



# Alan Peat Sentence Types Progression

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	2A Sentences  Similes 'as a' 'like a'  BOYS Sentences	3 ed sentences  Double ly ending sentences  Emotion word	Ing, ed sentence  Verb, person sentence  Personification of weather	Noun, which/where/who  The more, the more Last word, first word  Outside (Inside) Sentences  2 pairs sentences	De:De:  If, if, if, then sentences  Some; others sentences.  Imagine 3 examples:



## 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.



# , BOYS sentences

BOYS sentences contain the connectives  
but, or, yet, so:

The princess was intelligent, but she was ugly.

The princess could kiss the frog, or she could leave him for others.

The frog was grotesque, yet he was rich.

The princess kissed the frog, so he turned into a prince.

comma

connective





## 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

comma

adjective





# Double ly ending sentences

Double ly ending sentences end with two adverbs, after a verb:

He swam **slowly** and **cautiously**.

She searched **frantically** and **determinedly**.

**Joyfully** and **purposefully**, they **hurried** along.

2 adverbs

verb

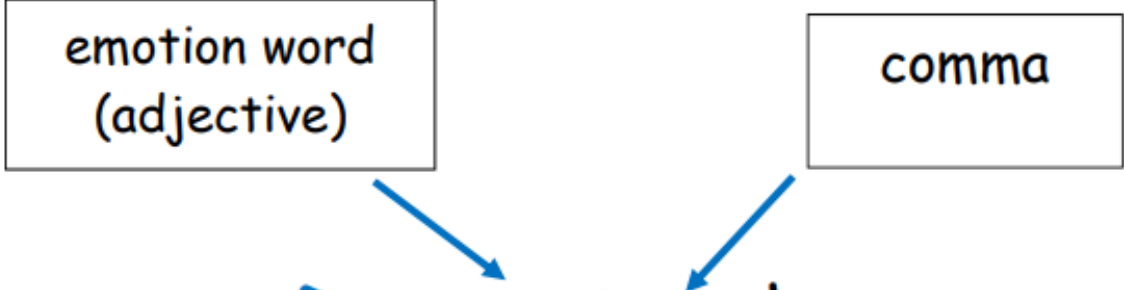


# Emotion word, (comma) sentence

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

emotion word  
(adjective)

comma



**Desperate,** she screamed for help.

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



# \_\_\_\_\_ing, \_\_\_\_\_ed sentence

An **ing**, **ed** sentence always begins with a verb ending in 'ing'. This is followed by the location of the action and then a comma.

**Driving** to town, he **stopped** to watch the UFO land.  
**Running** near the beach, he **halted** as the ground gave  
way.

The diagram illustrates the structure of an 'ing, ed' sentence using two examples. In the first example, 'Driving' is identified as the 'ing' verb, 'to town' is the location of action, and 'stopped' is the 'ed' verb. In the second example, 'Running' is the 'ing' verb, 'near the beach' is the location of action, 'halted' is the 'ed' verb, and 'as the ground gave way' is the incident.

'ing' verb      location of action      'ed' verb      incident



# 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.

# Personification of weather

In this sentence, an aspect of weather is given a human trait. It helps to create a particular mood in a story.

human trait



The rain **wept** down the window. (= **sad mood**)

The wind **screamed** through the branches. (= **tense/ scary mood**)

# 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.

emotion

comma

action related to  
emotion



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

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

# Last word, first word (yoked)

This is made up of two sentences. The second sentence begins with the word or phrase which the first sentence ends with. (Almost identical to an **ad**, same **ad**)

Building the new motorway would be **disastrous**.  
**Disastrous** because lots of houses will need to be destroyed.

# 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.)

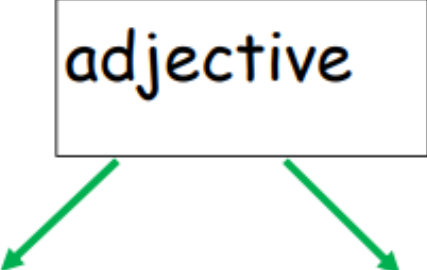
The second (placed in brackets) shows the characters true INNER feelings.



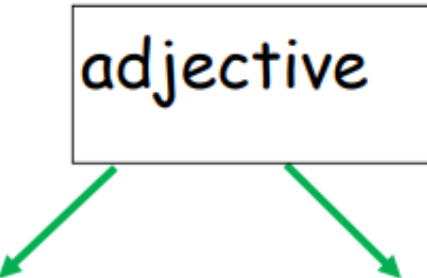
## 2 pairs sentences

2 pairs sentences begin with 2 pairs of related adjectives:


adjective



adjective



**Exhausted** and **worried**, **cold** and **hungry**, they did not know how much further they had to go..



Explanation of what the 2 adjectives relate to.



# 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.

# 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.**