Lesson 28: Shifting Word Order in the Sentence

Frame	Answer
1065	
1066	
1067	
1068	
1069	
1070	
1071	
1072	
1073	
1074	
1075	
1076	
1077	
1078	
1079	
1080	
1081	
1082	
1083	
1084	
1085	
1086	
1087	
1088	
1089	
1090	
1091	
1092	
1093	
1094	
1095	
1096	
1097	
1098	

Lesson 28: Shifting Word Order in the Sentence (1065-1098)

Guided Notes	
You may wish to	repeating a word or a sentence pattern. You may
consider that one pattern sound	ls better than another in a particular situation, or that it gives an
idea more needed emphasis.	
Putting an	, now and then, ahead of the
	riting. It also creates a greater feeling of
	·
Another reason for departing fi	rom the usual subject-first word order is to give
to a p	•
	articular luca.
The normal word order of an E	English sentence is-
Subject-	- Complement
If we put the	first, it would attract more attention.
r	
Putting an adverb or an adverb	ial word group ahead of the subject should not be done too often
because it is the	rather than the rule

Lesson 29: Some Useful Adverb Clause Devices (1100-1138)

Frame	Answer
1100	THISWCI
1101	
1102	1
1102	
1103	
1104	
1105	
1107	
1107	
1108	
1110	+
1110	+
1111	-
	-
1113	
1114	
1115	
1116	
1117	
1118	
1119	
1120	
1121	
1122	
1123	
1124	
1125	
1126	
1127	
1128	
1129	
1130	
1131	
1132	
1133	
1134	
1135	
1136	
1137	
1138	

Lesson 29: Some Useful Adverb Clause Devices (1100-1138)

Guided Notes

You are familiar with adverb clauses that begin with "if" and answer the question, "On what
condition?"
The idea can also be expressed without using the clause signal at all.
The adverb can sometimes be used as an adverb clause signal in place of <i>if</i> ,
when,
after, or as soon as.
Another unusual type of adverb clause begins with These words, similar in
meaning to because, are useful in stating and
Another unusual type of adverb clause can sometimes be used very effectively in place of an clause. They make each "although" clause more emphatic by beginning i
with an
or an, always followed by the
word as

Lesson 30: Two Useful Adjective Clause Devices (1140-1166)

	Two Useful Adjective Clause Devices (1140-1166)
Frame	Answer
1140	
1141	
1142	
1143	
1144	
1145	
1146	
1147	
1148	
1149	
1150	
1151	
1152	
1153	
1154	
1155	
1156	
1157	
1158	
1159	
1160	
1161	
1162	
1163	
1164	
1165	
1166	
	<u> </u>

Lesson 30: Two Useful Adjective Clauses

A special type of adjective clause is useful v or a or a larger group.	when you wish to state a fact about only a
These adjective clauses begin with such wor of which, and most of	rds as of, several of,
In this type of clause, be careful to use	, and not, to refer to people.
In a similar type of adjective clause, a noun example, the price of which, the result of	the words; for which, the purpose of which.
Ordinarily, the relative pronoun requires fewer words.	provides a smoother sentence than of which and

More notes to be taken:

Lesson 31: Noun Clause Devices

Frame	Answer
1168	
1169	
1170	
1171	
1172	
1173	
1174	
1175	
1176	
1177	
1178	
1179	
1180	
1181	
1182	
1183	
1184	
1185	
1186	
1187	
1188	
1189	
1190	
1191	
1192	
1193	
1194	
1195	
1196	

Lesson 31: Noun Clause Devices Notes

A noun clause is one that is used as a
Many noun clauses begin with the clause signal
When putting a noun clause at the end of a sentence, the subject is sometimes changed to the word
A noun clause is often used as an after the words <i>the fact</i> .
The "the fact that" construction sometimes proves useful in tightening up a loose sentence.
When inserting an adverb clauses between two parts of the noun clause, it is important not to repeat the word

Lesson 32: Three Effective Sentence Devices

Frame	Answer
1198	
1199	
1200	
1201	
1202	
1203	
1204	
1205	
1206	
1207	
1208	
1209	
1210	
1211	
1212	
1213	
1214	
1215	
1216	
1217	
1218	
1219	
1220	
1221	
1222	
1223	
1224	
1225	
1226	
1227	
1228	
1229	

Lesson 32: Three Effective Sentence Devices

	1. The "no soonerthan" sentence device
	In a "no soonerthan" sentence, we usually need a verb such as, did, or had with the main verb.
	2. The "not onlybut also" device:
	In this type of device, you sometimes may omit the word "also."
	3. "The morethe more" or "the morethe less"
	This sentence deice is useful to show that as one thing increases or decreases, something else or
So	ometimes a comparative form () of an adjective or an adverb is used in these arrangements.

Lesson 33: The Useful Noun-Participle Phrase (Frames 1231-1260

Frame	Answer
1231	
1232	
1233	
1234	
1235	
1236	
1237	
1238	
1239	
1240	
1241	
1242	
1243	
1244	
1245	
1246	
1247	
1248	
1249	
1250	
1251	
1252	
1253	
1254	
1255	
1256	
1257	
1258	
1259	
1260	

Lesson 33: The Useful Noun-Participle Phrase

A noun-participle phrase consists of a noun followed by a present or past that modifies this noun.
Because a noun-participle phrase has no grammatical connection with the rest of the sentence, it is often called an phrase, absolute meaning
A noun-participle phrase consists of a noun plus a present participle that modifies
In a noun-participle phrase, a past or present participle is the phrase of the noun it modifies.
A noun-participle phrase is a rather mature construction used by experienced writers to combine
Additional Notes:

Lesson 34: Review: Devices for Sentence Variety (1262-1278)

Descent 34. Review. Devices for Sentence variety (1202-1270)	
Frame	Answer
1262	
1263	
1264	
1265	
1266	
1267	
1268	
1269	
1270	
1271	
1272	
1273	
1274	
1275	
1276	
1277	
1278	

English 3200

Unit 5: Achieving Sentence Variety

Lesson 34: Review: Devices for Sentence Variety (1262-1278) Any notes you would like to take: