

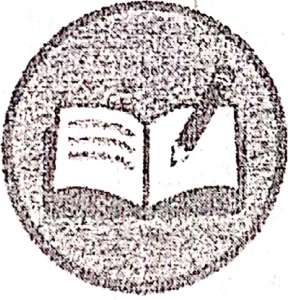
AYDI EST.

Open Learning & Translation

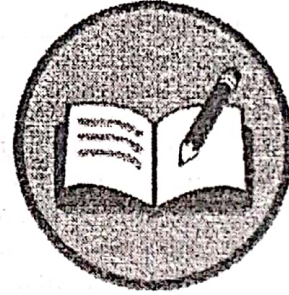
2021-2022

Fourth Year

Second Term



3



Essay II

03.06.2022

أ. زينب حباب



EssayII 4. 3

AYDI 2022

HELLO EVERYONE!

We will begin with the homework we have; let us read the second paragraph.

A Walk on the Moon

July 21, 1969, was an unforgettable day for all the citizens of planet earth, particularly Neil Armstrong. After travelling for three days, the Apollo 11 spacecraft landed on the moon. Before Armstrong descended the ladder, he got dressed in his space suit. The entire world was watching when he opened the door of the Apollo 11 lunar module and descended the ladder. He put his right foot on the moon's surface. Next he said the now-famous phrase, "one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind." Then his fellow astronaut Buzz Aldrin joined him. Together, they performed scientific experiments and also had some fun entertaining the world with their lunar antics. Since that day, several other people have walked on the moon, but none inspired a whole world in quite the same way.

What type of paragraph it is? It is narrative.

What indicates a narrative paragraph? Telling an incident or story, or something in the past through the essay in a Chronological way. The aim when writing narrative paragraphs is to involve the reader in them as if they were right there when it was happening. So, make them as vivid and real as possible.

The third one.

An Island of History

Ellis Island is part of an interesting chapter in U.S. history. The federal government bought it in 1808. At first, it was used as a fort. Later on, the army used it to store weapons. Then, in 1891, it became the place that it is now famous for being. The government made it a gateway for immigrants to the United States. More than 12 million immigrants passed through Ellis Island between 1892 and 1954. It closed in November of 1954. At the end of the twentieth century, it reopened as a tourist attraction. Today, both American and foreign tourists go there to learn about the big role that this small island played in U.S. history.

It is a narrative paragraph.

The fourth one.

Football vs. Rugby

American football and rugby have more differences than similarities. For instance, football requires eleven players, whereas rugby requires thirteen to fifteen. Also, a football field is longer than a rugby field but is less wide. Football has four quarters of fifteen minutes each, but rugby has two forty-minute halves. A touchdown in football is worth six points; however, a goal in rugby is worth four points. There are also a few basic similarities. Both games are played with a leather, oval-shaped ball, and both are based on soccer. In short, while football and rugby have some similarities, their differences help make them two unique games.

It is an expository paragraph.

The last one.

A Child's Face

The child's face reflected her cheerful and determined nature. Her hair was bright red and had a royal-blue bow tied at the top. The skin on her forehead, as well as her entire face, was soft white and covered with freckles. Her eyes were a sparkling blue and, at that moment, were focused on the end of her turned-up nose. Her lips were a pretty pink, and coming from between them was a tongue stretching to its limit in an upward direction. It was clear that she was determined to touch her tongue to her nose, perhaps simply to prove to herself that it could be done.

It is a **descriptive** paragraph.

On the page /10/, there is an example of the standard format of the paragraph.

Of course **without** writing the name and date.

Title

Margin

The first sentence of your paragraph must be indented five spaces. Do not start each sentence on a new line. Each sentence begins where the sentence before it ended. The rest of the lines should start at the left margin. Margins on both sides of the page should be about an inch. Begin each sentence with a capital letter, and each sentence with correct punctuation – a period, a question mark, or an exclamation point. Also, you should double-space your paragraph. This means writing on every other line. Finally, center your title on the first line.

