

Types of Sentence

There are 4 main types of sentences.

- A question asks something and needs a question mark.

What's the matter?

- A statement gives information and are often simple sentences.

I've got a headache.

- An exclamation shows that the speaker feels strongly about something and uses an exclamation mark - but only one.

It's all that loud music!

- If we want someone to do something we make a demand or a request, this is also called use of the imperative.

Go and lie down.

Look at the box below. **List which word tells you that the sentences are questions, even though some punctuation is missing?**

How much is that dog	When can you deliver it
Which one	Where to
Why do you want to know	Who will be home

Punctuate each of the questions above correctly.

The following instructions consist of commands. They are not in the correct order. **Rewrite them correctly.**

Get in the bath. Get out of the bath. Dry yourself with a towel. Take off your clothes. Put in the plug. Get dressed. Fill the bath with water. Have a thorough wash.

Copy these sentences. After each, write if it is a statement (S), a question (Q), a command (C) or an explanation (E). Explain how you know.

a) What happened to my CD?	b) I have been playing on my skateboard.
c) Go and clean yourself up.	d) What a nightmare that was!
e) Look at the state you're in!	f) It's not fair.

Write a conversation between two people using each of the four **types** of sentence.

Phrases

A phrase usually consists of two or more words. It cannot make sense by itself as it **does not have a verb**.

The fog crept through the streets.

'Through the streets' is a phrase.

Adding phrase is a way to make sentences more interesting.

Copy the sentences, underline the phrases in each, the first one is done for you.

- a) Jamie followed in his father's footsteps.
- b) The jet plane passed like a flash of lightning.
- c) Her jumper was embroidered with cartoon cats.
- d) My mum shouted loudly at the dog.
- e) The football crowd cheered at the second goal.
- f) Most police men wear uniform except when on plain clothes duty.
- g) Jane's daughter was taken to hospital after the accident.
- h) Fred's mum said goodbye at the corner of the street.

Phrases can give more information about a noun - The clown with a bright red nose.

Or they can give information about a verb - He was standing waist high in the water.

Write these phrases in a sentence of your own.

- i) with a bright red cherry on top
- j) by the side of a deep river
- k) at the top of a tall tree

Make up your own sentences, including phrases to describe the nouns below.

- a) a dog
- b) a book
- c) a wasp
- d) a cathedral
- e) a grandfather clock

Clauses

A clause is a group of words. It can be used as a whole sentence or a part of a sentence. It contains a verb and usually has a subject.

Tracy walked home.

In the one clause sentence above, Tracy is the subject, walked is the verb.

The sentence below contains two clauses.

Tracy walked home, but Emma caught the bus.

(clause 1)

(clause 2)

Note that each clause has a subject or a verb. They are connected by the word 'but'.

Copy these one clause sentences. Underline the subject in each. Circle the verb(s). The first one is done for you.

- a) Sarah helped at the church. b) Claire, please put that cake back in the tin.
c) We cannot buy a ticket. d) I like going to Italy.
e) The shop assistant got the sack. f) They sheltered in the cafe.
g) You can wait until later. h) The football player was injured.

Copy these sentences. Underline the verbs and say if each sentence contains one or two clauses. Insert commas where needed.

- a) We will be going to the disco.
b) My hair turned bright green after I used my sister's shampoo.
c) You should take the antibiotics so that the infection will be killed.
d) Matt was starving after the match.
e) My mum tied up the tree branch after the storm had blown it down.
f) She was desperate for a drink of water.

Add clauses beginning with 'because' or 'if' to these sentences. Do it like this: I will not give her a ticket, because she still owes me money.

- a) We will not be going out this morning...
b) My nose turned a bright red colour...
c) The football team shook hands and embraced...
d) People started to eat at the pavement cafe's...
e) I decided to buy the trainers...
f) The conductor will have to stop the performance...
g) I will be top of the class again this year...
h) The head teacher is certain to lose her temper...

Revision!

Using full stops and capital letters correctly is a level 3 skill! Accuracy across a range of punctuation and grammar is essential for hitting level 5 and using punctuation for effect is key to success in level 6+. Get practising your accuracy now to make sure you don't miss out on those crucial levels.

Full stop/ capital letters	.	Always use a full stop at the end of a sentence. Use more full stops and shorter sentences to create tension. Use longer more descriptive sentences, with fewer full stops, to explore in more detail. Use a combination of these for variety and range. Always use capital letters for the names of people, places, days of the week, months of the year...Capital letters are a level 3 skill and you MUST use them correctly.
Semi colon	;	You can use a semi colon instead of a connective to link two sentences together when the subject of the second sentence is very closely linked to the first.
Colon	:	You can use a colon to introduce a list. Make sure you separate the items on your list with commas.
Apostrophe	'	Use an apostrophe for a contraction or for possession. A contraction is when two words have been joined together e.g. don't and the apostrophe indicates the missing letter. For possession the apostrophe goes before the s e.g. Bob's car, unless the possession is plural e.g. the teachers' staff room or the word ends in s e.g. James' book.
Punctuating speech	"	Use speech marks at the beginning and the end of the words that are spoken. Use a punctuation mark before the speech marks close. Start a new line for a new speaker. Use a comma before the first speech mark and/or before the last speech mark. Use a capital letter to begin the speech.

Commas

1. Words in a List

Use commas to separate three or more words in a list.

Andrew's favourite sports are football, badminton, rugby and cricket.

2. Subordinate Clauses

A subordinate clause has a subject and a verb but doesn't make sense on its own. Place a comma after a subordinate clause that begins a sentence.

When I go to the cinema, I like to eat popcorn.

3. Phrases

A phrase is a word or group of words that explains another word in a sentence. Use commas to set off a phrase from the rest of the sentence.

Mr Long, my favourite teacher, gave us extra homework today.

4. Introductory Words

Place a comma to separate introductory words and phrases, such as a) connectives b) discourse markers and c) the name of a person the sentence addresses directly.

- a) However, I don't believe this to be the case.
- b) Yes, I would like some more sauce on my pasta.
- c) Dan, is this your key?