Name:



I can use semi-colons, colons or dashes for clauses.



All three forms of punctuation can be used to mark clauses, but there are some subtle differences.

Semi-colons link two closely related sentences that could either have been written separately or joined with a conjunction.

She kept going on about the egg; I couldn't understand why. (With the semi-colon.) She kept going on about the egg. I couldn't understand why. (As two sentences.) She kept going on about the egg, but I couldn't understand why. (With a conjunction.)

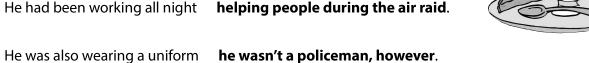
Colons, on the other hand, add further information or an explanation to the main clause. Sometimes the additional information may be a clause, but often it is just a word or a phrase. It's Superman: a superhero.

Dashes can be used in place of semi-colons or colons, but the word, phrase or clause that follows acts more as an interruption or as a dramatic announcement.

She needed to talk to me on a delicate matter – whatever that might be! (As an interruption.) This young lad isn't who he says he is – he's lying! (As a dramatic announcement.)

Decide whether there should be semi-colons, colons or dashes in the following sentences. (The clause or phrase has been written in bold to help you.)

- "You're the ones who are lying **playing stupid games!**" I shouted back.
- "Now calm down son I'm only trying to do my job," replied the policeman.
- A man walked into the front room it was the lady's husband.
- He had been working all night **helping people during the air raid**.



- I recognised him at once he was the air-raid warden from the night before.
- **rescued him from a bombed-out house**," the warden told the policeman.
- 8 The policeman wanted to know which house this would confirm who was telling the truth.
- 9 I could hardly bear to hear the warden's reply another lie from an actor!
- "I remember the address very clearly it was fourteen, Stanley Street," the warden said.

Extension Write the sentences above with a different phrase or clause after the semi-colon, colon or dash.



I can use direct speech.



Inverted commas (or speech marks) separate the words someone actually says from the rest of the sentence. These words are called **direct speech**.

Speech can go at the beginning of a sentence.

"One last thing before I go," said the policeman.

Speech can go at the end of the sentence.

The policeman asked, "Are the children being evacuated tomorrow?"

Speech can go either side of the sentence.

"In the meantime," he said to the lady, "would you be willing to look after him?"

This is the only time that you don't need a capital letter after speech marks. This is because **In the meantime, would you be willing to look after him?** is <u>one</u> sentence interrupted with "he said". Often though, there are two separate sentences, so we do need to finish the first sentence with a full stop and start the second sentence with a capital letter after the speech marks.

"There must be some error," said the policeman. "This will need looking into."

Later that day, Drew was able to speak to Kenneth on his own.

Write the sentences using all correct speech punctuation. (The actual words

	spoken have been written in italics to help you.)
0	thanks for covering for me earlier today I said that was kind of you
2	that policeman was suspicious of you Kenneth said
3	if it hadn't been for you I said I don't know what I would have done
4	now I've done something for you he said you can do something for me
5	sure what asked
6	swap pyjamas he replied we're about the same size
7	if I let you have them I said lowering my voice you'll have to tell me a secret
8	he looked at me suspiciously <i>go on</i> he said
9	you can have my pyjamas said if you tell me where the cameras are hidden
10	he looked around and whispered we have a box Brownie in the sideboard
•	you don't need to say anymore I said giving him a wink.

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Extension Write your own dialogue between Drew and Kenneth.