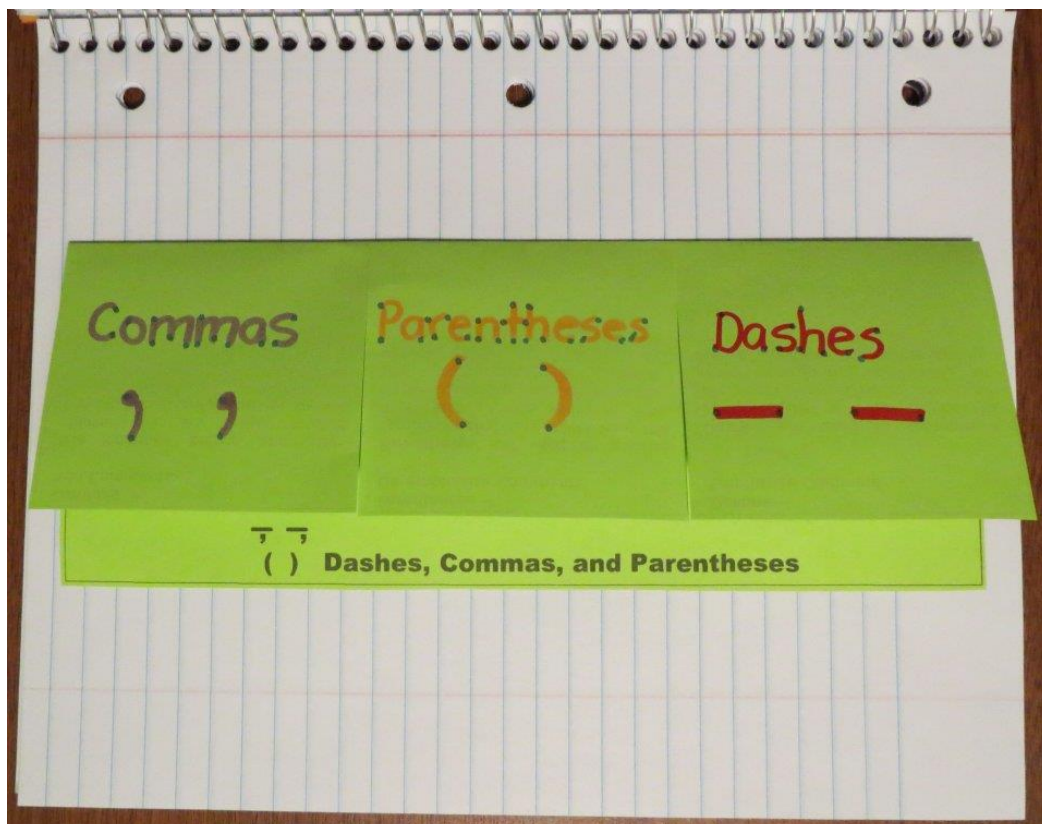


Commas, Parentheses, & Dashes Organizer

Three versions of this organizer are offered: one with blanks for students to write their own sentences; one with the sentences provided but with blank spaces for students to write in key words; and one with the answers provided. The third copy of the organizer may be used as an answer key, for differentiated instruction, for students who were absent during instruction, or if you wish for the students to have the sentences already completed.

Instructions

- Print organizer onto colored paper.
- Have students cut the organizer out on the lines indicated.
- After filling in the missing information, students will fold on the dotted line.
- Students cut on the solid line between the three flaps up to the dotted fold line so the organizer can open one flap at a time.
- Students may label the outside of each flap with the type of punctuation discussed.



Commas ~ Adds Comments

Parentheses ~ De-emphasizes
Comments

Dashes ~ Emphasizes Comment

Examples

Examples

Examples



Dashes, Commas, and Parentheses

Commas ~
Adds Comments

Use commas _____ and _____ clauses that are related _____ (_____, _____, or _____) to the main idea.

Parentheses ~
De-emphasizes Comments

Parentheses are used to enclose comments that _____ of the sentence. The clause could be an _____, _____, or explain circumstances.

