

tribute into the mighty depths of the sea, but no streams remove any of that tribute away. Thus, the one and only solitary means by which water naturally leaves the Dead Sea is by the process of evaporation. The intense heat and having low humidity cause a high, rapid rate of evaporation. Water, of course, is evaporated, but minerals not. Therefore, the waters have and are becoming more concentrated with minerals.

Review Exercises

Identify the tense (*present, past, etc.*) and form (*simple, progressive, emphatic*) of each underlined verb in these verses from the Psalms. [67–70]

1. "I have set the LORD always before me" (16:8).
2. "My heart is inditing a good matter" (45:1).
3. "I had fainted, unless I had believed to see the goodness of the LORD in the land of the living" (27:13).
4. "My heart was hot within me, while I was musing the fire burned: then spake I with my tongue" (39:3).
5. "I will praise thee with uprightness of heart, when I shall have learned thy righteous judgments" (119:7).
6. "Man did eat angels' food: he sent them meat to the full" (78:25).
7. "Good and upright is the LORD: therefore will he teach sinners in the way" (25:8).
8. "Thou makest darkness, and it is night: wherein all the beasts of the forest do creep forth" (104:20).

sea level, and the northern part reaches a maximum depth of about 1,300 feet.

The Dead Sea has a higher mineral content than any other body of water. Its extreme salinity results from a spectacular combination of circumstances. For one thing, several streams and rivers empty their tribute into the sea, but no streams remove any of that tribute. Thus, the only means by which water naturally leaves the Dead Sea is by evaporation. The intense heat and low humidity cause a high rate of evaporation. Water, of course, is evaporated, but minerals are not. Therefore, the waters have become and are becoming more concentrated with minerals.

Review Exercises

1. present perfect, simple
2. present, progressive
3. past perfect, simple
4. past, progressive
5. future perfect, simple
6. past, emphatic
7. future, simple
8. present, emphatic

78. Providing Variety

Monotony is rarely a virtue. In writing paragraphs, it certainly is not. Variety adds appeal and interest to sentences. But variety can serve an even deeper purpose: it can help you emphasize the main points of a paragraph.

In this lesson you will study six methods for producing sentence variety. Not every paragraph will have every one of these kinds of variety, but nearly every paragraph should have at least one or two of them.

1. *Vary the lengths of sentences.* Avoid both extremes: too many short, choppy sentences and too many long, tiresome sentences. A short sentence after several longer ones can be especially effective because it provides variety as well as emphasis. Compare the following paragraphs. Do you agree that the third one is much better than the other two?

Poor: Too short and choppy

Do you want strong, healthy muscles? Give your body a proper diet. Muscle tissue consists primarily of protein. So your diet should include protein-rich foods....

Lesson 78

Purpose: To review how to write sentences with variety.

Teaching Suggestions:

This lesson takes a number of concepts previously studied and brings them together under the theme of sentence variety. If you know that your students had difficulty with any specific area (such as complex and compound-complex sentences or periodic and balanced sentence styles), give sufficient review for them to work through this lesson.