

# 2A Sentences

2A sentences have 2 **adjectives** before a noun:

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

adjective

comma

adjective

noun

# List Sentences

(Three adjective sentences)

It was a **frightful, frosty, freezing** day.

The boy wore **dirty, threadbare, oversized**  
clothes.

# All the W's

## Sentences

(Short sentences that begin with:  
Who? What? When? Where? Why?  
Would? Was? Will? What if?)

What next?

**Will** that really be the end?

'...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.

# , BOYS sentences

BOYS sentences contain the connectives

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.

comma

connective

# What =! Sentences

(Exclamatory sentence, starting with the word what or how)

**What** big eyes you have!

**What** a good answer!

**How** lucky we are!

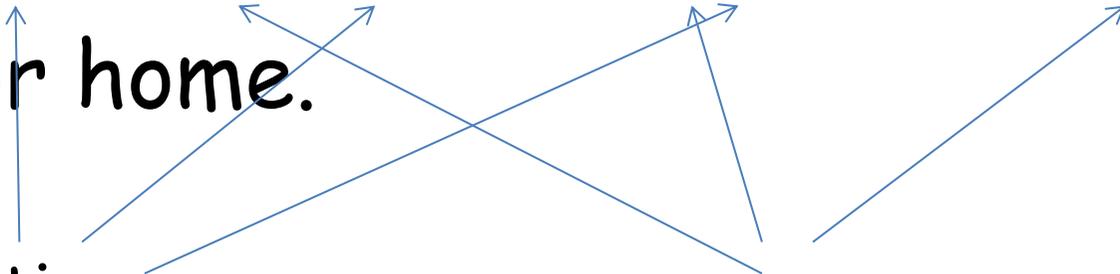
# 3 ed, sentences

3 ed sentences begin with 3 related adjectives (each of which end in ed):

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

adjective

comma



# Double ly ending sentences

Double ly ending sentences end with two adverbs, after a verb:

He swam **slowly** and **cautiously**.

She searched **frantically** and **determinedly**.

**Joyfully** and **purposefully**, they hurried along.

2 adverbs



verb



# \_\_\_\_\_ing, \_\_\_\_\_ed sentence

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

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

**Running** near the beach, he **halted** as the ground gave way.

'ing' verb

location of action

location of action

'ed' verb

incident

# Verb, person sentence

These sentences start with a verb, followed by a comma, and then the name of a person along with the rest of the sentence.

verb



Flying, John had always been terrified of it.

Trembling, he fled from the beast.

# Emotion word, (comma) sentence

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

emotion word  
(adjective)

comma

**Desperate,** she screamed for help.

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

# Noun, which/where/who

Noun, which/where/who sentences begin with a noun then a comma followed by **which** or **where** or **who**

noun,  
(comma)

tucked in  
information

Final part of sentence—  
adds detail to the noun

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

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

# 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 emotion.

emotion



comma



action related to  
emotion

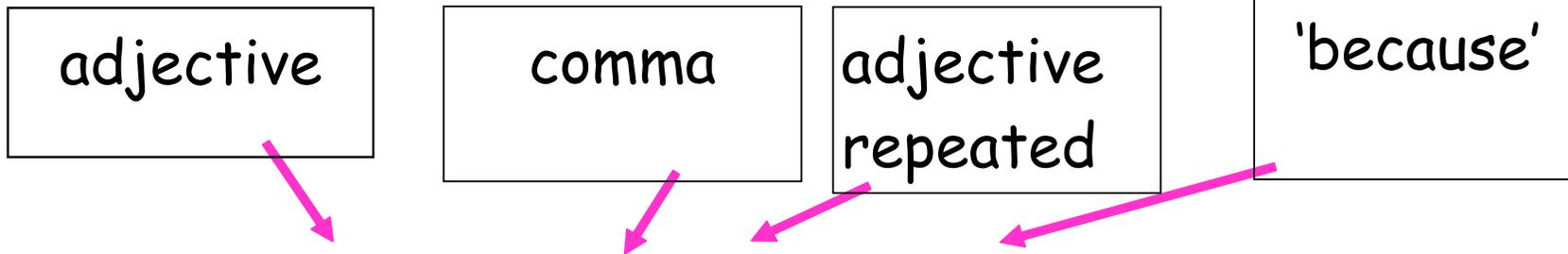


**The more** upset she was, **the more** her tears flowed.

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

# Ad, same ad

This sentence has two identical adjectives, one repeated shortly after the other.



