

## **Sentence types!**

Sentence type	Reasons for use	Example
Short	To build tension or for contrast.	They ran.
Long	To add information and to build tension when used with prepositions.	As the door slammed shut, Billy turned round to peer into the room, gripped his torch and advanced uneasily.
Simple – these sentences contain a subject and a verb.	For clarity and impact.	Elephants are large animals.
Compound sentences – two independent clauses linked with a connective.	For ease and flow – using connectives (and, but, also, if, because, which, however, so, suddenly, although, whilst & then)	Charlie was hungry and Adam was full. School was shut because of the snow.
Complex sentences- these sentences have an independent clause joined by a dependent clause. We often call them subordinate clauses.	To show links between ideas and to add extra information. They use a subordinator such as: because, since, after, although & when, that, who & which. If the sentence begins with the subordinate clause then it needs a comma after the clause.	Because it was snowing, school was closed.
Relative clauses	<p>These sentences use a relative clause to add extra information to the sentence. It is tricky to know WHEN to add commas because you have to decide if the information is essential or non-essential. Ask yourself – “Does the information in the clause give essential information about the noun that comes before it so that it would not make sense without this clause?” If so, then you don’t need a comma. If the information is not essential to the meaning then you do not need a comma.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• She held out her hand which was hurt.</li><li>• She held out her hand, which Rob shook.</li></ul>	<p>The vegetables that most people leave uneaten are often the most nutritious.</p> <p>Broccoli, which people often leave uneaten, is very nutritious.</p>

Question	To draw the reader in	Would you want to visit such an amazing place?
Exclamation	To grab the reader's attention	Make the reader sit up!
Sentence of three	To set the scene	Tom was dressed in a dark coat, black shoes and a flowery hat.
Sentence of three for action (prepositional phrase)	To describe what happened and to give writing pace.	He ran down the lane, jumped over the hedge and fell flat on his nose!
Sentence containing "ing" clause	Usually to add supporting action to speech verbs	"Yes," said Jess, turning to face the head teacher.
Starting sentences with "ing"	Usually to give a sense of pace or action.	Running wildly, the girl did not see the speeding car.
Starting sentences with an adverb	Puts the description of the action first	Carelessly, because she was hurrying, the girl walked straight into the path of the speeding car.