

A simple sentence

a subject + a verb

Greg ran!

The boy ran in the
playground.

Did the girl eat the
apple?

CAPITAL LETTER

STOP

Who?

What doing?

Where?

What?

A compound sentence

Greg ran and he tripped.

I like bananas and I like grapes.

CAPITAL LETTER

STOP

Who? What doing?

Where? What?

Joining word (conjunction)

An adjective
sentence

The friendly
boy ran in the
playground.

Who? What doing?
Where? What?
What like? (adjective)

An adjective pairs sentence

COMMA

The friendly, happy
boy ran in the
playground.

Did the girl eat the
crunchy, red
apple?

Who? What doing?
Where? What?
What like? (adjective)

'as a...'

'like a ...'

Similes contain '*...as a...*'
or '*...like a...*'. They
compare one thing to
another.

The flames were *as fierce as a* tiger
hunting for its prey.

The exploding bomb was *like a*
bubbling volcano.

A list sentence

The boy ate
bananas,
strawberries
and apples.



COMMA

Who?

What doing?

What?

,BOYS Sentences

,but

,or

,yet

,so

The princess was intelligent, **but** she was ugly.

The princess could kiss the frog, **or** she could leave him for others.

The frog was grotesque, **yet** he was rich.

The princess kissed the frog, **so** he turned into a prince.

A comma must come before the conjunction!

These coordinating conjunctions make compound sentences.

2A Sentences

2A sentences have 2
adjectives before a noun:

The **glamorous, intelligent** princess
kissed the **grotesque, warty** frog.

*2 adjectives must be separated by a
comma!*

Short sentences (For tension)

I slowly crept nearer.

What was that?

A dog yelped.

Emotion word, (comma) sentence

Emotion word, (comma)
sentences begin with a
feeling word (adjective)
followed by a , (comma).

Desperate, she screamed for help.

Terrified, she froze instantly on the
spot where she stood.

3 ed sentences

3 ed sentences begin with 3 related adjectives

(each of which end in ed):

Frightened, terrified, exhausted, the princess ran for home.



Adjectives separated by commas

O. (I.) sentences Outside. (Inside.) sentences

O. (I.) sentences are made up of 2 related sentences. The first sentence tells the reader the character's outward actions.

He smiled and shook the man's hand warmly. (Inside, however, he was more angry than he had ever been.)

The second (placed in brackets) shows the character's true INNER feelings.

Double *ly* sentences

Double *ly* sentences have
two adverbs:

Joyfully and *purposefully*, they
hurried along.

She searched *frantically* and
determinedly.

*A comma must come after the two
adverbs if they are at the beginning
of the sentence (a fronted
adverbial).*

An ing, ed sentence

An ing, ed sentence always begins with a verb ending in 'ing'. This is followed by the location or manner of the action and then a comma.

Driving to town, he **stopped** to watch the UFO land.

Running for his life, he **halted** as the ground gave way.

There is a comma after the fronted adverbial.

De: de sentences (Description: details)

A **De:de** sentence has 2 clauses.

The 1st part gives a description, the 2nd gives further details. The 2 clauses are separated by a colon (:)

The vampire is a dreadful creature: it kills by sucking all the blood from its victims.

Snails are slow: they take hours to move the shortest of distances.

This is a compound sentence where 2 independent clauses are separated by a colon.

Noun, which/ where/who,

Noun, w/w/w, sentences
begin with a noun then a
comma followed by a
relative pronoun – which,
where or who

Cakes, which taste fantastic, are not
so good for your health.

Mr. Tims, who is my favourite teacher,
is leaving the school soon.

The relative (subordinate) clause is
also an embedded clause because it
is part way through the sentence.

Some; others sentences

Some; others sentences begin with the word **some** and have a ; instead of a 'but' to separate the two clauses.

Some people love football; **others** just can't stand it.

Some evacuees had an awful time in World War Two; **other** evacuees enjoyed it.

The two clauses are closely related independent clauses.

2 pairs sentences

2 pairs sentences begin with 2 pairs of related adjectives:

Exhausted and worried, cold and hungry, they did not know how much further they had to go.

The adjectives should not be closely related synonyms of each other, but must be compatible emotions.

If, if, if, then sentences

If, if, if, then sentences are made up of 3 separate **if** (relative) clauses followed by a **comma**:

If the alarm had gone off, **if** the bus had been on time, **if** the road repairs had been completed, **then** his life would not have been destroyed.

If I hadn't found that watch, **if** the alarm hadn't gone off, **if** it hadn't scared those burglars, **then** I wouldn't be sitting here today.

These are conditional sentences and often use modal verbs.

3 bad—(dash) question?

3 bad-(dash) question?

sentences begin with 3
negative words. After the
3rd word there is a
dash and then a question
relating to the adjectives

Greed, jealousy, hatred— which of
these was John's worst trait?

Thirst, heatstroke, exhaustion—which
would kill him first?

Can be changed to 3 good- (dash)
too!

The more, the more

The more, the more sentences are in 2 parts. The first more should be followed by an emotion word and the second more should be followed by a related action.

The more upset she was, the more her tears flowed.

The more confident she became, the more talkative she seemed to be.

Can be adapted to The more, the less or similar!