



# Brackets ()

Speaking and  
Listening



Brackets can be used to give extra information to a sentence.

You should be able to remove them without the meaning of the sentence changing.



# Brackets ()

Speaking and  
Listening



What do you think about this sentence?

The king who was born in (1457) was a fearsome leader.



# Brackets ()

Speaking and  
Listening



What do you think about this sentence?

The king who was born in (1457) was a fearsome leader.

This is an incorrect use of brackets. If we took out (1457), the meaning would change - in fact, the sentence would not make sense at all!

Where should the brackets go?

The king (who was born in 1457) was a fearsome leader.



# Brackets ()

Speaking and  
Listening



Which of these is correctly punctuated?

My friend Dave (on his birthday went to see the giraffes at the zoo).

My friend Dave (on his birthday went to see) the giraffes at the zoo.

My friend (Dave on his birthday) went to see the giraffes at the zoo.

My friend Dave (on his birthday) went to see the giraffes at the zoo.



# Brackets ()

Speaking and  
Listening



What could you put in the brackets?

The teacher ( ) was cross.

Big Ben ( ) is a bell, not a tower.

China Express ( ) is going to close down.

with the red face

London, UK

a take-away, High St



# Brackets ()

Speaking and  
Listening



Can you think of what might be outside these brackets?

(his sister's friend)

(Manchester United Football Club)

(in Rome, Italy)

The Colosseum

MUFC

Jessica

used to host gladiators.

are the best!

is really nosey.



Which two of these sentences would be clearer with **brackets** to organise some of the information they contain?

Tick **two**.

The great white shark has been known to exceed 6 metres in length.

The two cars a red one and a blue one sped down the road.

Waves from the sea have the power to erode rocks over time.

A country with a mild climate has pleasant temperatures.

Jake a polite young man always holds open the door.