

2A Sentences

2A sentences have 2 adjectives before a noun:

The glamorous, intelligent princess kissed the grotesque, warty frog.

adjective

comma

adjective

noun



Can you add any others to the list below?

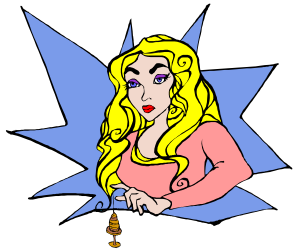
'...as a'

'...like a'

Similes contain '...as a...' or '...like a...'. They compare one thing to another.

The flames were as fierce as a tiger hunting for its prey.

The exploding bomb was like a bubbling volcano.



3__ed, sentences

3__ed sentences begin with 3 related adjectives (each of which end in ed):

Frightened, terrified, exhausted, the princess ran for home.

adjective

adjective

comma

adjective



Verb, person sentence

These sentences start with a verb, followed by a comma, and then the name of a person along with the rest of the sentence.

verb

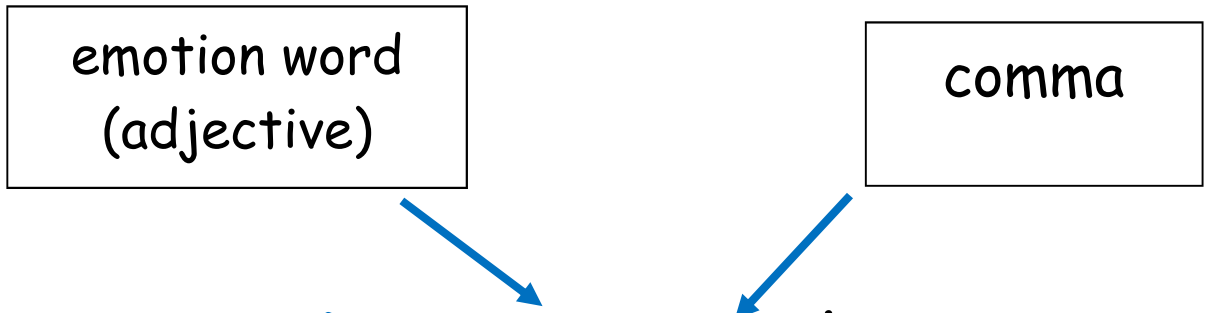


Flying, John had always been terrified of it.

Trembling, he fled from the beast.

Emotion word, (comma) sentence

Emotion word, (comma) sentences begin with a feeling word followed by a , (comma).



Desperate, she screamed for help.

Terrified, she froze instantly on the spot where she stood.

Noun, which/where/who

Noun, which/where/who sentences begin with a noun then a comma followed by which or where or who

noun, (comma)

tucked in information

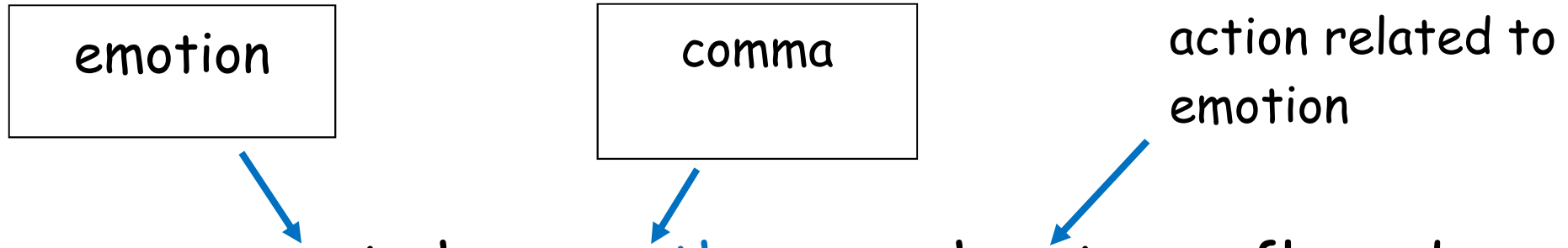
Final part of sentence— adds detail to the noun

Cakes, **which** taste fantastic, are not so good for your health.

Mr. Tims, **who** is my favourite teacher, is leaving the school soon.

The more, the more

The more, the more sentences are in 2 parts. The first more should be followed by an emotion word and the second more should be followed by a related emotion.



The more upset she was, the more her tears flowed.

The more confident she became, the more talkative she seemed to be.

De: De sentences

(Description: Details)

A De: De sentence has 2 parts.

The **1st part** gives a description, the **2nd** gives further details.

The 2 parts are separated by a colon (:)

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

Snails are slow: they take hours to move the shortest of distances.

O. (I.) sentences -Outside. (Inside.) sentences

O. (I.) sentences are made up of 2 related sentences.

The **first sentence** tells the reader the character's outward actions.

He smiled and shook the man's hand warmly. (Inside, however, he was more angry than he had ever been.)

The second (placed in brackets) shows the characters true INNER feelings.

3 bad—(dash) question?

3 bad-(dash) question? sentences begin with 3 negative adjectives. After the 3rd adjective there is a dash and then a question relating to the adjectives.

3 negative adjectives	dash	question relating to adjectives

Greed, jealousy, hatred– which of these was John's worst trait?

Thirst, heatstroke, exhaustion—which would kill him first?

If, if, if, then sentences

If, if, if, then sentences are made up of 3 separate parts:

If the alarm had gone off, if the bus had been on time, if the road repairs had been completed, then his life would not have been destroyed.

If I hadn't found that watch, if the alarm hadn't gone off, if it hadn't scared those burglars, then I wouldn't be sitting here today.

Some; others sentences

Some; others sentences begin with the word some and have a **;** **instead of** a 'but' to separate the two parts.

Some people love football**; others** just can't stand it.

Some evacuees had an awful time in World War Two**;** **other** evacuees enjoyed it.

Imagine 3 examples:

These sentences begin with the word '**Imagine**' and then describe 3 things about a place, time or person. After the 3rd description there is a **:** followed by a statement saying there is such a time, place, person.

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.

Imagine a place where the sun always shines, where wars never happen, where no-one ever dies: in the Adromeda 5 system there is such a planet.