Margin

Page /18/, read it by your own, it teaches you how to write a paragraph, brainstorm, and how to do everything before writing a paragraph and while writing it.

NB: If the paragraphs are not well written, you are not going to have a well written essay.

On the page /19/, we will talk about the most important sentence in the paragraph, which is the *Topic sentence*. For the essay, we have what we call the *Thesis statement*, while for the paragraph we have the *Topic sentence*.

The topic sentence is the most important sentence in a paragraph because it contains the main idea of the paragraph. A good topic sentence has two parts: the **topic** and the **controlling idea**. The topic is the subject of your paragraph. It is what you are writing about. The controlling idea limits the topic of your paragraph to the aspect of that topic that you want to explore in your paragraph.

Example, "My trip to Armenia was really exiting". *What is the topic?* (My trip to Armenia), and (was really exiting) is the controlling idea.

Other examples:

- New York is a fun place to be on New Year's Eve.

(New York) is the *topic*, and (is a fun place to be on New Year's Eve) is the *controlling idea*.

- New York has great entertainment.

(New York) is the *topic*, and (has great entertainment) is the *controlling idea*.

- New York is the world's most famous city.

(New York) is the *topic*, and (is the world's most famous city) is the *controlling idea*.

Each of these topic sentences has the same topic (New York), but a different controlling idea. Each one would introduce a distinct paragraph with different ideas and information. The possibilities for writing about (New York) are practically endless, so this one topic could have many controlling ideas. Therefore, you could write many different paragraphs about (New York).

It is important to keep in mind that most academic writing is done to persuade the reader that a point of view reasonable. Therefore, another important part of writing topic sentences is to write a sentence that has a clear point of view. This usually means that the topic sentence contains the opinion or attitude of the writer. A statement of fact is not an effective topic sentence because there is nothing more that can be said about it and, therefore, nothing to write in your paragraph.

Another common way to write a topic sentence is to divide a topic into different parts. Example, "Ramadan has three important days within the month of fasting". (Ramadan) is the topic, and (has three important days within the month of fasting) is the controlling idea.

Let us see the practice on page /20/.

Read each sentence. Underline the topic and circle the controlling idea.

- Alcohol is harmful to your health.

(Alcohol) is the topic, and (is harmful to your health) is the controlling idea.

- The western world should have a holiday to recognize senior citizens.

(The western world) is the topic, and (a holiday to recognize senior citizens) is the controlling idea.

- The colors of the U.S. flag have unique symbolic meanings.

(The colors of the U.S. flag) is the topic, and (have unique symbolic meanings) is the controlling idea.

- A camping vacation sounds like a punishment to me.

(A camping vacation) is the topic, and (sounds like a punishment to me) is the controlling idea.

- Weeds can ruin a vegetable garden.

(Weeds) means (الأعشاب الضارة).

(Weeds) is the topic, and (can ruin a vegetable garden) is the controlling idea.

Moving to another idea which is,

Evaluating Topic Sentences.

What does (evaluating) mean? (التقييم).

Let us read on the same page /20/.

- American education has five stages.

Is there any wrong in this sentence? No. The topic is (American education), and the paragraph will talk about the five stages.

- My brother is older than I am.

It is a fact, so it is not a topic sentence.

- Writing a good resume takes a lot of hard work.

It is a topic sentence.

- Jack is Kate's friend.

It is a phrase; it is not a topic sentence. I do not know Kate or her friend.

- Jack is Kate's best friend.

Here, this sentence will lead us to what makes Jack Kate's best friend. So, it is a topic sentence.

- You need four ingredients to make peanut butter.

It is a topic sentence because it shows us how to make peanut butter.

- Big business is threatening the environment.

It is a topic sentence because you will tell through the paragraph why or how it is threatening the environment.

- Big business has an effect on the environment.

It is a fact, so it is not a topic sentence.

- Cats are also called felines.

It is just a statement, so it is not a topic sentence.

