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11



THE LAST LECTURE

Essay

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Using Commas

1- With coordinating conjunctions:

When a coordinating conjunction connects two independent clauses, a comma is used immediately before the conjunction.

- (An independent clause is a group of words that contain at least a subject and a verb and that can stand alone).

Examples:

- It is an ideal day for picnics, **but** I'm too overworked to go out.

- I would like to go to your party, **but** I have an exam to study for.

Notice: When the sentence following the coordinating conjunction does not contain a subject, i.e., it is a dependent clause, no comma is needed.

Example: I woke up late **and** couldn't catch the 8.00 bus to work.

In this case the conjunction combines the verbs and not clauses.

2- With Transitions

A **comma** is used to separate a transition from the rest of the sentence, no matter where it appears. Notice the different positions of transitions and commas in the following examples.

Example:

- It is an ideal day for picnics. **However**, I'm too overworked to go out.
- It is an ideal day for picnics. I'm too overworked, **however**, to go out.
- It is an ideal day for picnics. I'm too overworked to go out, **however**.
- I went to bed early last night. **However**, it was difficult to get up this morning.
- I went to bed early last night. It was difficult, **however**, to get up this morning.
- I stayed up late most of the night. **Therefore**, it was difficult to get up in the morning.
- I stayed up late most of the night. It was difficult, **therefore**, to get up in the morning.

Here, you find it not logical to use *therefore* at the end of the

sentence.

- *I stayed up late most of the night. It was difficult to get up in the morning therefore.*

This depends on the meaning of the transition.

3- With Adverbial clauses: (since, when, before, after, even if)

A comma is used after an adverbial clause preceding the subject of an independent clause. However, if the adverbial clause comes after the independent clause, no comma is used.

Examples:

Because I am overworked, I cannot go out for a picnic.

I cannot go out for a picnic **because I am overworked.**

Let us have other examples:

- **Since** I was *child*, I have dreamt of travelling to London.

- **When** I was *child*, I have dreamt of travelling to London.

We have to use a comma to know where the first clause ends. When you write the adverbial clause after the independent clause, you don't need a comma.

- I have dreamt of travelling to London **since** I was child.

- I have dreamt of travelling to London **when** I was child.

Here, the word *since* separate the two clauses.

4- In Lists:

Commas are used to separate three or more items in a list. The comma before the conjunction and at the end of the list is optional.

Example:

I have studied English because **I like it, it is a world language, and because I want to teach it.**

We've had **eggs, cereals, milk and jam** for breakfast.

5- We use comma when we have unessential information

When we have a piece of information that is not essential inside the sentence, we can use the comma.

Example: My friend, who is a good chef, works in a five-star restaurant.

This is a non-defining relative clause and that is why we separate it from the rest of the sentence. You can omit it because it gives additional information.

....., *who is a good chef*,.....

6- When you call someone, you put comma before the person you are calling

- *Please hurry up, mother.*

Using Semicolons

Semicolons are used between two independent clauses which are closely related in meaning.

- *She is a good writer; she has published several books.*

A transition joining two independent clauses could be preceded by a semicolon and followed by a comma.

- *She is a good writer; therefore, she has published several books.*

Using the colon

-When you want to define something or explain something.

- *I am not speaking with him right now: he is a rude person*

-with the list, after a whole independent clause

You don't say, "*the things that I bought from the supermarket are: rice, sugar and...etc.*" this is wrong because it is not a complete clause.

This how can you use the colon with a list

- *The things I bought from the supermarket are the following:*

-in the plays after the characters' names.

Using Full stop/ period

It is used to end a complete sentence.

Your exams are automated now. But when have to write an essay, you have to use the full stop.

- *I went to the park yesterday.*

Punctuation Problems

1. Fragments:

A fragment is a phrase or part of a sentence which is incomplete and cannot stand alone. For a certain part to stand alone, it has to contain at least a subject

and a verb. Students sometimes make mistakes by putting a period at the end of the fragment, considering it a sentence. There are four kinds of fragments:

A. A dependent clause:

Examples: Because I am overworked
Since the weather is bad.

B. A phrase without a verb with a tense.

He gone to work. *We going to a party.*

C. A phrase without a subject

Went to college yesterday. Been to the States.