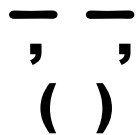
Dashes ~
Emphasizes Comment

Dashes are used to separate a comment _____ that _____ is _____ related to the main idea. Dashes are used when _____, _____, or for an _____.
Dashes should be used _____.

Examples

Examples

Examples



Dashes, Commas, and Parentheses

Commas ~
Adds Comments

Use commas before and after clauses that are closely related (description, clarification, or detail) to the main idea.

Parentheses ~
De-emphasizes Comments

Parentheses are used to enclose comments that turn away from the main idea of the sentence. The clause could be an afterthought, side comment, or explain circumstances.

Dashes ~
Emphasizes Comment

Dashes are used to separate a comment that is loosely related to the main idea. Dashes are used when interrupting, contrasting, or for an afterthought. Dashes should be used sparingly.

Examples

The Wicked Witch of the West, who enslaved the Winkies, must be killed.

The Great Oz, who was just an ordinary man from Omaha, helped the people of Oz form a great city.

Dorothy lived in the midst of the great Kansas prairies, with Uncle Henry, who was a farmer, and Aunt Em, who was the farmer's wife.

Examples

The Wicked Witch of the West (unlike the Witches of the North and South) was mean to the people in her kingdom.

The Great Oz (tired of hiding out from the people) wanted to return to his home.

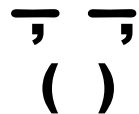
The Tin Woodman was about to reply when he heard a low growl, and turning his head (which worked beautifully on hinges) he saw a strange beast come bounding over the grass toward them.

Examples

The Wicked Witch of the West – the evil tyrant – made slaves of the Winkies.

The Great Oz – a blessing to the Winkies – was able to encourage Dorothy to take down the Wicked Witch.

The cyclone had set the house down very gently--for a cyclone--in the midst of a country of marvelous beauty.



Dashes, Commas, and Parentheses

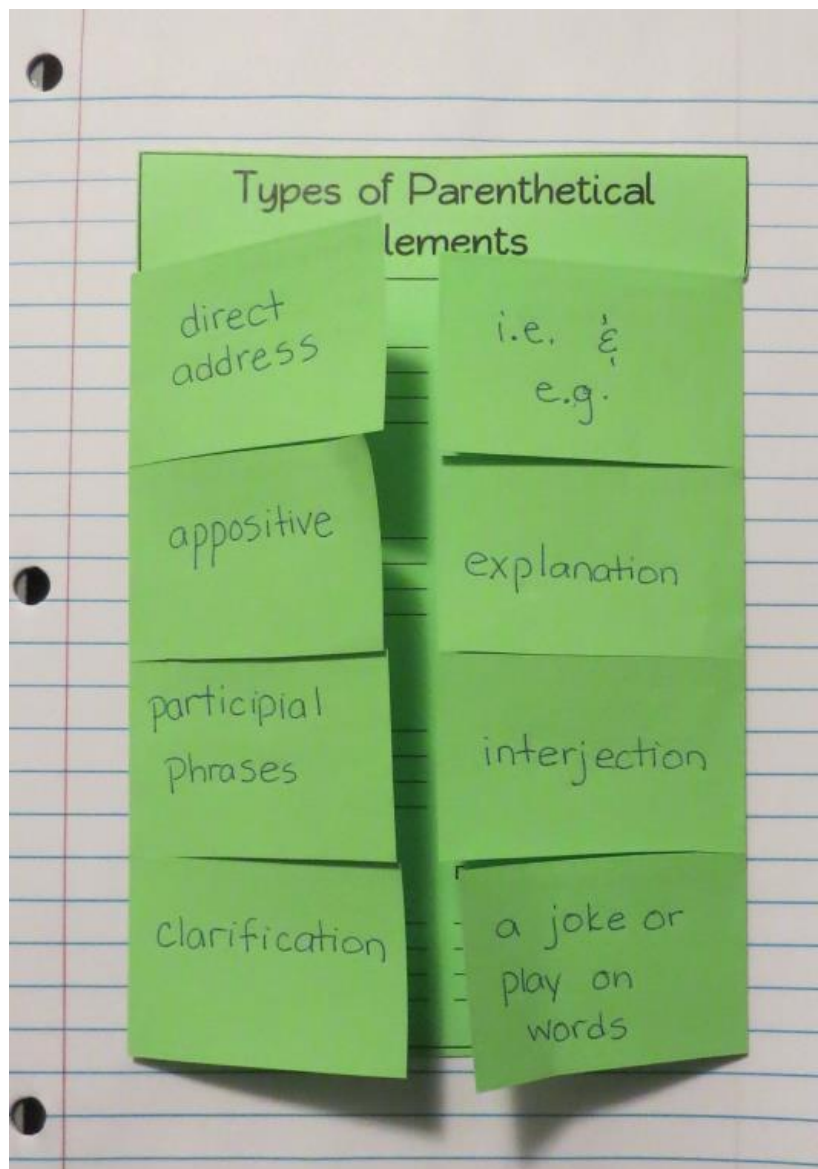
Types of Parenthetical Elements Organizer

