

Sentence Types

At our school, we learn about different sentence structures to use in our writing.
Can you write any of your own sentences of each type?

B.O.Y.S.

Examples:

- a) She was happily playing a game, **but** got upset when she lost.
- b) The cookies could be double chocolate chip, **or** oat and raisin.
- c) It was a warm day, **yet** storm clouds gathered over the distant horizon.
- d) Mr File was hungry, **so** he ate all the chocolate biscuits.

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.

2Ad

Examples:

- a) Mr Twit was a **dirty, horrible** man with **long, soggy** spaghetti in his beard.
- b) It was a **sparse, dry** desert with a **calming, exotic** oasis in the distance.

Rule: A 2Ad sentence has TWO adjectives before the first noun and TWO adjectives before the second noun. This sentence creates a clear picture for the reader.

Simile

Examples:

The huge, green monster chased 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....**

3_ed

Examples:

Confused, shocked, scared, the children ran from the burning building!
Excited, elated, thrilled, she won the dance competition.

Rule:

A 3_ed sentence starts with three adjectives, that end in _ed and describe emotions. The _ed words **MUST** be followed by commas.

List sentences

Examples: 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.

Verb, person

Examples:

- a. **Running**, Sarah almost tripped over her own feet.
- b. **Tiptoeing**, he tried to sneak out across the landing without waking anybody up.

Rule: 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 (he, she, they, it) followed by the rest of the sentence.

O. (I.)

Examples:

- a. Kate ate the cake that was given to her with enthusiasm and delight. (Inside, however she wished she had turned down the offer.)
- b. She smiled at the cheeky little boy. (At the same time she was hurt by his tricks.)

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.

If, if, if, then

Examples:

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.
If Hannibal hadn't been lost, **if** Rome hadn't won, **if** Carthage hadn't fallen, **then** the Mediterranean would be very different today.

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.

De:De

Examples:

I was exhausted: I hadn't slept for more than two days.

Rule: A Description: Detail or De:De sentence is a

- A compound sentence in which two independent clauses are separated by a **colon**
- The first clause is descriptive
- The second adds further detail

Irony

Examples:

- Our 'luxury' hotel turned out to be a farm outbuilding.
- With dawn breaking, the 'beautiful view' which the brochure described, revealed itself to be a scrap-yard and a rubbish tip.
- The 'trip of our dreams' was, in fact, our worst nightmare.

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.

Many Questions

Examples:

- Where is the treasure? the diamonds? the gold? the rubies?
- What if she was lost? trapped? captured? murdered?

Rule:

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 phrase with a capital letter!

Ad, same ad

Examples:

He was a **fast** runner, **fast** because he needed to be.

It was a **cold** planet, **cold** due to the distance from the sun.

Rule: Same adjective used twice. The second adjective repeated straight after a comma.

Emotion word, (comma)

Examples:

Desperate, she screamed for help.

Terrified, he froze instantly to the spot.

Happily, she skipped along the gravelly path.

Rule: Emotion first followed by the actions that are caused by the emotion. Putting the word first gives more weight to the emotion. When teaching produce an A-Z list of emotions the children could use (e.g. Afraid, Brave, Cantankerous etc.)

3 bad - (dash) question?

Examples:

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.

Some; others sentences

Examples:

Some people love football; others 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*.

Imagine 3 examples:

Examples: **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

The more, the more

Examples:

a. The **more** angry he became, the **more** he hammered his fist on the table.

↓ ↓ ↓
emotion comma action related to emotion

Rule: This sentence type 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**.

NOUN, which, who, where

Examples:

- Snakes, **which** scare me, are not always poisonous.
- My pet dog, **who** only has three legs, loves to chase seagulls.
- The deserted beach, **where** the shipwreck was found, can only be reached by sea.

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**.