

Year 1 Sentence Types.



Sentence Type	Examples	Rule
1 adjective sentence	He was a tall man with a crumpled jacket.	One adjective before the noun.
All the W's Question sentence	Who would take over this role now? What if you had all of the money in the world? Why do zebras have stripes? Will that really be the end? Would there ever be another opportunity like this one?	Short sentences. Should not be scattered too frequently as this will lose impact.

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Year 2 Sentence Types.



Sentence Type	Examples	Rule
2 adjective sentence	He was a tall, awkward man with an old, crumpled jacket.	2 adjectives separated by a comma before a noun.
List sentences	It was a dark, long, leafy lane. She had a cold, cruel cackle. It was a cold, wet, miserable Wednesday afternoon. His hair was long, brown and unwashed .	A list sentence must have 3 or 4 adjectives before the noun. Use and between the final 2 adjectives. You don't need an 'and' before the last item in the list.
B.O.B.S sentences But, Or, Because, So Coordinating and subordinating conjunctions	He was a friendly man most of the time, but he could become nasty. He could be really friendly or he could be really miserable. She ran down the road because a man was chasing her. He wept buckets, so he had to blow his nose.	A B.O.B.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 conjunction.
Adverb sentence	The jeep floated gently down from the sky.	The adverb comes after a verb.
What +! Sentences Exclamatory sentences	What a lovely day! What a delicious smell! What an awful din!	Begin with the word 'what' followed by an adjective to describe the final word/s of the sentence. Senses can be used to improve vocabulary choices. Finish with an exclamation mark.

Year 3 Sentence Types.



Sentence Type	Examples	Rule
_ing _ ed sentence ing – past progressive past tense ed – simple past tense	Walking in the bush, she stopped at the sight of a tiger facing her. Running near the beach, she halted as the ground gave away. Jumping quickly through the air, he landed on his feet before sprinting away.	The sentence must begin with a subordinate clause which begins with a verb ending in ' ing ' followed by the location of the action. Focus on the use of prepositions in the first part of the sentence to explain where the action is happening.
As sentence	As the wind screamed wildly , the lost giant lumbered along the path. As the rain came down heavily , the family ran for shelter.	The first part of the sentence opens with an action description which starts with the word ' As ' and ends with an adverb. The second part of the sentence us a description if a related, and often consequential, action.
2 pairs sentence	Exhausted and worried, cold and hungry , the did not know how much further they could go.	Two pairs of related adjectives. Each pair is followed by a comma and separated by the conjunction 'and'.
Two adverb sentences	He swam slowly and falteringly . He laughed loudly and heartily . He tiptoed carefully and quietly . He rode determinedly and swiftly .	The sentence must end in two adverbs which add detail to and describe how the verb within the sentence is being carried out.

Year 4

Sentence Types.



Sentence Type	Examples	Rule
2 adjective sentences	It was an overgrown, messy garden with a leafless, lifeless tree. The huge, red tractor ploughed the muddy, wet field.	Two adjectives before the first noun Two adjectives before the second noun.
Verb, person sentence.	Running, Sarah almost tripped over her own feet. Tiptoeing, he tried to sneak across the hall without waking anyone up.	A sentence starts with a verb to give it more importance. The verb is always followed by a command then a name or a personal pronoun (he, she, it, they) followed by the rest of the sentence.
Emotion word, (comma) sentences	Desperate , she screamed for help. Terrified , he froze instantly on the spot where he stood. Anxious , they began to realise they were lost. Happily , the astronaut stepped safely from the shuttle.	Emotion first followed by the actions that are caused by the emotion. Putting the word first gives more weight to the emotion. Use an A-Z list of emotions
Subordinating Conjunctions	Unless it rains, we will go to the beach tomorrow. If the car had not had a puncture, we would have been on time for the party.	Summarising a dramatic plot at the beginning of the end of a story. There should be a comma after every clause.
With action and then more action.	With a tired wail , Thor launched his final attack. With a smile , Adam waved goodbye.	This two-part sentence starts with a subordinate clause and the phrase ' With a.. ' followed by the action and the comma.

Year 5

Sentence Types.



Sentence Type	Examples	Rule
3_ed	Frightened, terrified, exhausted, they ran from the creature. Confused, troubled, worried, she didn't know what had happened.	Starts with three emotion adjectives that end with _ed. The -ed words must be followed by a comma.
Noun + which/ who/ where (Relative Clause)	Cakes, which are delicious, are not good for your health. Tom, who was a little younger than the others, still made it onto the football team.	Use commas to embed a clause within a sentence, adding information that links with the topic sentence. Start the clause with <u>which</u> , <u>who</u> or <u>where</u> .
2 pairs of adjectives	Exhausted and worried, hungry and cold, they didn't know how much further they could go. Injured and terrified, numb and fearful, she couldn't quite believe what had happened.	Begin with two pairs of related adjectives. The adjectives in each pair are separated by <i>and</i> . Each pair is followed by a comma.
3 negatives and a dash question	Greed, jealousy, hatred – which is the worst characteristic? Hunger, thirst, exhaustion – which would defeat him?	3 negatives, separated by commas and followed by a dash and a question relating to the 3 negatives.
Brackets/parenthesis for extra information	She told the puppy not to be so naughty. (Inside however, she was secretly amused by what he had done).	The first sentence tells the reader a character's outwards reaction. The second reveals their true feelings. If the sentence inside the bracket is complete, the full stop goes inside the bracket. If it is incomplete, the comma goes outside the brackets.

Year 6

Sentence Types.



Sentence Type	Examples	Rule
De: De Colon (Descriptive: detail)	The vampire is a dreadful creature: it kills by sucking the blood from its victims. Snails are incredibly slow: they take hours to cover the shortest of distances.	Two independent clauses (they make sense on their own) are separated by a colon. The first clause is descriptive and the second amplifies it by adding detail. There should only be a capital letter after a colon if the second clause begins with a proper noun.
Some; others semicolon	Some people are optimists; others are born pessimists. Some days seem to pass quickly; others seem to last forever.	The semi colon is substituted for the word <i>but</i> in this type of sentence. There is no capital letter after a semi colon.
Imagine 3 examples;	Imagine a place where the sun always shines, where wars never happen, where no one ever dies: in the furthest of galaxies, there is such a planet.	This type of sentence begins with the word <i>imagine</i> and then describes three parts or ideas. The first two ideas are followed by commas and the third is followed by a colon.
The more, the more.	The more it rained, the more glum they all became. The more the crowd cheered, the more confident she felt.	The second <i>more</i> should be followed by an action or outcome related to the first clause.
Irony sentences	Our "luxury" hotel turned out to be a ramshackle farm building. As dawn broke, the "beautiful view" described in the brochure revealed itself to be a scrap yard and a rubbish tip.	This type of sentence deliberately overstates how good or bad something is and this is shown with inverted commas. The overstated or emphasised word is then shown to be false in the remainder of the sentence.
Tell: show	They were clearly relaxed: shoes off; shirts undone; sprawled on the sofa. It was a sleepy town: shops shuttered; empty streets; dogs snoozing in the sun.	In this two-part sentence, the first clause tells the reader a broad fact or opinion. This is followed by a colon, indicating that a list of examples will follow. This list is a phrase list and so semi colons are used between the details, rather than commas.

