

EXERCISE 32/33-3 The comma Before working this exercise, read sections 32 and 33 in *Rules for Writers*, Fifth Edition.

- A. Add commas where needed around nonrestrictive elements. If a sentence is correct, mark it “OK.”
Example:

Jim Thorpe’s Olympic medals, which he won in 1912 but had to forfeit, were for the pentathlon and the decathlon. [Thorpe won Olympic medals only in 1912.]

1. The Carlisle students who needed summer jobs often played baseball for Carolina teams. [Not all Carlisle students needed summer jobs.]
2. The players who were willing to lie used false names when they played for little-known teams; Jim did not. [Only some of the players were willing to lie.]
3. Those who had received money for playing their sport were disqualified because they were no longer “amateurs.” [Only some received money.]
4. The five-sport event which is called the pentathlon is difficult. [There is only one five-sport event.]
5. The decathlon which is a ten-sport event is considered the most difficult of all Olympic events. [There is only one ten-sport event.]

- B. Add commas as necessary in the following sentences. Example:

In Stockholm, Sweden’s King Gustav presented the 1912 Olympic winners with their gold medals; in addition, he spoke briefly to some of them.

6. As King Gustav presented Jim Thorpe’s 1912 Olympic medal, he said to Jim “Sir you are the greatest athlete in the world.”
7. In January 1913 however a newspaper reported that Jim had been paid for playing for the Carolina baseball teams.
8. When the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) asked Jim said he had been paid.
9. Stating that he had not known he was doing wrong, Jim insisted that he had acted no worse than athletes who used false names.
10. Jim having presented his case, the AAU made its ruling; specifically it ruled that Jim had not been an amateur at the time of the Olympics.