Eight Flap Organizer [Barn Door Open]

Three versions of this organizer are offered: one with blanks for students to write their own sentences and definitions; one with the definitions provided but with blank spaces for students to write in key words; and one with the answers provided. The third copy of the organizer may be used as an answer key, for differentiated instruction, for students who were absent during instruction, or if you wish for the students to have the sentences already completed.

Instructions

- Print organizer onto colored paper.
- Have students cut the organizer out on the lines indicated.
- Fold the organizer on the dotted lines.
- Cut on the lines between the flaps up to the dotted lines so that the organizer opens one flap at a time.



Types of Parenthetical Elements

direct address	Example _____ _____ _____ _____	Example _____ _____ _____ _____	examples
appositive	Example _____ _____ _____ _____	Example _____ _____ _____ _____	explanation
participial phrases	Example _____ _____ _____ _____	Example _____ _____ _____ _____	interjection
clarification	Example _____ _____ _____ _____	Example _____ _____ _____ _____	a joke or play on words

Types of Parenthetical Elements

<p>direct address - the name of the _____ who is being _____ spoken to</p>	<p>Example</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Example</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>i.e. and e.g. - phrases beginning with e.g. (_____) or i.e. (_____ other _____)</p>
<p>appositive - nouns or phrases that _____ preceding _____ or phrases</p>	<p>Example</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Example</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>explanation - something (such as a statement or _____) that _____ something</p>
<p>participial phrases - _____-based phrases that _____ (modify) _____ or pronouns</p>	<p>Example</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Example</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>interjection - word, phrase, or sound used to convey an _____ such as surprise, _____, happiness, or anger</p>
<p>clarification - words that make an _____, statement, etc. _____ or intelligible</p>	<p>Example</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Example</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>a joke or play on words</p>

Types of Parenthetical Elements

<p>direct address - the name of the person who is being directly spoken to</p>	<p>Example</p> <p>Yes, George, you may go to the movies on Saturday.</p>	<p>Example</p> <p>I like chocolate, i.e., the creamy sweet that melts in your mouth.</p>	<p>i.e. and e.g. - phrases beginning with e.g. (for example) or i.e. (in other words)</p>
<p>appositive - nouns or phrases that rename preceding nouns or phrases</p>	<p>Example</p> <p>Our mayor, Mike Taylor, gave a speech. The beautiful flowers, red and yellow roses, smell sweet.</p>	<p>Example</p> <p>The school year (this year that's August 3 - May 25) includes 180 school days.</p>	<p>explanation - something (such as a statement or fact) that explains something</p>
<p>participial phrases - verb-based phrases that describe (modify) nouns or pronouns</p>	<p>Example</p> <p>Quickly checking over his answers, Bill handed in his assignment. Removing his glasses, Clark Kent became Superman.</p>	<p>Example</p> <p>We're having a snow day, yippee!</p>	<p>interjection - word, phrase, or sound used to convey an emotion such as surprise, excitement, happiness, or anger</p>
<p>clarification - words that make an idea, statement, etc. clear or intelligible</p>	<p>Example</p> <p>The town where I live (Blowing Rock) is a tourist destination in the mountains of North Carolina.</p>	<p>Example</p> <p>Energizer Bunny arrested - charged with battery. The knight (Sir Render) was afraid to fight.</p>	<p>a joke or play on words</p>

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