

The background features a gradient from red at the top to blue at the bottom, overlaid with faint, semi-transparent circular patterns and a scale. The scale on the left side is marked with numbers from 140 to 260 in increments of 10. Various circular elements, including solid and dashed lines, and arrows are scattered across the background.

WRITING SENTENCE VARIETY

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SECTIONS

1. General & Vocabulary
2. Note Taking
3. Reading
4. Listening
5. Speaking
6. Writing
 1. General Writing
 2. Integrated
 3. Independent

7. General writing
 1. Writing Ideas
 2. Cohesion & Coherence
 3. Writing Sentence variety
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KIND OF SENTENCE

A sentence may be one of four kinds, depending upon the number and type(s) of clauses it contains.

- A. Simple
- B. Compound
- C. Complex
- D. Compound-Complex

INDEPENDENT CLAUSE VS. DEPENDENT CLAUSE

- An **independent clause** contains a subject, a verb, and a complete thought.

Ex: The baby cried for food

- A **dependent clause** contains a subject and a verb, but **no** complete thought.

Ex: but he responded in English.

SIMPLE

A

- A simple sentence contains a subject and a verb.

Ex: Professor Maple's intelligent students completed and turned in their homework.

Ex: Megan and Ron ate too much and felt sick.

COMPOUND

- A compound sentence has two independent clauses
- These independent clauses are joined by a conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so - FANBOYS).

Ex: They spoke to him in Spanish, but he responded in English.

COMPLEX

- A complex sentence is an independent clause joined by one or more dependent clauses. A dependent clause either lacks a subject or a verb or has both a subject and a verb that does not express a complete thought.
- A complex sentence always has a subordinator (as, because, since, after, although, when) or relative pronouns (who, that, which).

Ex: After eating lunch at The Cheesecake Factory, Tim went to the gym to exercise

Ex: Opinionated women are given disadvantages in societies that privilege male accomplishments.

Ex: The woman who taught Art History was fired for stealing school supplies.

COMPOUND-COMPLEX

D

- A compound-complex sentence has two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.

Ex: After the two soccer players lost their game, they joined their other teammates for lunch, and they went to the movies.

Ex: The man believed in the system, and he knew that justice would prevail after the murderer was sent to jail.

Ex: while Tom reads novels (dependent), Jack reads comics (independent), but Sam reads only magazines (independent).

Ex: Tom reads novels (independent), but Jack reads comics (independent) because books are too difficult (dependent).

SENTENCE VARIATIONS

1. Begin with an adverb before the subject
Abruptly, it began to rain.
2. Begin with prepositions phrase used as and adverb.
In the sky, clouds began to form.
3. Begin with a **present participial phrase**.
Coming down in buckets, the rain soon saturated the ground.
4. Begin with a **past participle phrase**.
Soaked with water, John Slashed through the mud.

SENTENCE VARIATIONS

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5. Begin with an absolute phrase (or more than one)

His long journey ended, his weary feet aching, his bones icy with the cold, John entered the warm, cozy house.

6. Begin with an infinitive as the subject

To relax with a cup of hot tea was Mary's only desire

7. Begin with a gerund or gerund phrase as the subject

Reading a good book is the best thing to do on a cold, rainy day.

8. Begin with an adverbial clause.

While the roast is cooking, my mother slices the tomatoes for the salad.

SENTENCE VARIATIONS

3

9. Postpone the subject.

There are in all this darkness a few rays of light

10. Begin with an adverbial clause

That his rocket would never get off the ground was an unbearable thought for young scientist

11. Begin with a verb

Rise the sun did on that awful day.

12. Begin with the object of the verb.

That job, no one wanted

SENTENCE VARIATIONS

4

13. Begin with a transitional word.

In fact, there were no oranges left.

14. Begin with a predicate adjective

Fierce was the storm that night.

15. Begin with a subordinate clause

Although the day was fair and cloudless, he took no pleasure in it.

16. Begin with two or more prepositional Phrases.

In the castle of the monster with the hideous face, a beautiful princess languished.

SENTENCE VARIATIONS

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17. Create a balanced sentence in which the phrase or clause balance each other by virtue of their likeness of structure:

The monster lurked within the story citadel; the monster screeched behind the castle walls.

