

From Simple Sentence to Complex Sentence

Some rules when combining simple sentences into complex sentences:

- * Don't repeat words
- * Change words if necessary
- * Add words to connect ideas

Complex Sentence Exercise

- **Combine the following sentences into complex sentences:**

His name is Peter. He's a famous professional athlete. He's a baseball player. He has a large house in Miami. The house is beautiful. He often travels around the US.

He plays away games in different cities in the US. He travels by airplane. He usually sleeps on the plane. He stays up late after games. He is an excellent pitcher. Fans love his abilities. Coaches love his abilities. Every week he plays a home game.

The game is played in Glover Stadium. The game is usually sold out. Glover Stadium is old. Glover Stadium doesn't have enough seats for all the fans. The fans wait in line to buy tickets. The fans often pay more than \$60 dollars for a ticket. The fans are unhappy about the ticket prices.

The fans love Peter.

Two possible paragraph answers

Paragraph 1

Peter is a famous baseball player. He lives in a beautiful house in Miami. He often flies around the United States to play away games. Both fans and coaches love his excellent pitching abilities. Every week he plays home games in Glover Stadium which is usually sold out. Glover Stadium is an old stadium without enough seats for all the fans. Fans wait in line to buy the tickets which often cost more than \$60. Even though the fans are unhappy about ticket prices, they love Peter.

Paragraph 2

Peter is a famous baseball player who lives in a beautiful house in Miami. He often flies to different cities around the United States to play away games. His excellent pitching is loved by both fans and coaches. Old Glover Stadium doesn't have enough seats for the fans who want to come to home games. Even though they are unhappy about ticket prices, they wait and line and pay more than \$60 to see Peter play.

Expository Paragraph

- 1. What?
- 2. More about what?
- For example,
- 3. Why?
- 4. Why important?
- 5. As a result...

(Check and see if you have answered all the questions)

How To Write the Expository Paragraph:

- **Clearly state your point in the topic sentence.**
- **Support your opinion with facts. (examples)**
- **Summarize the idea(s) in a conclusion.**

Review your expository paragraph

Make sure that:

- the **topic sentence** clearly communicates the **topic**, **focus** and **purpose** of the paragraph
- **all developing sentences support the topic sentence**, without breaking the rule of unity
- the paragraph is **complete**, with **convincing content** (examples, facts, details, evidence, etc)
- the paragraph is **coherent**, presenting a **logical sequence** of ideas and including appropriate **transitions**
- the **concluding sentence** restates the main points and bring the paragraph to a logical conclusion (it mustn't merely repeat the topic sentence, nor bring up points that don't follow from main content)

Paragraph development

- **1.- Illustration and Restatement**

- Examples to support main idea

- (in the case of literary research, provide textual evidence)

