

# Alan Peat's Exciting Sentences

## Stage Zero

### A simple sentence

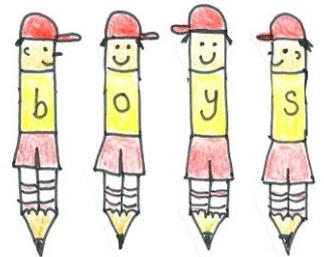
A simple sentence contains a subject and a verb. E.g. I was playing.



## Stage One

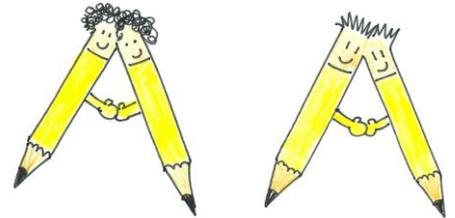
### BOYS

A BOYS sentence is basically a two-part sentence. But, Or, Yet, So



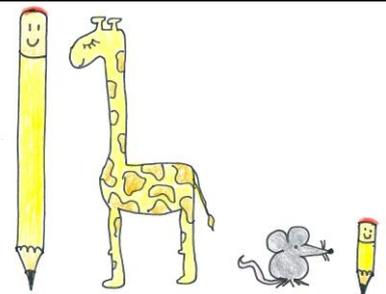
### 2A Sentence

A 2A sentence has two adjectives preceding the first noun, followed by a further two adjectives preceding the second noun. \*Only two adjectives should alliterate.  
E.g. He was a tall, awkward man with an old, crumpled jacket.



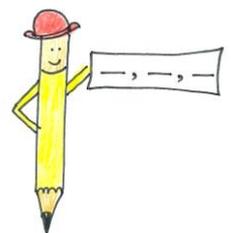
### Simile

...like a...    ...as a...



### List Sentence

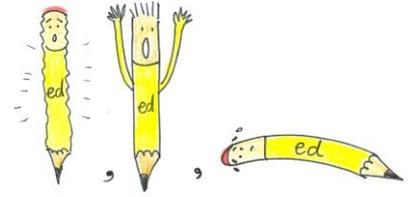
A list sentence has no less than three and no more than four adjectives before the noun. E.g. It was a long, dark, leafy lane.



## Stage Two

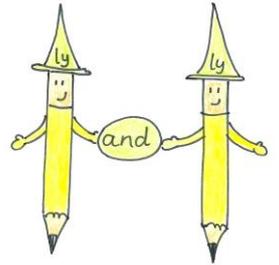
### 3 \_\_ ed

A 3\_\_\_\_ ed sentence begins with three related adjectives each of which end in \_\_ed. Each adjective must have commas to separate them. E.g. Frightened, terrified, exhausted, they ran from the creature.



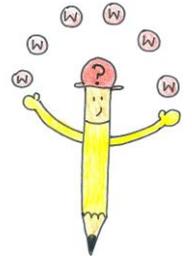
### Double ly Ending

A Double ly ending sentence ends with two adverbs of manner. The first part of this sentence ends in a verb. E.g. He laughed loudly and heartily.



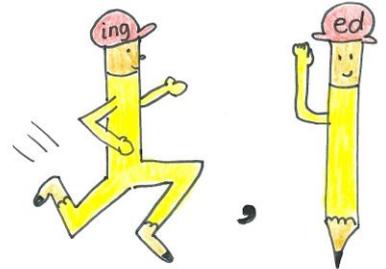
### All the W's

An All the W's sentence begins with Who? What When? Where? Why? Would?



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

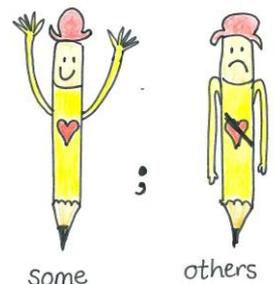
An \_ing \_\_ed sentence always begins with a verb ending in 'ing' and is followed by the location of the action and then a comma. After the comma, the latter part of the sentence begins with a name or personal pronoun followed by a second verb with an ed ending and a pivotal incident. E.g. Running near the beach, he halted as the ground gave way.



