The Case for Uppercase

Sentences always begin with a capital letter (also known as uppercase). The capital letter lets readers know you are starting to say something.

Rewrite the sentences below. Change lowercase letters that need to be capitalized into uppercase. Change uppercase letters that don't need to be capitalized into lowercase.

1. my Brother and i love to play Video games.

2. did i tell you about the Movie i saw Yesterday?

3. i'm returning This tissue That i Borrowed.

4. Last Night i dreamed that my Pillow was A marshmallow.

5. i love squid Juice, don't You?

6. that yellow square Sponge looks strangely Familiar.

7. Zach and i are going to the skate Park this afternoon.

8. my little Sister says i can't Play with her Barbie doll anymore.

9. mom, Jeremy is Bothering Me again!

10. the Science Teacher showed us how an Eclipse happens.
You know that a sentence begins with a capital letter. Some words within a sentence may also be capitalized. These are proper nouns, words that name specific people, places, and things.

Always use capital letters for:

**Geographic places** (such as states, countries, continents, streets, mountains, bodies of water, and parks)
- United States
- Park Avenue

**People’s names**
- Susan Chen
- Uncle Bill

**People’s titles**
- President Bush
- Dr. Jackson

**Nationalities, races, and religions**
- Japanese
- Moslem

**Institutions, organizations, teams, and companies**
- Girl Scouts of America
- New York Yankees

**Months and days**
- December
- Wednesday

**Holidays**
- Christmas
- Memorial Day

**Brand names**
- Playstation
- Kellogg’s Corn Flakes

**Titles of books, movies, TV shows, poems, and songs**
- *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*
- *Spongebob Squarepants*
Rewrite the sentences below. Make sure to use capital letters where necessary.

1. next tuesday, we will visit niagara falls.

2. miss solksy read us a book called Animal Farm.

3. sam and i are members of the queen street choir club.

4. uncle louis and aunt nella plan to cross the atlantic ocean in a helicopter.

5. have you heard of the mexican holiday called las posadas?

6. my favorite teacher is miss rutabaga.

7. we saw the dinosaurs at the museum of natural history.

8. a lot of kids in our class have gameboy advance.

9. maya's birthday falls in may.

10. i can't wait for the next spider-man movie to come out!
Get to the Point:
End Punctuation

Sentences must always end with a **punctuation mark**. The **punctuation mark** lets readers know you've come to the end of your thought.

- **Period**
- **Question Mark**
- **Exclamation Point**

A **period**, a **question mark**, and an **exclamation point** are types of punctuation. A **period** follows a statement. A **question mark** follows a question. An **exclamation point** follows an exclamation.

**Rewrite each of the following sentences using correct capitalization and punctuation.**

1. i ate the whole pie

2. the butterfly chased me

3. sally dreamed of floating marshmallows

4. watch out for that tree

5. hooray, we won

6. will you please jump three times

7. we journeyed to a faraway land

8. do trees have fleas
We learned that sentences begin with a
We also learned that periods, question marks, and exclamation points are
types of

mary had a purple lamb its fleece was very groovy

There are two sentences here. Can you tell where one sentence ends and another begins?

Mary had a purple lamb, its fleece was very groovy.

Each line contains two sentences. Rewrite the sentences. Begin each sentence with a capital letter and end it with a punctuation mark.

1. the wind was howling it was quite a storm

2. that clown is very funny he always makes me laugh

3. my mom worked all night she had so much to do

4. i threw the ball over the fence it landed in the mud

5. we want to help them can you help too

6. the pizza was delicious i ate five slices

7. she loves ballet sometimes she practices all day

8. what if cows could fly that would be amazing
An abbreviation is a short form of a word or phrase. It may be used in place of the whole word. An abbreviation often begins with a capital letter and ends with a period.

Example: Monday ➔ Mon.

An abbreviation can also be a series of initials.

Example: National Hockey League ➔ N.H.L. or NHL

Match each word with its abbreviation.

1. January
   a. In.
2. December
   b. Mrs.
3. Wednesday
   c. WWII
4. Street
   d. Co.
5. Attorney
   e. Blvd.
6. Avenue
   f. St.
7. Boulevard
   g. Jan.
8. United States
   h. Ms.
9. Mister; man's title
   i. U.S.
10. Married woman's title
    j. Mr.
11. New York
    k. Ave.
12. Highway
    l. NY
13. Company
    m. Hwy.
14. Doctor
    n. Wed.
15. Inch
    o. Dr.
16. World War II
    p. Atty.
17. Woman's title (either married or single)
    q. Dec.
Rewrite these sentences correctly.