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

It was a **silent** town, **silent** because all the residents had fled.

# Last word, first word

This is made up of two sentences. The second sentence begins with the word or phrase which the first sentence ends with.

Building the new motorway would be **disastrous**.  
**Disastrous** because lots of houses will need to be destroyed.

# Then; then; then, now sentences.

Semi - colon

**Then** thunder shook the ground; **then** blinding lightning tore through the; **then** storm clouds blocked every ray of hopeful light, **now** you know the Devil is approaching.

# De: De sentences (Description: Details)

A **De:** De sentence has 2 parts.

The 1st part gives a description, the 2nd gives further details.

The 2 parts 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.

# Personification of weather

In this sentence, an aspect of weather is given a human trait. It helps to create a particular mood in a story.

human trait



The rain **wept** down the window. (= sad mood)

The wind **screamed** through the branches. (= tense/ scary mood)

## 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 characters true INNER feelings.

# Short sentences

(For tension)

I slowly crept nearer.

What was that?

A dog yelped.

# 3 bad—(dash) question?

3 bad-(dash) question? sentences begin with 3 negative adjectives. After the 3rd adjective there is a dash and then a question relating to the adjectives.

3 negative adjectives

dash

question relating to adjectives

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

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

# If, if, if, then sentences

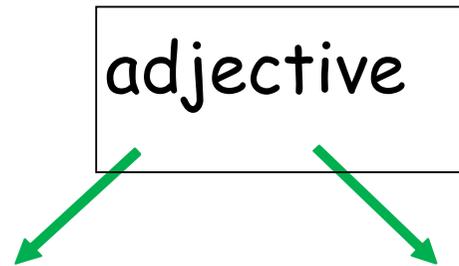
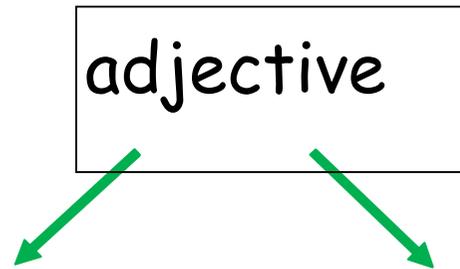
If, if, if, then sentences are made up of 3 separate parts:

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.

## 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..

Explanation of what the 2 adjectives relate to.

# Some; others sentences

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

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

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

# Imagine and 3 examples:

These sentences begin with the word 'Imagine' and then describe 3 things about a place, time or person. After the 3rd description there is a : followed by a statement saying there is such a time, place, person.

Imagine a time when people were not afraid, when life was much simpler, when everyone helped each other: this is the story of that time.

Imagine a place where the sun always shines, where wars never happen, where no-one ever dies: in the Adromeda 5 system there is such a planet.

# Irony Sentences

(Over the top sentences)

Our 'luxury' hotel turned out to be a farm outbuilding.

The 'trip of our dreams' was, in fact, our worst nightmare.

# P.C. sentences

P.C. is short for paired conjunctions.

It was **both** cold **and** unpleasant for him to work there.

**Neither** money **nor** gifts could make him visit the haunted mansion.

(BA) - both / and

(NA) - not so / as

(NN) - neither / nor

(AA)- as / as

# One word/phrase: definition

One word/phrase: definition sentences begin with one word or phrase followed by a :

This is then followed by a definition of the word.

**Monday:** the longest day of the week!

**World War Two:** a time when many people lost their lives.

one phrase

colon

definition