



YOU'RE OR YOUR?

You're = you are

Your = something belongs to you

EXAMPLE

You're going on holiday next week.

Is that your luggage?

ITS & IT'S

It's = It is

Its = something belongs to it

EXAMPLE

It's time for a holiday.

I can see its brightly coloured.

PRINCIPAL OR PRINCIPLE?

Principle = important, a rule or standard.

Principal = refers to a person rather than an idea.

EXAMPLE:

It is against the principles of this organisation to behave in unethically.

The new principal of the school will start next term.

WHICH

The word 'which' is used to include information that is considered to be non-essential or additional to the sentence.

EXAMPLE:

The beach, which was full of people, was located two streets from the hotel.

THE APOSTROPHE

A TEACHER

There is only one teacher.
No apostrophe is required.

EXAMPLE

This is a teacher.

THE TEACHERS

There is more than one teacher
No apostrophe is required.

EXAMPLE

The teachers are in the room.

THE TEACHER'S

The apostrophe indicates that something belongs to one teacher.

EXAMPLE

The teacher's room.

The room belongs to one teacher.

THE TEACHERS'

The apostrophe indicates that something belongs to more than one teacher.

EXAMPLE

The teachers' room.

The room belongs to more than one teacher.

PUNCTUATION



AMPERSAND

Use this to represent the word "and"



COLON

Use this after a statement to introduce a list.



APOSTROPHE

Use this to show ownership, to make contractions and to make plurals.



SEMICOLON

Use this to link independent clauses, where they are related.

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