



Year 5

Sentence Type	Examples	Teaching Information
Noun, which, who, where	1. Snakes, which scare me , are not always poisonous. 2. My pet dog, who only has three legs , loves to chase seagulls. 3. The deserted beach, where the shipwreck was found , can only be reached by sea.	Use commas to embed a clause in a sentence, add information that links with the sentence topic and start the clause with which, who or where.
2 pairs	1. Exhausted and worried, cold and hungry , they did not know how much further they had to go.	Begins with two pairs of related adjectives. Each pair is followed by a comma and separated by 'and'.
The more, the more	1. The more angry he became, the more he hammered his fist on the table.	The first more should be followed by an emotive word and the second more should be followed by a related action.
Irony	1. Our 'luxury' hotel turned out to be a farm outbuilding. 2. With dawn breaking, the 'beautiful view' which the brochure described, revealed itself to be a scrap-yard and a rubbish tip.	An irony sentence deliberately overstates how good or bad something is. The overstated word is then shown to be false through the remainder of the sentence which reveals the truth.
Ad, same ad	1. He was a fast runner, fast because he needed to be. 2. It was a cold planet, cold due to the distance from the sun.	The same adjective is used twice. The second adjective repeated straight after a comma.
Outside (inside)	1. Claire ate the cake that was given to her with enthusiasm and delight. (Inside, however she wished she has turned down the offer.) 2. She smiled at the cheeky little boy. (At the same time she was hurt by his tricks.)	Made up of two related sentences. The first sentence tells the reader a character's outward action on the second reveals their true feelings.
If, if, if, then	1. If the alarm hadn't gone off, if the bus had been on time, if the road repairs had been completed, then his life would not have been destroyed. 2. If Ben had not of answered back, if Charlie hadn't of been so annoying, if the teacher had only been further away, then Ben wouldn't have got into so much trouble.	Summarising a dramatic plot at the beginning or end of a story in groups of three. The emphasis is on using commas after each clause.
Object/person (aka...)	1. The brave policeman (aka P.C. No-nonsense) rounded up the mean bullies. 2. John Wilson (aka The Bonecrusher) seemed quite ordinary when you first met him. 3. Jesse James (aka Tom Howard) was one of the most feared outlaws of the Wild West.	This can also be used figuratively and sarcastically.
With a (n) action, more action	1. With a smile, Greg waved goodbye. 2. With a weary wail, Thor launched his final attack. 3. With a deep breath, Neil Armstrong stepped carefully on to the surface of the moon.	This two-part sentence begins with a subordinate clause which starts with the phrase 'With a (n)', followed by an action and a comma. The main clause then describes more action which occurs simultaneously.