- There are many reasons to visit San Francisco.

It is a topic sentence because it shows us reasons to visit San Francisco.

On page /21/, Practice 3 is a **HOMEWORK**.

Moving to another idea.

Major and Minor Supporting Sentences.

In terms of organizing especially of expository paragraphs, there are two types of supporting sentences: major supporting sentences and minor supporting sentences. The **Major** supporting sentences are the main details that tell us about the topic sentence. The **Minor** supporting sentences tell us more about the major supporting sentences.

Example,

<u>Ways to celebrate New Year's Eve</u>	
<u>Topic Sentence</u>	<u>People in the United States celebrate New Year's Eve in many ways.</u> [The most common way may be going to a big party with lots of friends, music, and dancing. At the stroke of midnight, people at these parties grab their sweethearts and spend the first seconds of the new year kissing them. Another way to spend New Year's Eve is with the significant other in your life. The new year is greeted with a champagne toast to the relationship. Sometimes, families with children like to spend the evening together, letting the 'kids' stay up until midnight. Finally, some people like to spend the evening by themselves. They use this time to evaluate the past year and to make resolutions and plans for the coming year. It is a time of reflection that can only happen when one is alone.] <u>In short, New Year's Eve is a special time that can be spent with friends, with family, or even alone.</u>
[BODY]	
<u>Concluding Sentence</u>	

- The major supporting sentence "The most common way may be going to a big party with lots of friends, music, and dancing".

The minor supporting sentence "At the stroke of midnight, people at these parties grab their sweethearts and spend the first seconds of the new year kissing them".

- The major supporting sentence "Another way to spend New Year's Eve is with the significant other in your life".

The minor supporting sentence "The new year is greeted with a champagne toast to relationship".

- The major supporting sentence "Sometimes, families with children like to spend the evening together, letting the kids stay up until midnight".

- The major supporting sentence "Finally, some people like to spend the evening by themselves".

The minor supporting sentence "They use this time to evaluate the past year and to make resolutions and plans for the coming year".


The minor supporting sentence "It is a time of reflection that can only happen when one is alone".

It is important to note that all major supporting sentences do not need to have the same number of minor supporting sentences. In fact, sometimes you will not have any minor supporting sentences at all.

The Concluding sentence.

The concluding sentence of a paragraph is generally a **restatement** of the topic sentence. It may not be possible to restate the topic itself, but it is always possible to restate the controlling idea.

Look at the following paragraph and pay particular attention to the topic sentence and its restatement in the concluding sentence.

How to Carve a Pumpkin	What About You?
<p>With Halloween just around the corner, it's good to know how to carve a pumpkin. The first step is to gather your materials. You'll need a large pumpkin, a sharp carving knife, a big spoon, a black marking pen, a candle, and some newspaper. Spread the newspaper on a table and place the pumpkin on top of it. Using the knife, cut off the top of the pumpkin. Then, use the spoon to take out the seeds from</p>	<p>Is there a holiday like Halloween in your country? Is there a time of year to celebrate the harvest?</p>
	
<p>the inside the pumpkin. Next, with the marking pen, draw eyes, a nose, and a mouth on one side of the pumpkin in shapes that can be cut out. The next step is to carefully cut out the eyes, nose, and mouth with the knife. Put a lighted candle inside the pumpkin, and put the top back on the pumpkin. Finally, put it in a window after dark on Halloween night. Once you know how to carve a pumpkin, you can amuse your trick-or-treaters this year and every year.</p>	

A second, less common, way to conclude a paragraph is to write a sentence that **summarizes** the main points in the body of the paragraph.

