



Sentence Structures Programme of Study.

If a child is secure in the sentence structure then move onto the next year group. If not secure then interventions are needed. This information will be passed to the next teacher at the end of the year.

FS

Link to SPaG progression document	Sentence structures	Examples
Writing simple sentences	Write a simple sentence with a capital and full stop.	I can see the dog.

Year 1

Link to SPaG progression document	Sentence structures	Examples
Join words and clauses with <i>and</i> and <i>because</i>	Write 2 simple sentences joined with and and because .	I can see the dog and the cat.
	1A sentences One adjective before the noun	I can see the scruffy dog.

Year 2

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To use coordination in sentences, eg or, but, and.	B.O.Y.S. A B.O.Y.S, sentence is a two-part sentence. The first part of the sentence <u>always</u> ends with a comma, and the last part <u>always</u> begins with a conjunction.	She was happily playing a game, but got upset when she lost. The cookies could be double chocolate chip, or oat and raisin. It was a warm day, yet storm clouds had gathered over the distant horizon. Mr File was hungry, so he ate all the chocolate biscuits.
Know how to expand noun phrases.	Teach 2A sentences. These are 2 adjectives before the first and 2 adjectives before the second noun.	Mr Twit was a dirty, horrible man with long, soggy spaghetti in his beard.
	All the Ws Your short sentence must start with one of the following W words: Who? What? When? Where? Why? Would? Will? What if?	Would there ever be an opportunity like this one? Who would take over his role now? What if you had all of the money in the world? Why do zebras have stripes?
Know how to expand noun phrases	List sentences A LIST sentence must have 3 or 4 adjectives before the noun. Use <i>and</i> between the final 2 adjectives.	It was a dark, long, leafy lane. It was a cold, wet miserable and misty morning.

Year 3

Link to SPaG progression document	Sentence structures	Examples
	<p>Simile.</p> <p>A simile creates a picture in the reader's mind. It compares one thing with another, usinglike a.... andas a.....</p>	<p>The huge, green monster chased after the children like a tornado. Although the pirate was as tall as a mountain, he wasn't frightening.</p>
	<p>2 pairs begins with two pairs of related adjectives. Each pair is;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • followed by a comma • Separated by and 	<p>Exhausted and worried, cold and hungry, they did not know how much further they had to go.</p>
To know what a main and subordinate clause is	<p>NOUN, which, who, where</p> <p>Use commas to embed a clause in a sentence, add information that links with the sentence topic and start the clause with which, who or where.</p>	<p>Snakes, which scare me, are not always poisonous.</p> <p>My pet dog, who only has three legs, loves to chase seagulls.</p> <p>The deserted beach, where the shipwreck was found, can only be reached by sea.</p>
	<p>Double ly ending.</p> <p>The sentence must end in two adverbs which add detail to, and describe how the verb within the sentence is being carried out.</p>	<p>She sang soulfully and emotionally.</p> <p>He exercised vigorously and enthusiastically.</p> <p>They laughed loudly and shrilly.</p>
	<p>Short</p> <p>1-3 word sentences possibly with an exclamation mark.</p>	<p>Everything failed!</p> <p>The ship exploded!</p>
	<p>_ing, _ed</p> <p>The sentence must begin with a verb ending in "ing" followed by a location of the action.</p>	<p>Dancing in the studio, she watched in the mirror as a ghost appeared.</p> <p>Skipping along the street, he stopped abruptly when a car screeched past.</p>

Year 4

Link to SPaG progression document	Sentence structures	Examples
	<p>Verb, person</p> <p>A sentence starts with a verb to give it more importance. The verb is always followed by a comma and then a name or personal pronoun [he, she, they, it] followed by the rest of the sentence.</p>	<p>Running, Sarah almost tripped over her own feet.</p> <p>Tiptoeing, he tried to sneak out across the landing without waking anybody up.</p>
	<p>If, if, if, then</p> <p>Summarising a dramatic plot [key plots] at beginning or end of a story in groups of 3. The emphasis is on using a comma after each clause.</p>	<p>If the alarm hadn't gone off, if the bus had been on time, if the road repairs had been completed, then his life would not have been destroyed.</p> <p>If Hannibal hadn't been lost, if Rome hadn't won, if Carthage hadn't fallen, then the Mediterranean would be very different today.</p>

The use of commas after fronted adverbials	Emotion word, [comma] Emotion first followed by the actions that are caused by the emotion. Putting the word first gives more weight to the emotion. When teaching produce an A-Z list of emotions the children could use [e.g. Afraid, Brave, Cantankerous etc.]	Desperate , she screamed for help. Terrified , he froze instantly to the spot. Happily , she skipped along the gravely path.
	Ad, same ad Same adjective used twice. The second adjective repeated straight after a comma.	He was a fast runner, fast because he needed to be. It was a cold planet, cold due to the distance from the sun.
The use of brackets for extra information	O.[I]. Outside: Inside sentences. They are made up of two related sentences. The first sentence tells the reader a character's outward action and the second reveals their true feelings.	Kate ate the cake that was given to her with enthusiasm and delight. [Inside, however she wished she had turned down the offer.] She smiled at the cheeky little boy. [At the same time she was hurt by his tricks.]
	Some; others sentences. Some; others sentences are compound sentences which begin with the word <i>some</i> and have a semi-colon to replace the word <i>but</i> .	Some people love football; others just can't stand it. Some days are full of enjoyment; others begin and end terribly.
	Personification of weather A type of weather; wind. Rain, sun, hail etc is given a human mood.	The wind stroked the space shuttle gently before lift off [caring mood] Norman was beaten by the hail [attacked, aggressive mood]

Year 5

Link to SPaG progression document	Sentence structures	Examples
	De:De Detail or De:De sentence is a *compound sentence in which two independent clauses are separated by a colon *The first clause is descriptive *The second adds further detail	I was exhausted: I hadn't slept for more than two days.
	Many questions Start with a question and question mark , followed by further words or phrases which pose linked questions. Beware -you don't need to start each phrase with a capital letter!	Where is the treasure? the diamonds? the gold? the rubies? What if she was lost? trapped? captured? murdered?
Uses commas and dashes	3 bad-[dash] question? 3 negative adjectives followed by a dash then a question which relates to the three adjectives.	Cold, dark, airlessness-which would kill the spaceman first? Greed, jealousy, hatred-which of these is most evil?
	P.C P.C. is short for paired conjunctions. This is when some words need a	Neither money nor gifts could make him visit the haunted mansion again. It was both cold and unpleasant for

	second word in order to make sense.	him to work there.
	The more, the more This sentence type is particularly useful when developing a character trait in a story. The first more should be followed by an emotive word and the second more should be followed by a related action .	The more angry he became, the more he hammered his fist on the table. Angry is the emotion Hammered his fists is the action relating to the emotion.
	Irony An irony sentence deliberately overstates how good or bad something is. The overstated word is then shown to be false through the remainder of the sentence which reveals the truth.	Our 'luxury' hotel turned out to be a farm outbuilding. With dawn breaking, the 'beautiful view' which the brochure described, revealed itself to be a scrap-yard and a rubbish tip. The 'trip of our dreams' was, in fact, our worst nightmare.
	Imagine 3 examples Sentence begins with: The word imagine The describes three parts of something The first two parts are separated by commas The third ends with a colon	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.
	3_ed A 3_ed sentence starts with three adjectives, that end in _ed and describe emotions. The _ed words MUST be followed by commas.	Confused, shocked, scared , the children ran from the burning building! Excited, elated, thrilled , she won the dance competition.

Y6 is revision of the above.