Semicolons



Semicolons are used to separate two main clauses that are closely related to each other, but could stand on their own as sentences.

I have a big test tomorrow; I can't go out tonight.

> I've just had a big meal: however, I am hungry again!





Colons are used at the end of a clause to show an answer, elaboration or explanation follows.

I have two hobbies: reading and running.

I would like the following: milk, cheese and butter.



Parenthesis/Brackets





Brackets are used to separate off information that isn't essential to the meaning of the rest of the sentence.

Mount Everest (8,828m) is the highest mountain in the world.

Robyn has the longest hair (which is red) in the class.





Dash - creates a break in the sentence. halfway between , and . Usually used in more informal writing.

Shows a sharp break between two main clauses. The film was very informative - I learned a great deal.

Marks out extra information embedded in the sentence.

Playing in grandma's garden — which is huge is always good fun.

I would like some cake - on second thoughts, maybe not.



Reminders

Cohesive Devices

COMPARISON

ALSO **EQUALLY** SIMILARLY LIKEWISE **COMPARED WITH**

EXEMPLIFICATION

FOR EXAMPLE. FOR INSTANCE. **TO ILLUSTRATE SUCH AS** NAMELY

RESULT

SO **THEREFORE AS A RESULT THUS BECAUSE**

QUALIFYING

BUT **HOWEVER ALTHOUGH EXCEPT UNLESS**

IN PARTICULAR ESPECIALLY MAINLY PARTICULARLY ABOVE ALL

ADDITION

AND ALSO **FURTHERMORE** TOO **WHAT IS MORE**

SEQUENCING

FIRST SECOND NEXT THEN **AFTER**

CONTRAST

IN COMPARISON **IN CONTRAST** INSTEAD ON THE CONTRARY **CONVERSELY**

REFORMULATION

IN OTHER WORDS PUT MORE SIMPLY THAT IS TO SAY RATHER **IN SIMPLE TERMS**

HIGHLIGHTING

TURNING TO WITH REGARD TO WITH REFERENCE TO AS FAR AS X IS **CONCERNED**

TRANSITION

One thing's for sure - he doesn't want to go!



Hyphens

Hyphen - links words or parts of words. Different

from a dash because you do not leave a space

between a hyphen and the words in the sentence

and it is half as long as a dash.

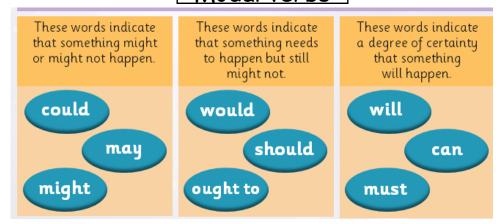
Used to show that a word continues on the next

Gemma walked slow-

ly towards the lion.

Used to link separate words into one new word.

Modal verbs



Passive verbs



Prepositional Phrases

How many prepositional phrases can you make using these prepositions and objects. Can you make any interesting ones?

down
above
among
before
under
concerning
between
inside
towards
along

during
beyond
amid
until
over
between
to
against
beside

crow
cow
chocolate
song
tiger
knife
hamster
carrots
tune
fridge

computer
hill
whale
dawn
trees
cave
mystery
stadium
beach

