

## ANSWER KEY

### STEP 1: Noticing Sentence Structure

Read each sentence carefully and make note of the structure and what you observe about it. Pay special attention to the sentence length, sentence type (simple, compound, or complex), use of conjunctions, and the tone created by the structure. Write 3-4 observations for each sentence.

Consider:

- Does the sentence feel tense? Reflective? Humorous?
- How does the structure contribute to that effect?

1. *The hallway fell quiet the second I stepped inside.*

This is a simple sentence.  
Its short length creates immediacy.  
The sentence feels tense and direct.  
The structure supports a suspenseful tone.

2. *The change seemed minor on paper, but the atmosphere suggested it mattered.*

This is a compound sentence.  
The conjunction *but* creates contrast.  
The structure highlights tension between appearance and reality.  
The sentence feels reflective and balanced.

3. *Nothing says dramatic like covering up a perfectly good digital display with regular printer paper.*

This is a simple sentence with a humorous tone.  
The informal phrasing shapes the voice.  
The structure supports humor through exaggeration.

### STEP 2: Comparing Sentence Versions

Read the two versions of the sentence below, then answer the questions below

Version A	Version B
<i>The hallway fell quiet the second I stepped inside.</i>	<i>The hallway fell quiet. I stepped inside.</i>

## Beyond Words: An Educator's Guide to Teaching English Language to English Language Learners in French-Language Schools – Grammar Activity

1. Which version creates a stronger atmosphere? Why?

Version A creates a stronger atmosphere.  
Why: The ideas are connected in one sentence, creating continuity and tension.

2. What structural differences cause this effect?

Version A contains a dependent idea.  
Version B separates ideas into two simple sentences.

3. Which version better supports a suspenseful tone? Explain.

Version A better supports suspense because the action and reaction are linked.

Now compare:

Version A	Version B
<i>The change seemed minor on paper, but the atmosphere suggested it mattered.</i>	<i>The change seemed minor on paper. The atmosphere suggested it mattered.</i>

1. Which version shows clearer contrast?

Version A shows clearer contrast.

2. How does the conjunction *but* affect cohesion?

The conjunction 'but' signals opposition.  
Version B separates the ideas, weakening cohesion.

3. Which version better suits a reflective audience?

Version A suits a reflective audience because the contrast feels thoughtful and layered.

### **STEP 3: Revising for Cohesion and Variety**

Return to one paragraph of your own writing draft from the exploration activity

<b>Identify:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A place where sentences feel repetitive or choppy</li></ul> OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A sentence that feels too long or crowded</li></ul>	<b>Rewrite that section by:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Combining sentences</li><li>• Breaking a sentence apart</li><li>• Reordering ideas</li><li>• Adding a conjunction or transition</li></ul>
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<b>Original Version:</b>	<b>Revised Version:</b>
	<b>Strong responses will:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Demonstrate structural change</li><li>• Show awareness of flow</li><li>• Improve clarity or tone</li></ul>

### **STEP 4: Justifying Your Choices**

In 2–3 sentences, explain how your revision improves tone, clarity, or audience impact. Be specific. Refer to structure, not just meaning.

<b>Strong responses will:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Refer to sentence structure</li><li>• Mention tone, pace, or emphasis</li><li>• Connect grammar to audience impact</li></ul>
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