Stylistic Techniques: Dress ups

1. because clause

The because clause answers WHY to any statement you make.

eg.   Einstein is one of the most famous people of all time <u>because</u> of his contributions in science and humanitarian work.

2. 'ly' adverb

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs.

eg. In short order, he <u>quickly</u> became the most well renowned physicist in the Western world.

3. strong verbs (duel)

Using strong verbs in sentences help the reader to clearly understand the action without having to infer or guess.

eg. She was <u>determined</u> and <u>motivated</u> once she learned that, to win the prize, she needed to surpass her rival one last time.

4. quality adjectives (dual)

Adjectives add to the meaning and provide new relevant information. Adjectives modify nouns: ask "what kind of noun". They provide a value judgment so use with caution in scientific and historical writing.

eg. The <u>silent, thoughtful</u> scientist sat quietly behind the <u>massive brown</u> table during the investigation into his questionable practices.

5. who/which clause

Write a sentence. After the subject noun, write the clause starting and ending with a comma. When you use the "who/which clause, it must use relevant information that adds to the sentence.

eg. The man**, <u>who</u> ate a diet primarily of eggs and meat,** developed a cholesterol problem that baffled the doctors.

6. **when, while, where, since, as, if, although clause** (adverbial clause)

Write a sentence. Choose a clause to provide extra information (it needs to be new and relevant).

eg. Marie Curie was awarded the 1911 Nobel Prize in Chemistry **as a result of her work in radioactivity**.