1. Mr. and Mrs. Surf will meet Dr. Turf at Lake Ontario in May.

2. My mom was a WW II nurse.

3. We will visit Aunt Becky in the USA.

4. This is how you abbreviate the weekdays: Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, and Fri.

The abbreviations for the words below are hidden in the word puzzle. How many can you find?

A P M Q R S D N A F B V I M
I G B S F A A M A C F M A L
D L V R D N F L M I B D E B
F P N T C U I N C A I P T T
M U H N A T O I S P S A B P
S E L Z A M P H X T T T T M H

Post meridiem (after noon)
Identification
Deoxyribonucleic acid
Road
Répondez s'il vous plaît
(French for please respond)
Compact disc
National Football League
National Hockey League
North Atlantic Treaty Organization
Major League Baseball
Parental guidance
Central Intelligence Agency

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Apartment
Street
American Medical Association
Ante meridiem (before noon)
Department of Motor Vehicles
Incorporated
Missouri
California
European Union
Horsepower
Miles per hour
Let's Get Retro!
 Capitals and End Punctuation

Hot or Not! Write whether each sentence is Hot (true) or Not (false).

1. Capitalize the names of streets.
2. Capitalize the names of seasons.
3. Capitalize the names of stores.
4. Capitalize doctor, mister, or miss when they come before someone's name.
5. Capitalize most abbreviations.

Correct It! Rewrite each sentence using proper punctuation and capitalization.

1. the calgary flames will play the los angeles kings

2. are you going to the aardvark city zoo museum on monday

3. prof melvin blitmeister wrote that song

4. houston, dallas, and san antonio are cities in texas

5. hanukkah is a jewish holiday

Rewrite It! Each line contains more than one sentence. Rewrite the sentences correctly.

1. may 5th is children's day it is celebrated in korea and japan

2. i love my dog in the morning he licks my face

3. my mom is japanese and my dad is italian i once ate sushi with tomato sauce
Take a Break With Commas

Commas usually keep together words that belong and separate words that do not. This helps sentences make sense. See below for other reasons to use a comma.

1: To separate things in a series (three or more things). Use a comma after the last thing in the series (before the word and or or).

   I will need two cups of slime, six anchovies, three cups of pineapple juice, and a pinch of honey for my soup.

   My favorite numbers are one, two, five, and seven.

2: Before the words and, but, or, nor, for, so, and yet when they join two independent clauses. (An independent clause can stand on its own as a simple sentence.)

   I like pizza with mushrooms and artichokes, but no one else seems to like that combination.

3: To separate nonessential clauses or phrases.

   Cindy, who owns 56 pairs of shoes, bought four more pairs today.

4: To separate introductory words (including interjections) or phrases. (An interjection is a word that expresses emotion.)

   After we finished painting the fence, we played video games.

   Well, she started it!

5: To separate street, town, state, and country names.

   The office address is 999 Humdinger Street, Suite 13, Ithaca, New York.

Commas also separate the day of the month and the year.

   My surprise party is on May 4, 2006.

6: After the greeting in a friendly letter or the closing in all letters.

   Dearest Jane,

   I miss you.

   Sincerely,

   Tarzan

   You do, Fred!
Add commas where needed.

1. We should get a pizza soda ice cream and lizard lips for the party.
2. Wow she climbed that skyscraper!
3. I didn't know he could play the guitar banjo and fiddle.
4. Our last game is on Wednesday February 23.
5. Catfish Johnson lived in Sparksdale Alberta Canada.
6. It's cold outside but I don't mind.
7. Camping is fun but I'll need a tent sleeping bag and warm clothes.
8. Hey will you be on the class trip on May 7 2007?
9. She couldn't live in Quito Ecuador.
10. My mom the greatest cook in the world makes amazing flapjacks!
11. Dear Bob Please come and get your dog cat rat bird and fleas. Love Mom
12. She doesn't plan to go to the party nor does she want to go to the game.
13. With that magic trick he received a standing ovation.
14. They say the park which used to be a cemetery is haunted.
15. The best arcade in the state is on 56 Crash Lane Peach City.
Editors correct writing mistakes. Now it's your turn to be an editor. Check out the passages below. After you read each section, ask yourself: Does it need any capitals, commas, or end punctuation? Finally, rewrite each passage using correct punctuation and capitalization.

