

Year Group Sentence Types

http://www.longeaton.derbyshire.sch.uk/assets/Year_Teams/Sentence_Types.pdf

Year 1 / 2

B.O.Y.S. = but or yet so

She was happily playing a game, but got upset when she lost.

The cookies could be double chocolate chip, or oat and raisin.

Rule:

A B.O.Y.S. sentence is a two-part sentence. The first part of the sentence always ends with a comma and the last part always begins with a connective.

Simile

The huge, green monster cased after the children like a tornado. Although the pirate was as tall as a mountain, he wasn't frightening.

Rule:

A simile creates a picture in the reader's mind. It compares one thing with another, using ...like a... and ...as a ...

Short

Everything failed!

The ship exploded!

Rule:

1-3 word sentences possible with an exclamation mark.

List sentences

It was a dark, long, leafy lane.

It was a cold, wet, miserable and misty morning.

Rule:

A list sentence must have 3 or 4 adjectives before the noun. Use and between the final 2 adjectives and a comma between each adjective.

Year 3 / 4

<p>3 _ed</p> <p>Confused, shocked, scared, the children ran from the burning building!</p> <p>Excited, elated, thrilled, she won the dance competition.</p> <p>Rule:</p> <p>A 3 _ed sentence starts with three adjectives, that end in _ed and describe emotions. The _ed words must be followed by commas.</p>	<p>Verb, person</p> <p>Running, Sarah almost tripped over her own feet.</p> <p>Tiptoeing, he tried to sneak across the landing without waking anybody up.</p> <p>Rule:</p> <p>A sentence starts with a verb to give it more importance. The verb is always followed by a comma and then a name or personal pronoun followed by the rest of the sentence.</p>	<p>Emotion word, (comma)</p> <p>Desperate, she screamed for help.</p> <p>Terrified, he froze instantly to the spot.</p> <p>Rule:</p> <p>Emotion first followed by the actions that are caused by the emotion. Putting the word first gives more weight to the emotion.</p>	<p>Ad, same ad</p> <p>He was a fast runner, fast because he needed to be.</p> <p>It was a cold planet, cold due to the distance from the sun.</p> <p>Rule:</p> <p>Same adjective used twice. The second adjective repeated straight after a comma.</p>
<p>Many questions</p> <p>Where is the treasure? the diamonds? the gold? the rubies?</p> <p>What if she was lost? trapped? captured? murdered?</p> <p>Rule:</p> <p>Start with a question and question mark, followed by further words or phrases which pose linked questions. Beware - you don't need to start each phase with a capital letter!</p>	<p>The more, the more</p> <p>The more angry he became, the more he hammered his fist on the table.</p> <p>Rule:</p> <p>This sentence is particularly useful when developing a character trait in a story. The first more should be followed by an emotive word and the second more should be followed by a related action.</p>	<p>___ing, ___ed</p> <p>Dancing in the studio, she watched in the mirror as a ghost appeared.</p> <p>Skipping along the street he stopped abruptly when a car screeched past.</p> <p>Rule:</p> <p>The sentence must begin with an 'ing' verb filled by a location of the action using a 'ed' verb.</p>	

Year 4 / 5

<p>NOUN, which, who, where</p> <p>Snakes, which scare me, are not always poisonous. My pet dog, who only has three legs, loves to chase seagulls. Rule: Use commas to embed a clause in a sentence, add information that links with the sentence topic and start the clause with which, who or where.</p>	<p>3 bad - (dash) question?</p> <p>Cold, dark, airlessness - which would kill the spaceman first? Greed, jealousy, hatred - which of these is most evil? Rule: 3 negative adjectives followed by a dash then a question which relates to the 3 adjectives.</p>	<p>Personification of weather</p> <p>The wind stroked the space shuttle gently before lifting off. Norman was beaten by the hail. Rule: A type of weather; wind, rain, sun etc. is given a human mood.</p>	<p>P.C.</p> <p>Neither money nor gifts could make him visit the haunted mansion again. It was both cold and unpleasant for him to work there. Rule: P.C. is short for paired conjunctions. This is when some words need a second word in order to make sense.</p>
<p>2 pairs</p> <p>Exhausted and worried, cold and hungry, they did not know how much further they had to go. Rule: Begins with two pairs of related adjectives. Each pair is: > followed by a comma. > separated by and.</p>	<p>Double 'ly' ending</p> <p>She sang soulfully and emotionally. He exercised vigorously and enthusiastically. Rule: The sentence must end in two adverbs which add detail to, and describe how the verb within the sentence is being carried out.</p>	<p>All the W's</p> <p>Would there ever be another opportunity like this one? Who would take over his role now? Rule: Your short sentence must start with one of the following W words: Who? What? When? Where? Why? Would? Was? Will? What if?</p>	

Year 5 / 6

<p style="text-align: center;">Irony</p> <p>Our 'luxury' hotel turned out to be a farm building. With dawn breaking, the 'beautiful view' which the brochure described, revealed itself to be a scrap-yard and a rubbish tip. Rule: An irony sentence deliberately overstates how good or bad something is. The overstated word is then shown to be false through the remainder of the sentence which reveals the truth.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2Ad</p> <p>Mr Twit was a dirty, horrible man, with long, soggy spaghetti in his beard. It was a sparse, dry desert with a calming, exotic oasis in the distance. Rule: A 2Ad sentence has 2 adjectives before the first noun and 2 adjectives before the second noun. This sentence creates a clear picture for the reader.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Imagine 3 examples</p> <p>Imagine a place where the sun always shines, where wars never happen, where no-one ever dies: in the Andromeda 5 system, there is such a planet. Rule: Sentence begins with... > The word 'imagine'. > Then describes three parts of something. > The first two parts are separated by commas. > The third ends with a colon.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Outside. (Inside.)</p> <p>Kate ate the cake that was given to her with enthusiasm and delight. (Inside, however she wished she had turned down the offer.) Rule: They are Outside: Inside sentences. They are made up of two related sentences. The first sentence tells the reader a character's outward action and the second reveals their true feelings.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">If, if, if, then</p> <p>If the alarm hadn't gone off, if the bus had been on time, if the road repairs had been completed, then his life would not have been destroyed. Rule: Summarising a dramatic plot (key plots) at beginning or end of a story in groups of 3. The emphasis is on using a comma after each clause.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Some; others</p> <p>Some people love football; other just can't stand it. Some days are full of enjoyment; others begin and end terribly. Rule: Some; others sentences are compound sentences which begin with the word some and have a semi-colon to replace the word but.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">De: De</p> <p>I was exhausted: I hadn't slept for more than two days. Rule: A Description: Detail sentence. A compound sentence in which two independent clauses are separated by a colon. The first clause is descriptive, the second adds further detail.</p>	