



B2R2b. Can recognise an increasing range of punctuation (. CL ! ? " " , ') and use this to add expression and understanding to the text, including the apostrophe for omission.

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Example 2017

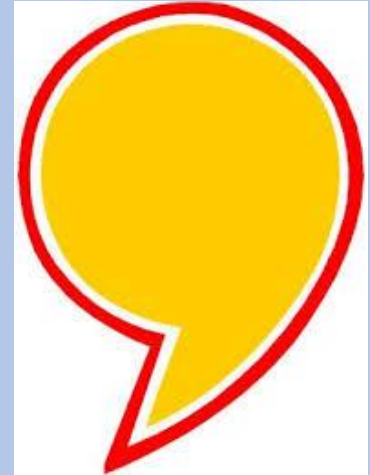
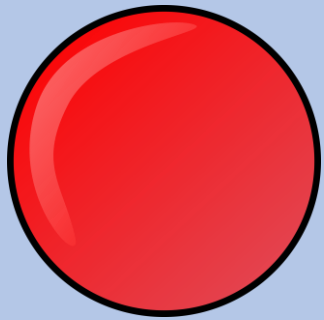
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What is the purpose of punctuation?

Punctuation is a series of marks on the page which are used to clarify meaning. They are included by the writer to show HOW the sentence should be read.

Punctuation can also be used to change the structure of the writing to clarify it for the reader (for example, bullet points).

Can you name any of these punctuation marks? What are they for?



Questions



The question mark is used to mark the end of the question. Usually when we ask a question, our voice goes up at the end. Practise reading these questions out loud with the correct **INTONATION**.

- What are you going to do at break time?
- Where are your training shoes?
- What time did you get up this morning?

Exclamations



Exclamation sentences begin with 'How' or 'What'. These are statements that should convey emotion or excitement. Exclamation sentences end with an exclamation mark.

- How cool was that!
- What an amazing day!
- What a big elephant!

Not all sentences beginning with 'how' or 'what' will be exclamation sentences, as these can also be used as question words.

Exclamation marks



The exclamation mark is also used to show the reader that the message in the words is exciting, surprising or any strong emotion. Here are some examples:

- I don't believe it!
- That roller coaster ride was amazing!
- Look out!

They are also used for informal words of surprise. For example:
"Wow!"
"Oh!"

Caution! All exclamation sentences must end in an exclamation mark, but not all exclamation marks are used to end exclamation sentences.

Your turn: decide which of these sentences should have an exclamation mark. Can you give reasons for your decisions?



Yesterday, I went into town.

What an amazing book.

In front of her was the most shocking thing she had ever seen.

Luckily, the rain stopped for the trip.

How did you do?

Yesterday, I went into town.

What an amazing book!

In front of her was the most shocking thing she had ever seen!

Luckily, the rain stopped for the trip.



Now - read out the sentences with exclamation marks, showing the correct expression. Your partner should almost 'hear' the exclamation mark.

Can you match the punctuation mark to the message which they give to the reader?

.

to indicate a question

?

to indicate strong emotion or surprise

!

to indicate the end of a sentence

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to indicate a question

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to indicate strong emotion or surprise

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to indicate the end of a sentence

Your turn: which punctuation mark would you use at the end of these sentences?

What a try

.

When we arrive, I want to go in the sea

?

The London Eye is a key landmark in London

.

Have you got your swimming kit

!

Your turn: which punctuation mark would you use at the end of these sentences?

What a try

When we arrive, I want to go in the sea

The London Eye is a key landmark in London

Have you got your swimming kit

.

?

.

!



Using Inverted Commas



Inverted commas are placed around the words which characters say.

“ Where are we going?” asked Kima.

The actual words which came out of Kima’s mouth are in red. The inverted commas open just before the first word and close after the last word (and the punctuation which follows this). This helps the reader to see the difference between the speech in the text and the narrative.

Your turn: write down what the actual words were which these characters said. How do you know?

“Run as quickly as you can!” shouted the coach.

Katie whispered, “How do you do question six?”

“Where are you going on holiday?” asked James.

The wizard shouted, “Abracadabra!”



Your turn: write down what the actual words were which these characters said. How do you know?

“**Run as quickly as you can!**” shouted the coach.

Katie whispered, “**How do you do question six?**”

“**Where are you going on holiday?**” asked James.

The wizard shouted, “**Abacadabra!**”

Your turn – practise reading the whole thing out loud. Take note of the punctuation at the end of the speech – how will your voice change to match it?



The Apostrophe



The apostrophe has two uses. The one which we are going to focus on is **to show where letters have been missed out (omitted)**. It can be known as the **apostrophe of omission**.

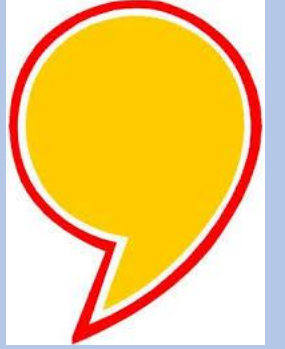
Read these words
out loud. What are
they short for?

didn't
couldn't
isn't

did not
could not
is not

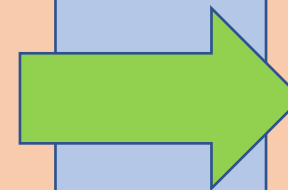
didn't
couldn't
isn't

The apostrophe is there to show the reader that a letter (or some letters) have been omitted (missed out). This often gives us the INFORMAL version of the word.



did not
could not
is not

NOTICE that when we use the apostrophe, we close the space which would have been between the two separate words.



did not
didn't

Your turn: read the words then decide which letters have been omitted.
Write down the full version of the words.

wouldn't

doesn't

haven't

she'll

The shortened
version of the words
is called a
CONTRACTION.

How did you get on?

wouldn't

doesn't

haven't

she'll

would not

does not

have not

she will

Your turn: read the text below. When you reach a punctuation mark:

- a) Write down what it is called and explain what 'job' it is doing.
- b) Practise saying the sentences with the correct intonation (to match the punctuation mark).

It was a beautiful day. James decided to go out and meet his friends. He was in a great mood! When he was leaving the house he shouted to his Mum, "Bye. I'll be back by lunch time!" "Where are you going?" she asked. "To play in the park," he answered. He was so excited about going out that he tripped and fell over. "Ow!" he said to himself. He looked down at his hands. There was a small graze but that was all.

So, when you are reading, make sure you look carefully at the punctuation marks. When you identify them, think about what it means for HOW you read the words. This will help you to understand the writing better.