Example:
It may sound strange, but I fell asleep while riding my bike. I rode from Los Angeles to Halifax. This made me very tired. Honestly, I fell asleep while pedaling. When I woke up, I found myself in a tree.

Janice loves to paint. She will paint anything. Once she painted her mother green. Her mother didn't notice because she was reading her favorite book, *Bambi Runs Away*.

Will you please write Rahib a letter? His address is 47 Happy Avenue, Apartment 909, Pleasantville, Utah. Do your best to send it before Christmas.

It is hard to believe but I used to be shy. After I took a grammar course at BrainGrow University, my whole life changed. I should thank Professor Widgethead, the best teacher ever, for helping me.

Wow! Do you think everyone will come? It could be the best party ever. Roger, Nick, Catrina, Benito, and Sarah said they would be there. Make sure they have the correct address: 811 Groovy Avenue, Apartment 1609.
Time for Another Break: Semicolon

Just like a comma, a **semicolon** separates two independent clauses in a sentence. So when do you use which punctuation? Use a semicolon when the independent clauses are NOT joined by the words **and, but, or, nor, for, yet, or so**. If these words join the two clauses, use a comma instead.

The junior prom committee is not meeting in the cafeteria; they are meeting in the library.

I'm not supposed to tell anyone this secret, but maybe I'll tell you anyway.

Some independent clauses are joined by words such as **for example, for instance, however, otherwise, nevertheless, instead, besides, or therefore**. Use a semicolon to separate such clauses as well.

I think I am; therefore, I think.

You can also use a semicolon to separate items in a series if the items contain commas.

Mrs. Muskowitz teaches math, science, and art; Mr. Lederman teaches social studies, writing, and gym; and Ms. Berger teaches music, computer, and drama.

Let's Do It!

Punctuate the sentences correctly, using a comma or semicolon where needed.

1. Kiara has some odd hobbies for example she likes to sew dresses for her cats.
2. For the picnic Justin brought eggs pickles and cheese Lynn brought ham jelly and mustard and Min brought bread lemons and ketchup.
3. Dan knows the rules of the game he just chooses to make up rules of his own.
4. Sela ordered 20 pizza pies but the delivery boy brought only 12.
5. I'm visiting my grandmother tomorrow otherwise I would go to the dentist.
Going for the Gut: The Colon

In grammar, the colon is a punctuation mark used to indicate that there's more to follow.

Here are four ways to use the colon:

1. To introduce a list of items
   You should bring the following: a toothbrush, pajamas, your teddy bear, and a cookie.

2. After the greeting in a business letter
   Dear Ms. Jeeves:

3. To separate hours and minutes
   3:30 P.M.

4. To indicate play format, like actors, lines in a play
   Juliet: Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou Romeo?
   Romeo: I'm down here in the bushes. I've fallen and I can't get up!

Quick Practice: Place the colons in the correct locations.

1. Bring these things to class: a pencil, an eraser, a ruler, and two bottles of prune juice.

2. The times of the bus arrivals are as follows: 9:30 A.M., 10:30 A.M., and 11:15 A.M.

3. Red Riding Hood
   What big eyes you have, Grandma!
   Big Bad Wolf
   All the better to see you with my dear.

4. Dear Mr. Bigsby
   This is to inform you that your telephone service will be cut off.

It's Your Way: Using play format, rewrite the story of Little Red Riding Hood. Begin with when she meets the wolf.

Write your story on the back of this page.
Across
2. Question mark, exclamation point, comma, or semicolon
5. Type of noun that should be capitalized
6. Thanksgiving, for example; always capitalized
9. Separates independent clauses not joined by a conjunction
13. Shortened form of a word
14. But; independent clauses may be joined by this word

Down
1. Punctuation that shows a list follows
2. End punctuation used in a statement
3. Capital letter
4. Type of clause that could stand on its own as a simple sentence
7. List of words separated by a comma or semicolon
8. Type of statement that shows strong feelings
10. Punctuation used after the greeting in a friendly letter
11. Part of the calendar; always capitalized
12. Name of a book or movie; always capitalized
Let’s Get Retro!
Commas, Semicolons, and Colons

Name That Punctuation: Write what kind of punctuation to use for each situation.

