Sentence Writing: From Simple to Complex

ILC Workshop 2





What is a sentence?



It starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop.

It has a complete idea.

Besides just being a single noun, Verb **Object** A SUBJECT can... be a compound noun A huge natural disaster / Most university students be a gerund phrase Starting a new career / Being unable to concentrate have a prepositional phrase Countries with high taxes / Children in poor schools / Wages below the minimum level have a relative clause Workers who join unions / Animals that live in the Arctic be a noun clause The fact that life moves fast / What we will do in the future



Write a subject with a relative clause or phrase.

Don't describe the picture; think about the THEME or TOPIC the picture shows.





Write a subject
with a compound
noun, a gerund
phrase, or a noun
clause.

Don't describe the picture; think about the THEME or TOPIC the picture shows.



Subject

A VERB can...

Object

be any tense

For essay writing, you should be able to use present simple, present continuous, present perfect, future forms, and simple past.

be made negative Some students do not focus enough / Some are not diligent.

have a modal

The most common ones you will use for essay writing are have to, must, should, can, could, would, and will (and their negative forms).

be combined

Many verbs naturally join with others (gerund/infinitive): avoid going / agree to help or are phrasal verbs: lead to / take care of

be passive

Some common essay phrases use passive: It is known that... / Politicians are considered to be ... / Children are interested in ...

Subject Verb

An OBJECT can...

have all the same forms as a subject

be an adjective*

*It is not 'technically' an object; this is a simplified understanding. The problems that arise from climate change are difficult to solve.

not be used

A wide variety of climate change effects can happen.





Use the subjects
you wrote before
and complete the
sentences with
verbs & objects.

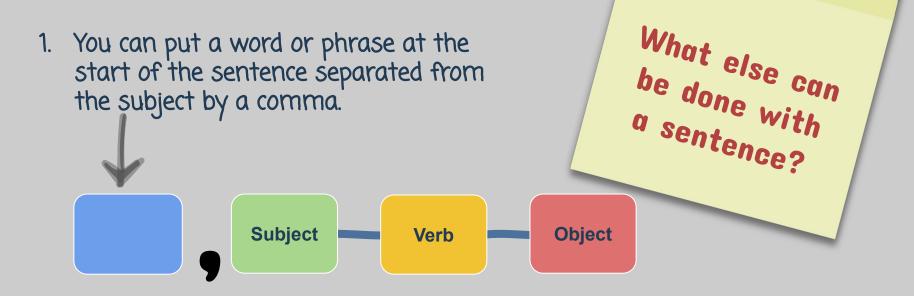




Various

tenses

- Negatives
- Modals
- Combined
- (Gerund/Infinitive
- or Phrasal Verbs)
- Passive



A linking phrase However, Moreover, For example, Firstly,

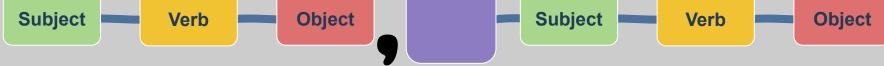
A time clause After the war ends, Until people get smarter, While studying,

An adverb Unfortunately, Recently, Surprisingly, Often,

2. You can connect it to another sentence with a FANBOYS word. The commonly used ones are because*, and, but, or, and so.

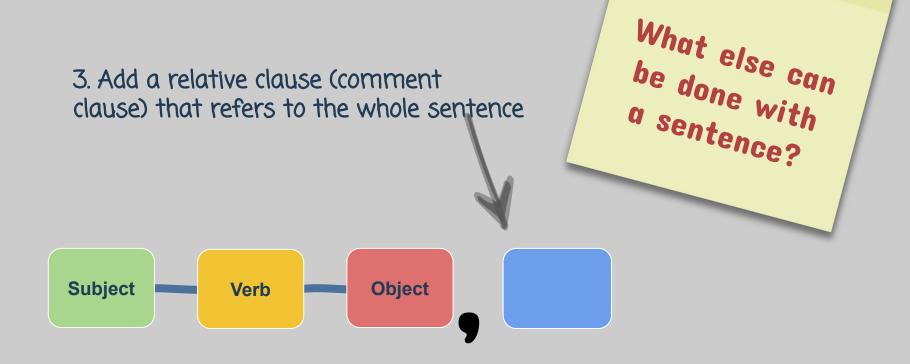
*'because' is not 'technically' a FANBOYS word, but it is used the same way. It is the same as the FANBOYS 'for'.





Learning a language resembles learning a sport, because both require regular practice.

When studying abroad, students learn many life skills, so they become more independent.



There are many bad effects of smoking, which most smokers already know.

, which most smokers already know.



Yes, there are other sentence types, like:

- Conditionals (if)
- Double comparatives (the more, the better)
- Sentences with more than one object (give someone something / make someone do something)

These types can be practiced separately and included in your writing when you feel comfortable with them.



Tips for studying for a writing exam:

- Practice the forms needed for the essay type (eg.
- cause/effect language)
 Practice building longer sentences using this 'building block' method.
- Google Translate can help you practice if you use it in the right way (let's see...)



How to use Google Translate EFFECTIVELY to help you improve your writing.

- WRITE IN ENGLISH.
- Put your sentence into Google Translate to see the Turkish version.
- If it is not logical, think about how to rewrite your English sentence to improve it.
- Do not translate Turkish to English unless you are really stuck

With a partner, write some sentences about the topics shown by the photos in this document. \rightarrow

Think about the pictures in terms of what essay topics they might relate to.

