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?
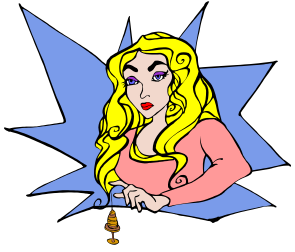
Correct terminology: expanded noun phrase

'...as a'

'...like a'

Similes contain '...as a...' or '...like a...'. They compare one thing to another.

The flames were as fierce as tigers hunting for their prey.

The exploding bomb was like a bubbling volcano.

Correct terminology: simile

, BOYS sentences

BOYS sentences contain the conjunctions 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.
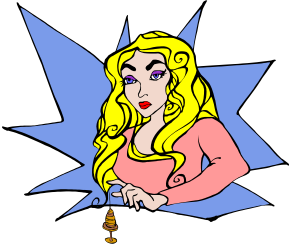
The frog was grotesque, yet he was rich.

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

comma

conjunction

Correct terminology: compound sentence using a conjunction. Conjunction and connective need to be   interchangeable, though, as both terms can be used.

3__ed sentences

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

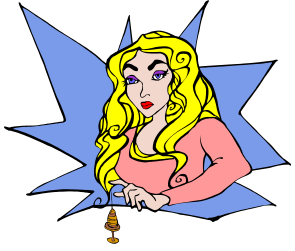Frightened, terrified, exhausted, the princess ran for home.

adjective

adjective

comma

Correct terminology: adjective opener — sentence starts with 3 related adjectives all ending with 'ed'

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.

They walked joyfully and purposefully.

verb   2 adverbs

Correct terminology: ends with 2 adverbs after a verb

Verb, person sentence

These sentences start with a verb, followed by a commas, 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.

Correct terminology: starts with a verb, then a comma, followed by a proper noun or pronoun

-ed/ -ing/ -ly sentence

These sentences (pronounced 'eadingley!) start with a word ending in –ed, -ing **or** –ly.

Exhausted, Amber ran home.

Trembling, Kyle fled from the beast.

Carefully, John built the tower again.

Correct terminology: adjective opener (ends in -ed)
verb opener (ends in –ing)
adverb opener (ends in –ly)

_____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

'ed' verb

incident

Correct terminology: uses verb opener so that the sentence starts with the subordinate clause, followed by main clause with verb in past tense

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.

Correct terminology: sentence starts with an adjective describing the emotion

Noun, which/who/where

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

| noun, (comma) | tucked in information | Final part of sentence— adds detail to the noun |

Cakes, <u>which</u> taste fantastic, **are not so good for your health.**

Mr. Tims, <u>who</u> is my favourite teacher, **is leaving the school soon.**

Correct terminology: relative clause
(this is a type of subordinate clause which begins with which, where or who)

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 action

emotion	comma	action related to emotion

The more upset she was, the more her tears flowed.
The more happy she became, the more talkative she seemed to be.

Correct terminology: adjective followed by a related action

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.

Correct terminology: uses two identical adjectives

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.

Correct terminology: first sentence usually ends with an adjective and second sentence begins with the same adjective

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.

Correct terminology: sentence divided into 2 parts, separated by a colon

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)**

Correct terminology: personification

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.

Correct terminology: brackets are used to describe 'inner' feelings
- inner feelings are the opposite to the outward actions

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

Correct terminology: begins with 3 negative adjectives, followed by a dash then a related question

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.

Correct terminology: sentence in 3 parts, with 'if' identified as the subordinating conjunction which introduces the 3 subordinate clauses

2 pairs sentences

2 pairs sentences begin with 2 pairs of related adjectives:

| adjective | adjective |

Exhausted <u>and</u> **worried**, **cold** <u>and</u> **hungry**, they did not know how much further they had to go..

Explanation of what the 2 adjectives relate to

Correct terminology: sentence begins with 2 pairs of adjectives

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.

Correct terminology: a semi-colon is used instead of a 'but' to separate the two parts of the sentence and the two parts of the sentence are opposites

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.

Correct terminology: uses a colon after the third description followed by a statement saying that there is a such a time, place , person

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   (NN) - neither / nor

(NA) - not so / as   (AA)- as/ as

Correct terminology: uses paired conjunctions for emphasis

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 |

Correct terminology: a word or phase followed by a colon, then a definition of the word

Tell: Show 3; examples

This is a 2 part sentence. The first part **tells** the reader a broad fact/opinion about a subject.

He was feeling relaxed: shoes off; shirt undone; lying on the sofa.

It was a sleepy town: shops shuttered; cats lazing in the shade; dogs snoozing in the sun.

This is followed by a colon meaning **three examples follow.** These **show** examples to illustrate what you've **told** in the first part of the sentence. As it is a phrase list, semicolons are used rather than commas.

Correct terminology: a broad fact/opinion followed by a colon, then three examples in a phrase list using semi-colons