

Holymead Primary School Sentence Structure Overview

Year Group	Sentence Structure
R	<p>What is a sentence?</p> <p>Spaces between words.</p> <p>Noticing punctuation.</p> <p>Saying a sentence (use talking tins).</p> <p>Developing vocabulary.</p>
1	<p>Simple Sentence.</p> <p>Compound sentence.</p> <p>Complex sentences (using but, because).</p> <p>B.O.Y.S sentences – but, or, yet, so.</p> <p>2Ad sentences – two adjectives before the first noun.</p>
2	<p>2Ad sentences - two adjectives before the first noun and two adjectives before the second noun.</p> <p>Simile sentence.</p> <p>NOUN, which, who, where sentence - use commas to embed a clause in a sentence and start the clause with which, who or where.</p> <p>'ly' ending sentence – sentence ends with and adverb.</p> <p>List sentence – use three or four adjectives before the noun.</p>
3	<p>3_ed sentence – starts with three adjectives that end in 'ed' and describe emotions.</p> <p>Pair sentence – begins with two related adjectives.</p> <p>Emotion word, (comma) – begins with an emotion followed by the actions that caused the emotion.</p> <p>Many Questions – Start with a question and ? followed by further words or phrases which pose linked questions.</p> <p>Ad, same ad sentence – same adjective used twice.</p> <p>Short sentence – 1-3 word sentences possibly with an exclamation mark.</p> <p>----ing, ----ed sentence – begin with an adjective ending in 'ing'.</p>

<p>4</p>	<p>2 Pair sentence – begins with two related adjectives.</p> <p>De:De sentence – compound sentence where two independent clauses are separated by a colon, the first clause is descriptive, the second adds further detail.</p> <p>Verb, person – begin with a verb followed by a comma an a noun or personal pronoun.</p> <p>The more, the more sentence – the first more should be followed by an emotive word and the second more should be followed by a related action.</p> <p>Personification of weather.</p> <p>Outside (In) sentence – the first sentence describes a character’s outward action and the second, written in brackets, reveals their true feelings.</p> <p>If, if, if then sentence.</p>
<p>5</p>	<p>Double 'ly' ending – the sentence must end with two adverbs which add detail to the verb within the sentence.</p> <p>All the W's – a short sentence starting with one of the following W words: Who? What? When? Why? Would? Was? Will? Where? What if?</p>
<p>6</p>	<p>3 bad – (dash) question? – three negative adjectives followed by a dash and then a question which relates to the three adjectives.</p> <p>Some; others sentence – semi colon used to replace the word 'but'.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Imagine 3 examples – begins with the word 'Imagine' then describes three parts of something.</p>