18. Write a periodic sentence in which the sentence base (independent clause) comes last.

Surround by angry villagers, poked and prodded with sharp pitchforks, frightened by the sharp orders of the guards, weekend hunger and thirst, the terrified monster cowered in the town square.

19. Write an antithetical sentence that contains two statements which are balanced, but opposite.

Great works of art show humankind at its greatest, not at its happiest; they illuminate moments of decision, not moments of ease.

20. Write a sentence in inverted order so that the predicate comes before the subject.

In early winter comes the snow.

SENTENCE VARIATIONS

21. Write a sentence in which normally unassociated ideas, words, or phrases are placed next to one another (juxtaposed), thus creating an effect of surprise and wit

The little children skipping on the lawn; a field of butterflies dancing in the wind.

22. Write a sentence ending with three parallel elements: words, phrases or clauses that have the same structure. **(Rule #3 in writing)**

He loved swimming, dancing, and running. (gerunds)

He loved to swim, to dance, and to run. (infinitive phrases)

He loved the stentorian roar of crowd, the tangy smell of the hot dogs, the sharp crack of the bat. (noun phrases)

He loved baseball because it was slow, because it was rhythmic, because it was played on sunny summer days, and misty rainy day and cold, winter spring mornings. (adverb clauses and adverb phrases)

23. Write a sentence in which repetition plays a role.

The slow summer days, the silent summer days, the secret summer days slipped by one by one.

24. Ask a rhetorical question.

And if our students are to become better writers, can they continue to practice the same simple sentence structures as in the past?

SENTENCE VARIATIONS

25. Write a sentence using anadiplosis, the repetition of last word of one clause at the beginning of the following clause.

The town fire chief who was in charge of the Fourth of July celebration, was famous for this astonishing fireworks; these fireworks, richly colored and brilliant, burst repeatedly in the night sky like fiery rockets exploding in a rain of twinkling, incandescent glittering sparkles.

26. Write a sentence using anaphora, the repetition of the same word or group of words at the beginning of successive clauses.

We will pursue him in to the mountains; we will pursue him into the desert; we will pursue him down valleys and into canyons; we will pursue him to the end of the earth.

27. Write a sentence using asyndeton, the deliberate omission of conjunctions in a series of related clauses.

I saw the mountain; I climbed the mountain; I Conquered the mountain.

28. Write a sentence using chiasmus in which the arrangement of ideas in the second clause is a reversal of the first.

Am I a philosopher dreaming I'm a butterfly, or butterfly dreaming I'm a philosopher?

SENTENCE VARIATIONS

29. Write a sentence using ellipsis, the deliberate omission of a word or words which are readily implied by the context.

The valley was cold, because it seldom saw the sun, damp, because [it was] surrounded by mist [it was] silent, for no birds made their nests there or sang in the twilight.

My dreams had no end that night my delight [had] no limit.

30. Write a sentence using epanalepsis the repetition at the end of a clause of the word that occurred at the beginning of the clause.

Dinner was over, but no one had dined; the argument had taken away everyone's appetite.

31. Write a sentence using apistrophe, the repetition of the same word or group of words at the ends of successive clauses.

Unfortunately, it would have been easy to love her; it was much harder to know, for honor's sake, that he could not love what he so wished to love.

32. Write a sentence using polysyndeton, the deliberate use of many conjunctions for special emphasis – to highlight quantity or mass of detail or to create a flowing, continuous sentence pattern.

The meal was amazing – my mother had coked turkey and dressing and green peas and fruit salad and mashed potatoes smotheres with gravy and toasty white rolls with honey and pumpkin pie and hot pcan pie swirled with whipped cream, and no matter how much we ate, the table seemed just as loaded as when we began eating.

OTHER METHODS

- Conditional form
- Inverse consitional
- Rule 3
- Grammar
- ...

SOURCES

- [English Grammar Digest](#)
- [Destination C1 & C2 - Grammar & Vocabulary](#)
- [English Grammar In Use Intermediate](#)
- [Basic Grammar In Use](#)

YOUTUBE

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6X8JcuoXVME&t=383s>



THANK YOU

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