

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
МИКОЛАЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
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НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНЕ
ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ
ДИСЦИПЛІНИ

АКАДЕМІЧНЕ ПИСЕМНЕ МОВЛЕННЯ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

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НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ КОНТЕНТ ІНСТРУКТИВНО-МЕТОДИЧНІ МАТЕРІАЛИ ДО ПРАКТИЧНИХ ЗАНЯТЬ

ПРАКТИЧНЕ ЗАНЯТТЯ 1.

Introduction. Writing in Our Life. Types of Writing.

LEARNING OUTCOME **Writing:** Organize items on a list into groups

Writing can be difficult in your own language. In a new language, writing can be even more difficult. The good news is that writing involves skills that you can learn, practice, and master. As you work through this book, you will learn and practice the skills you need to become a good writer in English.



**"I am not disorganized—I know *exactly* where everything is!
The newer stuff is on top and the older stuff is on the bottom."**

THE KEY TO GOOD WRITING

Organization is the key to good writing. Different languages organize ideas differently. In this chapter, you will begin to learn how to organize information in English so that you can write effective paragraphs.

Organizing Information into Groups

One way to organize information is to group similar ideas together. Look at the following list of places.

- South America
- New York City
- Italy
- Korea
- Europe
- Istanbul
- Asia
- Tokyo
- Mexico

You can organize this list by dividing it into three groups. Notice that each group has something in common.

A	B	C
South America	Italy	New York City
Asia	Korea	Istanbul
Europe	Mexico	Tokyo

Work with a partner. Talk about the groups in the lists. Answer these questions.

1. What do all the places in group A have in common?

They are continents.

2. What do all the places in group B have in common?

3. What do all the places in group C have in common?

Organizing Lists

You can give each group a name. The name is the topic of the list.

A Continents	B Countries	C Cities
South America	Italy	New York City
Asia	Korea	Istanbul
Europe	Mexico	Tokyo

PRACTICE A One word in each list is more general than the others. This word is the topic of the list. Circle the topic.

1. chair

table

desk

furniture

sofa

3. mail

postcard

letter

bill

package

5. waterfall

mountain

lake

valley

scenery

2. necklace

ring

jewelry

earrings

watch

4. suitcase

duffle bag

luggage

garment bag

cosmetics case

6. pepper

salt

cumin

spices

paprika

- 2. jet
- bus
- boat
- car
- airplane

- truck
- helicopter
- submarine
- ship

A

B

C

Topic: _____

Topic: _____

Topic: _____

- 3. ring
- hat
- shoes
- socks
- gloves

- glasses
- mittens
- boots
- headband

A

B

C

Topic: _____

Topic: _____

Topic: _____

- 4. red
- small
- triangle
- square
- large

- medium
- purple
- circle
- green

A

B

C

Topic: _____

Topic: _____

Topic: _____

Choosing a Way to Organize

Often there is more than one way to organize things into groups. For example, cars can be grouped in several ways.

Topic: Cars

Topic: Cars

Topic: Cars

Size

Cost

Age

full-size

cars that cost less than \$15,000

new cars

mid-size

cars that cost between \$15,000 and \$25,000

used cars

compact

cars that cost more than \$25,000

subcompact

A Work with a partner and complete the following tasks.

1. Think of at least two ways to organize different sports. Then list the sports for each category.

Topic: Kinds of sports

Topic: Kinds of sports

2. Think of at least two ways to organize types of food. Then list the foods for each category.

Topic: Kinds of food

Topic: Kinds of food

B Make a list of all the people in your class. Organize the list by dividing the people into groups. Think of several ways to do this and write them below. Remember that all members of a group should have something in common.

1. Divide the students into two groups: males and females

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

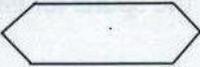
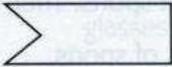
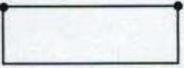
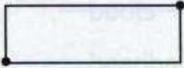
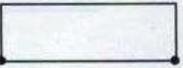
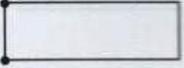
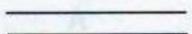
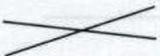
ПРАКТИЧНЕ ЗАНЯТТЯ 2.

Formal and Informal Styles

IDENTIFYING IRRELEVANT INFORMATION

All of the items in a group should have something in common. They should also *relate to the topic* of the group. When an item does not relate to the other items in a group, it does *not belong* in that group. An item that does not belong is called *irrelevant*.

A Cross out the item in each group that does not belong.