1. To separate street, town, state, and country
2. To separate hour and minutes
3. To separate independent clauses not joined by and, but, or or
4. To separate items in a series that contains commas
5. To introduce a list of items
6. After the greeting in a friendly letter
7. After the greeting in a business letter
8. To separate nonessential clauses
9. To separate items in a series
10. To separate the date and year

Punctuate It! Rewrite each line using proper punctuation and capitalization.

1. dear mom camp is great please send cookies love mikey

2. thea jason and leshon are going to the mall at 2 30

3. dad has a few funny rules for example you can’t mix peanut butter and marshmallows together

4. here’s what you need to bring for the test two pencils an eraser a calculator and a stick of gum

5. the fun house which is at 13 elm street eerietown idaho is really not that fun
Dear Mr. Moo:

I just wanted to tell you that I love your goldfish milk. It's so sweet and delicious. Where can I get some more? I have gone to all the stores in town and they are all sold out.

Sincerely,
Sylvia Goosebumps

P.S. Does it come in chocolate?
Dear Harold: Letter-Writing Tips  Continued

YOUR TURN! Follow the guidelines on page 23 to write a letter to your teacher.

Heading: Your address

Inside address: Your teacher's name, school name, and school address

Date

Salutation: Dear (Teacher's name):

Body: The letter's text

Closing and Signature: Use Sincerely, Yours Truly, Regards, or something similar

Postscript: if there is something you want to add or if you want to make a special point. This part is optional.

No Boring Practice, Please! Punctuation & Capitalization
When it comes to writing the spoken word, **quotation marks** can be used three ways:

1. **Quotation First**: The speaker’s words come first, then the speaker is identified.
   
   “Please open the door,” said Mrs. Wilburthorp.

2. **Quotations Last**: The speaker is identified first, then his or her words follow.
   
   The bus driver shouted, “Everybody out!”

3. **Split Quotation**: The speaker starts to say something, then the speaker is identified. Then the speaker finishes what he or she was saying. If a quoted sentence is split in half, the second part of the sentence begins with a lowercase letter. A comma comes after the identifier.
   
   “On Sunday,” said Winnie, “we’ll go to the park for a picnic.”

If the second part of the *split quotation* is a new sentence, it begins with a capital letter. The identifier is followed by a period.

   “I’ll bring the drinks,” she stated. “You bring the sandwiches.”

**NOTE:** Commas and periods always go inside quotation marks. **Question marks** and **exclamation points** go inside quotation marks only if the quotation is a question or an exclamation. Otherwise, they go outside.

   “Are you ready yet?” asked Mom.
   Did the conductor say, “Last stop”?

**Warning:** Do not use quotation marks in indirect quotations; that is, if a phrase is not a person’s exact words.

   “When I grow up, I want to be famous,” said Natasha.
   Natasha said she wants to be famous when she grows up.
Rewrite the sentences using correct punctuation and capitalization.

Example:

"Stay close to your opponents," Coach Jones said. "Don't let them score."

1. Come in the house called Mother

2. Wilbur thought for a moment and then said I give up

3. We'll have pizza Judy said and juice

4. Will you meet me at Maple leaf gardens George asked

5. Mrs Bitz inquired could you please bring me a loaf of bread a gallon of milk and seventy chocolate bars

6. I will reduce your taxes President Goobers proclaimed and give everyone free ice cream on Fridays

7. Vince and Elizabeth can sing in the opera announced Mr Stumply they will open the show

8. My sister said that Ms Fishburn is the best teacher ever
Notable Quotables:
Quotation Marks and Titles

Quotation marks are used with titles of short stories, episodes of TV programs, songs, poems, chapters, and magazine articles.

Edgar Allan Poe’s story “The Tell Tale Heart” gave me the creeps. In the chapter “Beyond the Veil,” Harry learns about the prophecy. The poem “Gooseberry Pie” is very funny.

Rewrite each sentence using correct punctuation and capitalization.

