

**Write down your notes in the provided Cornell Notes sheet.
You will receive a grade for taking complete notes on Comma Uses.
This is due by Monday, 5/18/15**

COMMA USES

Commas in a series

1. When in a series of three or more items---use a comma after every one, but the last
 - **EX:** Rocks, snags, and shoals can be hazardous to boats.
2. Use between two or more adjectives that modify the same noun.
 - **EX:** A thick, damp fog blanketed the coastline.

Introductory Elements

1. Use with an intro word or mild interjection.
 - **EX:** No, our crew was unable to call for help.
2. Use a comma after an introductory prepositional phrase that contains one or more additional prepositional phrases.
 - **EX:** In the spring of 1930, marine science took a giant step forward.
3. Use a comma after a verbal phrase at the beginning of a sentence.
 - **EX:** To make the half-mile dive, scientists and engineers designed a deep-sea vehicle.
4. Use a comma after an introductory adverb or an adverb clause at the beginning of a sentence.
 - **EX:** Fortunately, the vehicle worked well.
5. Do not use a comma after a phrase or a clause that is the subject of a sentence.
 - **EX:** To survive at such depths is difficult.)

Commas with interrupters

1. Use commas to set off a parenthetical expression.
 - **EX:** Kellen did, of course, keep a journal.
2. Use commas to set off words of direct address.
 - **EX:** It was nothing, sir.

Commas with non-essential material-*information that you do NOT have to have to understand the meaning of the sentence.*

1. Use commas to set off nonessential clauses and nonessential participial phrases.
 - **EX:** Mrs. Lewis, worried about her daughter's safety, paced nervously on the shore.
2. Use commas to set off nonessential appositives which are words /phrases that gives information about a noun or pronoun.
 - **EX:** Scientists transformed the H.M.S. *Challenger*, a British warship, into a floating laboratory.