



# ORMESBY PRIMARY SCHOOL.

## SENTENCE TYPES FOR KS 2.

Here are the main sentence types that your child will be taught KS 2.  
Below are the sentence types taught in Year 3 & 4.



### A 2A Sentence.



This is a sentence that has **two adjectives** separated by a **comma** followed by a **noun**.

For example:

He was a **tall, old man**.



### Question Sentences. ?

Sentences that contain a question, or many questions, to ask the reader something.

For example:

What time is it?

How many days are there in a week?



### A BOYS Sentence.



Two simple sentences that are joined together with a **conjunction** (joining word), for example **but or yet so** and include a **comma** before the conjunction.

For example:

He was a friendly boy most of the time, **but** he could become nasty.



### Adverb Sentences.



Sentences that begin with an **adverb**.

For Example:

**Suddenly**, the door burst open and in ran the frightened shopkeeper.



### Speech Sentences.



Sentences that contain speech to **show what is being said** and **by whom**. The spoken words are **held inside speech marks**.

For example:

**"Look out!" Michael yelled.**  
**Sarah asked again, "Where am I?"**



### Connective Sentences



Sentences which begin with a **connective** followed by a **comma**.

For Example:

**Meanwhile**, the footsteps in the corridor grew louder and louder.



### A List Sentence.



Sentences that contain a list of items or actions separated by a **comma**.

For Example:

It was a **long, dark, leafy** lane.  
Jack entered the classroom,  
**slammed the door, pulled out his chair, picked up a chewed pencil** and began to write furiously.



### Extra Information Sentences.

Sentences that have **extra Information** in between **commas**.

For Example:

The girl, **who had long brown hair**, was waiting for the number 48 bus.  
The road, **which was long and twisted**, was very quiet.



### Preposition Sentences.



Sentences that begin by showing the **position** of people or objects.

For Example:

**Behind the door**, Amy stood rooted in fear as the footsteps approached.



### A Short Descriptive Sentence.

A simple sentence with:

**A powerful verb**

**An adjective**

**An adverb**

For Example:

The waves **crashed angrily** onto the **golden** beach.

The following additional sentence types are taught to the majority of children in Year 5 and 6.



### -ed Sentences.



Sentences that begin with a **verb ending in 'ed'**

For Example:

**Paralysed** with fear, Holly peered through the bushes to see if the school bully was still in pursuit.



### -ing Sentences.



Sentences that begin with a **verb ending in 'ing'**

For Example:

**Searching** for food, Michael scrambled up the tree.



### Short, Sharp Sentences.

Short sentences that add impact or tension to a piece of writing.

For Example:

It was silent.

He stood motionless.

Then it happened.



### An If, If, If, Then Sentence.

Sentences which contain **three linked if clauses**, **separated by commas**, followed by a **then statement**.

For Example:

If the alarm had gone off, if the bus had been on time, if the road repairs had been completed, then I wouldn't be late now.

If he had listened to his Dad, if he hadn't left the house, if the signs had been more obvious, then he wouldn't be in danger now.



### An 'As' Clause Sentence.

Sentences that either begin or end with an **as clause**.

For Example:

As the day drew to an end, the boy realised it was time to go home.

He was feeling depressed, as his football team had lost again.



### A De:De Sentence.

A **describing sentence** followed by a **colon**, then a **detail sentence** is added.

For Example:

Snails are slow: they take hours to cross the shortest distance.

I was exhausted: I hadn't slept for more than two days.

She wondered if it would ever end: it would soon, but not as she expected.



### A Double Adverb Sentence.

Sentences that use **two adverbs** to describe the **action (verb)**.

For Example:

Quickly and quietly he ran.

She spoke softly and calmly.

The dog barked loudly and fiercely.



### An Outside. (Inside.) Sentence.

The first sentence explains what a character appears to be thinking or feeling. The second sentence, **inside brackets**, explains the true, inner feelings.

For Example:

She told the child not to be so naughty. (Secretly she was amused by what had happened.)

The man sat calmly on the park bench. (Inside he was shaking with fear.)



### A Double -ly Sentence.

Sentences that use **two adverbs** to describe the **action (verb)**.

For Example:

He ran quickly and quietly.

She spoke softly and calmly.

The dog barked loudly and fiercely.