1. I love chapter 3 no one home but didn’t like chapter 8 stop knocking

2. Jack Prelutsky's poem the new kid on the block has a surprise ending

3. I want to hold your hand was a song by the Beatles

4. Did you read the article called life with half a brain?

5. Will you marry me asked Mergatroid

6. Bobby Bigtone is so cute he sings my favorite song Shnookie Wookems

7. Meet me at 2:00 in front of the Bebop music store instructed Jake don't be late

8. Encounter at Farpoint was the first episode of Star Trek: the Next Generation
Apostrophes in Action

When it comes right down to it, there are only two reasons to use an *apostrophe*:

**Reason 1:** To show ownership.

- **Singular possessive:** Add an apostrophe then an s ('s).
  
  - My dog's house
  - Wilbur's muffin
  - Chris's toys

**Your Turn**

  - Idas bungee cord
  - Moms cake
  - The singers song
  - The hockey players shirt

- **Plural possessive (owned by more than one):** If the plural ends in s, just add an apostrophe after the s (s').
  
  - My dogs' houses
  - The teams' uniforms

**Your Turn Again**

  - All the trees leaves
  - Five horses saddles
  - Babies diapers
  - The two pizzas toppings

- **Special cases:** If a plural noun does not end in s, add an apostrophe and an s.
  
  - eight oxen's carts
  - twenty deer's trees

**Still Your Turn**

  - The women's club
  - The fish's ocean
  - The mice's hole
  - The people's rights
Rewrite each sentence correctly.

1. leos brother had to show his id to mr shmop

2. chriss uncle is bobs dad

3. we rode behind the oxens wagon to kentucky

Reason 2: With contractions. A contraction is one word made from two words. The apostrophe shows where a letter or letters have been left out.

we are • we’re
is not • isn’t
who is • who’s

It’s Your Turn

1. were not
2. I am
3. does not
4. we will
5. do not
6. you are
7. cannot
8. I have
9. would not
10. she would
11. was not
12. he is

HELP! Check out these words in action.

There, Their, or They’re?

Over where? Over there! (shows location)
Is that your chair? No, it is their chair. (shows ownership)
Who is going to the movie? They’re all going. (contraction of “they are”)

Complete these sentences.

1. Are we playing at ________________ house?
2. The big scary dude pointed over ________________.
3. We can’t, but I think ________________ all going.
It's or Its?

Its home is in the forest. (possessive personal pronoun)
Its fruit is sweet.
It's time to get started. (contraction of "it is")
It's an old chair.

Complete these sentences.
1. _____ time for bed.
2. _____ a beautiful day.
3. _____ fur is soft.

Your or You're

Your bike is beautiful. (possessive pronoun)
You're late for school. (contraction of "you are")

Complete these sentences.
1. _____ dinner is ready.
2. _____ safe here.
3. These are _____ things.

On Your Own!

Correct these sentences.
1. nicks going to lily's show, but your not

2. its too bad she doesn't know where alexas house is

3. hes running youre walking and im sleeping

4. i couldn't she wouldn't and al wont

5. youre hair isn't the right shade of blue
Sure, it may look like just a little line, but a **hyphen** really has a few big jobs.

**Here's what it can do:**

**Job 1.** Divide words between syllables.

- hy-phen
- punc-tu-a-tion
- cap-i-tal

**Job 2.** Break a word (right after a syllable) if it doesn't fit on the line.

After you finish your homework, we should get together for lunch.

This works only if the word has more than two syllables.

**Job 3.** Join compound numbers and fractions used as adjectives.

- twenty-six
- eighty-eight
- two hundred sixty-one
  - two-thirds
- majority
- three-fourths
- share

**Job 4.** Connect words that go together, making them appear as one word. If you're not sure about whether or not a word needs a hyphen, check a dictionary.

- merry-go-round
- pop-up
- x-ray

**Quick Practice**

Add hyphens where necessary.

1. We went on the merry go round thirty five times.
2. My dad's mother in law is my grandmother.
3. She was in the anti gravity machine for sixty one hours.
4. Divide these words into syllables:
   - information
   - editor
   - reflective

**BONUS**

Unscramble the last names of these well-known authors, then use hyphens to correctly break up their names.

- ersekpaahes
- glonwir
- lubern
Let's Get Retro!
Quotations, Apostrophes, and More

Name That Punctuation:
Write what kind of punctuation to use for each situation.

