Let’s eat Grandpa!
Let’s eat, Grandpa!

COMMAS
They save lives!
Commas in a series

• Commas should be used in a series of three or more. There should be one less comma than the number of items in the series.
• For example, John went to the store and bought bread, milk, eggs, butter, and ham.
• A comma comes after each item in the series.
Commas around interrupters

• An interrupter is a word or group of words that interrupts the flow of the sentence and provides information that is not essential to the structure of the sentence. In other words, the interrupter can be removed from the sentence, leaving a complete sentence.

• For example: John, the boy next door, lost his wallet at the mall.
• The interrupter, the boy next door, is not essential to the sentence; therefore, it is set off by commas.
Commas in compound sentences

A comma and a coordinating conjunction must be used in a compound sentence. A compound sentence is created when two complete sentences are joined with a comma and a coordinating conjunction.

The coordinating conjunctions are: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so.

For example: John lost his wallet at the mall, so he had to come back home.
• *John lost his wallet* is a complete sentence, and *he had to come back home* is a complete sentence, so they must be joined by a comma and a conjunction.
Writing compound sentence

• Rewrite the following sentences into compound sentences.
  – Two cats ran away from home. They were picked up by animal control.
  – Cindy likes her job. She does not make enough money.
  – John needs extra money. He is going to work overtime.