

Y3/4 Sentence Types

Adverbial Phrases

Adverbial phrases are a word or phrase that act as an **adverb**. They explain the **time** (when), **manner** (how) or **place** (where) the verb is happening. If they are used at the start of a sentence a **comma** must follow it.

Time In the early hours of the morning, I can hear the foxes calling to each other.

Manner With trembling fingers, I turned the key in the lock.

Place I like to eat my picnic under a shady tree.

Complex Sentence

A complex sentence is made up of a **main clause** and a **subordinate clause** that doesn't make sense on its own.

Examples

I would love to be a scientist if I do well in school.
As soon as I'm old enough, I'm going to learn to drive.

The subordinate clause begins with a subordinating conjunction



Compound Sentence

A compound sentence is two clauses (containing a subject and verb) joined by a **coordinating conjunction**— for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.

Examples

He was a friendly man **but** he could be moody at times.
The ice-cream was chocolate **and** it also had sprinkles.

Both clauses are related but can also make sense on their own.



Direct Speech

Direct speech is used to show when someone is speaking and is mostly found in narratives.

'Look over there, it's him!' cried Lucy.

Inverted commas " are placed around what is being said.

All direct speech starts with a **capital letter** and ends with **punctuation** inside the inverted commas

Relative Clause

A relative clause can be used to add additional information about a **noun**. The clause begins with a **relative pronoun** and is separated by **commas**. If you remove it, the sentence will still make sense on its own.

Example:

Snakes, which scare me to death, are not all poisonous.

Here are some more relative pronouns:

who which where that whom

Expanded Noun Phrase

An expanded noun phrase has two or more **adjectives** before the **noun**. It adds more description.

Examples

He was a tall, thin man and he loved to run.

His large, green eyes stared in amazement at the tiny dog.

If there is more than one adjective use commas to separate them as they form a list

Statement

Statements tell the reader a fact or idea. They end with a **full stop**. Example: The first lesson of the day was maths.

Question

Questions are something you say or write to ask a person about something they end with a **question mark**.

Example: What is the weather like outside?

Exclamation

Exclamations are statements said with emotion and end with an exclamation mark. Example: Your cat is so cute!

Colon :

A colon is punctuation used for two reasons.

To introduce a list.

For my birthday I would like: chocolate, a teddy and some new earrings.

To introduce a second clause that explains, or adds detail to the first. It basically means 'here is what I mean'.

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

Snails are slow: they take hours to travel anywhere.