Celebrating the New Year
<p>The new year is celebrated throughout the world at many different times, based on the solar or lunar calendar. January 1 is recognized throughout the world as the beginning of the new year, but this date is the beginning of the Christian year based on the Gregorian solar calendar. The Jewish new year is called Rosh Hashanah and is celebrated in September or October even though the Hebrew calendar is lunar. The Chinese new year, called Tet in Vietnam, follows a lunar calendar and comes on a day between January 10 and February 19 according to the solar calendar. Islam also uses a lunar calendar. Its new year celebration is in the spring, and the date varies depending on the year. In short, Christians use the solar calendar, whereas Jews, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Muslims use a lunar calendar to determine when to celebrate the new year.</p>

Mechanics

- Punctuation marks:

The use of punctuation marks varies greatly from language to language. In academic writing in English, the rules of punctuation must be followed carefully.

To use punctuation marks correctly, you must have a basic understanding of sentences structure. A sentence must have an independent clause.

Look at the meanings of these words to help you understand what an independent clause is:

- *independent*: able to stand alone; not independent on something else.
- *clause*: a group of words containing a subject and a verb.
- *independent clause*: a group of words that contains a subject and a verb and that can stand alone.

NOTE that the basic punctuation pattern for a sentence is to begin it with a capital letter and end it with a period.

Examples: sentence (there is an independent clause):

St. Patrick's Day honors Irish-Americans.

Subject Verb

not a sentence (there is no independent clause).

When Irish-Americans are honored on St. Patrick's Day

This is not independent because we do not know what happens when Irish-Americans are honored.

Honoring Irish-Americans on St. Patrick's Day

This is not independent because honoring is not a verb with a tense. It is a gerund or participle.

Let us see the practice 6 on page /26/.

- **in the United States religious holidays often become nonreligious**

It is a fragmentation, not a sentence. So, we do not capitalize it.

- **the government of the United States recognizes eight holidays by giving its employees the day off.**

It is a full sentence. So, we capitalize the first letter and put a period at the end.

- **the parents hiding several hundred Easter eggs.**

It is a fragmentation, not a sentence.

- **when we spent a long holiday weekend in the mountains**

It is not a sentence.

- **most people look forward to long holiday weekends**

It is a full sentence. So, we capitalize the first letter and put a period at the end.

On page /27/, *Practice 7* is a **HOMEWORK**.

The pages /28-29-30/, you have to read them by your own.

On pages /34-35/, *Practice 1* is a **HOMEWORK** (identifying paragraphs).

Using Commas: Coordinating Conjunctions

You can combine two independent clauses into one by using a comma and a coordinating conjunction. Coordinating conjunctions are words that establish a relationship between two independent clauses. There are seven coordinating conjunctions, and you can easily remember them by remembering the word **FANBOYS**.

F=for **A**=and **N**=nor **B**=but **O**=or **Y**=yet **S**=so

When these words are used to connect independent clauses, they are preceded by a comma.

Examples

There are four major food groups, *and* it is important to eat something from each one every day.

They know a lot about nutrition, *yet* they eat unhealthy food.

It was pouring rain, *so* we decided to go to a movie.

We can't go out, *nor* can we stay home. [Note: When we use *nor* in this way, we must use question word order after it.]

There are two further points to note about this punctuation pattern:

- It is important to remember that the part of the sentence that comes after the coordinating conjunction is an independent clause with a subject and a verb. If it doesn't have a subject and verb, do not use a comma.

Example

Annie got up late *and* forgot to call her mother on Mother's Day.

- Although you may see coordinating conjunctions begin a sentence after a period, it is not considered good academic style to use them in that position. Using a transition with the same meaning is preferable. (Chapter 4 discusses transitions.)

Examples

Nonacademic style

We were going to go to the movie. *But*, we didn't know what time it started.

Academic style

We were going to go to the movie. *However*, we didn't know what time it started.

On page /36/, we have **Linking words**.

Linking Words

There are many ways to help give a paragraph cohesion. One way is to use linking words. There are many kinds of linking words: *coordinating conjunctions* (which were discussed in Chapter 3), *subordinating conjunctions*, *prepositions*, and *transitions*. *Transitions* are a very common type of linking word. They are words or phrases that help to connect sentences to one another. They may also help the coherence of a paragraph by indicating the order of the supporting sentences. To some extent, linking words, including transitions, are particular to the type of paragraph that you are writing. The chart below lists some common linking words for each type of paragraph. Appendix 5 on pages 177-178 provides a more complete listing of common linking words.