1.	2	4	6	5
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.	30	25	28	15

B Cross out the word in each group that does not belong. Then write a topic for each list.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1. <u>Eating Utensils</u> | 2. _____ | 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| fork | Pennsylvania | noun | Spanish |
| oven | Denver | comma | Turkish |
| spoon | Florida | verb | Chinese |
| chopsticks | California | adjective | Modern |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____ | 7. _____ | 8. _____ |
| physics | saxophone | computer | happy |
| swimming | piano | cell phone | windy |
| biology | engine | scanner | sad |
| chemistry | drums | washing machine | angry |

C Cross out the sentence in each group that does not belong.

1. **Topic:** It is interesting to visit foreign countries.
 - a. You can meet new people.
 - b. You can eat different kinds of food.
 - c. ~~It is expensive. You can spend too much money.~~
 - d. You can see the way other people live.
 - e. You can learn about other cultures.

2. **Topic:** Seattle is a great place to live if you like the outdoors.
 - a. The weather is usually warm and pleasant.
 - b. The roads are crowded and there is always a lot of traffic.
 - c. You can ride a bicycle, go running, or take a walk almost any day of the year.
 - d. You can go rock climbing or hiking in the nearby Cascade and Olympic Mountains.
 - e. The Pacific Ocean is very close, so it is easy to go fishing, surfing, and swimming.

3. **Topic:** Small cars are becoming more popular.
 - a. They are more economical.
 - b. Small cars use less gas than bigger cars.
 - c. They are easier to park.
 - d. Some small cars are uncomfortable.
 - e. Small cars are better for the environment.

4. **Topic:** Different people spend their free time in different ways.
 - a. Some people spend their free time reading or watching TV.
 - b. The price of movies has increased recently.
 - c. Other people like to go shopping if they have some free time.
 - d. Many people enjoy playing sports or watching their favorite team play.
 - e. Some people like to visit their friends in their free time.

5. **Topic:** Nursing is an excellent career choice for some people.
 - a. It offers a rewarding opportunity to help other people.
 - b. Nurses can find interesting jobs in all areas of health care.
 - c. Nurses earn a good salary and have great benefits.
 - d. Some universities do not have nursing programs.
 - e. Nurses often have flexible work schedules.

6. **Topic:** The new Lewis Convention Center is a great addition to our city.

- a. It creates new jobs.
- b. It brings tourists to our city.
- c. The convention center schedules interesting exhibits.
- d. The building is architecturally pleasing.
- e. There isn't enough parking at the convention center.

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING: Capitalization and Punctuation

Like most other languages, English has certain rules for capitalization and punctuation. Learning these rules will improve your writing.

Study the rules for capitalization and punctuation and read the example sentences.

RULES	EXAMPLES
Begin the first word of every sentence with a capital letter and end it with a period , exclamation point , or question mark .	People around the world <i>drink tea</i> . Look at that beautiful car! Who won the race?
Always capitalize the pronoun <i>I</i> .	Christine and I wrote <i>this book</i> .
Capitalize all proper nouns including <ul style="list-style-type: none">• names and titles• names of places (cities, streets, countries, etc.)• names of languages, religions, and nationalities.	My name is Dr. Carol Wolf . I live at 515 Prospect Avenue in Toronto, Canada . My friend speaks Japanese fluently.
Capitalize days of the week, holidays, and months of the year, but do not capitalize the names of seasons.	My favorite holiday, Halloween , is next Tuesday . I plant flowers every spring and summer .
Capitalize the first word of a quote.	The teacher said, " P lease open your books."

A Add the correct punctuation to the sentences.

1. What time does the class begin
2. Please don't touch that
3. I have to do the laundry on Saturday
4. We are going to buy a new car this weekend
5. Who is your roommate
6. Be careful

B Add capital letters where necessary.

1. i plan to visit jason on monday after work.
2. your appointment is at 2:30 wednesday afternoon.
3. we are having dinner at mr. and mrs. root's house for thanksgiving.
4. my sister and i are learning korean.
5. the professor said, "your essay is due on friday."
6. they are planning a trip to toronto, canada.

C Add capital letters and punctuation to the sentences.

1. engineering is a good career choice for some people
2. my sister and i love japanese food
3. who is your favorite movie star
4. the meeting is scheduled for monday, april 25
5. i made an appointment with dr. brody for friday morning
6. do you know anyone who speaks turkish
7. matt and i will meet you on the corner of locust street and second avenue
- 8 mr. jones said, "the train to burlington, vermont, is running thirty minutes late."

YOU BE THE EDITOR

Read the paragraph. It contains ten errors in capitalization and punctuation. Correct the mistakes. Copy the corrected paragraph on a separate piece of paper.

