

Short sharp	Conjunction	Dialogue	Outside. (Inside.)	Preposition	2A/ 4A (Noun Phrase)
<p>Short sentences that add impact or tension to a piece of writing.</p> <p>Examples He was devastated. The ambulance arrived. It was too late. He opened the door. She was gone.</p>	<p>Sentences that begin with a conjunction followed by a comma.</p> <p>Examples Furthermore, many of the activities undertaken are competitive. Although I had lost my money, the teacher allowed me to buy something from the shop.</p>	<p>Sentences that contain speech to show what is being said and by whom. The spoken words are held in inverted commas.</p> <p>Examples PC Smith declared, "Mr Harris was foolish to think he could get away with it." "Look out!" yelled Michael, as the wardrobe came crashing down upon them. "Look out!" yelled Michael, as the wardrobe came crashing down, "It's going to hit you!"</p>	<p>The first sentence explains what a character appears to be thinking or feeling. The second sentence, inside brackets, explains the true, inner feelings.</p> <p>Examples Jonathan said how pleased he was to be at the party. (In truth, he longed to be elsewhere.) The man sat calmly on the park bench. (Inside, he was shaking with fear.)</p>	<p>Sentences that begin by showing the position of people or objects, followed by a comma.</p> <p>Examples Behind the door, Amy stood rooted in fear as the footsteps approached. Up the stairs, along the narrow corridor, there stood a giant statue. Nestled between Venus and Mars, Earth is the only planet believed to be capable of sustaining life.</p>	<p>Sentences that have two adjectives separated by a comma followed by a noun. This pattern may be repeated again to make a 4A sentence.</p> <p>Examples The slushy, wet snow covered the playground. A blast of icy, cold wind shot through the vast, empty room. It was an overgrown, messy garden with a lifeless, leafless tree.</p>
Question	Personification	-ing	-ed	Descriptive	
<p>Sentences that contain a question, or many questions, to ask the reader something. Rhetorical Question.</p> <p>Examples Would the life boat arrive in time? Could this be the end? Was there another way? Would life ever be the same again?</p>	<p>Personification sentences include details where things that are not human are given human attributes.</p> <p>Examples The rain wept down the window. The fire licked the tree, stroking it gently within its fiery embrace.</p>	<p>Sentences that begin with a verb ending in 'ing'.</p> <p>Examples Swimming against the tide, Michael struggled to reach the distant shore. Curing cancers caused by smoking is costing the country billions of pounds a year.</p>	<p>Sentences that begin with a verb ending in 'ed'.</p> <p>Examples Paralysed with fear, Holly peered through the bushes to see if the school bully was still in pursuit. Hunted for its ivory, the elephant was once on the verge of extinction.</p>	<p>A simple sentence containing a powerful verb, an adjective and an adverb.</p> <p>Examples The crowd chanted aggressively as they approached the calm policemen. The little girl crept slowly to the bathroom. The magnificent eagle soars silently over the mountains, hunting for its prey.</p>	
Imperative	Simile	De:de	1 or 2 pair	Adverb / *Double Adverb	
<p>Sentences that start with an imperative verb.</p> <p>Examples Cook the cheesecake for 20 minutes. Take care when handling the animals.</p>	<p>A simile sentence has a central simile which creates a vivid picture in the reader's mind. We could call them 'like a...' 'as a...' sentences too!</p> <p>Examples He had a temper like a volcano. The waves crashed on the shore like a herd of angry, white stallions. It was as cold as an iceberg floating in the arctic ocean on a moonlit winter night.</p>	<p>A describing sentence followed by a colon, then a detail sentence is added.</p> <p>Examples Snails are slow: they take hours to cross the shortest distance. She wondered if it would ever end: it would soon, but not as she expected.</p>	<p>A pair of adjectives separated by the word and, followed by a comma, followed by a second pair of adjectives separated by the word and, followed by a comma.</p> <p>Examples Smart and durable, school uniforms are remarkably cheap.(1 pair) Exhausted and worried, cold and hungry, they did not know how much further they had to go. (2 pair)</p>	<p>Adverb sentences are those that use an adverb at the beginning, followed by a comma, to describe the action (verb). Two adverbs can be used to create a double-adverb sentence.</p> <p>Examples Triumphantly, he shook his fist in the air. Silently and carefully, he crept down the hall. Slowly and cautiously, we eased ourselves over the stone wall.</p>	
Extra-information	Co-ordinating Conjunction	*If, if, if, then	List	Some; others	
