

Unit 6

Grammar Usage and Mechanics

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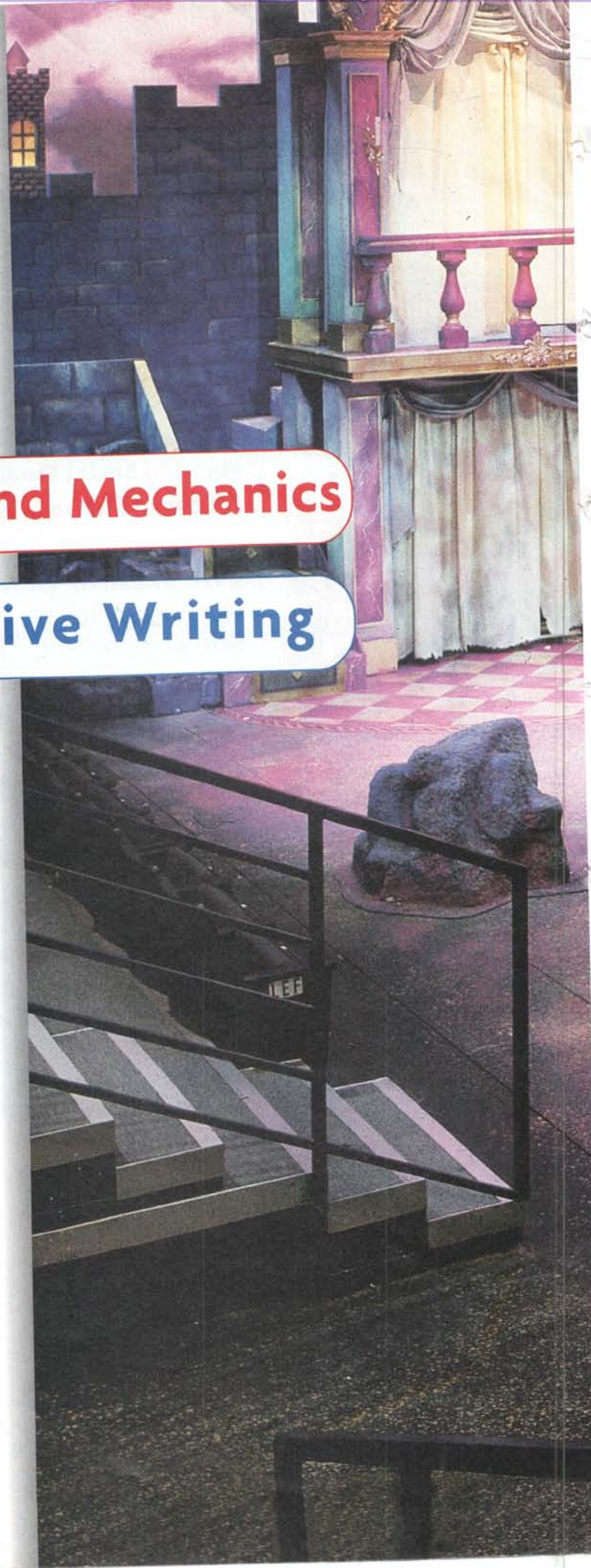
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Commas

Use a **comma** after each item in a **series** of three or more items. Use a comma to separate the independent clauses in a **compound sentence**.

This chart shows the rules for using commas in a series and in compound sentences.

Rule	Example
Use a comma to separate words in a series of three or more items.	An artist uses paints, brushes, canvas, and an easel.
Use a comma to separate three or more simple subjects in a compound subject.	Miguel, Kim, and Ben are using the brushes.
Use a comma to separate three or more simple predicates in a compound predicate.	We cleaned the canvas, mixed the paint, and set up the easel.
Use a comma to separate independent clauses in a compound sentence.	Some artists paint portraits, but others like to paint landscapes.

Vocabulary Power

por•trait [pōr'træt] n.
A drawing, painting, or photograph of a person, showing especially the face.

Guided Practice

A. Tell whether the comma usage in the sentence is correct. If it is not correct, tell where commas are needed.

Example: The earliest paintings show horses cattle deer and people.
The earliest paintings show horses, cattle, deer, and people.

1. Painting has not changed much from early times but the materials used by artists are very different.
2. Artists have painted on plaster, wood, and canvas.
3. Artists may get ideas sketch, and begin painting.
4. The Greeks and Romans painted murals with pictures of gardens buildings and people.
5. Some murals are painted on the outside of a building, but others are painted inside.

