



PSLE English Mastery
Synthesis /
Transformation
The Write Tribe

ADDITION



1 Addition

and, both ... and, both

- The connectors **and** and **both ... and** show addition. You use **and** to join two or more things. You only use **both ... and** to join two things. **Both ... and** is used when you want to emphasise both things.

- Jill watered the plants. She swept the floor. She fed her pets.
- Jill watered the plants, swept the floor **and** fed her pets.

Do not include words such as "also", "too" and "as well", which are used to talk about an additional thing or action, in the combined sentence.

- Grandma thanked the doctor who treated her. She also thanked the nurses who looked after her.
- Grandma thanked **both** the doctor who treated her **and** the nurses who looked after her.
- Jenny is looking forward to the trip to Bangkok. Her sister is also looking forward to the trip.
- **Both** Jenny **and** her sister are looking forward to the trip to Bangkok.

The plural form "are" agrees with "both Jenny and her sister".

- You use **and**, NOT **both ... and**, when you want to show one action after another. You may have to swop the position of the clauses so that **and** is placed before the action that happens later.

happened later



happened first



- The parrot greeted Jasmine when she entered the room.
- Jasmine entered the room **and** the parrot greeted her.

- You can sometimes use **both** on its own.
- My friend Peter and I were born in the same year.
- **Both** of us were born in the same year.



Rewrite the given sentence(s) using the word(s) provided. Your answer must be in ONE sentence. The meaning of your sentence must be the same as the meaning of the given sentence(s).

Practice 1

1. My grandfather will retire end of this year. My grandmother will also retire end of this year.

Both _____
_____.

2. The baby cried when the door slammed shut.

_____ and
_____.

3. This dress is made of silk. That dress is also made of silk.

Both dresses _____
_____.

4. Mom likes gardening. Aunt Molly likes gardening too.

Both _____
_____.



5. This dictionary is user-friendly. It is not expensive.

_____ both
_____.

6. Before Jason posted the letter, he checked the address written on it.

_____ and
_____.



not only ... but also

- You use **not only ... but also** to add one thing or action to another, emphasising that both are involved. You put **not only** before the first item and **but also** before the second item.
- In good writing, both parts of the connector should be followed by the same kind of grammatical structure.
 - We use mobile phones for communication. We also use them for playing games.
 - We use mobile phones **not only** for communication **but also** for playing games.
 - The man has lied to his employers. He has damaged the reputation of the company as well.
 - The man has **not only** lied to his employers **but also** damaged the reputation of the company.
 - The soup smelt unpleasant. It tasted disgusting.
 - The soup **not only** smelt unpleasant **but also** tasted disgusting.
- You can also put **not only** at the beginning of the sentence. However, you need to make some other changes.
 - The man has **not only** lied to his employers **but also** damaged the reputation of the company.

Move the verb "has" in front of the subject "the man".

Insert "he has" in the middle of "but also" so that the two parts are grammatically balanced.

- **Not only** has the man lied to his employers **but** he has **also** damaged the reputation of the company.
- The front door was locked. It was also bolted at the top and bottom.
- The front door was **not only** locked **but also** bolted at the top and bottom.
- **Not only** was the front door locked **but** it was **also** bolted at the top and bottom.
- The woman is stingy. She is proud.
- The woman is **not only** stingy **but also** proud.
- **Not only** is the woman stingy **but** she is **also** proud.



Rewrite the given sentence(s) using the word(s) provided. Your answer must be in ONE sentence. The meaning of your sentence must be the same as the meaning of the given sentence(s).

Practice 2

1. The hikers were exhausted. They were also cold.

_____ not only
_____.

2. You can go to the island by car. You can go to the island by ferry.

_____ not only
_____.

3. I have finished my homework. I have helped my Mum with the household chores.

_____ not only
_____.

4. The neighbourhood shop sells vegetables and household items.

_____ not only
_____.



5. The food was cold. It was also bland.

Not only _____
_____.

6. The fire has damaged an extensive part of the castle. It has also destroyed several precious paintings.

Not only _____
_____.