Some linking words:

Paragraph type	Transitions	Other linking words
Narrative	First, second, etc. At first Next After that Later on Then Finally	In the morning In the afternoon In the evening Until then
Descriptive		To the left To the right in front of behind on top of under above next to
Expository	First, second, etc. However On the other hand In fact For example Therefore Furthermore Finally In short In conclusion	

On page /40/, we have *Practice 3* (using transitions):

Example	Chronology	Result	Difference	Addition	Conclusion
For example	After that Later on	Consequently As a result	However In contrast	Moreover In addition	In conclusion In short
For instance	First, second, ect. Next Then	Therefore	On the other hand	furthermore	All in all

- The Pacific Ocean has many forms of life. There are fish, plants, and microscopic organisms.

Here, the writer gives us examples. So, we should write them as "*The Pacific Ocean has many forms of life. For example, there are fish, plants, and*

microscopic organisms”.

- I dragged myself out of bed. I took a cold shower to wake myself up.

“I dragged myself out of bed. After that, I took a cold shower to wake myself up”.

- December is a winter month in the Northern Hemisphere. December is a summer month in the Southern Hemisphere.

“December is a winter month in the Northern Hemisphere. However, December is a summer month in the Southern Hemisphere”.

- The volcano erupted for ten days. The village at the bottom of it was destroyed.

“The volcano erupted for ten days. As a result, the village at the bottom of it was destroyed”.

- If you want to enjoy a long holiday weekend, you need to leave for your destination early. You need to come back home early.

“If you want to enjoy a long holiday weekend, you need to leave for your destination early. In addition, you need to come back home early”.

On page /41/, there are **Subordinators**.

Chronology	Causation	Unexpected result	Difference	Condition
After Before While When Until	Because Since	Although Even though	Whereas While	If

When an adverbial clause beginning with the subordinators (while) and (whereas) comes after an independent clause, use a comma.

Example, “Labor Day is celebrated in September in the United States, while it is celebrated in May in most other countries in the world”.

On page /41/, Practice 4 (Combining clauses with subordinators):

- Monday is the Fourth of July. We don't have to go work.

“Since Monday is the Fourth of July, we don't have to go work”.

- Fireworks are standard for holiday celebration. I don't like them.

“Although fireworks are standard for holiday celebration, I don't like them”.

- It is foggy and cold near the ocean. It is sunny and hot inland.

“It is foggy and cold near the ocean whereas it is sunny and hot inland”.

- Betty baked some Christmas cookies. She took them to her neighbor.

“Betty baked some Christmas cookies before she took them to her neighbor”.

- There will soon be too many people in the world. People keep having babies.

“Although there will soon be too many people in the world, people keep having babies”.

Moving to page /51/, let use read the *practice 4* (Identifying fragments).

The History of Baseball

Modern baseball has an interesting history. Actually started out in England as a game called *rounders*. It made its way to North America and was largely played in rural areas. By 1830, most urban and rural area teams that played together, but there were still no official rules or even a standard playing area. When a group New York City published a book in 1845. It gave baseball twenty rules, two teams of nine players each and defined the playing field. Simply called the New York game. Its popularity continued to grow, and during the Civil War in the 1860s, the Table soldier spread the game throughout the country. By the end of the 1860s. The name had changed to baseball and it looked very much like the game we know today.

This paragraph has five fragments; *find them*.

- 1- "Actually started out in England as a game called rounders".
- 2- "By 1830".
- 3- "When a group in New York City published a book in 1845".
- 4- "Simply called the New York game". (we should a comma after the game – *Its popularity* should not be capitalized).
- 5- "By the end of the 1860s". (we should a comma after the date).

Thank You

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احذر المحاضرات المسروقة

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