Independent Practice

B. If the sentence contains an error in comma usage, write the sentence. Add commas where they are needed. If the sentence is correct, write *correct*.

Example: Marc Chagall, Pablo Picasso and Paul Klee are famous modern painters.
Marc Chagall, Pablo Picasso, and Paul Klee are famous modern painters.

6. Paintings of fruit, flowers or dishes are called still-life paintings.
7. Still-life paintings do not show people or animals, but they can include plants.
8. Still-life painters gather arrange and set up the things they want to paint.
9. A painting of the outdoors is called a landscape but a painting of the sea or ocean is called a seascape.
10. Artists may paint a scene once or they may paint it several times.
11. Red, orange and yellow are known as the warm colors.
12. Some paints dry almost instantly, but others dry slowly.
13. Water, mineral spirits or turpentine makes the paint easy to use.
14. Many pigments are poisonous so painters have to be careful.
15. Paintings are made in many different ways, and there are many different tools you can use.

Writing Connection

Art Imagine that you have been asked to design a large painting on a wall (a mural) for a school. Think of scenes to include in the mural. Write four sentences to describe the painting. List the colors you would use and the objects or people you would include. Be sure to use commas for items in a series.

Remember

to use a comma to separate the two complete thoughts that make up a compound sentence. Also use a comma after each item in a series of three or more items.



More About Commas

Use a **comma** in direct address, in the greeting of a friendly letter, and after introductory words and phrases.

This chart shows the rules for using commas within a sentence and in the greeting of a friendly letter.

Rule	Example
Use a comma to set off the name of a person who is spoken to directly in a sentence.	A camera, Tino, is a simple machine that takes photographs.
Use a comma after an introductory word or phrase.	Yes, there have been many different kinds of cameras.
Use a comma after the last word in the greeting of a friendly letter.	Dear Gigi, I have a new camera!

Guided Practice

A. Tell whether the comma usage in the sentence is correct. If it is not, tell where commas are needed.

Example: Film comes in both black-and-white and color Aaron.
Film comes in both black-and-white and color, Aaron.

1. Yoko a camera works like the human eye.
2. Yes cameras see things that we cannot always see.
3. Of course photographs help us learn about people in other parts of the world.
4. Believe it or not the first camera was made in Italy in 1500.
5. Joseph Niepce took the world's first photograph in 1826 Kim.
6. Scott do you know who invented the first easy-to-use camera?
7. Well I think the inventor was George Eastman.
8. History students Brenda all remember Mathew Brady's pictures.
9. Brady's photographs help us learn about the Civil War José.
10. James please return the digital camera to Mr. Smith.



Independent Practice

B. Write each sentence, adding commas where they are needed.

Example: Carmen are you interested in photography?
Carmen, are you interested in photography?

11. Have you seen my new camera Arturo?
12. Believe it or not I have already taken many pictures.
13. Of course I have read several photography books.
14. Arturo an important part of the camera is the lens.
15. By the way the film is also important.

C. Rewrite these parts of letters. Add commas where they are needed.

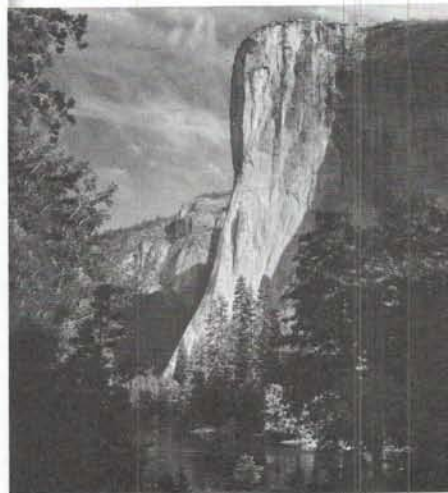
16. Dear Mike
17. I saw a display of Ansel Adams's photographs. By the way do you like nature photography?
18. Well I think that nature photography is a great hobby.
19. What have you taken pictures of this summer Mike?
20. Of course I took pictures of my friends.

21. Dear Luis
22. Yes I'm learning to develop my film in a place called a darkroom.
23. Of course it is called a darkroom because there are no windows.
24. No the room is not completely unlit.
25. Luis people in darkrooms have to work by the light of a red bulb.



Remember

to use a comma
after the last word
in the greeting of a
friendly letter.



