

<b>Comma (other) Listing items</b>	Use commas to separate individual words, phrases, or clauses in a series of at least three items.	<p><b>Incorrect:</b> Dad likes meat vegetables and a salad for dinner.</p> <p><b>Correct:</b> Dad like <b>meat, vegetables, and a salad</b> for dinner.</p>
<b>Comma (Contrasted Elements)</b>	<p>Insert two commas to separate contrasted (different/opposite) elements within a sentence.</p> <p><b>**The word <i>not</i> often comes before the phrase that is to be set off by commas</b></p>	<p><b>Incorrect:</b> Since the winning team was Dearborn High and not Fordson many people were excited.</p> <p><b>Correct:</b> Since the winning team was Dearborn High, <b>and not Fordson</b>, many people were excited.</p>
<b>Comma (Parenthetical Elements)</b>	Insert two commas to separate a phrase that you might put in parenthesis, such as an explanatory word or phrase, within a sentence.	<p><b>Incorrect:</b> The football team huddled together by the end zone and chanted loudly.</p> <p><b>Correct:</b> The football team huddled together, <b>by the end zone</b>, and chanted loudly</p>
<b>Apostrophe</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To Form Singular Possessives: One person owns something</li> <li>2. To Form Plural Possessives: More than one person owns something</li> <li>3. In Contractions: When one or more letters have been left out of a word group</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yoda's ears are large.</li> <li>2. All of the students' homework</li> <li>3. it's = it is you're = you are</li> </ol>