D. A noun phrase without a verb

Examples: A long-haul (long distances) flight.
A highly educated person.

The way to avoid these problems in punctuation could be either of the following ways:

1. Do not use a dependent clause alone. Attach it to an independent clause.

Because I am overworked, I cannot go out for a picnic.
Since the weather is bad, we can play cards indoors.

2. Change the verb form to include a tense.

He has gone to work.
We are going to a party.

3. Add a subject

I went to college yesterday.
He has been to the States.

4. Add a verb and decide if the noun phrase is a subject or an object.

A long-haul flight makes me sick.
Our professor is a highly educated person.

2. Run-on Sentences

A run-on sentence occurs when two independent clauses follow each other without a punctuation mark. Run-ons could be separated and punctuated properly.

Example:

I was exhausted after the many lectures I had yesterday so I took a taxi and

came home I had a light meal read the newspaper as usual but I was so sleepy so I couldn't finish reading the paper and I fell asleep

Correction:

I was exhausted after the many lectures I had yesterday, so I took a taxi and came home. I had a light meal, read the newspaper, and listened to classical music. However, I was so sleepy, so I couldn't finish reading the paper, and I fell asleep.

3. Comma Splices

A comma splice occurs when a comma is used between two independent clauses.

I went to the airport at 4.00 pm to receive my brother, the plane was late.

In order to correct the above sentence, either of the following could be done:

1. Use a full stop rather than the comma.

I went to the airport at 4.00 pm to receive my brother. The plane was late.

2. Use a semicolon instead of the comma.

I went to the airport at 4.00 pm to receive my brother; the plane was late.

3. Join the independent clauses by a coordinating conjunction.

I went to the airport at 4.00 pm to receive my brother, **but** the plane was late.

4. Use a subordinating conjunction to turn one of the clauses into a dependent one, and use proper punctuation.

Although I went to the airport at 4.00 pm to receive my brother, the plane was late.

The Power of Punctuation

Let's punctuate this sentence:

1. Attention—Toilet only for disabled elderly pregnant children
→ **Attention—Toilet use limited to the disabled, elderly, pregnant women, and children.**

2. We can cut and paste kids

→ **We can cut and paste, kids**

3. I'm sorry because I love you

I'm sorry, because I love you

4. A woman without her man is nothing.

→ A woman: without her, man is nothing.

In the exam, you will have an essay, and discussion questions about it. theoretical questions also from the lectures we had. For example, matching the thesis statement with the type of essay.

Common Linking Words

Meaning/ Function	Transitions	Conjunctions		Others (Adjectives, Verbs, and Prepositions)
		coordinators	subordinators	
Addition	also besides furthermore in addition moreover too	and nor		another in addition to an additional
Comparison (similarity)	also likewise similarly too in the same way	and both... and not only... but also neither . . . nor	as just as	as . . . as like/ alike just like similar to be alike be similar
Contrast & Opposite Ideas or Unexpected Results	However in contrast instead in/by comparison nevertheless nonetheless on the other hand on the contrary still	But yet	although even though though whereas while	despite in spite of compared to/ with be different (from) be unlike differ from
Example	For example			such as

	for instance			an example of
Emphasis	In fact indeed			
Explanation & Restatement	indeed that is in other words			
Alternatives	otherwise	or	If Unless	
Order of importance	above all first and foremost more/most importantly significantly primarily			a more- important
Effect or Result	Accordingly As a result As a consequence Consequently Hence, thus Therefore	So		result in cause have an effect on affect the cause of the reason for
Cause or Reason		for	because since as	due to because of the effect of as a result of as a consequence of

Chronological Order	first, second, etc. then, next now, then soon, last, finally, meanwhile, gradually, after that, since then		after as as soon as before since until when while	the first, the second the next, the last, the final, before lunch after the war Since 19-
Conclusion	all in all in brief in conclusion in short in summary indeed			it is clear that. we can see that.. the evidence suggests that. these examples show that..

Exercises:

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2. Combine the following pairs of sentences by making one an adverbial clause. Vary the position of the adverbial clause and use a comma when necessary.

a. The 17th of April is Syria's Day of Independence. We do not have to go to work.

Since/ because he 17th of April is Syria's Day of Independence, we do not have to go to work.

b. Fireworks are always used for celebrations on New Year's Eve. I do not like them.