Writing Connection

Real-Life Writing: Questions Find a photograph that you think is interesting. Work with a partner to ask each other questions about the photograph you chose. Write down some of your questions and answers. Be sure to use commas with direct address and with introductory words and phrases.



Using Commas with Appositives

An **appositive** is a noun or noun phrase that renames another noun or noun phrase. Use **commas** before and after an appositive.

An appositive usually comes immediately after the noun or noun phrase it renames. An appositive gives more information about the noun, but it does not change the meaning of the sentence.

Examples:

Mr. Allen, **the dance teacher**, knows how to tango.

Do you think he could teach us the rumba, **a Latin dance**?

Guided Practice

A. Identify the appositive in each sentence.

Example: We went to see a performance of *Swan Lake*, a ballet.
a ballet

1. The first ballet, a great success, was performed for a wedding in Italy.
2. Ballet, a very formal dance, has complex steps.
3. A ballerina, a female ballet dancer, is very graceful.
4. Gina is dancing in my favorite ballet, *The Nutcracker*.
5. Mrs. Fox, her ballet teacher, owns a dance studio.
6. Isadora Duncan, one of the most famous dancers, danced in her bare feet.
7. John, a good dancer, will teach us the waltz.
8. We will be in the dance studio, a large room with mirrors.
9. There are two forms of the waltz, the three-step and the two-step.
10. The waltz was first performed in Vienna, the capital of Austria.



Independent Practice

B. Write each sentence. Underline the appositive.

Example: Mrs. Fox taught us the polka, a folk dance.

Mrs. Fox taught us the polka, a folk dance.

11. They danced the tango, a South American dance.
12. Gene Kelly, a dancer in many movies, was full of energy.
13. The fox-trot, a series of quick and slow steps, is hard to learn.
14. Our teacher, Mr. Morris, taught us an African dance.
15. Our class is also learning square dancing, a type of American folk dance.

C. Write each sentence. Add commas where they are needed.

Example: Musical comedy a type of play with music always tells a story.

Musical comedy, a type of play with music, always tells a story.

16. Dancing an important part of musical comedy helps tell the story.
17. *The Brook* one of the first musical comedies told a story about America.
18. Many musical comedies are performed on Broadway a well-known street in New York City.
19. Many shows hire a choreographer a person who makes up the dances.
20. George M. Cohan an actor and a composer wrote many musicals.

Writing Connection

Writer's Craft: Concise Wording Appositives help you be concise in your writing. With an appositive, you can tuck information into a sentence instead of writing a new sentence. Choose a story you have read recently, and write a one-paragraph summary. Use appositives to tell who the characters are or to summarize other information.



Remember

that an appositive tells more about the noun or noun phrase that it follows. An appositive is separated from the rest of the sentence by commas.



Extra Practice

A. Write each sentence. Add commas where they are needed. *pages 380–381*

Example: Some artists design wallpaper rugs and furniture.
Some artists design wallpaper, rugs, and furniture.

1. Drawings can be made with crayons markers or pens.
2. Photographs newspapers and magazines can be used to make collages.
3. Artists need paper brushes and paints to paint a portrait.
4. People nature and buildings are often the subjects of photographs.
5. A portrait photographer needs a camera film and lights.

B. Write each sentence. Add commas where they are needed. *pages 382–383*

Example: Of course the camera was a remarkable invention.
Of course, the camera was a remarkable invention.

6. Believe it or not many people were afraid that painting would come to an end when cameras were invented.
7. No it is not true that the invention of photography meant the end of painting.
8. Sarah do you know about Ansel Adams?
9. By the way the art museum displays some of his photos.
10. Of course he used black-and-white film.

C. Write each sentence. Add commas where they are needed. *pages 384–385*

Example: Michelangelo a great sculptor was famous.
Michelangelo, a great sculptor, was famous.

11. Mary Cassatt a well-known artist was an American.
12. Rembrandt the famous Dutch artist painted many portraits.
13. Mrs. Allen, the art teacher took us to the museum.
14. There we saw oil paintings by Degas a French painter.
15. My favorite paintings watercolors are also in the museum.



Remember

that commas are used after each item in a series of three or more items and to separate the independent clauses in a compound sentence. Use a comma also in direct address, in the greeting of a friendly letter, after introductory words and phrases, and before and after an appositive.



