

# Capitalization and Punctuation



### **Topics Include:**

Capitalization Overview, Names of People,
Names of Places, Names of Things, End Punctuation,
Apostrophes and Quotation Marks, Special Punctuation



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### FIRST WORD IN A SENTENCE

Each letter in the alphabet has two forms, capital and lowercase.

### **CAPITAL LETTERS:**

ABCDE F GH I JK L MN O PQR ST U V WX Y Z ABCDE F LHLJKLMN O P2R LTUVWX Y Z

#### **LOWERCASE LETTERS:**

abc de f ghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz abc de f ghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Begin the first word in every sentence with a capital letter.

 $\langle \mathbf{A} \rangle$ 

If the sentence is capitalized correctly, write *correct* on the line. If you find an error, rewrite the sentence correctly.

- 1. the appearance of the sky can change very quickly.
- 2. Storm clouds can rapidly turn the sky dark.
- 3. big fluffy clouds remind me of pillows.
- 4. once I saw a cloud that looked like a waterfall.
- 5. Yesterday the sunset was especially beautiful.

sl	TROUBLESHOOTER  ow do you show that a lowercase letter nould be capitalized? A proofreader draws aree lines under it, like this:
<b>B</b>	Circle the word that correctly completes each sentence. Write it on the line.
	1. (Clouds / clouds) that are wispy, curly, or stringy are called cirrus clouds.
	2. (If/if) a cloud is layered and flat on the bottom, it is called a stratus cloud.
	3. (Cumulus / cumulus ) clouds look lumpy, puffy, or heaped.
	4. (Usually / usually ), cirrus clouds mean that fair weather is ahead.
	5. (Gray / gray) layers of stratus clouds can stretch across the entire sky.
<b>C</b>	First mark the errors. Then rewrite the paragraph correctly.  we usually think of rainwater as clear and pure. the truth is that
	each raindrop forms around a tiny impurity. it might be a speck of salt from the ocean or a tiny grain of sand. other possibilities include meteor dust or bits of air pollution. raindrops form around each speck.

# 2

# First Word in a Direct Quotation ———

Begin the first word in a direct quotation with a capital letter. If the quotation is divided, do *not* begin the second part with a capital letter unless the second part is a new sentence.

	d the word in the box n write it on the line.	that correctly completes	each sentence.
••	·	good night's sleep?"	
7.		take only short naps."  Youldn't / "wouldn't )	vou thi
6.		("When / "when )	he was
5.	"I read," Jerome w his work habits."	vent on, ("About / "about	)
4.	Jerome said, ("No invented so many	/ "no ) things."	other person ever
3.	"In fact," Ellen cor 1,093 inventions in	ntinued, ("He / "he ) n 60 years."	patented
2.	Ellen answered, ("	Yes / "yes )	, I did."
1.		sked Jerome, ("That / "th sometimes called the wo	
	cle the word that cor n write it on the line.	rectly completes each sen	tence.
		"Let's go," Kalika said. "T	<u> </u>
		"The skyline trail," said P	•

2. He also said, "\_\_\_\_\_\_ is no substitute for hard work."



3.	Pamela asked, " Edison the best role model for young scientists?"
4.	"I think," answered Rodney, " are many good role models."
5.	"Have you ever wondered," asked Pamela, " we would do without telephones?"
6.	"Yes, I have," Rodney responded. " do you think is Edison's most important invention?"
(	TROUBLESHOOTER  How do you show that a capital letter should be made lowercase? A proofreader draws a slanted line through it, like this:  "I heard," said Sachi, "That Edison had little time for social life."
Mar	k the errors before rewriting the sentences.
1.	"All problems," said Jake, "Interested Edison."
2.	"To find a solution," Jake continued, "He would try everything."
3.	"Edison was the first," said Mina, "To establish the team concept of working on problems."
4.	"Before Edison's time," she added, "Experts did not usually work together to develop ideas."
5.	"As you know," Mina went on, "Today it is standard practice to work in teams."

# 3

# **Greetings and Closings in Letters** =

Begin the first word in the greeting and the closing of a letter with a capital letter.

**EXAMPLE: D**ear John, **T**ruly yours,

1.			Mr. Easton:	6.	nephe			nephew
	( De	ear / deai	· )		( Your lov	ing / your	Loving	)
2.			yours,	7.				Angelina
	( Sinc	erely / si	ncerely)		( my Dear	rest / My o	dearest)	
3.			Ms. Costello:	8.				,
	( My De	ear / My o	dear)		( Sinc	erely / sin	cerely)	
4.			sincerely,	9.				_ yours,
	( Yours	Very / Y	ours very)		(Very t	truly / Ver	y Truly )	
5.			, Grandma!	10.				you,
	(	Hi/hi)			( Mis	sing / mis:	sing)	
Vrit	te a word	d from th	ne box to correctly co	mple	te each gı	eeting or	· closing	<b>j</b> .
Writ	te a word	d from ti dear						
	Dear	dear		rely	Truly	truly	Your	yours
1.	Dear	dear	Sincerely since	r <b>ely</b>	Truly	truly	Your	yours
1. 2.	Dear	dear	Sincerely since	5.	Truly  Most	truly	Your	yours ,





#### TROUBLESHOOTER -

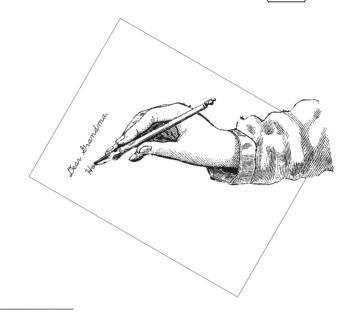
#### Remember:

To show that a capital letter should be lowercase, draw a slanted line through it, like this:

### Sincerely Yours,

To show that a lowercase letter should be a capital letter, draw three lines under it, like this:

dear Mr. Jones:





# Mark each error. Then rewrite the greeting or closing correctly on the line.

dear Kwan,
 To Whom It May Concern:
 Yours Very Truly,
 cordially Yours,
 my Dearest Elizabeth,
 hi, aunt Evelyn,
 dear Dr. Carpenter:
 until We Meet Again,
 Your Loving Grandson,
 greetings, citizens,

# 4

## The Personal Pronoun I and Interjection O

Always capitalize the pronoun *I*. (Do not capitalize the first letter of other personal pronouns, such as *it* and *she*, unless the pronoun begins a sentence.)

*Always* capitalize the interjection *O*. (Do not capitalize the word *oh* unless it begins a sentence.)

**EXAMPLES:** I will read you my line in the school play.

"Hear our plea, *O* mighty king!"

There are *oh* so many rehearsals scheduled.

<u>A</u>)—

If the sentence is *correct*, write *C* on the line. If the sentence is not correct, rewrite it correctly.

After hearing your story, i have changed my mind.
 Did You know that i got a new job last month?
 The people, o gracious queen, offer You these gifts.
 I remained silent, yet Oh how angry i was.

B

Choose the word that correctly completes the sentence. Write it on the line.

- 1. On my trip, (  $I\,/\,i$  ) \_\_\_\_\_ learned that Greenland is not really green.
- 2. Did (You/you) \_\_\_\_know that only its coast is green?
- 3. Most of Greenland, (I/i) learned, is covered by ice and snow.