



	Sentence Type	Example	Rule	Link to National Curriculum
Year 6	De:De Sentence	The vampire is a dreadful creature: It kills by sucking all the blood from its victims. Snails are slow: They take hours to cross the shortest of distances. I was exhausted: I hadn't slept for more than two days.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two independent clauses (they make sense on their own) are separated by a colon (:) <li style="padding-left: 20px;">o The first clause is descriptive <li style="padding-left: 20px;">o The second adds further detail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses p.79 (English Appendix 2)
	Some; others	Some people like football; others hate it. Some days are full of enjoyment; others are long and boring. Some dogs were running around happily; others looked tired.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some; others sentences begin with the word <i>some</i> and have a semi-colon to replace the word <i>but</i>. - There is <u>no</u> capital letter after the semi-colon. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses p.79 (English Appendix 2) -
	Imagine 3 examples:	Imagine a place where the sun always, shines, where wars never happen, where no-one ever dies: in the Andromeda 5 system, there is such a planet	Sentence begins with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The word imagine - Then describes three parts of something - The first two parts are separated by commas - The third ends with a colon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun p.78 (English Appendix 2) - Use of the colon to introduce a list and use of semi-colons within lists p.79 (English Appendix 2)
	The more, the more	The more it rained, the more depressed he became. The more the crowd cheered, the more he looked forward to the race. The more upset she was, the more she cried.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This sentence type is particularly useful when developing a character trait in a story. The first more should be followed by an emotive word and the second more should be followed by a related action. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: repetition of a word or phrase, grammatical connections and ellipsis p.79 (English Appendix 2) -
	'Irony' sentences	Our 'luxury' hotel turned out to be a farm building. With dawn breaking, the 'beautiful view' which the brochure described, revealed itself to be a scrap-yard and a rubbish tip. The 'trip of our dreams' was, in fact, our worst nightmare.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An irony sentence deliberately overstates how good or bad something is and this is placed in 'inverted commas'. The overstated word is then shown to be false through the remainder of the sentence which reveals the truth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing p.78 (English Appendix 2) -
Year	Sentence Type	Example	Rule	Link to National Curriculum

Year 6 (AA)

<p>Emotion – consequence</p>	<p>Davis was angry – he threw his toy at the wall. The professor was inconsolable – he wept for days on end. King Henry was furious – he ordered the execution of his wife.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This two part sentence starts with a description of a character’s emotion followed by a dash (-) and a description of a consequence of that feeling. 	<p>-</p>
<p>Tell: show 3 examples; sentences</p>	<p>He was feeling relaxed: shoes off; shirt undone; lying on the sofa. The commander was tense: sweat dripping; eyes narrowed; staring out on the battlefield. It was a sleepy town: shops shuttered; cats lazing in the shade; dogs snoozing in the sun.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This is a two part sentence. The first part tells the reader a broad-ranging fact/opinion. - This is followed by a colon which demonstrates that a list of examples will follow. - After the colon the list of 3 examples follows. As this is a phrase list, semi-colons are used between the details rather than commas. 	<p>-</p>
<p>When; when; when, then sentences.</p>	<p>When tumultuous thunder shakes the ground; when blinding lightning tears the sky; when storm clouds block every ray of hopeful light, then you know the Kraken is approaching. When you look at the remains of Tutankhamen; when you examine the damage to his skull; when you look at the motives of his advisors, then it is clear that the young Pharaoh's death should be treated as suspicious.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sentence type ends with a statement e.g. <i>the haunting begins</i>. - 	<p>-</p>