

B.O.Y.S.

Examples:

- a) She was happily playing a game, **but** got upset when she lost.
- b) The cookies could be double chocolate chip, **or** oat and raisin.
- c) It was a warm day, **yet** storm clouds gathered over the distant horizon.
- d) Miss Young was hungry, **so** she ate all the chocolate biscuits.

Rule: A B.O.Y.S. sentence is a two-part sentence. The first part of the sentence always ends with a comma (,) and the last part always begins with a conjunction.

2Ad

Examples:

a) Mr Twit was a **dirty, horrible** man.

b) It was a **sparse, dry** desert.

**Rule: A 2Ad sentence has TWO adjectives before the noun.
This sentence creates a clear picture for the reader.**

4Ad

Examples:

- a) Mr Twit was a **dirty, horrible** man with **long, soggy** spaghetti in his beard.
- b) It was a **sparse, dry** desert with a **calming, exotic** oasis in the distance.

Rule: A 2Ad sentence has TWO adjectives before the first noun and TWO adjectives before the second noun. This sentence creates a clear picture for the reader.

Simile

Examples:

- a) The huge, green monster chased after the children **like a** tornado.
- b) Although the pirate was as tall **as a** mountain, he wasn't frightening.

Rule: A simile creates a picture in the reader's mind. It compares on thing with another, using **like a.... and**as a****



3_ed

Examples:

- a) **Confused, shocked, scared**, the children ran from the burning building!
- b) **Excited, elated, thrilled**, she won the dance competition.

Rule: 3_ed sentences starts with three adjectives, that end in _ed and describe emotions.

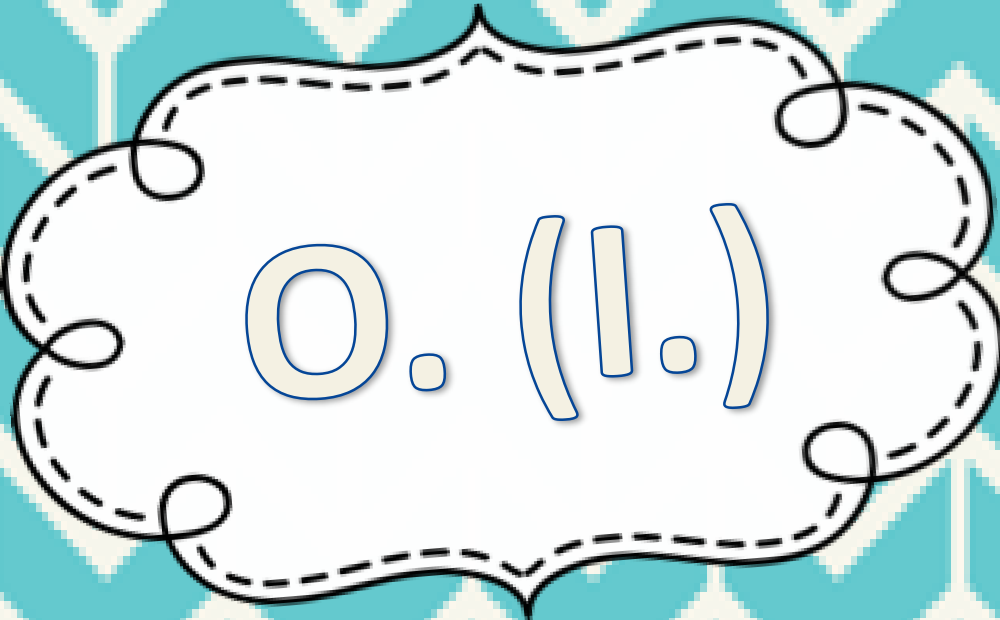
The _ed words MUST be followed by commas.

Verb, Person

Examples:

- a) **Running**, **Sarah** almost tripped over her own feet.
- b) **Tiptoeing**, **he** tried to sneak out across the landing without waking anybody up.

Rule: 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.



O. (I.)

Examples:

- a) Kate ate the cake that was given to her with enthusiasm and delight. (Inside, however she wished she had turned down the offer.)
- b) She smiled at the cheeky little boy. (At the same time she was hurt by his tricks.)

Rule: They are 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.

If, If, If, then

Examples:

- a) **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.
- b) **if** Hannibal hadn't been lost, **if** Rome hadn't won, **if** Carthage hadn't fallen, **then** the Mediterranean would be very different today.

Rule: 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.

2 Pairs

Examples:

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

Rule: Begins with two pairs of related adjectives. Each pair is:

- Followed by a comma
- Separated by *and*



De:De

Examples:

a) I was exhausted: I hadn't slept for more than two days.

