

Year	Sentence Type	Example	Rule	Link to National Curriculum
	2A Sentences	He was a tall, awkward man with an old, crumpled jacket. It was an overgrown, messy garden with a leafless, lifeless tree. The huge, green tractor ploughed the wet, muddy field.	- A 2Ad sentence has two adjectives before the first noun and two adjectives before the second noun. This sentence creates a clear picture for the reader.	- Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases p.77 (English Appendix 2)
	Emotion, comma	Desperate , she screamed for help. Terrified , he froze instantly on the spot where he stood. Anxious , they began to realise they were lost. Happily , the astronaut stepped safely from the shuttle.	- Emotion first followed by the actions that are caused by the emotion. Putting the word first gives more weight to the emotion. - When teaching, provide an A-Z list of emotions the children could use.	- Using fronted adverbials... using commas after fronted adverbials p.40 - Fronted adverbials p.77 (English Appendix 2)
	Verb, person	Running, Sarah almost tripped over her own feet. Tiptoeing, he tried to sneak out across the landing without waking anybody up.	A sentence starts with a verb to give it more importance. The verb is always followed by a comma and then a name or a personal pronoun (he, she, they, it) followed by the rest of the sentence.	choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition (p.40) (LKS2 programme of study)
	If, if, if, then.	If the alarm had gone off, if the bus had been on time, if the road repairs had been finished, then he might have got to school on time. If I hadn't found the watch, if the alarm hadn't gone off, if I hadn't scared those burglars, then I wouldn't be sitting here today.	Summarising a dramatic plot (key plots) at beginning or the end of a story in groups of 3. The emphasis should be on using the comma after each clause. - Each clause always begins with an if or a then and each clause ends with a comma (,) or a full stop (.)	extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if , because, although p.40 (LKS2 programme of study)
	With a(n) action, more action	With a smile , Greg waved goodbye. With a weary wail , Thor launched his final attack. With a deep breath , Neil Armstrong stepped carefully on to the surface of the moon.	This two-part sentence starts 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.	extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if , because, although p.40 (LKS2 programme of study)