

Act Five Review: The Clause Comma

We have learned four comma rules already, and they make sentences beautiful. We have learned about the **subject/verb** comma, the **compound word** comma, the **Oxford** comma, and the **adjective** comma.

Now we discover a fifth idea that lets a comma keep two ideas separate and clear. The comma goes between two **clauses** that are joined by a conjunction. A clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a predicate. For example:

Burgull was a monster, and Poodle ate a chicken.

See the two clauses in blue? The subjects/verbs are *Burgull/was* and *Poodle/ate*. It is like two sentences in one. We call this structure a **compound sentence**, and in it you must have the comma or else you have a **run-on sentence**:

No: Burgull was a monster and Poodle was a chicken.

Ugh, right? It is all mixed together. The first idea runs on into the second idea. We need that compound sentence comma.

Act Five Practice Sentences

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

1. Burgull leaped, and Sidney fell.
2. Burgull jumped at the blue, sphere.
3. Burgull had apples, oranges, and pears.
4. Burgull, ate two beets.
5. Burgull ate beets, and pears.
6. Burgull ate beets and pears, and Poodle sat.
7. Burgull and Poodle, ate no beets.
8. Burgull saw Poodle, and Gawk.
9. Burgull, always wanted to eat beets.
10. Burgull ate beets and Poodle ate soup.