Rule: A description: or De:De sentence is:

- A compound sentence in which two independent clauses are separated by a **colon**
- The first clause is descriptive and the second adds further detail

Emotion word, (comma)

Examples:

- a) **Desperate**, she screamed for help.
- b) **Terrified**, he froze instantly to the spot.
- c) **Happily**, she skipped along the gravelly path.

Rule: Emotion first followed by the actions that are caused by the emotion. Putting the word first gives more weight to the emotion.

NOUN, which, who, where

Examples:

- a) Snakes, **which** scare me, are not always poisonous.
- b) My pet dog, **who** only has three legs, loves to chase seagulls.
- c) The deserted beach, **where** the shipwreck was found, can only be reached by sea.

Rule: 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**.

Many Questions

Examples:

- a) Where is the treasure? † the diamonds? † the gold?
the rubies?
- b) What if she was lost? † trapped? † captured?
murdered?

Rule: 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!

Ad, same ad

Examples:

- a) He was a **fast** runner, **fast** because he needed to be.
- b) It was a **cold** planet, **cold** due to the distance from the sun.

**Rule: Same adjective used twice.
The second adjective repeated straight after a comma.**

3 bad – (dash) question?

Examples:

- a) **Cold, dark, airlessness** – which would kill the spaceman first?
- b) **Greed, jealousy, hatred** – which of these is most evil?

Rule: 3 negative adjectives followed by a dash then a question which relates to the 3 adjectives.

Double ly ending

Examples:

- a) She sang soulfully and emotionally.
- b) He exercised vigorously and enthusiastically.
- c) They laughed loudly and shrilly.

Rule: The sentence must end in two adverbs which add detail to, and describe how to verb within the sentence is being carried out.

All the

Ws

Examples:

- a) **Would** there ever be another opportunity like this one?
- b) **Who** would take over his role now?
- c) **What** if you had all of the money in the world?
- d) **Why** do zebras have stripes?

Rule: Your short sentence must start with one of the following W words:

Who? What? When? Where? Why? Would? Was? Will? What if?

List sentences

Examples:

a) It was a dark, long, leafy lane.

b) It was a cold, wet, miserable and misty morning.


**Rule: A LIST sentence must have 3 or 4 adjectives before the noun.
Use *and* between the final 2 adjectives.**

Some; others sentences

Examples:

- a) **Some** people love football; **others** just can't stand it.
- b) **Some** days are full of enjoyment; **others** begin and end terribly.

Rule: *Some; others* sentences are compound sentences which begin with the word *some* and have a semi-colon to replace the word *but*



P.C.

Examples:

- a) **Neither** money **nor** gifts could make him visit haunted mansion again.
- b) It was **both** cold **and** unpleasant for him to work there.

**Rule: P.C. is short for Paired Conjunctions.
This is when some words need a second word in order to make sense.**

Exclamation Sentence

Examples:

- a) What a beautiful morning!
- b) How did he do that!
- c) What a nightmare!
- d) How delicious!

Rule: This sentence type is particularly useful when implying expression in a creative piece of writing. The sentence is often short and punctuated with an **exclamation mark**. These sentences open with the words '**What**' or '**How**'.

Short

Examples:

- a) Everything failed!
- b) The ship exploded!

Rule: 1-3 word sentences possibly with an exclamation mark.

Power of 3

Examples:

- a) They pulled, and they pulled, and they pulled.
- b) Down, down, down fell the troll.

Rule: A word or short phrase repeated three times. Use of a comma to separate each repeated word or phrase.

Personification of weather

Examples:

- a) The wind stroked the space shuttle gently before lift off. = caring
- b) Norman was beaten by the hail. = attacked/aggressive.

Rule: A type of weather; wind, rain, sun, hail etc. is given a human mood.



ing,

ed

Examples:

- a) Danc**ing** in the studio, she watch**ed** in the mirror as a ghost appeared.
- b) Skip**ping** along the street, he stop**ped** abruptly when a car screeched past.

Rule: The sentence must begin with a verb ending in 'ing' followed by a location of the action.

Irony

Examples:

- a) Our 'luxury' hotel turned out to be a farm outbuilding.
- b) With dawn breaking, the 'beautiful view' which the brochure described, revealed itself to be a scrap-yard and a rubbish tip.
- c) The 'trip of our dreams' was, in fact, our worst nightmare.

Rule: 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.

Imagine 3 examples:

Examples:

- a) **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.

Rule: Sentence begins with the word 'imagine', then describes three parts of something. The first two parts are separated by commas, the third ends with a colon.