

Part A: Flip Sentences

Move the text around to create a different word order.

Example:

- I walked in the heavy rain to the department store **on Saturday**.
- **On Saturday**, I walked to the department store in the heavy rain.

Questions

Place the most important idea at the end of the sentence by rearranging the word order. Don't add or delete any words.

1. Every Friday should be a holiday in my opinion.
2. Bill used to buy, fix and sell used cars when he was younger.
3. She is an unhappy person though her family is wealthy.
4. Smoking in restaurants and coffee shops is banned in most European countries.

Part B: Appositives

Make one strong sentence by combining two sentences. In effect, create a noun phrase that describes another noun. The noun phrase (appositive) usually goes in the middle of a sentence between two commas; it can go at the beginning or end of a sentence if it makes sense.

Example

- My uncle is an engineer. He is moving to China.
- My uncle, **an engineer**, is moving to China.

Questions

Combine the sentences with an appositive.

1. Tom Cruise will visit Seoul next week. He is a famous actor.
2. Machiavelli is an important philosopher. He said it is sometimes necessary to do evil things to other people.
3. Two of the greatest painters came from Spain. They are Salvador Dali and Pablo Picasso.
4. Marie Curie was a scientist from Poland. She was the first person to win two Noble prizes.

Part C: More Details with Dependent Clauses

Provide extra information by adding a dependent clause at the start of the sentence. The dependent clause usually provides information that tells the reader more about when, where, why or how.

Dependent clauses often begin with these words:

- after, although, as, because, before, even though, if, since, though
- unless, until, when, whenever, wherever, while

Example:

- I left my house at six-thirty in the morning and took the bus to school.
(after/toast/coffee)
- **After a breakfast of toast and coffee**, I left my house at six-thirty in the morning and took the bus to school.

Questions

Rewrite the sentences by adding a dependent clause with the words in brackets.

1. I want to get a job working in a marketing department for a company that sells chocolate. (after/university)
2. You can buy me a steak dinner. (when/job)
3. My sister thought chocolate milk came from brown cows. (until/five)
4. I decided to not go to the wedding. (although/favorite niece)

Part A: Flip sentences

1. Every Friday should be a holiday in my opinion.
 - **In my opinion**, every Friday should be a holiday.
2. Bill used to buy, fix and sell used cars when he was younger.
 - **When he was younger**, Bill used to buy, fix and sell used cars.
3. She is an unhappy person though her family is wealthy.
 - **Though her family is wealthy**, she is an unhappy person.
4. Smoking in restaurants and coffee shops is banned in most European countries.
 - **In most European countries**, smoking in restaurants and coffee shops is banned.

Part B: Appositives

1. Tom Cruise will visit Seoul next week. He is a famous actor.
 - Tom Cruise, **a famous actor**, will visit Seoul next week.
 - A famous actor, **Tom Cruise**, will visit Seoul next week.
2. Machiavelli is an important philosopher. He said it is sometimes necessary to do evil things to other people.
 - Machiavelli, **an important philosopher**, said it is sometimes necessary to do evil things to other people.
 - **An important philosopher**, Machiavelli said it is sometimes necessary to do evil things to other people.
3. Two of the greatest painters came from Spain. They are Salvador Dali and Pablo Picasso.
 - Two of the greatest painters came from Spain, **Salvador Dali and Pablo Picasso**.
 - Salvador Dali and Pablo Picasso, **two of the greatest painters**, came from Spain.
4. Marie Curie was a scientist from Poland. She was the first person to win two Noble prizes.
 - Marie Curie, **a scientist from Poland**, was the first person to win two Noble prizes.
 - **A scientist from Poland**, Marie Curie was the first person to win two Noble prizes.

Part C: More Details with Dependent Clauses

1. I want to get a job working in a marketing department for a company that sells chocolate. (after/university)
 - **After graduating from university,** I want to get a job working in a marketing department for a company that sells chocolate.
2. You can buy me a steak dinner. (when/job)
 - **When you get a job,** you can buy me a steak dinner.
3. My sister thought chocolate milk came from brown cows. (until/five)
 - **Until she was five years old,** my sister thought chocolate milk came from brown cows.
4. I decided to not go to the wedding. (although/favorite niece)
 - **Although my favorite niece was getting married,** I decided to not go to the wedding.