A Smart Man

Many of the stories in my country, turkey, are about a clever man named nasreddin. In one story, nasreddin is walking through the marketplace when an angry shopkeeper stops him. The shopkeeper yells at nasreddin for not paying the seventy-five piasters he owes him. But the clever Nasreddin says, "you know that i plan to pay you thirty-five piasters tomorrow, and next tuesday another thirty-five. that means i owe you only five piasters. You should be ashamed for yelling at me so loudly for a debt of only five piasters!" I laugh every time I think of that story.

ON YOUR OWN

Complete the following activity.

1. Choose one of the following topics and make a list.
 - things you have to do this weekend
 - places you want to visit
 - purchases you have made in the last month
2. Organize the items on your list into groups.
3. Give each group a name.



ПРАКТИЧНЕ ЗАНЯТТЯ 3.

Paragraph: general notions, structure

2 Understanding Paragraphs

LEARNING OUTCOME

Paragraph Writing: Write a well-organized paragraph with a topic sentence, supporting sentences, and a concluding sentence

Most English writing is organized into paragraphs. A paragraph is a group of related sentences. Like the items on the lists in Chapter 1, the sentences in a paragraph should all have something in common. They should all relate to the topic.



IDENTIFYING PARTS OF PARAGRAPHS

Most paragraphs follow a certain format. They have three basic parts. A good paragraph usually begins with a sentence that states the main idea of the whole paragraph. This sentence is called the **topic sentence**. The next group of sentences in the paragraph explains the main idea. They add details and give support. These sentences are called **supporting sentences**. Some paragraphs end with a **concluding sentence**. This sentence restates the main idea.

Read the model paragraph. Notice the three basic parts.

My Class	
Topic Sentence	The students in my class come from many different parts of the world.
Supporting Sentences	Some students are from European countries, such as Germany and Italy, and others are from Middle Eastern countries, such as Saudi Arabia and Turkey. Several students were born in Latin American countries, including Peru and Brazil. Most students are from Asian countries, such as Korea, China, and Japan.
Concluding Sentence	My classmates are an interesting mix of people from many different countries, and we all get along very well.

WRITER'S TIP: Paragraph Form

A paragraph must be written in a proper form. Follow these rules.

- Indent the first word of each paragraph 1/2 inch.
- Leave margins (space on both sides of the paragraph).
- Begin each sentence with a capital letter.
- End each sentence with a period, question mark, or exclamation point.
- The sentences in a paragraph follow each other on the same line. (Do not start each sentence on a new line.)

Read the model paragraphs and answer the questions.

1.

There are many reasons why people move. Some people move to find better jobs or to advance their careers. Others are attracted to places with better weather. Still others want to move to a place with less crime. Finally, people often want to move to a place with a lower cost of living. For these reasons, every year millions of people move to new places.

- a. What is the topic sentence? _____

- b. How many supporting sentences are there in the paragraph? _____
- c. What is the concluding sentence? _____

2.

More men are now doing jobs that traditionally belonged to women. For example, there are now twice as many male nurses as there were thirty years ago. The number of stay-at-home fathers in the United States has increased from 98,000 in 2003 to more than 200,000 today. Similarly, there are many more male secretaries, elementary school teachers, librarians, and bank tellers than ever before. It is clear that ideas about traditionally female occupations have changed.

- a. What is the topic sentence? _____

- b. How many supporting sentences are there in the paragraph? _____
- c. What is the concluding sentence? _____

3.

For thousands of years, garlic has had many uses. The Romans gave garlic to their slaves for strength and to their soldiers for courage. During the Middle Ages, some people used garlic to keep witches away. In the eighteenth century, garlic was used to cure diseases. Even today, some people believe that eating garlic can prevent colds. Garlic has a long history as a plant with many uses.

- a. What is the topic sentence? _____

- b. How many supporting sentences are there in the paragraph? _____
- c. What is the concluding sentence? _____

4.

Today, cell phones can do a lot more than just make and receive calls. Most cell phones come with cameras that take color pictures. Many also have video cameras to record live-action events. You can also use a cell phone to check your email, surf the Internet, or set reminders for important events with a special alarm clock. Many cell phones have calculators for solving math problems and fun games to play if you're bored. With all of these new features, it is hard to imagine what cell phones of the future will be able to do.

- a. What is the topic sentence? _____

- b. How many supporting sentences are there in the paragraph? _____
- c. What is the concluding sentence? _____

5.

The popular game of chess has a long and interesting history. No one knows for sure when chess was invented, but people were playing chess in China and India about 1,400 years ago. From Asia, chess spread to North Africa and then to Europe. The modern form of chess, which we play today, developed in the 1500s in Europe. Today, people around the world still play chess with each other or even on their computers. With its long history, chess will probably remain a popular game in the future.

