AYDI EST.

Open Learning ✿ Translation

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Fourth Year

First Term

6

Essay I

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HELLO EVERYONE!

Good afternoon.

In the last lecture we talked about summarizing and we said that summarizing is to restate the main idea and we don't add any new idea. Also, we outline the main ideas that we mention in the passage and then we define the thought or idea that we talked about in the passage. For instance, the first paragraph talks about this, the second paragraph talks about another idea, and the third paragraph talks about this so we don't forget any idea. Then you start summarizing your ideas. If there are two paragraphs or more that have the same ideas, we have to combine them. The summary should be one paragraph regardless of how many paragraphs we have.

Also, we talked about paraphrasing so that we should state the reference which we bring the idea to avoid being accused of "plagiarism". So paraphrasing is supposed to rewrite the idea that is taken from a passage in order to explain a specific point.

Why is it important to learn paraphrasing or summarizing things that we are reading? When you write, you must bring your data from outside sources so you can't write them down as they are because you will be accused of plagiarism. in this case, you have to paraphrase these ideas in your words. If you are writing about a specific idea. I.e. writing about fungi or about a specific exam. You want to diagnose that exam and you want to make reverse engineering so you can rebuild another exam similar to the previous one for a specific audience, so here is about how to make a speaking exam. So there are things that are related to speaking exams and how to diagnose an exam. How to be prepared, piloting, and prototyping.

Today, we will move to "Responding" on page.117.

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UNIT 5

RESPONDING

By talking about Responding, for instance, when you go to the exam, you can start reading the questions, then within the questions; you can find questions talking about the influence of drugs on the brain.

You start thinking about what is required from you to write about.

You have to identify what are the influences on the brain. Additionally, writing an essay required from you to search in order to find new information, not writing what is in your mind, in which your information should be gained from trusted references. Of course, you have to formulate your ideas in an organized way.

A response paragraph may follow a summary paragraph.

Summary Paragraph
Response Paragraph

A longer response may take the form of an essay.

Introduction = Summary + Thesis Statement
Body Paragraph: Response
Body Paragraph: Response
Body Paragraph: Response
Conclusion

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UNIT 6

THE RESEARCH ESSAY

Examples of Writing Tasks that May Require Research
- Review of books that you choose yourself.
- Summarize or critiques of journal articles that you have to locate yourself.
- Short reports on issues currently in the news.
- Essays analyzing literature that draw on published literary criticism.
- Review of the literature in particular topic areas.
- Term papers.

Prewriting:

- Set a research paper schedule
- Pose questions and set research goals
- Decide how you will search for information
- What indexing terms will provide access to the information you want?
- Locate information sources
- Evaluate information sources
- Excerpt relevant information from sources

Prewriting:

- Synthesize sources
- Argue, analyze, and evaluate
- Draft a thesis
- Derive a plan

- Create an outline

Revising:
- Use correct manuscript form
- Revise based on readers' comments

Editing.

What do we mean by research-based paper?

For instance, Covid-19 in Syria; you put your information based on previous studies and statics based on exactly what is required from you.

Starting with identifying your topic sentence, the ideas of those who are going to read my research, and understanding who am I.

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"الأسئلة النظرية في الامتحان من الممكن أن تكون من الكتاب لكنني سوف أركز على "Grammatical Ideas"."

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UNIT 7

THE PROBLEM-SOLUTION ESSAY

In your book, They are talking about sources related to academic research and how to identify your knowledge and academy speaking, for instance, surveys, research, books, the internet, papers.

Survey has two types: online and paper survey.

Guideline for Survey Design
1. Identify the "representative sample" (the group of people) you will survey.
2. Carefully examine the type of information you are interested in, for example, a specific social problem.
3. This is the way of asking the question, which of the following techniques do you use?
   A. Stay awake until it's time for bed in the new location.
   B. Take a nap when I arrive.
   C. Eat a diet low in carbohydrates before I leave.
   D. Other (list): ----------------
4. Keep it short and simple. Do not make a survey too difficult or too long.
5. Develop a simple scale. Do not ask for lengthy written answers, instead, give a choice of possible answers.
6. Confine each statement or question to one idea only.

7. Arrange the survey on the page so that it is clear, uncrowded, and appealing.
8. Give respondents opportunities to comment.
9. Make returning the survey easy by providing clear information and materials
10. Ask several people to complete the draft of the survey and to report any problem or suggestions for revisions.

What do we mean by **writing convention for the content of a survey**?
- You have to make a descriptive title.
- Nowadays, the electronic survey, they write an introduction describing reasons for the survey
- They survey telling them and ask them this and that which clear direction about completely the survey.
- Demographic data.
- The question or statement is to be completed by the respondent.
- A space for written comments at the end of the survey.
- Information about how to turn the survey to the designer.
- An expression of appreciation for the time spent by the respondent.

On page 182. They are talking about **the problem- solving patterns**
I. First of all, you have the introduction
II. Then you have the problem: you have to identify and demonstrate its existence
III. Then you have to give solutions
IV. After that, you must answer possible objections and problems caused by the solution
V. In the end, you have to restate or make a conclusion which recommendation and call to action.

On page 184. Also, they are talking about **Alternative Problem-Solving Patterns**
I. You have the introduction
II. The problem: identify and demonstrate its existence
III. Then you give first solutions
IV. Then you give second solutions
V. Then you give third solutions
VI. Maybe you could make an implementation plan; evidence
VII. Finally, the conclusion: a summary, call to action

7.5.1 Writing feasibility analysis paragraph

It's about when you don't consider a solution for a problem. If you are not asked about the solution, you don't have to add a solution. Some paragraphs ask you to identify the problem but once you are supposed to identify or demonstrate or explain the solution, you have to write about the solutions.

في الواقع يمكننا أن نختار موضوعاً نتحدث عنه.

For instance, the topic of addiction. Your topic sentence could be a solution to this problem, or maybe you might be more detailed about the topic.

في هذا النوع من المقالات:
1- المقدمة
2- شرح المشكلة ثم شرح الحل الأول لهذه المشكلة
3- شرح الحل الثاني لهذه المشكلة
4- التأثيرات لهذه الحلول أو تطبيقاتها
5- الخاتمة

As I said, it depends on the way of the writer and how the writer wants to write. Additionally, you have many kinds of addiction, for example, mobile phones, television…etc. besides, the concentration is on the solutions because you are talking about solutions based on the problem.

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This is everything for today's lecture.
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Thank you
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صفحتنا ومجموعتنا على فيسبوك

Page:
Group:

مؤسسة العائدي للخدمات الطلابية
مكتبة العائدي – التعليم المفتوح – قسم الترجمة

AYDI
ESTABLISHMENT

Essay 4.6   6   **AYDI 2021/ T1**