1. For titles of books, movies, or TV programs
2. To show ownership
3. To identify a person's exact words
4. For titles of newspapers or magazines
5. To replace missing letters in a contraction
6. To divide words between syllables
7. For titles of short stories, articles, and poems
8. Between compound numbers

Punctuate It! Rewrite each line using proper punctuation and capitalization.

1. you should read the giver, it's a wonderful book!

2. aunt bertha said don't forget to write!

3. nickelodeon magazine has lots of fun stuff in it.

4. timmy wrote a poem called there's something in my nose.

5. what's your favorite ride in the amusement park asked cheryl mine is the merry go round.

Correct the Contraction:
Put a check (✓) on the line if the contraction is correct. If the contraction is wrong, write it correctly on the line.

1. do not = don't
2. will not = willn't
3. I would = I'wd
4. cannot = can't
5. you are = your
this is a true story. It happened to my friends little brother.

This is what happened.

“All the kids are on the merry go round,” said Mr. Goober but where’s Johnny?”

Mrs. Goober looked around. “I thought he was with you! she said.

“With me. I thought he was with you!” Mr. Goober replied.

The Bonkville annual fall fair was a busy crowded noisy place. How were they ever going to find a curious little kid

No, it can’t be! Mrs. Goober exclaimed as she pointed across the field, “He’s in the animal's cage wrestling with an alligator!”

Wow, that’s my boy!” Mr. Goober yelled.

Now Johnny is a world-famous alligator wrestler.

He tours with the wwf.
Running On and On and On:
Run-on Sentences

It's really important to learn how to avoid run-on sentences because, well, they can get really long and when they get too long readers can get confused and when they get confused they won't understand very well what you're trying to say or they might just lose interest in what you wrote and that wouldn't be good because you want to be a good writer because writing is important and it can help you in a lot of ways like you could get a better job if you write well and . . .

Right the Run-ons! Decide where sentences begin and end. Use correct punctuation and capitalization. Cut unnecessary words.

Example:
When I got home I didn't know what to do so I just sat around for a while and watched some television until my friend called me and we talked until supper about all the work we had to do for this huge school project which was more work than we had ever had in a very long time.

Corrected Example:
When I got home, I didn't know what to do. I just sat around for a while and watched some television until my friend called me. We talked until supper about all the work we had to do for this huge school project. It was more work than we had ever had.

Shira tried out for the basketball team last Tuesday that wasn't her first time because she had gone to practice a couple of times before even in that big snowstorm when all the lights went out in the school and it took her two hours to get home in her dad's old truck her dad's old truck broke down and got stuck in the snow.
Marvin gazed out the window just in time to see a tornado heading in the direction of his house when he heard a clap of thunder that scared the daylights out of him making him run as fast as he could into the basement before the twister ripped the roof off his house sending him across an open field where we found him.

Are you coming over to my house next Tuesday the game is going to be on at nine o’clock and everyone is coming over in time to watch the pregame show and all the interviews.

It took only a moment before the gigantic blob made its way across the field and covered us all in its slimy juices which left us shocked and trembling we had never seen such an atrocious monster before and probably never would again I hope.

If you come home early remember to take the dog for a walk she needs her exercise like all dogs do every day you know she will have to go take a baggy because you have to pick up after your dog.
Get It Together: Sentence Fragments

A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete thought, idea, or feeling. Sentences begin with a capital letter and end with a punctuation mark. A sentence fragment is just a part of a sentence and does not express a complete thought.

Circle YES if the line is a sentence. If it’s not, circle NO.

1. In a minute. YES or NO
2. A gallon of juice, yogurt, and a carrot stick. YES or NO
3. I will see you there. YES or NO
4. Kiss me. YES or NO
5. Swimming in the lake. YES or NO

More Practice
Rewrite each sentence correctly. Turn the fragments into sentences.

1. a partridge in a pear tree
   
2. eat it
   
3. from the store
   
4. horses like to run
   
5. please walk like a chicken
   
6. my dad looks really funny when he dances
   
7. three fat pigs, a duck, and fourteen barrels of ice cream
   
8. i woke up in the middle of the night
Groovy Grammar
Word Search

Find These Words!
capitalization
comma
colon
semicolon
edit
exclamation
hyphen
punctuation
question
sentence
title
usage
italics
writing
grammar
knowledge
names
paragraph
period
quotes

No Boring Practice. Please! Punctuation & Capitalization (39)