- a. What is the topic sentence? _____

- b. How many supporting sentences are there in the paragraph? _____
- c. What is the concluding sentence? _____

TOPIC SENTENCES

The **topic sentence** is the most important sentence of a paragraph. It states the main idea and introduces the reader to the topic. The topic sentence is more general than the other sentences in the paragraph. Remember that a topic sentence, like all English sentences, must have a subject and a verb.

A topic sentence should have two parts: the **topic** and the **controlling idea**. The topic states the subject of the paragraph. It is what the paragraph is about. The controlling idea limits the topic. It tells what you are going to say about the subject.

Read the following three topic sentences. Each one has the same topic—cell phones—but a different controlling idea.

┌ Topic ─┐ ┌────────── Controlling Idea ───────────┐

a. Cell phones make communication much easier.

┌ Topic ─┐ ┌────────── Controlling Idea ───────────┐

b. Cell phones are an annoying invention.

┌ Topic ─┐ ┌────────── Controlling Idea ───────────┐

c. Cell phones keep improving every year.

CE A Draw a circle around the topic and underline the controlling idea in each sentence.

1. Written exams make me nervous.
2. Colors have different meanings around the world.
3. Miles Davis is my favorite jazz musician.
4. There are several advantages to growing up in a small town.
5. The computer was the greatest invention of the twentieth century.
6. The Cannes Film Festival is the largest and most famous film festival in the world.
7. My proudest moment came the day I received the sportsmanship award.

B Complete each topic sentence by adding a controlling idea.

1. Good drivers _____
2. Public transportation _____
3. Television _____
4. My parents _____
5. My first day of school _____
6. My most embarrassing moment _____

Identifying Topic Sentences

■ Choose the best topic sentence for each paragraph. Write it on the line provided.

1. Skiing is my favorite sport. I usually go skiing every weekend in the winter even though it is expensive. I love the feeling of flying down a mountain. The views are beautiful from the top of a mountain and along the trails. Even the danger of falling and getting hurt can't keep me away from the slopes on a winter day.
 - a. Skiing is expensive.
 - b. Skiing is my favorite sport.
 - c. Skiing is dangerous.

2. _____ North Americans send cards for many occasions. They send cards to family and friends on birthdays and holidays. They also send thank-you cards, get-well cards, graduation cards, and congratulation cards. It is very common to buy cards in stores and send them through the mail, but sending e-cards over the Internet is also popular.
 - a. Sending cards is very popular in North America.
 - b. Birthday cards are the most popular kind of card.
 - c. It is important to send thank-you cards.

3. _____ I enjoy summer sports like water skiing and baseball. The weather is usually sunny and hot, so I can go to the beach almost every day. Gardening is my hobby, and I spend many summer days working in my garden. Unfortunately, the days pass too quickly in summer.
 - a. I like to garden in the summer.
 - b. Summer is my favorite season.
 - c. Summer is too short.

4. _____ First of all, our coach is always late for practice so the team never has enough time to train. Also, he is very mean during the games and yells at the players rather than giving them advice on how to improve. Finally, our current coach doesn't even know how to play soccer well!
 - a. My soccer team has a horrible coach.
 - b. A good soccer coach should be able to play soccer well.
 - c. Soccer is my favorite sport.

5. _____ For example, a person can have breakfast in New York and fly to Paris for dinner. A businesswoman in London can place an order with a factory in Hong Kong instantly by sending a text. People can use videocalls over the Internet to have a meeting without leaving their homes.
- Airplanes have changed our lives.
 - Advances in technology have made the world seem smaller.
 - The fax machine was an important invention.
6. _____ One thing you must consider is the quality of the university's educational program. You also need to think about the school's size and location. Finally, you must be sure to consider the university's tuition to make sure you can afford to go to school there.
- It is expensive to attend a university in the United States.
 - You should consider getting a good education.
 - There are several factors to consider when you choose a university to attend.
7. _____ One type of reality television show is the competition-based program. In these shows, contestants go through a series of challenges, and whoever wins the most challenges at the end of the season gets a big prize. Another type of popular reality show is the documentary-based type. In these shows, viewers watch people going about their daily lives and facing everyday challenges. Finally, there are instructional reality shows. For example, there are shows that can teach you how to cook a delicious meal in thirty minutes or redecorate your living room without spending too much money.
- There are many types of reality shows on television today.
 - Reality shows are my favorite type of television programs.
 - Anyone can learn to cook just by watching television.

ПРАКТИЧНЕ ЗАНЯТТЯ 4.

