

## 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 only two options : **fight or run**.  
There was no escape — **the door was locked**.

## Exclamation marks

Exclamation marks mark the end of an exclamation.

Ouch! That hurts!  
What big teeth you have!



## Full stops

Full stops mark the end of a sentence.

I like shopping.  
It is over there.



## Semi-colons

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

I ordered a drink **and** my friend asked for a burger.  
I ordered a drink ; my friend asked for a burger.



# Y6

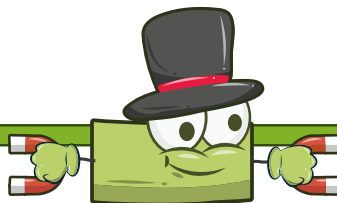
## Expected Punctuation

## Hyphens

Hyphens join words together to make them compound words.

right ► handed

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



## Apostrophes

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

Would not      wouldn't

The pencil belongs to Molly.  
It is Molly's pencil.



## Inverted commas

Inverted commas are used to punctuate **direct speech**.

"How lovely to see you!" exclaimed Mum.



## Question marks

Question marks mark the end of a question.

Where is it?  
What's the time?



## Commas

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

The **old, bearded** wizard.  
I packed my **books, pencil case and lunchbox**.

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

**Although it was raining**, we still went outside.  
**Since it is my birthday**, we're going out.



## Parentheses

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

The athletes — **all 24 of them** — were ready.  
The athletes (**all 24 of them**) were ready.  
The athletes, **all 24 of them**, were ready.

