capital letters.
	b) Write abbreviations in capital letters.
	Examples: I, English, A.M, O' God! Jesus.
	c) Begin Proper nouns and 'God' in capital letters.
2) Perio	d or full stop or full point (.):
	It is used at the end of a sentence. (Declarative or imperative)
	It is used in some abbreviations.
	Examples: I like sweets, P.M., Dr.
3) Quest	tion mark (?):
	It is used after a question or a question tag.
	Example: Do you like music? Don't you?
4) Exclar	mation point (!):
	It is written after an exclamation.
	It is used to express surprise, emotion, sudden feeling etc
	Examples: How nice! Alas! What a surprise!
5) Comn	na (,):
	a) 'It' is used to show slight pause in a sentence.
	b) It is used to separate items in a list.
	c) It is used to separate days from months and years.
	d) It is used between adjectives.
	Examples: a) There are cups, jars and plates.
	b) Monday, October 5, 2014.
	c) When I get home, I am going to have a bath.
	d) Yes, I like it.
	e) A lovely, cool refreshing breeze.
6) Invert	ted commas or quotation marks (' '):
	a) They are used in direct speech.
	b) They are used to show tittles.
	c) They are used to show that you think a particular word.
	Examples: He said, "close the window"
	I don't know how to use the word "disagree"
7) Apost	trophe ('):
	a) It is used to replace letters in contracted forms.
	b) It is used to express possessives.
	Examples: a) can't cannot
	b) It's It is, It has
	c) I'd I had, I would
	d) John's toy

Use correct punctuation marks or capital letters in the circles given to make the sentences meaningful and correct. You may use the choices that follow. Examples:

a)	How	many	students	are	going	to	picnic	?
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a).

b)!

c) ? 🗸

b) I have turned west, when I have to turn east.

a) i

b) me

c) I 🗸