## Stage Three

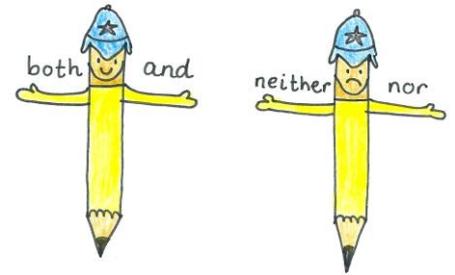
### Some ; Others

A Some ; Others sentence is a compound sentence which begins with the word *some* and has a semi-colon rather than a conjunction which separates it from the second half of the sentence which begins with the word *others*. E.g. Some people love football; others can't stand it.



### P. C.

A P.C. sentence uses paired conjunctions e.g. both/and, neither/nor E.g. It was both cold and unpleasant for him to work there.



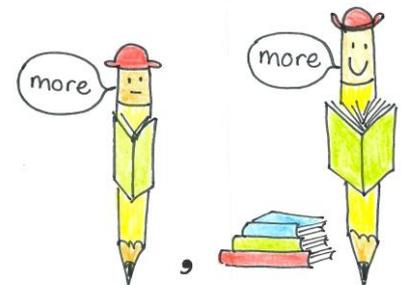
### Short

A short sentence is formed with one, two or three words.  
E.g. Then it happened.



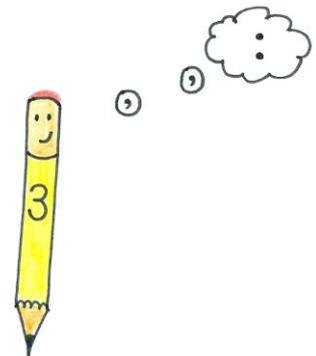
### The More, the more

A The More, the more sentence is one in which the first more should be followed by an emotive word and the second more should be followed by an action related to the emotion. E.g. The more upset she was, the more her tears flowed.



### IMAGINE 3 examples

An Imagine 3 examples sentence begins with the word imagine and then describes facets of something (often times or places). The first two facets are separated by commas and the third concludes with a colon. E.g. 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.

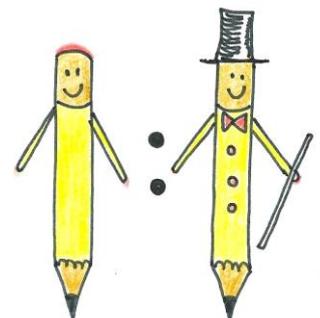


## Stage Four

### De : De

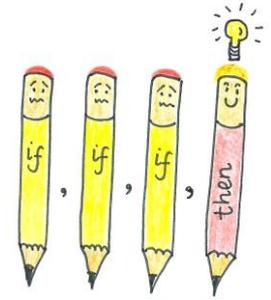
A Description : Detail sentence is a compound sentence in which two independent clauses are joined together with a colon. The first clause is descriptive and the second adds further details.

E.g. The vampire is a dreadful creature: it kills by sucking all the blood from its victims.



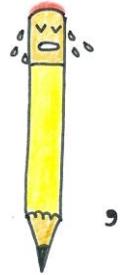
### If, if, if, then

An If,if,if, then sentence is constructed from three dependent clauses in series. If Hannibal hadn't lost, if Rome hadn't won, if Carthage hadn't fallen, the Mediterranean would be very different today.



### Emotion word, comma

An Emotion, word, comma sentence is constructed using an adjective which describes an emotion, followed by a comma. The rest of the sentence describes actions which are related to the opening emotive adjective. E.g. Desperate, she screamed for help.



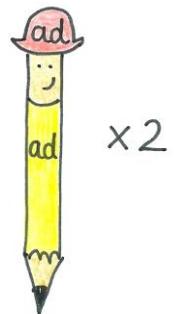
### Noun, which/who/ where sentence

A Noun, which/who/where sentence is a sentence with an embedded/subordinate clause. It begins with a noun, followed by a comma and then the embedded clause. The embedded clause ends, as it started, with a comma and then the final part of the sentence adds some detail to the opening noun. E.g. Cakes, which taste fantastic, are not so good for your health.