Writing Paragraphs

Writing Topic Sentences

WRITER'S TIP: Topic Sentence

Here is a test you can use to make sure you have a good topic and supporting sentences. Turn your topic sentence into a question. The rest of the paragraph should answer this question. If the rest of your paragraph doesn't answer this question, then your topic sentence probably doesn't fit the content of the paragraph, or the other sentences don't support the topic sentence.

Write a topic sentence for each of the following paragraphs. Make sure your topic sentence includes a topic and a controlling idea. Then share your topic sentences with your classmates by writing them on the board. Discuss the differences.

- Miami is the perfect place to take a vacation. It is always sunny and warm. The beaches are gorgeous, with soft white sand and beautiful water. There are many fine restaurants in the Miami area, and most of the hotels offer terrific nightly entertainment. It's no wonder that Miami is my first choice for a vacation destination.

2. _____ He has collected stamps and coins ever since he was a child. He is very proud of his valuable collections. Paul also enjoys painting and drawing. Recently he has become interested in gardening. Out of all of his hobbies, Paul's favorite one is reading. He usually reads at least one book every week. Paul keeps busy with all of his hobbies.
3. _____ I can't wait to come home from school and eat the delicious meals she has prepared. My mother is famous for her desserts, like peach pie and chocolate soufflé. She is always experimenting with new recipes and trying different ingredients. No one in the world can cook the way my mother does.
4. _____ First, and most importantly, the work is very interesting. I learn new things every day and I get to travel a lot. In addition, my boss is very nice. She is always willing to help me when I have a problem. I have also made many new friends at my job. Last but not least, the salary is fantastic. I plan on staying at this job for a long time.
5. _____ For one thing, feathers help birds by keeping them warm and dry. Colorful feathers also play an important part in attracting mates. The colors of a bird's feathers can also provide camouflage and protect it from predators. Finally, the main purpose of feathers is to help birds fly.
6. _____ By sending Twitter updates, I was able to let my family and friends know where I was on my adventure in Turkey. Even though I was thousands of miles away, I could update my family and friends with quick "tweets" on my status. I also enjoyed reading the comments that my friends and family posted on my tweets. I followed my friends' tweets and stayed informed on their lives, too. Twitter was a quick and easy way for me to describe my experiences and keep up to date on my friends as I traveled in Turkey.

SUPPORTING SENTENCES

The *supporting sentences* develop the main idea stated in the topic sentence. The supporting details are more specific than the main idea. Their purpose is to help readers understand more about your main idea. Supporting sentences can give examples, facts, explanations, or reasons. Supporting sentences often tell *who, what, when, where, why, how, how much, or how many*.

Identifying Supporting Sentences

■ Read the following paragraphs and underline the supporting sentences.

1. Use of the Internet has grown very quickly. In 1983, there were 562 computers connected to the Internet, but by the turn of the century, there were 361 million computers in 247 countries online. Experts say that the Internet is now growing at a rate of approximately 50 to 60 percent a year. They predict that by 2018 there will be 3.6 billion connected computers. As time goes on, the Internet continues to become more and more popular.

2.

There are many reasons that I hate my apartment. First of all, the windows are small and the apartment is never sunny. I also have noisy neighbors who keep me up all night. The air conditioner doesn't work properly, so it's too hot in the summer. Finally, there are so many bugs in my apartment that I could start an insect collection. I really want to move!

3.

Vegetables and fruits are an important part of a healthy diet. First, fruits and vegetables are packed with the vitamins and minerals you need to keep your body functioning smoothly. In addition, they give you the carbohydrates you need for energy. Fruits and vegetables have lots of fiber to help your digestive system work properly. Finally, many scientists believe that the nutrients in fruits and vegetables can help fight diseases. If you eat a diet rich in fruits and vegetables, you'll be on the road to better health.

Writing Supporting Sentences

ICE Write three supporting sentences for each topic sentence. Compare your sentences with a partner's.

1. There are several reasons why I am learning English.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

2. My hometown is an interesting (or boring) place to visit.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

3. I am usually an optimistic (or pessimistic) person.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

4. My best friend is a serious (or fun-loving) person.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

CONCLUDING SENTENCES

Some paragraphs end with a *concluding sentence*. This sentence often restates the main idea of the paragraph using different words. It summarizes the main points of the paragraph or makes a final comment on the topic. Although concluding sentences are common, they are not always necessary. For example, some short paragraphs or paragraphs that are part of longer pieces of writing often do not have concluding sentences.

Choosing Concluding Sentences

Choose the best concluding sentence for each paragraph. Write it on the line.