Even though fireworks are always used for celebrations on New Year's Eve, I do not like them

Although fireworks are always used for celebrations on New Year's Eve, I do not like them

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

There will be too many people in the world if people keep having babies.

d. I was on the phone. My friend came for a visit.

I was on the phone when my friend came for a visit.

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3. Combine the following pairs of sentences by making one of them an adjective clause. Make sure to place it immediately after the noun it modifies and use commas if needed.

a. I went to visit an old friend of mine. My friend is in hospital.

I went to visit an old friend of mine who is in hospital.

b. We all went to the airport to receive my brother. He has been studying abroad for four years.

We all went to the airport to receive my brother who has been studying abroad for four years.

c. My mother is fond of classical music. My mother is going to a concert tomorrow evening.

My mother, who is fond of classical music, is going to a concert tomorrow evening.

d. We all celebrated Jane's birthday in a restaurant. It was the only place we could all meet freely.

We all celebrated Jane's birthday in a restaurant which was the only place we could all meet freely.

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4. Connect the following pairs of sentences by using a suitable transitional word. Use appropriate punctuation marks.

a. Egypt has many kinds of attractions for tourists. There are the Pyramids, the Sphinx, the Royal Cemetery, and many other historical sites.

Egypt has many kinds of attractions for tourists. **For example**, there are the Pyramids, the Sphinx, the Royal Cemetery, and many other historical sites.

b. He had drunk too much last night. He woke up this morning with a

hangover.

He had drunk too much last night. **Therefore**, he woke up this morning with a hangover.

c. It is dry in Syria in the summer. It is wet in the summer in India.

It is dry in Syria in the summer. **In contrast/ On the other hand**, it is wet in the summer in India.

d. If you want to have a good holiday, you could go away with friends. You need to come back home by the end of next week.

If you want to have a good holiday, you could go away with friends. **Nevertheless**, you need to come back home by the end of next week.

As for the exam, we will have one essay and questions on it. You will have some theoretical questions as well.

P. 66 ESSAY: **Greenpeace: Defender of the Environment**

In this essay, they are telling historical facts about Greenpeace. So, the introduction is historical, not an anecdote.

*

7. Below is part of an outline for paragraph two. Fill in the outline with the missing parts.

- **Topic sentence:** Greenpeace works... and vegetation.
- **Major Supporting Sentence:** The year 2000 becoming extinct.
- **Supporting Sentence:** Since 1975... the whale.

Is this a major or a minor?

~~These small protests have proven successful in that the whale population is again slowly increasing.~~

If it relates to the previous sentence, it is a **minor sentence**. If it is a different idea from the previous one, then it is a major idea.

Bridge: There is no bridge in this body paragraph.

...

Revision

A. What do you know about academic essay structure? Are the following statements true or false?

1. Essays and paragraphs have a very different structure...*False.*
2. Essays must have a logical and cohesive structure...*True.*
3. Topic sentences introduce the main idea of an essay...*False.*
4. Concluding sentences are not always required.....*True*

B. Match each term below to its correct definition

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| a. Introduction sentence | b. Thesis statement | c. Transitions | d. Topic sentence |
| e. Conclusion | f. Concluding sentence | g. Supporting ideas | |
| h. Body paragraphs | i. Background | J. Details | |

1. **Introduction** is the first paragraph in an essay. It introduces the topic and indicates the focus of the essay.

2. **Background** the first part of the introduction that introduces the topic and gives some general information about it.

3. **Thesis statement**: the most important sentence in an essay that comes at the end of the Introduction. It expresses the main idea or purpose of the whole essay.

4. **Body paragraphs**: these make up the main section of an essay where all the key ideas and supporting details are discussed.

5. **Topic sentence**: Is usually the first sentence of a paragraph and expresses its main idea or central focus.

6. **Supporting ideas** these are found in the body paragraphs. They come after the topic sentence and provide support for its main idea.

7. **Details**: usually follow supporting ideas and develop them through such things as explanations, examples, or definitions.

8. **Concluding sentence**: this comes at the end of a body paragraph to restate the main idea.

9. **Conclusion**: this is the last paragraph of an essay. It reminds the reader of the thesis statement and summarises the key points discussed in the body paragraphs.

