



Leave a space after using punctuation.



Capital Letter

For a name.

Wednesday St. Bede's London

- A new sentence always starts with a capital letter.
- The word I always has a capital letter.



Full Stop

At the end of a sentence.



Question Mark

At the end of a sentence that is a question.

What time is it?



Exclamation Mark

At the end of a sentence that shows surprise or amazement.

The dog jumped over the fence!

At the end of a sentence that starts with what or how and is not a question.

What a wonderful day it has been!



Capital Letter

♦ For a name.

Ben Wednesday

London

St. Bede's

- A <u>new sentence</u> always starts with a capital letter.
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At the <u>end of a sentence</u>.



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What a wonderful day it has been!



Comma

♦ To separate items in a list.

Inside the pencil case is a pen, ruler, rubber and glue stick.



Apostrophe

 \diamond For <u>missing letters</u> in a spelling.

I am = I'm

do not = don't

they will = they'll

♦ When something <u>belongs</u> to someone or something.

The cat's tail.

Mr Carroll's car.

The building's window.



Comma

- To separate items in a list.
 Inside the pencil case is a pen, ruler, rubber and glue stick.
- After a fronted adverbial.
 Suddenly, the ghost appeared! In the distance, a lone tree stood.



Apostrophe

- For <u>missing letters</u> in a spelling.
 I am = I'm do not = don't they will = they'll
- When something <u>belongs to one</u> person or thing.
 The cat's tail.
 Mr Carroll's car.
 The building's window.
- When something <u>belongs to more than one</u> person or thing.
 The dogs' home. The teachers' staffroom. The children's classroom.



Inverted Commas

Before direct speech



After direct speech.

Anna shouted, "Watch out! You could have hurt yourself!"

"May I have an apple?" requested Anna.

"Are we there yet?" Anna asked, "I'm getting bored."

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Perfect Punctuation

- To <u>separate items in a list</u>.
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Inverted Commas

Before direct speech and after direct speech.





- Start with a capital letter.
- A comma after the reporting clause if it is introducing speech.
- Dunctuation at the end of direct speech but before inverted commas.
- New speaker, new line.

Anna shouted, "Watch out! The bridge is broken!"

"Well noticed," replied Bruno, crouching down to look at the damage.

"Do you think we can fix it," Anna asked, "or should we go around?"

"Neither," stated Bruno, who could see the dragon fast approaching from the other side. "We run!"

The two explorers stood up, turned and ran as fast as they could back the way they had come.



Comma

To separate items in a list.

Inside the pencil case is a pen, ruler, rubber and glue stick.

After a fronted adverbial.

Suddenly, the ghost appeared!

In the distance, a lone tree stood.

To avoid ambiguity.

"We should leave, Bruno!" shouted his dad.

As the campers sat round the fire eating, the bear hid in the bushes.

For <u>extra</u> information.

The jar, which is full of biscuits, is full.



Brackets

For extra information.

The jar is full (it has biscuits inside of it).



<u>Dash</u>

For extra information.

The jar - which is full of biscuits - is full.

Between independent clauses.

The dragon hovered above her - it was the size of a house.



<u>Colon</u>

To introduce a list.

You will need the following items: a pen, a ruler and a rubber.

Between independent clauses.

Suddenly, she saw it: the dragon was hovering above her.



Semi-Colon

Between independent clauses.

She turned away in fear; the dragon was hovering above her.



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Perfect Punctuation



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You will need the following items: a pen, a ruler and a rubber.

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Semi-Calan

♦ To separate items in a list.



Please bring a pen; a shiny, blue pencil case; a ruler and a rubber.

Between independent clauses.

She turned away in fear; the dragon was hovering above her.



Hyphen

To avoid ambiguity.

re-cover

man-eating shark

vicious-looking dog



Bullet Point

- ♦ To separate items in a list.
 - A fountain pen.
 - A sharp pair of scissors.
- л
- a fountain pena sharp pair of scissors

Three rubbers.

three rubbers