1. Kimchi is the most popular food in Korea. In fact, Koreans serve kimchi as a side dish at almost every meal. Kimchi is made of pickled vegetables and spices, and it's very hot and spicy. Koreans enjoy more than 100 different kinds of kimchi! This delicious food can be eaten alone or mixed with rice or noodles. Luckily, since I eat a lot of it, kimchi is very nutritious. It has vitamins, lactic acid, and minerals. _____
 - a. If you visit Korea, I hope you will try kimchi.
 - b. I love all kinds of spicy food.
 - c. Pho is the most popular food in Vietnam.
2. My sister Ellen is one of the worst drivers I know. First of all, she is always talking on her cell phone while she drives. To make matters worse, she doesn't pay attention to road signs or speed limits. Sometimes, she puts on lipstick while she's at a red light and doesn't notice when the light turns green. Finally, she often forgets to use her turn signal when she's making a turn. _____
 - a. I won't be surprised if Ellen gets into an accident soon.
 - b. Ellen has never gotten a speeding ticket.
 - c. Ellen's new car is a hybrid; it uses less gas than a regular car.
3. Breakfast is the most important meal of the day. After sleeping all night, breakfast gives your body the boost of energy it needs to start the day. Eating a healthy breakfast helps you think more clearly and even improves your memory. Studies show that children who eat a nutritious breakfast are more alert and do better in school. Similarly, adults who eat breakfast perform better at work. _____
 - a. Some people skip breakfast and eat a big dinner.
 - b. Children who study hard usually do better in school.
 - c. My mother was right all along when she said, "Remember to eat a good breakfast."

Writing Concluding Sentences

Write a concluding sentence for each paragraph. Then share your concluding sentences with your classmates by writing them on the board. Discuss the differences.

1. There are many reasons why I like wearing a uniform to school. First of all, it saves time. I don't have to spend time picking out my clothes every morning. Wearing a uniform also saves money. It's cheaper to purchase a few uniforms than to go out and buy lots of school clothes. In addition, I don't have the pressure of keeping up with the latest styles. Most importantly, wearing a school uniform gives me a sense that I belong. I really think it adds to the feeling of school spirit and community. _____
2. There are many reasons why I am against wearing my school uniform. For one thing, I don't like the style of the uniform. The navy blazer and plaid skirt are too conservative for me. Secondly, the uniform isn't comfortable. I prefer to wear baggy pants and a sweater instead of a skirt and jacket. Finally, I want the freedom to express my individuality through my style of dressing. _____
3. Credit cards have a lot of advantages. First of all, credit cards are convenient because you don't have to carry a lot of cash around. You can buy the products and services you need even if you do not have cash in your pocket. In addition, credit cards are very helpful in emergencies. Finally, you can become a better money manager as you learn to use credit cards responsibly. _____
4. I don't use credit cards anymore for several reasons. First of all, credit cards enable me to spend more money than I have. When I get the bill, I never have enough money in the bank to pay the whole amount. That leads to the second problem—the high interest rate credit card companies charge. Every month I end up paying a lot of money in interest on the amount I still owe on my account. Finally, credit cards are not always the safest way to pay for things. If someone gets your credit card number or steals your card, you may be a victim of credit card fraud. _____

ПРАКТИЧНЕ ЗАНЯТТЯ 5.

Writing Paragraphs: Practice

Athletic Department

- C** Write the sentences from the first group, Quality of Education. Begin with the topic sentence. Then write the supporting sentences. Add your own concluding sentence.

- D** Write the sentences from the second group, Rules of the School. Begin with the topic sentence. Then write the supporting sentences. Add your own concluding sentence.

- E** Write the sentences from the third group, Athletic Department. Begin with the topic sentence. Then write the supporting sentences. Add your own concluding sentence.

Identifying Topic and Supporting Sentences

A Read the following sentences about San Francisco. Discuss them with your partner. Two of the sentences are topic sentences, and the rest are supporting sentences. Write *TS* in front of each topic sentence and *SS* in front of each supporting sentence.

- SS 1. San Francisco is usually warm and pleasant during the day.
- ___ 2. Some of the country's most famous restaurants and hotels are in San Francisco.
- ___ 3. There are many things to see and do in San Francisco.
- ___ 4. There are many interesting tourist attractions, such as Fisherman's Wharf and the Golden Gate Bridge.
- ___ 5. It is never too hot or too cold.
- ___ 6. The weather in San Francisco is very pleasant.
- ___ 7. The nightlife is exciting.
- ___ 8. San Francisco has art galleries, a ballet company, an opera house, and an orchestra.
- ___ 9. It is cool and breezy at night.
- ___ 10. The winters are mild and it rarely snows.

B Write the two topic sentences on the lines provided. Then list the supporting sentences under the topic sentences.