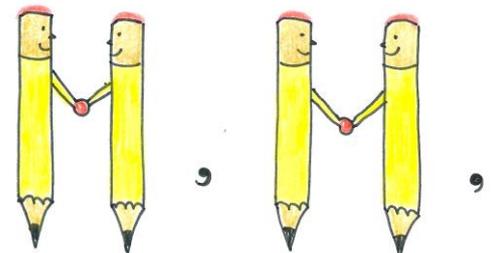
### Ad, same ad

An Ad, same ad sentence contains two identical adjectives. One is repeated shortly after the other. The first is used in the opening clause of a sentence and the second is used immediately after the comma which ends that clause. E.g. He was a fast runner, fast because he needed to be.



### 2 Pairs Sentence

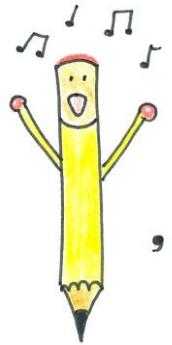
A 2 pairs sentence begins with two pairs of related adjectives. Each pair is followed by a comma and separated by a conjunction. E.g. Exhausted and worried, cold and hungry, they battled on.



## Stage Five

### Verb, Person

A verb, person sentence - open sentence with a verb, then write about the person.



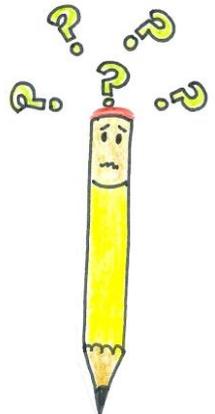
### O. (I.) sentence

An Outside (Inside) sentence is made up of two related sentences. The first tells the reader what a character is supposedly thinking and shows what is happening on the outside - the character's reaction. The second related sentence, which is placed in brackets, lets the reader know the character's true inner feelings. E.g. He laughed heartily at the joke he had just been told. (At the same time it would be true to say he was quite embarrassed.)



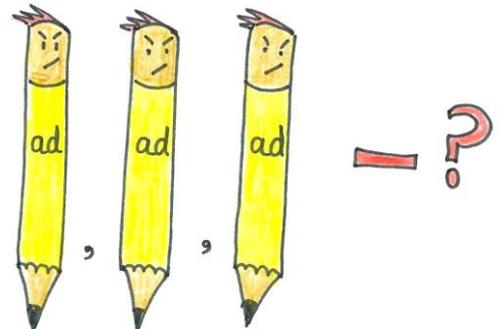
### Many Questions

A Many Questions sentence usually begins with one of the following (Who, what, when, where, why, how or what if) then an initial question ending with a ?, followed by further phrases (or even single words) which in themselves pose additional, related questions. Each of these additional related words /phrases is concluded with a question mark. Capital letters are not used for these. E.g. Where is the treasure? the gold?



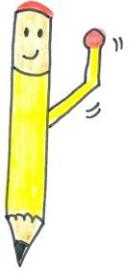
### 3 bad - (dash) question?

A 3 bad- dash question? sentence begins with three negative adjectives. The first and second adjectives are followed by a comma. The third is followed by a dash, then a question which relates to the 3 adjectives. Greed, jealousy, hatred - which of these was John Brown's worst trait?



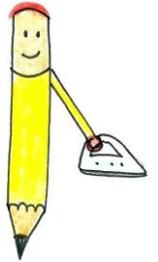
### Personification

A sentence in which an animal, object or idea is given a human attribute.



### **Irony**

An irony sentence deliberately overstates how good or bad something is.  
E.g. Our 'luxury' hotel turned out to be a farm building.



## **Stage Six**

**Use the Alan Peat pencil cues as prompts to edit and improve your writing.**

**Use all of the Alan Peat sentence types to great effect in your writing.**