For more activities
with commas, visit
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D. Write each sentence. Add commas where needed.

pages 380–385


Example: I enjoy photography, drawing and painting.
I enjoy photography, drawing, and painting.

16. I use pencils pens, and chalk to draw.
17. Yes my brother enjoys drawing outdoor scenes.
18. What kinds of pictures do you draw Lisa?
19. Still-life drawings pictures of objects can be colorful.
20. Flowers vases, and furniture also appear in still-life drawings.
21. My art teacher draws paints, and builds sculptures.
22. By the way Julio and Hassan are in my art class.
23. We painted portraits and our teacher put them on the wall.
24. No she has not taken them down yet.
25. My painting, a seascape has many shades of blue.
26. What colors are in your painting Hassan?
27. My seascape is blue but yours has a lot of gray.
28. Julio likes to use green, yellow and brown for landscapes.
29. Julio's latest painting *A Field in Autumn*, won an award.
30. When do you want to go see it Hassan?

DID YOU KNOW?
Pop art was a form of art that began in the 1950s. Pop artists photographed or painted common, everyday objects, such as cans of food, road signs, or soft drink bottles.



Writing Connection



Writer's Journal: Writing Idea Picture in your mind a character for a character sketch. Draw a picture if you wish. Then paint a portrait of the character in words. Use items in a series to add details. Check your use of commas.



Chapter Review

Look at the underlined words in each item. There may be a mistake in punctuation or capitalization. If you find a mistake, choose the answer that is the best way to correct it.

**STANDARDIZED
TEST PREP**

TIP When you see three items in a series, remember to add commas.

- 1 Dear Anita
 A dear Anita,
 B dear anita
 C Dear Anita,
 D Correct as is
- 2 Well, ballet classes are under way.
 F Well ballet
 G Well ballet,
 H Well, ballet,
 J Correct as is
- 3 We stretch, bend and exercise during warm-ups.
 A stretch bend and exercise
 B stretch, bend, and exercise
 C stretch bend, and exercise
 D Correct as is
- 4 My classmates include Gregory, Leonie and Hassan.
 F Gregory, Leonie and Hassan,
 G Gregory Leonie and Hassan
 H Gregory, Leonie, and Hassan
 J Correct as is
- 5 Lisa enjoyed ballet but now she is tap dancing.
 A Lisa enjoyed ballet, but
 B Lisa enjoyed ballet but,
 C Lisa enjoyed ballet. But
 D Correct as is
- 6 Gregory dances the rumba, waltz and polka.
 F the rumba, waltz, and polka
 G the rumba, waltz, and, polka
 H the rumba waltz and polka
 J Correct as is
- 7 Milly the best dancer will perform now.
 A Milly the best dancer,
 B Milly, the best dancer
 C Milly, the best dancer,
 D Correct as is
- 8 By the way, our music teacher will play the piano.
 F By the way, our music teacher,
 G By the way our music teacher,
 H By the way our music teacher
 J Correct as is



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Using Vocabulary Strategies

VOCABULARY

You already know what a clue is. It is an object or a fact that helps you find something out. What kind of clue is a **context clue**?

Think of *context* as another word for setting. Just as a story is set in a place and time, a word or phrase is set in a sentence and paragraph. The whole sentence or paragraph is the context for an unfamiliar word. This context helps you figure out the meaning of the word.

When you see a word you do not know, use context clues to help you define it. Think about its part of speech. Is it a noun, a verb, or an adjective? Look at the surrounding words in the sentence. Do they help define the word you do not know? Does the sentence provide clues to its meaning? Does this new word sound like or look like any words you already know? Once you have asked all these questions, you should have a good idea of what the new word means. Check a dictionary to see if you are correct.

Here is an example of how to use context clues.

An artist would paint a fresco on a plaster wall to show a scene or historic event. The paint was often applied to the plaster while the plaster was still wet.



What does the word *fresco* mean? The context tells you that it is a noun. You also know that it is a painting of a scene on a plastered wall. Since it is used to decorate a wall, you can guess that it is a kind of mural. When you check the dictionary, you will find that you were correct.

YOUR TURN

CONTEXT CLUES Play word detective with some classmates. On your own, each of you should find a written passage with some new or hard words in it. An older friend or family member can help you with this if necessary. The next day, get together with your classmates and listen as each person reads his or her passage aloud. Work together to use context clues to figure out the new and hard words. Check a dictionary to see how well you did.

TIP Look carefully at a sentence and paragraph to see if it defines the word for you.