10. **Transitions:** words or phrases that link important ideas within a paragraph or between paragraphs.

C. Read the essay and label each item 1-10 below with the corresponding part of the essay from Exercise B.

Fast food is very familiar and pervasive with famous brands such as MacDonald's and KFC found almost everywhere. Fast food is in some ways controversial and has inspired a movement to counter its influence. This counter movement is known as slow food, and it started in Italy in 1986 to offer an alternative to fast food. This essay will explain what the slow food movement is, and why it is good for the environment.

To begin with, slow food sees itself as a philosophy about how food is produced and consumed that is different to fast food in almost every way. The first difference between these two approaches to food centres on health. For example, fast food's negative impacts on health include obesity, heart disease, and diabetes. This is because fast food is typically highly refined and high in sugar and fats. On the other hand, slow food tends to be very healthy as it emphasises food that is more natural and fresh. In addition, the other key difference between them is reflected in their names. Fast food is made for speed and convenience to allow busy people to eat on the go. Conversely, slow food is a more relaxed style of eating. In fact, the main ethos of the movement is "slow and relaxed enjoyment", meaning that both the preparation and the consumption of food should not be rushed but enjoyed slowly so that the experience can be savoured. To sum up, slow food is the very antithesis of fast food.

Another feature of slow food is that it aims to be environmentally sustainable. The first reason why is that slow food is typically unprocessed, which means it has less of an environmental impact. Processing food is an energy intensive undertaking requiring large amounts of water and energy. As slow food focuses on the consumption of food that is seasonal and in its natural state, it requires fewer natural resources for its production. In addition, the transportation of slow food burns less fossil fuel. This is because it promotes local production and consumption, which means food is transported across much shorter distances. In contrast, most of the food we eat is not grown in our local areas but transported from far away, including places on the other side of the globe.

In conclusion, slow food is very much unlike fast food and is better for the environment. Slow food is healthier, more enjoyable, and consumes fewer natural resources. Thus, slow food is an approach to eating that should be widely encouraged.

- Counter= face

- Antithesis= نقيض

We have two main ideas in the above essay:

1. What the slow food movement is
2. Why it is good for the environment

It is an argumentative essay.

When you write an argumentative essay, you do anything to persuade the reader. The writer is trying to convince us that slow food is better than fast food.

Now, the conclusion has a summary and a demand for action.

1. The sentence beginning with, "This essay will..."

- The thesis statement

2. The sentence beginning with, "To begin with..."

- Topic sentence

3. The sentence containing the phrase, "the other key difference."

- Supporting idea

4. The very first three sentences of the essay.

- Background

5. The last two sentences in the second body paragraph.

- Details

6. This is the only paragraph that ends with a concluding sentence.

- Body paragraph 1

7. "Conversely" and "thus" are examples of which essay feature?

- Transitions

8. The part of the essay that rephrases the thesis statement.

- Conclusion

9. This paragraph has the opposite structure of the conclusion.

• Introduction

Why? The introduction is the opposite of the conclusion because the introduction is in the beginning of the essay and the conclusion is in the end of it. They are not opposite in relation to content. They are opposite just in relation to the name and to the location.

10. This is often the shortest paragraph in an essay.

The conclusion

The Truth behind Lying

1. Most children are taught the virtue of honesty from fairy tales and other stories. The celebrated story of Pinocchio, who begins life as a puppet, teaches the importance of telling the truth. Every time Pinocchio lies, his nose grows longer and longer. Another story about the boy who "cried wolf" exemplifies how lying led to his losing all of his sheep as well as the trust of his fellow villagers. In the United States, young children study the tale of young George Washington, who finally admits to his father that he cut down a cherry tree. These types of stories typically show children that "honesty is the best policy." Still, if this is the case, then why do so many people lie? The fact is that human beings lie for many reasons.

2. One reason for lying has to do with minimizing a mistake. While it is true that everyone makes a blunder from time to time, some people do not have the courage to admit when they do because they might be blamed for the errors. For example, students might lie to their teachers about unfinished homework. They might say that they left the work at home when, in fact, they did not do the work at all. These students do not want to seem irresponsible, so they make up an excuse—a lie—to save face.

