<50 minutes writing fluency activities>

    1.   Appositive

An appositive is a noun or noun phrase that renames another noun right beside it. The appositive can be a short or long combination of words.

ex) <u>The man</u>, <u>a tired worker</u> went to sleep.

       NP   NP

1) The insect, a cockroach, is crawling across the kitchen table.
2) The insect, a long cockroach, is crawling across the kitchen table.
3) The insect, a large cockroach with hairy legs, is crawling across the kitchen table.
4) The insect, a large hairy-legged cockroach that has spied my bowl of owtmeal, is crawling across the kitchen table.

2. Preposition
1) Temporal(in time)
2) Spacial(in space)

ex) A couple walk together at midnight.

3. Subordinate Clause

A subordinate clause - also called a dependent clause - will begin with a subordinate conjunction or a relative pronoun and will contain both a subject and a verb. This combination of words will not form a complete sentence. It will instead make a reader want additional information to finish the thought.

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- **Subordinate conjunction : afteralt,although,as,because,before,even if,even though,if,in order that,once,provided that,rather than,since   ,so that, than, that, though, unless, until, when, whenever, where, whereas,wherever,whether,while,why**

So subordinate clauses need to be followed by or preceded by a main clause.

1. **Subordinate clause + comma + main clause**
   Since I like 돼지바**,** I bought a cup of 리얼 돼지 퐁당 at Venti.

2. **Main clause = subordinate clause (no comma)**
   I bought a cup of 리얼 돼지 퐁당 at Venti since I like 돼지바.

- **Relative conjunction : *That, which, whichever, who, whoever, whom, whose, whosever, whomever***

   Put it all together: See if you can make a sentence containing an appositive, prepositional phrase and complex structure (subordinate plus main clause) from these following three pictures.

   ex) *After this guy, <u>a hard working man</u>, finishes work*, he will have a beer **at the bar with his co-workers.**

   ex) The soldiers, a sniper unit which has 43 confirmed kills, are deployed in the middle east.

May 29th, Tue

-The participle phrase = 분사절. (participle : 분사)

1.present participle : ends with -ing   * don't confuse with gerund(동명사) phrase

2. Past participle : ends with -ed

-function : adjective

-Participle Phrase + , + Main clause

Modified 하고자하는 대상 바로 뒤에 온다면 , 가 필요없음

예시 문장 : 껌붙은 슬리퍼

Stuck by gum, the shoes are flip-flops

My shoes stuck with gum have a problem.

Walking down the street , I saw a gum on the street

The man wearing new shoes is disappointed by gum.

June 4th, Mon.

Introduction

You are going to write a short story about adventure and discovery. The focus of this creative writing exercise is descriptive details that activate the senses. There should be a strong sense of place and movement.

Writing Task

The are three requirements. First, finish the first draft in 20 minutes. Second, your story must include four things. Third, each thing must be described in a separate paragraph.

The four things you need to put in the story are:

1. Woods. You are walking in a forest. What is it like? What do you see and feel?

2. Water. You come to water (e.g. a lake, river, ocean). Describe what you see, hear, feel. What do you do?

3. A Key. Describe the key. What do you do with it?

4. A Barrier. At the end of the woods, there is a barrier of some kind (e.g. a door, gate, wall). What is it like? What is on the other side? What do you do about it?

June 11th, Mon.

Edit the Writing by the correction mark.

June 18th, Mon.

Gerund : 동명사
To infinitive : to 부정사

Look like NP
ex) The clock looks like a circle.
ex) The tumbler looks like a metal.

Look like CP (행동에 대한 설명을 붙이려면 complement clause 가능)
ex) The deer looks like it has something to tell me.
ex) The tumbler looks like it will fall down.

June 11th, Mon. (1st of Rob Whyte)

- **6+1 writing traits**
1. **Good writing has an idea.**
2. **Good writing has organisation.**
3. **Good writing has your voice.**
4. **Good writing uses good word choices.**
5. **Good writing has sentence fluency.**
6. **Good writing has good conventions.**
7. **And, Presentation!**

A Final Thought

The teacher shows the way.

Don't look at the finger.

Look beyond that.

Look at the goal, or you will miss something big and beautiful.

Which is what?

- **Hypothesis Analysis -**

What is it?

A sentence that shows us how two things are connected.

An idea to be tested with evidence.

Here's one sentence pattern:

1. the more this, the more that
2. the more this, the less that
3. the less this, the more that
4. the less this, the less that

Examples

1. The more **water** a plant gets, the faster the plant will **grow.**
2. The more I **study**, the more I **learn.**
3. The **richer** the country, the more **waste** is produced.
4. The hotter the **temperature**, the more **ice cream** people buy.

Analyze

- What are the two **variables**?
- How can we measure those variables?
- How are the **variables** connected?
- How would we know if these claims accurate?

