

2A Sentences

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

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

adjective

comma

adjective

noun



Can you add any others to the list below?

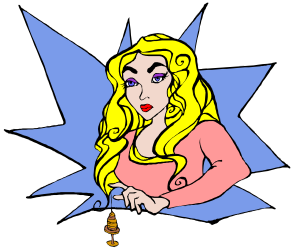
'...as a'

'...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.

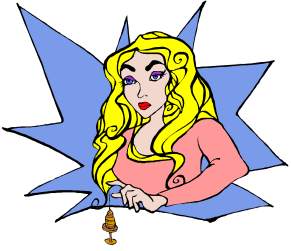
The frog was grotesque, **yet** he was rich.

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

comma

connective





3__ed, sentences

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

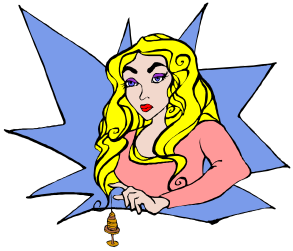
Frightened, terrified, exhausted, the princess ran for home.

adjective

comma

adjective





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.

The diagram illustrates the structure of an 'ing, ed' sentence using two examples. In the first example, 'Driving' is labeled as the 'ing' verb, 'to town' is the location of action, and 'stopped' is the 'ed' verb. In the second example, 'Running' is the 'ing' verb, 'near the beach' is the location of action, 'halted' is the 'ed' verb, and 'as the ground gave way' is the incident.

'ing' verb 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.

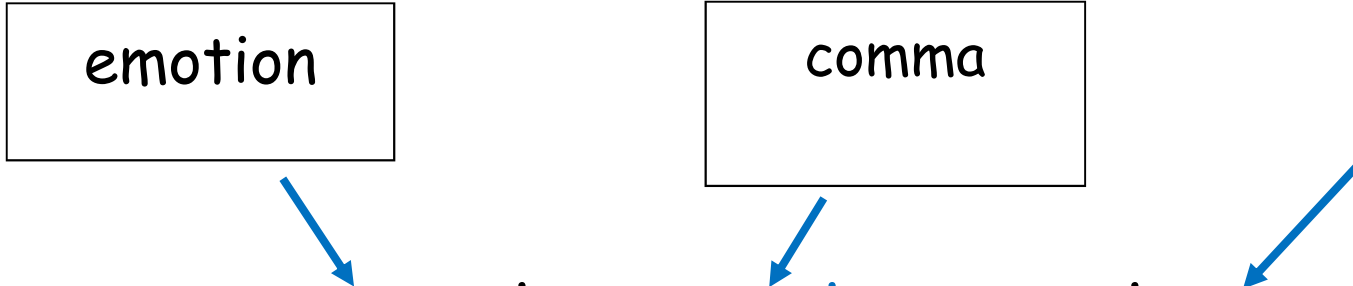
The more, the more

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

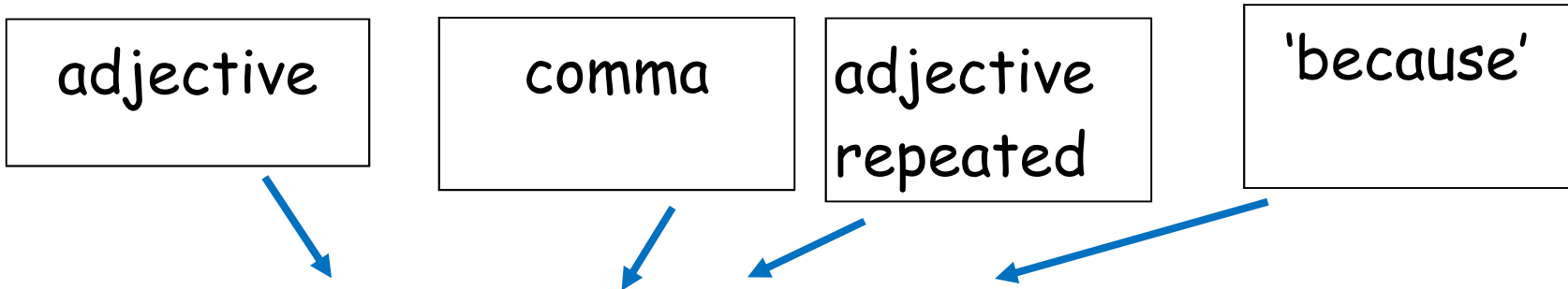
This sentence has two identical adjectives, one repeated shortly after the other.

adjective

comma

adjective
repeated

'because'



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 (yoked)

This is made up of two sentences. The second sentence begins with the word or phrase which the first sentence ends with. (Almost identical to an **ad**, same **ad**)

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

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.

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:

adjective

adjective

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 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.**

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