3. Another reason people lie is to get out of situations that they do not want to be in or cannot manage. For example, if a company decides to have a weekend meeting, one of the managers might not feel like attending. She may call her boss and give this excuse: "I've been fighting off a cold all week, and I truly cannot risk getting the others sick. I'll be sure to get all of the notes on Monday" When individuals do not want to admit the truth and then face the consequences, they use lies to avoid difficulties.

4. In contrast, some people might tell a "white lie" when they do not want to hurt someone else's feelings. For example, if a good friend shows

up with an unflattering new haircut, one could be truthful and say, "That haircut looks awful. What were you thinking?!" A more likely scenario is to say, "Its very original! It suits you" and spare the friends feelings. These types of lies are generally not considered negative or wrong. In fact, many people who have told the truth to loved ones, only to see the negative reaction, wish they had told a white lie. Therefore, white lies can be useful in maintaining good relationships.

5. A somewhat different reason for lying has to do with self-protection. Parents, particularly those with small children, may teach their children to use this type of "protective" lie in certain | circumstances. What should children do if a stranger calls while the parents are out? Many parents teach their children to explain that mom and dad are too busy to come to the phone at that time. In this situation, protective lying can prevent harm or disaster.

6. People lie for many reasons, both good and bad. However, before people resort to lying in order to cover up mistakes or to avoid unpleasant situations, perhaps the motives for lying should be analyzed. Ones lies may one day be exposed and cause severe embarrassment or the loss of peoples trust.

- celebrated: famous, renowned
- a blunder: a careless mistake
- a puppet: a toy that is moved by strings
- avoid: to keep away from
- unflattering: unattractive, not favorable
- resort to: to do something only because other options have failed

We understand that there is a cause and effect. For example, what happens to Pinocchio when he lies, his nose gets longer: The boy that "cried wolf" no one trusts him anymore.

The topic here is *lying* and the controlling "for many reasons".

The fact is that human beings lie for many reasons.

The first reason is in the first body paragraph: We have the main idea and an example.

1. What type of essay is this?

Cause and effect essay

2. What is the method of organization?

Cause block style

3. What is the thesis statement?

The fact is that human beings lie for many reasons.

4. What three examples of liars from famous stories does the author give in the introduction paragraph?

a. Pinocchio

b. the boy who "cried wolf"

c. George Washington

5. In Paragraph 4, the phrase white lie is used in the topic sentence but is not defined. Write your own, definition of a white lie.

It is a trivial lie that doesn't harm anyone.

6. In Paragraph 5, the author supports the topic sentence by giving an example of a dangerous situation. What example does the author give?

What should children do if a stranger calls while the parents are out? Many parents teach their children to explain that mom and dad are too busy to come to the phone at that time. In this situation, protective lying can prevent harm or disaster.

7. Reread the concluding paragraph of "The Truth behind Lying" Does the writer offer a suggestion, an opinion, or a prediction? Write the final sentence here.

The conclusion is a final comment and a summary. It offers a suggestion.

This is the final sentence:

Ones lies may one day be exposed and cause severe embarrassment or the loss of peoples trust.

The introduction is an anecdote.

Revision of types of the Essay

Let's take a quick revision

• **Descriptive essay**

The most important thing is to use **vivid** and **imaginary** language. When you describe things in a factual language, it is not descriptive. We have to use imaginary language.

The images that we describe should appeal to the five sense, smell, sight, sounds, touch.

The order of the descriptive essay is spatial order مكاني. You describe according to place of things. If you are describing a person who is sitting in his armchair, you describe this person related to the place.

• **Process essay**

We have two types:

- To instruct (how to do something)
- To analyze

The order is sequential order. You order things one after the other, you don't put things randomly.

Usually, the **topic sentences** are implied in the body-paragraphs.

Transitions are transitions of sequence (first, second...etc.)

If we have some terms that are new and unfamiliar to the reader, we should explain them in the first body paragraph.

• **Comparison and contrast essay**

Comparison to show similarities and **contrast** to show differences.

When I want to compare or contrast two things, I don't put all the similarities and all the differences.