<p>Sentences that have extra information between commas or brackets. If the extra information is removed then the sentence still makes sense.</p> <p>Examples The walls, which were very steep, were covered in moss and water. The bumble bee (bombus terrestris) is a beneficial insect because it produces honey and pollinates crops.</p>	<p>Two simple sentences that are joined together with a conjunction: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so (FANBOYS) to form a compound sentence. Remember to include a comma before the conjunction.</p> <p>Examples It was a warm day, yet storm clouds gathered over the distant mountains. Many varieties of sharks are found around the coasts of Britain, but they rarely attack people.</p>	<p>Three dependent 'if' clauses separated by commas followed by then and the outcome.</p> <p>Examples If the Romans hadn't invaded, if they hadn't settled here, if they hadn't built roads, then our landscape would be very different today. If only he had listened, if only he had been on time, if only the witch hadn't spotted him, then Jason would still be alive!</p>	<p>Sentences that contain a list of items or actions separated by a comma. The last two items in the list are usually separated by the word 'and'</p> <p>Examples Jack entered the classroom, slammed the door, pulled out his chair, picked up a chewed pencil and began to write furiously. The hotel is exceptionally comfortable, has free air conditioning, superb views and excellent room service.</p>	<p>These are compound sentences that begin with the word 'some'. The (conjunction) is then removed and replaced with a semi-colon.</p> <p>Examples Some days are full of enjoyment (but); others begin and end terribly. Some people are repulsed by vultures eating habits (what); others recognise the essential role they play in preventing disease.</p>	

		Conjunction			Dialogue				Preposition		2A/ 4A (Noun Phrase)		
		<u>Causal</u> because therefore subsequently so as a result consequently for this reason	<u>Time</u> afterwards finally first just then last later meanwhile soon then until when while since in the end next after that as	<u>Compare/ contrast</u> whereas however despite nevertheless although on the other hand alternatively in addition as well as in spite of besides also moreover	yelled asked claimed shouted suggested taunted urged uttered wailed warned commented complained cried demanded described explained	declared whispered bellowed exclaimed responded requested revealed roared scolded screamed shouted shrieked snapped sneered pleaded questioned	requested acknowledged admitted agreed announced answered argued babbled boasted bragged sobbed stammered stated observed replied ordered	called laughed mentioned moaned mumbled murmured nagged objected reassured repeated said giggled grunted insisted instructed	behind in front of inside in next to near underneath under close to on	over upon within into among above beneath against beside around	large, cold small, poky long, winding tall, majestic overgrown, messy weak, lifeless cold, deserted happy, joyous eerie, silent slushy, wet cool, crisp	hot, sticky old, lifeless bright, shiny short, stumpy loud, overcrowded warm, tingly soft, smooth vast, empty	
Question					-ing			-ed					
who...?	could...?				searching	talking	typing	paralysed	worried				
why...?	would...?				looking	shouting	kicking	frightened	satisfied				
what...?	can...?				crying	sharing	writing	tired	charged				
when...?	is...?				talking	eating	sailing	soaked	relieved				
how...?					skating	drinking	dressing	devastated	elated				
					delivering	soaring	brushing	filled	finished				
					running	floating	cooking						
					clapping	rowing	making						
					jumping	swimming	flying						
					wrapping	riding							
Imperative								1 or 2 pair		Adverb (not all end in -ly)			
do	take							tired & lonely	old & battered	quickly	stupidly	happily	tearfully
do not	make							cold & hungry	shiny & new	carefully	hurtfully	sadly	joyfully
walk	twist							warm & safe	tall & thin	slowly	noisily	kindly	jubilantly
paint	halve							scared & alone	short & stumpy	cautiously	noisily	funnily	tediously
show	pile							happy & excited	noisy & crowded	hurriedly	gently	angrily	surprisingly
go	stir							surprised & enthusiastic	long & wobbly	temptingly	loudly	wildly	peacefully
turn	fill							nervous & unsure	old & twisted	graciously	quietly	lazily	rudely
swim	blow							quickly & quietly	sad & worried	generously	silently	wearily	swiftly
hold	spread							anxious & upset	soft & smooth	clumsily	horribly	tiredly	firmly
cut	mix									heatedly	softly	hungrily	annoyingly
pour	stick									terribly	rapidly	helpfully	abnormally
										incredibly	viciously	fiercely	hopelessly
		Co-ordinating Conjunction								Hyphenated Words			
		for and nor but or yet so								anti-clockwise bad-tempered sport-mad sugar-free good-looking open-mouthed			

