

Year	Sentence Type	Example	Rule	Link to National Curriculum
Year 6	Imagine 3 Examples:	<p>Imagine a place where the sun always shines, where wars never happen, where no-one ever dies: in the Andromeda 5 system, there is such a planet.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Sentence begins with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The word 'Imagine' - Then describes three parts of something - The first two parts are separated by commas - The third ends with a colon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun.</i> - <i>Use of the colon to introduce a list and use of semi-colons within lists.</i>
	Some; others	<p>Some people like football; others hate it.</p> <p>Some days are full of enjoyment; others are long and boring.</p> <p>Some dogs were running around happily; others looked tired.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'Some; others' sentences begin with the word <i>some</i> and have a semi-colon to replace the word <i>but</i>. - There is <u>no</u> capital letter after the semi-colon. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses.</i>
	'Irony'	<p>Our 'luxury' hotel turned out to be a farm building.</p> <p>The 'beautiful view' revealed itself to be a scrapyard and a rubbish tip.</p> <p>The 'trip of our dreams' was our worst nightmare.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An irony sentence deliberately overstates how good or bad something is and this is placed in 'inverted commas'. The overstated word is then shown to be false through the remainder of the sentence which reveals the truth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing.</i>
	3 Bad – (Dash) Question?	<p>Cold, dark, airlessness – which would kill the spaceman first?</p> <p>Greed, jealousy, hatred – which of these is most evil?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 negatives followed by a dash and then a question which relates to the three adjectives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses.</i>

	De:De	<p>The vampire is a dreadful creature: it kills by sucking all the blood from its victims.</p> <p>Snails are slow: they take hours to cross the shortest of distances.</p> <p>I was exhausted: I hadn't slept for more than two days.</p>	<p>- Two independent clauses (they make sense on their own) are separated by a colon (:)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The first clause is descriptive - The second adds further detail 	<p>- <i>Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses.</i></p>
	One word/phrase : definition	<p>Monday: the longest day of the week!</p> <p>World War Two: a time when many people lost their lives.</p>	<p>One word/phrase: definition sentences begin with one word or phrase followed by a : This is then followed by a definition of the word.</p>	<p>- <i>Uses the idea of a phrase/one and how a colon is linked to add meaning.</i></p>
	Adj, same adj	<p>He was a fast runner, fast because he needed to be.</p> <p>It was a silent town, silent because all the residents had fled.</p>	<p>This sentence has two identical adjectives, one repeated shortly after the other.</p>	<p>- <i>Develops the idea of repetition being used for effect and to emphasise atmosphere.</i></p>