Organization of the comparison and contrast		
Basics Block	Block Comparison style	Point by point comparison style
Similarities in one body paragraph Differences in the second body paragraph	Object 1 all similarities and difference of the first object Object 2 all similarities and difference of the second difference	Body paragraph 1: first point Body paragraph 2: second point Body paragraph 3: third point

• **Classification essay**

We gather things into groups according to a unified basis of division i.e. principle. We should only have one principle of classification in the essay. The categories should be logically connected and should be related to the topic. Each category is in a separate paragraph.

The **transitions** could be sequence, example, illustrating, comparing and contrast. You can use mix of transitions.

• **Narrative essay**

We have fictional or factual story. Usually, in the narrative essay, we use the first person point of view.

We do not tell how character feels; we show it by dialogue and the events that happen.

The elements of the narrative essay:

- Characters
- Settings
- Plot (climax and resolution)
- Point of view
- Dialogue

The order of the narrative essay could be chronological order of flashback.

The thesis statement can be in the first or last in the introduction. This can occur only in the narrative essay.

Transitions are mostly time transitions or sequence transitions.

• **Cause and effect essay**

The tone of the essay should be **reasonable** and **objective**. You are not trying to persuade, you are just presenting facts. The presentation should be factual and believable.

For example, if I am talking about air pollution, the cause of the problem is to understand the problem, to know how to deal with it and avoid it.

For the effect, it is to realize how dangerous is the problem.

The organization of the cause and effect:

1. Block organization (Causes in one paragraph and effects in another paragraph).

2. Cause block organization (Cause in each body paragraph)

3. Effect block (each effect in each paragraph)

4. Chain organization

• **The argumentative essay**

The purpose is to persuade the reader. It should be logical and reasonable.

How to make the reader adopt point of view?

You should cite an authority to make the reader adopt your point of view. You can use statistics also.

Usually, you don't have "I" pronoun. We have a type of argumentative essay which is opinion essay. In this type, you can use "I" pronoun.

We should provide reason, support, statistic and authority. You should present the idea of the opponent to refute it. If there is a valid point in the opponent's argument, I should say that it is right.

The counter argument is the same as the opponent view. In the conclusion, you should have a demand for action.

The thesis statement you should have the elements of the essay briefly which are the controlling idea and the predictors (the predictors are optional).

The conclusion could be a restatement, final comment, summary. It can be summary and final comment, restatement and final comment, or all of them.

In the exam,

You will have an essay and theoretical question. You will questions about linking words and punctuation marks.

Thank You

...

Read the following essay and answer the questions below: (16 marks.)

When my son passed the fifth grade, I bought him 14 volumes of 'Arabian Nights' so he would read them through the summer. I finished them the next week and turned back to the TV to watch movies. He liked stories so much. A good story is what people seek in a book or a movie. Some people like to read the story in a book, while most people prefer to see it as a movie. In both ways you can have fun, but they are different in terms of imagination and expressing feelings.

Whether you read it in a book or see it in a movie, a good story is always fun. Humans have always liked stories since the old days. It doesn't matter how the story is presented --- narrated, written or displayed - as long as it entertains.

Whereas having fun is a common factor in all forms of stories they differ in the way we receive them. When you read a story, you need to use your imagination to help "see" the characters in the story. However, when you see a movie, it is a different experience. The pictures on the screen give all the details about the people, places, and things in the story.

When you watch a movie, you may or may not respond emotionally to the feelings the actors try to express. Actually, there are a lot of actors who cannot show the true feelings of the character. On the other hand, it is easier to live the emotions of the characters in the story book without any great effort.

Although a book and a movie might tell the same story, reading a book and watching a movie are very different experiences. Watching a movie does not require imagination to see the story, but it does not express the feelings as well as a book does. In the end, it's up to you to choose the way you like most.

1-What type of essay is this?

- a) descriptive
- b) classification
- c) comparison\contrast
- d) narrative

2- What type is the introduction?

- a) anecdote
- b) funnel
- c) statistics\facts
- d) historical

3- What is the function of the first sentence in the 3rd paragraph?

- a) transition
- b) conclusion
- c) supporting
- d) bridge

4- What method of organization is used in the body paragraphs?

