

# Aims of Today's Lesson



- Learn how to organize and connect ideas in the body paragraphs of an essay.
- Learn how to write an effective introductory paragraph.
- Learn how to write an effective concluding paragraph.
- Learn how to write an attractive title.

## Step 3: Organize and connect the specific evidence



- As you are generating the specific details to support your thesis, you must think of ways to organize and connect the ideas.
- All details in your essay must cohere, or stick together. i.e. they flow smoothly from one idea to the next.

# The Two Common Methods of Organization:



1. Time order (chronological order): the details are listed as they occur in time.
  - Words that show time order are: First, To begin with, Second, Then, Next, After that, Before,....etc.
2. Emphatic order: “saving the best for last” i.e. putting emphasis on the most important detail by placing it in the final supporting paragraph.
  - Words that show emphatic order include: Finally, Last of all, most important, Last but not least, ...etc.

# Notes:



- If all the supporting details seem equal in importance, you should use an order that seems logical and appropriate.
- Some essays use a combination of time order and emphatic order.

Activity 1 # 2 page 83 (HW)

# Transitions:



- Transitions are words that are used to connect one idea with the following one.
- Transitions are like the road signs that guide travelers.
- See page 83 for the most common transitions.

# Connectors' Types



- Coordinating Conjunctions: Connect words, phrases and clauses.
- Subordinating Conjunctions: Connect the dependent clause with the independent/main clause in complex sentences.
- Transitions/Adverbial conjunctions: Join two full sentences separated by a full stop or a semicolon.

	Transitions/ Adverbial Conjunction.	Coordinating Conjunctions	Subordinating Conjunctions
List	For example, For instance, In addition, Furthermore, Moreover, In fact, Likewise, Similarly, In contrast, On the other hand, However, As a result, Consequently, First, Then, second, Finally, To begin with,	for-and –nor- but- or- yet - so	If-unless-although-even though-so that-because-after- before-until-since-when- whenever
Ex. Sentence	I did not like the main course. However, I loved the dessert.	I was sick, <b>so</b> I did not come to college.	<b>Because</b> I was sick, I could not come to college. I couldn't come to college <b>because</b> I was sick.
Notes	* They often come at the beginning of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> sentence, followed by a comma.	* When Coor. Conj. join clauses, <b>a comma comes before the conjunction.</b>	* When the sub. Conj. Comes at the beginning of the sentence, a comma comes at <b>clause.</b> the end of the

# Transitional Sentences



- Transitional sentences or linking sentences are used between supporting paragraphs to help tie them together.
- They enable the reader to move smoothly from the idea in one paragraph to the following idea in the next paragraph.
- See activity 3 page 86/87.



# Other Ways of Connecting Ideas



- Other kinds of connecting words that help tie together specific details are:
  1. **Repeated words:** repeating *KEY* words helps tie together the flow of thought in a paper.
  2. **Pronouns:** Using pronouns helps connect ideas and also avoid needless repetition.
    - When using pronouns make sure to avoid **pronouns errors** or **ambiguity**.
  3. **Synonyms:** are words alike in meaning. Using them increases variety and interest by avoiding repetition.

# Introductions



Functions of the introduction:

A well-written introductory paragraph does four things:

1. It attracts the readers' interest, encouraging them to keep reading.
2. It gives any background information the reader may need to understand the essay.
3. It presents the thesis statement. It usually appears near the end of the introductory paragraph.
4. It *sometimes* indicates a plan of development (= the controlling ideas). In this plan, a summary of the supporting details are listed in the order they will be presented in the essay.

# Common Methods of Introduction:



- **The Funnel Type.**



- **The Turnabout Type.**



- **Explanation. (Explain the importance of your topic)**

- **The Story Type.**

- **The Questions' Type.**

- **The Quotation Type. (In this case, do not forget to use quotation punctuations correctly)**



# Conclusions



- A concluding paragraph is your chance to remind the reader of your thesis idea and bring the paper to a natural end.
- Just as in the introduction, you may use one or more than one method.

# Conclusion Methods



- End with a summary and final thought: **Paraphrase** your thesis, and add a final remark/comment.
- Introduce a thought-provoking question or a number of short questions.
  - The questions must deal with: why the subject is important?/ what might happen in the future? what should be done?/ what choice should be made?
- End with a prediction, or recommendation (advice).

# Titles



- A title is a very brief summary of what the essay is about.
- It is easier to write the title after you have completed your essay.
- You should NOT underline the title.
- You should NOT put quotation marks around it.
- You should capitalize all but small connecting words or prepositions in the title.
- You should skip a line between the title and the essay.