

Chapter 1

Part 1-2

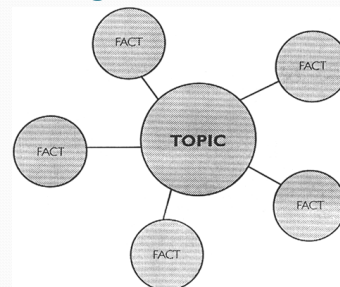
Vocabulary chart

classes	Free - time activities	Future plans	Other new vocabularies

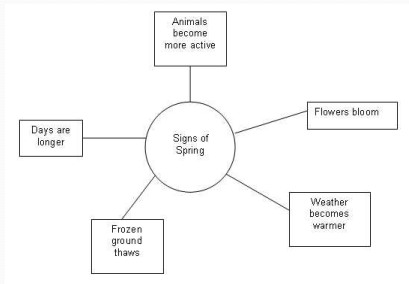
Fact and Opinion

Fact	Opinion
A fact is something that is true about a subject and can be tested or proven.	An opinion is what someone thinks about that subject.
<i>Look for clues such as: "56% of...., or "The patient experienced..."</i>	<i>Look for clues such as: "I believe...", "It's obvious...", or "They should..."</i>
Mr. Jones has two sons and one daughter. My friend has six fingers on one hand.	Her house is really beautiful. That boy is the nicest person in the school.

Graphic organizers



Example



Topic sentences

- **Topic Sentences = Topic + Controlling Idea**
- - When writing a paragraph, the writer should begin by creating a topic sentence that states a controlling idea.
- - Each paragraph should cover one topic. The controlling idea tells the reader what the paragraph will be about.

example

- *My dog is loyal, funny, and beautiful.*
- The rest of the paragraph, then, should demonstrate the dog's qualities of loyalty, humor, and beauty to the reader.

Cohesion

- Cohesion is revising to make sure that your words, ideas, and paragraphs fit together.
- Coordinate conjunctions are used to join two similar grammatical constructions; for instance, two words, two phrases or two clauses.
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Cohesion

- Connecting ideas:
- They add information.
- They give an example or illustrate a point.
- They add a condition to the sentence.
- They show a concession to a point.
- They show contrast between ideas.
- They show results.
- They show comparisons and/or similarities.
- They show causes and reasons.
- They show time and the order of ideas.

Examples

- **Examples**
- Jon has finally finished his essay, **so** he is very happy.
- He is so happy that he has completed his essay **that** he is telling everybody.
- Ricky has finally finished his essay; **however**, he is not very happy **because** he does not think it's his best work.

Examples of cohesive words

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| • as a result | | |
| • at any rate | | |
| • at the same time | also | instead |
| • by the way | anyway | likewise |
| • even so | consequently | meanwhile |
| • for example | finally | nevertheless |
| • in addition | furthermore | next |
| • in fact | however | nonetheless |
| • in other words | incidentally | otherwise |
| • on the contrary | indeed | still |
| • on the other hand | therefore | then |
| | thus | after all |

Using And

- My friend **and** I will attend the meeting.
Austria is famous for the beauty of its landscape **and** the hospitality of its people.
The sun rose **and** the birds began to sing.
- In these examples, the coordinate conjunction **and** is used to join the two words *friend* and *I*, the two phrases *the beauty of its landscape* and *the hospitality of its people*, and the two clauses *the sun rose* and *the birds began to sing*.
- and: in addition

Using but

- I wanted to study, **but** I was too tired.
- the conjunction **but** is preceded by a comma rather than by a semicolon, and is not separated from **I was too tired** by a comma.
- **but** joins two contrasting ideas together.
- **but:** however

Using also

- She is my neighbor; she is **also** my best friend.
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- In this example, the coordinate conjunction **also** is used to join the second sentence **she is my friend** to the first sentence **she is my first neighbor..**
- Similar to and; means in addition

Using so

- She had a fever, so she stayed at home.
- In this example, the second sentence is the result of the first sentence.
- **So** shows that the second idea is the result of the first.
- End of part 2