- a) basic block
- b) point by point
- c) chronological
- d) spatial

5- The underlined words in the thesis statement function as a

- a) topic
- b) controlling idea
- c) predictor
- d) conclusion

6- The underlined word in the 3rd paragraph "However" is a transition that expresses

- a) similarity
- b) contrast
- c) addition
- d) explanation

7- The concluding paragraph is

- a) a restatement of the thesis statement
- b) a summary
- c) a final comment
- d) all of the above

8. You can predict the number of the body paragraphs in this essay from the thesis statement.

- a) True
- b) False

Choose the correct answer: (30 marks)

9- "He is rich, yet lie is not happy." This sentence is

- a) complex
- b) compound
- c) simple
- d) dependent

10- To _____ The first sentence of the paragraph means to leave a blank space before the beginning.

- a) support
- b) control the subject
- c) introduce the main idea
- d) indent

11- The linking word\phrase that connects two independent clauses is a

- a) transition
- b) coordinating conjunction
- c) subordinating conjunction
- d) bridge

12- The chronological organization is used in the

- a) classification
- b) cause/effect
- c) process
- d) narrative

13- We usually use images that appeal to the senses in the

- a) comparison? contrast
- b) descriptive
- c) argumentative
- d) process

14- Which of these choices can be the main idea of an argumentative essay?

- a) Small towns are better than big cities.
- b) Cancer a dangerous disease.
- c) Damascus is the capital of Syria
- d) I have three brothers and one sister

15- "Characters, setting, plot, point of view, and dialogue" are the elements of the _____ essay.

- a) descriptive
- b) narrative
- c) cause\effect
- d) argumentative

16- What is different about the conclusion of the argumentative essay?

- a) It summarizes the main points.
- b) It restates the thesis statement.

c) It adds a final comment.
17- The _____ organization in a cause/ effect essay is when we link each cause with its immediate effect.

- a) chain
- c) sequential

- b) block
- d) chronological

18- Which of these choices is NOT true for the classification essay?

- a) Each category should be discussed in a separate paragraph.
- b) The thesis statement states the subject of classification, the classification principle and the categories.
- c) We can have two classification principles in one essay.
- d) We should give examples for each category.

Choose the correct linking word\phrase: (15 marks)

19- Shopping online is easy and expensive. _____, shopping in real markets is cheaper and more fun.

20- _____ schools _____ universities start in September.

21- you are researching flights, you can ask your travel agent about good hotels.

22- The students did not do their homework. did they study the lesson.

23- Many countries _____ Mexico and Japan, have a lot of earthquakes.

- a) while
- b) for example
- c) in contrast
- d) both...and
- e) nor

Match the thesis statement to its type of essay:(15 marks)

24- Even though the monarchy is long gone. Buckingham Palace reminds us of the beauty of that era.

25- Self-driving cars are too dangerous and should be banned from the roadways.

26- Although technology can be used for good, it affects the privacy and causes health and social problems.

27- In order to live a happy life, people should build relationships, be grateful, and help others.

28- American music can be divided into three main categories: blues, jazz and hip-hop.

- a) process
- b) classification
- c) descriptive
- d) argumentative
- e) cause\effect

Choose the reason why each of the following can't be a thesis statement: (8 marks)

29- In this essay, I'm going to discuss the pollution in big cities.

30- Children using the Internet.

3 1 - Are smart phones good for children?

32- Going to college in Jakarta can be fun, and living in the suburbs is the best way to live while at college.

- a) no controlling idea b) two controlling ideas
c) a question d) not a complete sentence

Read the following paragraph and do the tasks below: (10 marks)

(1) _____ (2) The house has a living room, a dining room, a kitchen, bathrooms, and three bedrooms. (3) All the rooms are very big and bright. (4) The rooms have comfortable furniture. (5) I would love to live in a house in a nice neighborhood.

33. The suitable topic sentence for this paragraph is ...

- a) I leave my house at 7.30 in the morning.
b) My dream home is a house in a nice neighborhood.
c) My house is small and nice.
d) The houses in our neighborhood are big.

***Match the number of the sentence to the part of the paragraph:**

34- (2) 35- (3) 36. (4)..... 37- (5).....

- a) topic sentence b) conclusion
c) major supporting sentence d) minor supporting sentence

Choose the punctuation error in each or the following: (6 marks)

38- Because I wasn't feeling good.

39- I woke up late this morning, I arrived at school at 8.30.

40- Today was the best day in the whole world my family began our beach vacation.

- a) run-on sentence b) fragment
c) comma splice d) none

Wish you all the best



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