1. The more **water** a plant gets, the faster the plant will **grow.**
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1. Causation = Cause + effect
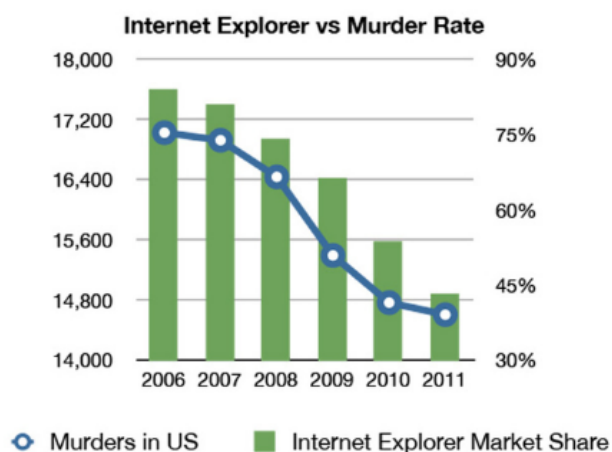
- The more engagement, the more learning.

2. Correlation (not really related)

- The more person uses Internet Explorer, the more murder happens.
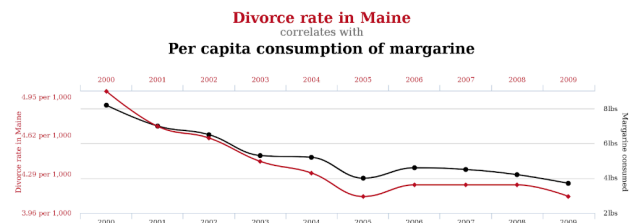
Practice #1

1. Summarize the chart data by creating one hypothesis sentence that connects two things that seem to change.
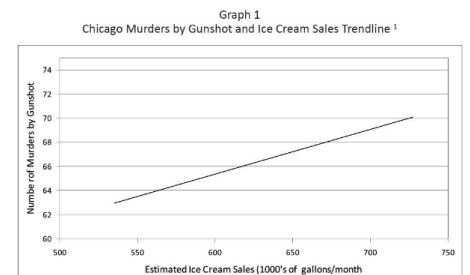2. Do you think the claim is true?

Table 1
Learning methods and estimated amount of information
that people remember with each method. (1)

Lecture = 5%
Reading = 10%
Audiovisual = 20%
Demonstration = 30%
Discussion Group = 50%
Practice by doing = 75%
Teach others/immediate use = 90%

Internet Explorer vs Murder Rate

18,000	90%
17,200	75%
16,400	60%
15,600	45%
14,800	
14,000	30%

2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

○ Murders in US   ▇ Internet Explorer Market Share

- The more people get divorced, the more margarine is sold.

Divorce rate in Maine
correlates with
Per capita consumption of margarine

- The more murder happens, the more ice creams are sold. (Actually weather affects to the weather)

Graph 1
Chicago Murders by Gunshot and Ice Cream Sales Trendline [1]

Writing Assignment #1

Summary

- start with question and introduce the topic (inquiry method)
- clearly describe the proposed hypothesis
- define all key terms (an excellent tip for all writing assignments)
- no need for opinion, speculation or guessing here

.

Analysis

- Do you think the hypothesis is accurate?
- Identify and describe at least two **causes** that could explain why this connection is true. Provide some detail.
- Identify and describe at least two possible **effects** of this connection.

Wrap Up

- Watch video
- Summarize ideas in a hypothesis
- Answer vocabulary questions
- Begin the thinking process
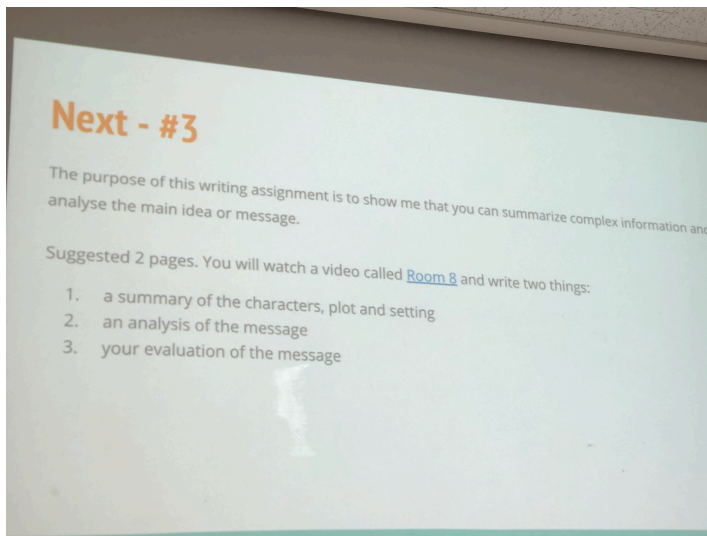- 1-2 page report (inquiry method style)

July 3rd, Tues.

- Dog and Pony show

July 4th, Wen.

July 10th, Tues

Assignment #3

Next - #3

The purpose of this writing assignment is to show me that you can summarize complex information and analyse the main idea or message.

Suggested 2 pages. You will watch a video called Room 8 and write two things:

1. a summary of the characters, plot and setting
2. an analysis of the message
3. your evaluation of the message

https://vimeo.com/64878402

7.25 Wed
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xtNGkqfsJZk

- Writing assignment 4

Summarize TV commercial above : Why buy EV?
Analyze
Conclusion