Topic Sentence 1

Supporting Sentences

San Francisco is usually warm and pleasant during the day.

Topic Sentence 2

Supporting Sentences

- C** Write the sentences with the first topic sentence in paragraph form. Add your own concluding sentence.

- D** Now write the sentences with the second topic sentence in paragraph form. Add your own concluding sentence.

PARAGRAPH UNITY

WRITER'S TIP: Unity

Every paragraph must have a single focus. That means that all the supporting sentences in a paragraph must relate to the main idea stated in the topic sentence. A sentence that does not support the main idea is called an *irrelevant sentence*. It does not belong in the paragraph. When all of the sentences support the main idea, the paragraph has unity.

Read this paragraph again. Cross out the irrelevant sentence.

My Class

The students in my class come from many different parts of the world. Some students are from European countries, such as Germany and Italy, and others are from Middle Eastern countries, such as Saudi Arabia and Turkey. Several students were born in Latin American countries, including Peru and Brazil. The food in Mexico is delicious. Most students are from Asian countries, such as Korea, China, and Japan. My classmates are an interesting mix of people from many different countries, and we all get along very well.

The main idea of the paragraph above is that the students in the class come from many different parts of the world. A sentence about Mexican food is interesting, but it does not support the main idea. It is irrelevant. Which sentence discusses Mexican food? Did you cross out that sentence?

Read the following sentences. Put a check (✓) next to each sentence that could be added to the paragraph in A because it supports the main idea.

- 1. Several of the students are from African countries.
- 2. Half of the students are women.
- 3. A few of the students were born in Turkey.
- 4. Two students are from Indonesia.
- 5. Most of the students are between eighteen and twenty-five years old.

Identifying Irrelevant Sentences

One sentence in each paragraph does not relate to the topic. Find that sentence and cross it out.

1.

Wonderful House Pets

Cats make wonderful house pets. They are very loving and friendly. Cats are also clean. They don't eat much, so they are not expensive to feed. Unfortunately, some people are allergic to their hair. Cats look beautiful, and they're fun to have in your home.

2.

How to Conserve Natural Resources

There are several ways people can conserve natural resources. One way is to turn off lights and appliances when they are not in use. Another way is to drive cars less often so they use less gas. My favorite kind of car is a convertible. People can also insulate their houses better. Finally, by reusing things like bottles and plastic bags, people can reduce the amount of waste they create. By practicing these simple guidelines, we can save our natural resources.

3.

Capital Cities

The capital city of a country is usually a very important city. The government offices are located in the capital city, and political leaders usually live there or nearby. There are many different types of governments in the world. The capital may also be the center of culture. There are often museums, libraries, and universities in the capital. Finally, the capital city can serve as a center of trade, industry, and commerce, so it is often the financial center of the country.

4.

Using Robots in Japanese Auto Factories

The Japanese automobile industry uses robots in many stages of its production process. In fact, one large Japanese auto factory uses robots in all of its production stages. Some Japanese universities are developing medical robots to detect certain kinds of cancer. Another automobile factory in Japan uses some robots to paint cars as they come off the assembly line, and other robots to perform tasks such as glass attachment, interior

panel installation, seat mounting, and door fitting. Furthermore, most Japanese factories use robots to weld the parts of the finished car together.

5.

Wasteful Packaging

The packaging of many products is very wasteful. Often the packaging is twice as big as the product. Packaging is used to protect things that are breakable. Many food items, for example, have several layers of extra packaging, but most of these layers are unnecessary. Most of these extra layers could and should be eliminated, especially since packaging accounts for most of the litter found on streets, in streams, and in parks. I hope companies will start to pay more attention to the way their products are packaged.

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING: Compound Sentences

When you write in English you can combine two simple sentences using **coordinating conjunctions** such as **and**, **but**, **so**, and **or** to make **compound sentences**. This will make your writing more interesting because you will have a variety of types of sentences. The coordinating conjunctions will also help the reader understand the connection between ideas.

Study the chart.

COORDINATING CONJUNCTION	PURPOSE	EXAMPLE
<i>and</i>	joins two similar ideas together	Jane and Catherine went to a movie, and they really enjoyed it.
<i>but</i>	joins two contrasting ideas	I wanted to go to the party, but I was too sick.
<i>so</i>	connects a reason and a result	Jenny misses her parents, so she keeps a picture of them on her desk.
<i>or</i>	joins two alternative ideas	You can call me, or you can send me an email.

Note: Most compound sentences have a comma (,) before the coordinating conjunction.