- Specifications to expand main idea

Paragraph development

- **2.- Comparison, Contrast and Analogy**

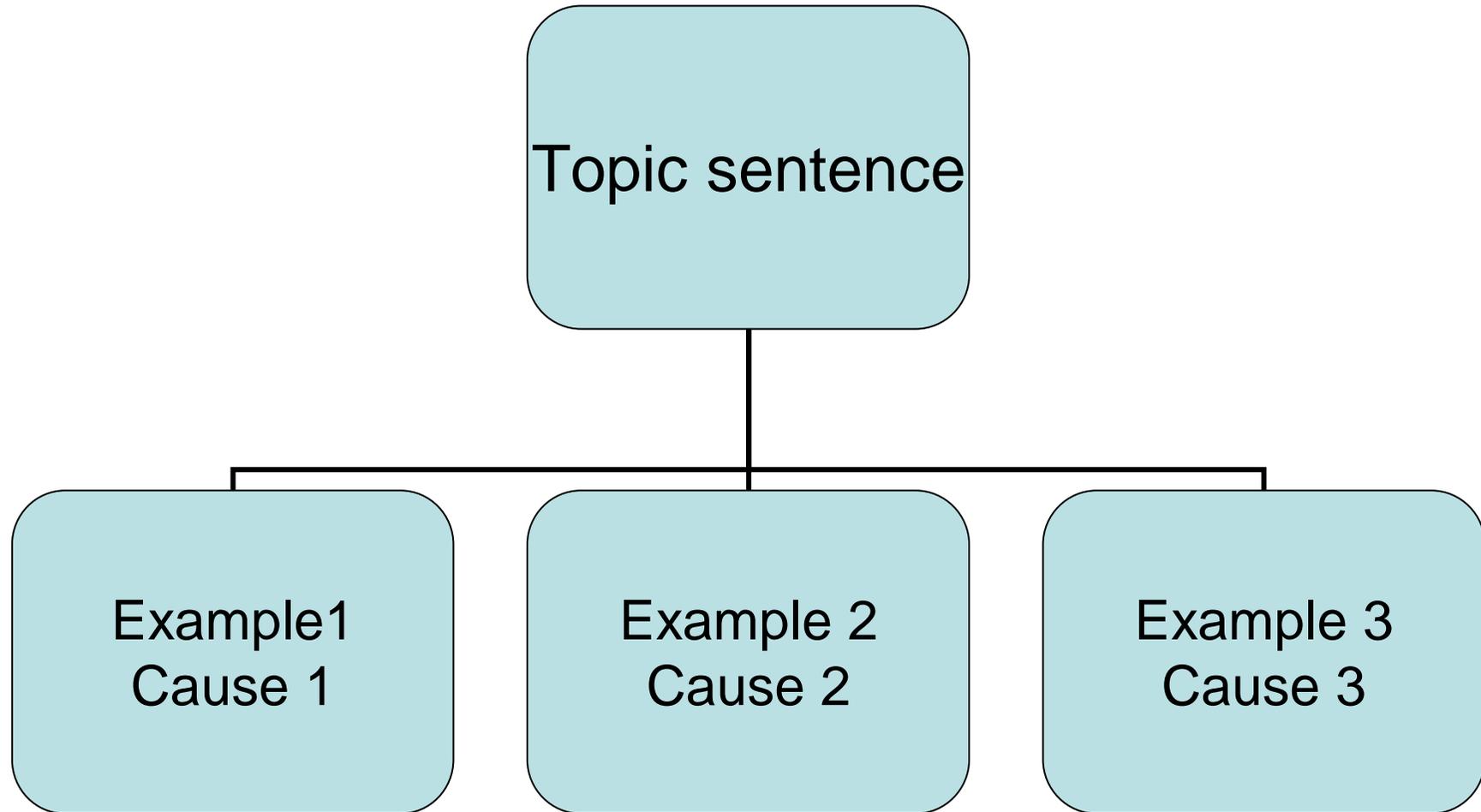
- “The difference between a sign and a symbol is, in brief...”
- “It is a temptation to make a comparison between the 1920’s and the 1960’s, but the similarities are fewer than the differences”
- “Bears and dogs are alike in one intriguing way”
- “At first glance the traditions of journalism and scholarship seem completely unlike”

Paragraph development

3.- Cause and Effect

- Ask **WHY?** and then supply the answer
- Order the consequences

Paragraph development



Arrange the sentences into idea groups.

Write a paragraph using the idea groups to create complex sentences.

- - She grew up in literate and bohemian household.
- - Virginia Woolf's parents had important artistic connections.
- - Virginia Woolf has been considered as one of the greatest novelists of the 20th century.
- - Virginia Woolf's strongest romantic ties were with women.
- - She was married to Leonard Woolf from 1912 until her death in 1941.
- - She went through recurring mental breakdowns and depressive periods.
- - She was part of the intellectual circle known as the Bloomsbury group.
- - Woolf is considered one of the greatest innovators in the English language.
- - In her works she experimented with stream-of-consciousness.
- - Her best-known nonfiction works, *A Room of One's Own* (1929) and *Three Guineas* (1938), examine the difficulties women writers and intellectuals faced in their patriarchal society.
- - Recent studies of Virginia Woolf have focused on feminist and lesbian themes in her work.
- - Woolf's chief preoccupations were the transformation of life through the art, sexual ambivalence, the transitoriness of life and the dichotomy between private and social selves.
- - Her major novels are: *Jacob's Room* (1922), *The Voyage Out* (1915), *Mrs Dalloway* (1925), *To the Lighthouse* (1927), *The Waves* (1931), *Between the Acts* (1941).
- - In 1941 she committed suicide by drowning herself in the River Ouse.