IELTS PREPARATION

STUDY NOTES

EPISODE 24 PERFECT SIESTA

PUNCTUATION

Punctuation marks are an integral part of writing. They signal the end of a sentence (.), show strong feeling (!), indicate a query (?), separate items (,), show possession ('), introduce a quote (" "), make a break within a sentence (:), indicate the beginning of a new sentence (Capital letter) and provide many other important instructions to the reader.

These instructions tell the reader how the sentence should be understood.

Study Tips

For IELTS Writing
Task 1 and Writing
Task 2, remember to
leave approximately
two minutes to check
your punctuation,
including capital
letters.

PUNCTUATION RULES

PUNCTUATION SIGN		USE	EXAMPLE
full stop/ period		at the end of a sentence	A full stop is used to mark the end of a sentence.
		 to mark a decimal point in numbers 	32.5%, \$ 475.25
question mark	?	 at the end of a yes/no or wh-question 	Are you preparing for the IELTS test? What subjects are you studying?
exclamation point	!	 after a strong statement (rarely used in formal academic writing) 	That is impossible!



IELTS PREPARATION

Comma	,	 to separate a series of three or more words or phrases 	The tea-producing countries manufacture black, green, and oolong tea.
		 to separate a series of two or more adjectives, when each qualifies the noun separately 	Tea plants have beautiful, small, fragrant flowers.
		 to separate independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction 	The growing conditions for tea plants this season were exceptionally good, so the quality of the crop will be desirable. Tea plants grow in tropical climates, and mature in three years.
		 after transitional words or phrases 	Firstly, the leaves are plucked from the tea plant. At higher altitudes, tea plants do not mature as quickly.
		 after an introductory phrase or clause 	Steaming the leaves, manufacturers prevented the leaves from changing colour.
		 after a dependent clause when it comes at the beginning of a sentence 	Although they grow at higher altitudes, tea plants prefer the conditions at lower altitudes.
	NIS.	between an adjective clause when it begins with a relative pronoun (who, whom, which, whose, that) or relative adverb (where, when) if it provides extra information	The Dutch traders, who imported the tea from China and Japan, introduced the custom of tea drinking in the 17 th century.
		before a direct quotation	The host announced, "Tea will be served in the drawing room."



IELTS PREPARATION

colon	:	after a complete sentence to show that	There are three kinds of tea grown in China: black, green, and oolong.
		a list follows	China. black, green, and bolong.
semicolon	;	 between two main clauses that are not connected by a coordinating conjunction 	The air is blown over the tea leaves; this is to remove excess moisture.
apostrophe	6	to indicate possessive: proper nouns plural nouns indefinite pronoun compound nouns abbreviations for joint possession after the last noun for individual possession on both nouns in contractions (informal	Japan's method the plants' growing conditions somebody's tea the Emperor of China's palace ABC's programs John and Jill's tea plantation Smith's and Clark's tea plantation can't (cannot), it's (it is)
		English only) omission of a number (informal English only)	the '90s
hyphen	-	 for a compound of two or more words when they belong together compound numbers 	sweet-smelling tea plants, well- dressed man, old-fashioned style, tea-producing countries
	1,115	from twenty-one to ninety-nine consult a dictionary if uncertain whether a compound word should be hyphenated	forty-five, seventy-two, twenty-nine
quotation marks	"	to indicate a direct quote	The manager of the plantation said, "Orange pekoe is one of the best teas available on the market."

