bananalearn

LEARN IT. UNDERSTAND IT. TRY IT.

Punctuation and capitals for Grade 3

Practice worksheet - English · Grade 3

Name: _____ Date: _____

Show your working. Answers and explanations follow on a separate page.

Try each task before opening its answer. Give an example or reason, not only a label.

Write an answer and your reason before opening the explanation. Check the reasoning as well as the final answer.

1. Add capitals and punctuation: where are the keys

2. Edit: the keys are on the table

3. Show excitement: what a beautiful rainbow

4. Edit: i met sara on tuesday

5. Edit: pack a hat a bottle and a towel

6. Make two sentences: the dog barked the baby woke

7. Punctuate as a calm request: please sit down

8. Does a new line always need a capital letter?

Practice continued

9. Edit: thank you arun

10. Does "Arun carries a bag." need a comma after Arun?

11. Choose the ending: I wonder where my shoes are

12. Correct: We studied english and Maths.

13. Repair the comma join: The rain stopped, we played.

14. Write one statement and one related question.

Answers and explanations

Answer key - English · Grade 3

Punctuation and capitals for Grade 3

1. Where are the keys?

This is a direct question.

2. The keys are on the table.

An ordinary statement takes a full stop.

3. What a beautiful rainbow!

The words express an exclamation, not a direct question.

4. I met Sara on Tuesday.

I, the person's name and the day name need capitals.

5. Pack a hat, a bottle and a towel.

The commas separate three items; a final serial comma is also acceptable.

6. The dog barked. The baby woke.

Both parts express complete ideas.

7. Please sit down.

A request does not automatically need an exclamation mark.

8. No.

A sentence may continue onto a new line.

9. Thank you, Arun.

Arun is the person being addressed.

10. No.

Arun is the subject, not a separate direct address.

11. I wonder where my shoes are.

It reports a thought rather than asking a direct question.

12. We studied English and maths.

English is a language name; maths is an ordinary subject in this sentence.

13. The rain stopped. We played.

Two full sentences need a proper boundary or a joining word.

14. For example: The box is heavy. What is inside it?

Use a full stop for information and a question mark for the direct question.