



IELTS WRITING LESSON 4-25-2018

By Rick

Lesson Objective

The student shall learn the importance of effective writing in both a personal and professional environment, and most common types of writing he/she would be expected to use. The student will be asked to complete exercises while online with the instructor to demonstrate their writing abilities.

Evaluation Criteria: Ability to understand the importance of effective writing, the basic parts of sentence structure and the most common types of writing that is used.

Section One Introduction to Effective Writing

Effective writing skills are critical towards the ability to communicate an idea, tell a story, discuss and/or record a meeting, introduce something of importance or provide direction

Basic sentence structure

1. THE PARTS OF SPEECH

One way to begin studying basic sentence structures is to consider the traditional parts of speech (also called word classes): nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections. Except for interjections ("ouch!"), which have a habit of standing by themselves, the parts of speech come in many varieties and may show up just about anywhere in a sentence.

To know for sure what part of speech a word is, we have to look not only at the word itself but also at its meaning, position, and use in a sentence.

2. SUBJECTS, VERBS, AND OBJECTS

The basic parts of a sentence are the subject, the verb, and (often, but not always) the object.

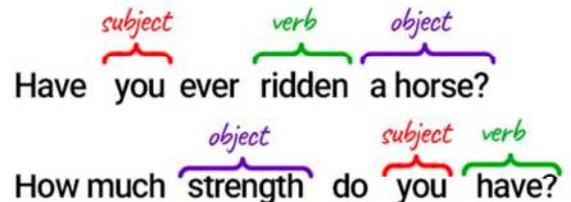
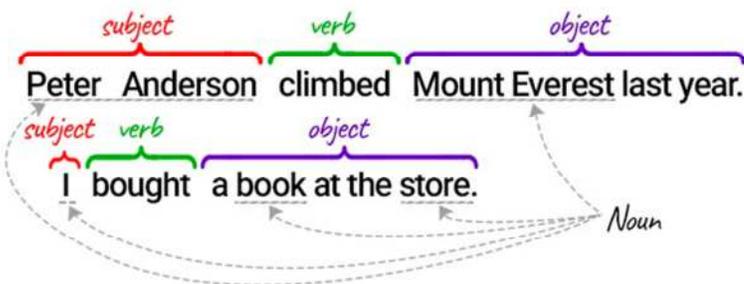


The **subject** is usually a noun - a word that names a person, place, or thing.

The **verb** (or predicate) usually follows the subject and identifies an action or a state of being.

An **object** receives the action and usually follows the verb.

A **noun** is a person, place, thing or idea. Nouns can be countable or uncountable: Mount Everest, book, horse, strength.



A **pronoun** is used to take the place of a noun. There are a number of pronouns such as subject pronouns, object pronouns, possessive and demonstrative pronouns.

I, they, she, us



- I went to school in New York.
- **They** live in that house.
- **She** drives a fast car.
- **She** told us to hurry up.

A **verb** indicates an action, being or state or being. There are different types of verbs including modal verbs, helping verbs, active verbs, phrasal verbs, and passive verbs: *play, run, think, study*

- I usually **play** tennis on Saturday.
- How fast can you **run**?
- He **thinks** about her every day.
- You should **study** English.

3. Adjectives and Adverbs

A common way of expanding the basic sentence is with modifiers—words that add to the meanings of other words. The simplest modifiers are adjectives and adverbs. Adjectives modify nouns, while adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.

An **adverb** is used to describe a verb which tells how, where, or when something is done. Adverbs of frequency come before the verbs they modify. Other adverbs come at the end of a sentence: *carefully, often, slowly, usually*

- He did his homework very **carefully**.
- Tom **often** goes out to dinner.
- Be careful and drive **slowly**.
- I **usually** get up at six o'clock.

4. PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

Like adjectives and adverbs, prepositional phrases add meaning to the nouns and verbs in sentences. A prepositional phrase has two basic parts: a preposition plus a noun or a pronoun that serves as the object of the preposition.

A **preposition** indicates the relationship between a noun or pronoun to another word. There are numerous prepositions in English used in a variety of manners: *in, between, from, along*

- The sandwich is **in** the bag.
- I sit **between** Peter and Jerry.
- He comes **from** Japan.
- She drove **along** the street.

5. FOUR BASIC SENTENCE STRUCTURES

There are four basic sentence structures in English:

1. A simple sentence is a sentence with just one independent clause (also called a main clause): Judy laughed.
2. A compound sentence contains at least two independent clauses: Judy laughed and Jimmy cried.
3. A complex sentence contains an independent clause and at least one dependent clause: Jimmy cried when Judy laughed.
4. A compound-complex sentence contains two or more independent clauses and at least one dependent clause: Judy laughed and Jimmy cried when the clowns ran past their seats.



6. COORDINATION

A common way to connect related words, phrases, and even entire clauses is to coordinate them—that is, connect them with a basic coordinating conjunction such as "and" or "but."

A **conjunction** is used to join words or groups of words. Conjunctions are used to connect two sentences into one more complex sentence: *and, or, because, although*

- He wants one tomato **and** one potato.
- You can take the red one **or** the blue one.
- She's learning English **because** she wants to move to Canada.
- **Although** the test was difficult, Peter got an A.

An **interjection** is a single word used to express strong emotion.

- **Wow!** That test was easy.
- **Ah!** Now I understand.
- **Oh!** I didn't know you wanted to come.
- **No!** You can't go to the party next week.



7. EXAM

Test your understanding with this short quiz. Choose the correct part of speech for the words that are underlined.

- Jennifer got up early and went to school.
- Peter bought him a present for his birthday.
- I don't understand anything! Oh! Now, I understand!
- Do you drive a sports car?
- Please put the book on the table over there.
- She often visits her friends in Texas.
- I want to go to the party, but I have to work until ten o'clock.
- That's a beautiful city.

Section Two Writing Exercise

Evaluation Criteria: Ability to use randomly selected words from different categories (nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives and conjunctions) to write 1) a description of your daily routine and 2) self-introduction. Write a 200-word passage for 1) and 2)

NOUN	PRONOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE	COORDINATING CONJUNCTION
car	we	walk	large	and
tree	they	work	small	for
bed	us	study	beautiful	but
breakfast	you	listen	happy	or
lunch	he	speak	sad	yet
sleep	she	eat	angry	nor
office	her	drink	bored	subordinating conjunctions
clothes	his	talk	excited	because
park	our	swim	clever	unless
personality	my	exercise	colorful	until
friend	it	sleep	friendly	if
character		laugh	healthy	whenever