



**Year 4**

<b>Sentence Type</b>	<b>Examples</b>	<b>Teaching Information</b>
Many Questions	1. Where is the treasure? the diamonds? the gold? the rubies? 2. What if she was lost? trapped? captures? murdered?	Start with a question and a question mark, followed by further words or phrases which pose linked questions. Beware – you don't need to start each phrase with a capital letter.
All the Ws	1. <b>Would</b> there ever be another opportunity like this one? 2. <b>Who</b> would take over this role now? 3. <b>What</b> if you had all of the money in the world? 4. <b>Why</b> do zebras have stripes?	Your short sentence must start with one of the following words: Who? What? When? Where? Why? Would? Was? Will? What if?
Verb, person	1. <b>Running, Sarah</b> almost tripped over her own feet. 2. <b>Tiptoeing, he</b> tried to sneak out across the landing without waking anybody up.	The sentence starts with a verb to give it more importance. The verb is always followed by a comma and then a name or a pronoun followed by the rest of the sentence.
P.C (Paired conjunctions)	1. <b>Neither</b> money <b>nor</b> gifts could make him visit the haunted mansion again. 2. It was <b>both</b> cold <b>and</b> unpleasant for him to work there.	'P.C' sentences use a pair of conjunctions.
Description, which + simile	1. Greg had huge nostrils, <b>which</b> made him look like a hippo. 2. Doctor Swogflop bathed only once a year, <b>which</b> meant he was as smelly as a skunk's bottom most of the time!	This is a two-part sentence. A simile is employed in the second part which elaborates on the description presented in the first part.
Position + place, subject + action	1. At the top of the tallest tree, the monkey sat and gobbled down the banana. 2. High up above the ruined skyscrapers, Jess could see clouds of giant insects swarming across the sky.	Opens with a subordinate clause which describes the position + place of the action in specific terms. The main clause which follows opens with a naming of the subject, followed by an appropriate description of an action.
Trailing off...	1. The Trojans pulled the wooden horse inside their walls and retired for a peaceful sleep... 2. He smiled, took her hand and led her away from the house... 3. I watched my husband fall, the second bullet struck him and then...	The ellipsis is used to indicate that something is missing – the end of the sentence.
So...	1. He'd never felt <b>so...</b> old. 2. Howard Carter could not believe what he had discovered. It was just <b>so...</b> astounding.	The ellipsis is used to indicate a character's struggle to 'get a handle' on the moment or gain an understanding of an emotion or event.