

Year 6 - Punctuation



Inverted commas

Inverted commas are used to punctuate direct speech.

"How wonderful to see you!" exclaimed Dad.

Apostrophes

Apostrophes are used for omission (missing out letters) or possession (showing belonging).

Can not can't The cat belongs to Jim.

It is Jim's cat.

Exclamation Marks

Exclamation marks mark the end of an exclamation.

Ouch! That hurts! What big ears you have!

Question Marks

Question marks mark the end of a question.

Where is it? What's the time?

Hyphens

Hyphens join words together to make them compound words.

right-handed

I am right-handed and my friend is left-handed.

Semi-colons

Semi-colons link related independent clauses. They often replace co-ordinating conjunctions.

I ordered a drink and my friend asked for a pizza.

I ordered a drink; my friend asked for a pizza.

Full stops

Full stops mark the end of a sentence.

I like school. The cat has black fur.

Colons and dashes

Colons and dashes both add detail and sum up a phrase or clause. A colon is more formal than a dash.

There were two options: fight or run.

There was no escape – the door was locked.

Commas

Commas separate words in a list. These might be adjectives or a list of objects.

The mean, grumpy ogre. I packed socks, pants, shorts and a t-shirt in my suitcase.

Commas also separate an independent clause from a **subordinate clause**.

When it is sunny, I like to go outside.

If it is hot, I will put on a hat.

Commas also mark a fronted adverbial of **time**, **reason**, **manner** or **place**.

Tomorrow, it will be hot.

Because of the snow, we stayed inside.

With a piercing stare, she bolted forward.

In the heart of the jungle, the jaguar waited for it's prey.

Parentheses

Parentheses are used to add **extra information**. Brackets, dashes and commas can be used.

The dog - called Jip - was a sheepdog.

The dog (called Jip) was a sheepdog.

The dog, called Jip, was a sheepdog.