

Act Four Review: The Adjective Comma

We have already learned three comma rules. We learned to avoid the **subject/verb** and **compound word** commas and to put an **Oxford comma** in a list.

Now we discover a new rule about the **adjective comma**. It is another rule of unity: An adjective goes with its noun. Yay, unity! We would say that we saw a *red sunset*, not a *red, sunset*. If there are two adjectives before a noun, we might put a comma after the first one, such as in *It was a dark, cold sunset*. Here are some examples:

Yes: Burgull was a good monster.

Yes: Burgull was a sweet, good monster.

No: Burgull was a good, monster.

This way, the adjective is absorbed into the noun and modifies the vision of the noun, as all good adjectives do. The adjective and noun are a unity.

Act Four Practice Sentences

For each sentence, write *yes* if the sentence is correct and *no* if the sentence is not correct.

1. Poodle had a different, idea.
2. Poodle, had a different idea.
3. Poodle had a nap, and a walk.
4. Poodle likes snacks, tea, and cookies.
5. Poodle had a new idea.
6. Burgull ate beets, carrots and sandwiches.
7. Burgull, ate the new carrots.
8. Burgull ate the new, carrots.
9. Gawk liked dogs, and cats, and mice.
10. Gawk, and he saw birds, bugs, and blimps.