- A** Look at the paragraph "My Class" on page 25 and underline the compound sentences.
- B** Look at the paragraphs on pages 26 and 27. Underline the compound sentences. Circle the coordinating conjunctions.
- C** Work in a small group. Compare the compound sentences you have identified. Discuss what the coordinating conjunctions do. For example, do they join similar ideas? Connect a reason and a result?

D Work with a partner. Combine each set of sentences into a compound sentence with a coordinating conjunction.

1. Australia is the smallest continent. It has many types of landscapes.

Australia is the smallest continent, but it has many types of landscapes.

2. Our computers are old and outdated. We are raising money to buy new ones.

3. Children enter the world lacking the skills to take care of themselves. Parents must nurture and protect children when they are young.

4. The family is the basic social unit in every culture. Its structure varies widely among different cultures.

5. Women around the world have won important rights during the last hundred years. Gender inequality still exists in many places.

6. Scientists from all over the world go to Antarctica to study the weather and climate. They go to research the geology and wildlife.

7. In the early days of photography, cameras were big and bulky. Pictures were made on individual glass plates.

8. I have been trying to lose weight for several months. I can't stop eating fattening things like cookies and sodas.

Paragraph Practice 2

A Choose one of the following topic sentences to write about.

- Good teachers have several important qualities.
- There are several ways to save money when you take a vacation.
- _____ is a great place to visit.

B Make a list of supporting ideas. You do not have to write the list in complete sentences.

C Cross out any ideas that do not support the topic sentence. Write the items on your list in complete sentences.

D Write a paragraph based on your list. Remember to begin with the topic sentence. Include at least one compound sentence. Add a concluding sentence at the end of your paragraph.

E Form small groups and share your paragraph with the other members of your group.

YOU BE THE EDITOR

Read the paragraph. It contains eleven mistakes. Correct the mistakes. Copy the corrected paragraph on a separate piece of paper.

Erik's Favorite Sports

Erik enjoy many types of sports. He is liking team sports such as basketball, soccer, and baseball. In fact, he is the Captain of the basketball team at our school. erik also plays individual sports like squash, tennis, and golf very good. Last year, he win two golf tournaments and most of the tennis matches he played. His favorites sports involve dangerous as well as excitement. He is no afraid to go extreme skiing or skydiving. He is an excellent athlete, it was not a surprise when Erik won the sports award at graduation.

ON YOUR OWN

Write a paragraph about one of the following topics.

- your proudest or most embarrassing moment
- your best or worst job
- your best friend
- your favorite kind of music, movies, literature, or art

Follow these steps.

1. Write a topic sentence.
2. Make a list of supporting details.
3. Think about the ideas on your list. Cross out any ideas that do not support your topic sentence.
4. Write your list in complete sentences.
5. Use the topic and supporting sentences to write a paragraph.
6. Write a concluding sentence.

ПРАКТИЧНЕ ЗАНЯТТЯ 6.

Essays: introduction. Types of Essays.

In Chapter 1, you learned that organization is the key to good writing. There are several ways to organize sentences in a paragraph. Three common ways include:

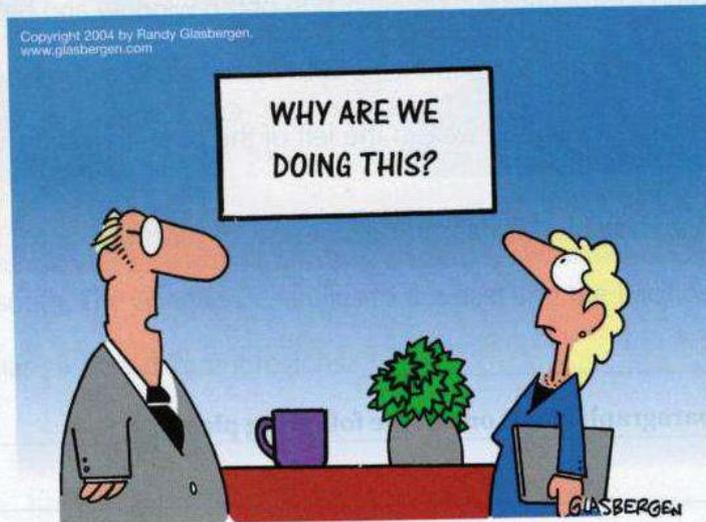
- time order
- order of importance
- spatial order

In this chapter you will practice organizing ideas and sentences by time order. When you tell a story, you organize the events in the story as they occur in time. You tell what happens first at the beginning of the story. Then you tell what happens second, third, and so on. In writing, you often do the same thing.



“Thank you for calling. Please leave a message. In case I forget to check my messages, please email an audio file, then send me a Facebook message to remind me to check my email, then text me to make sure I’m on Facebook and call me back to make sure I got your text.”

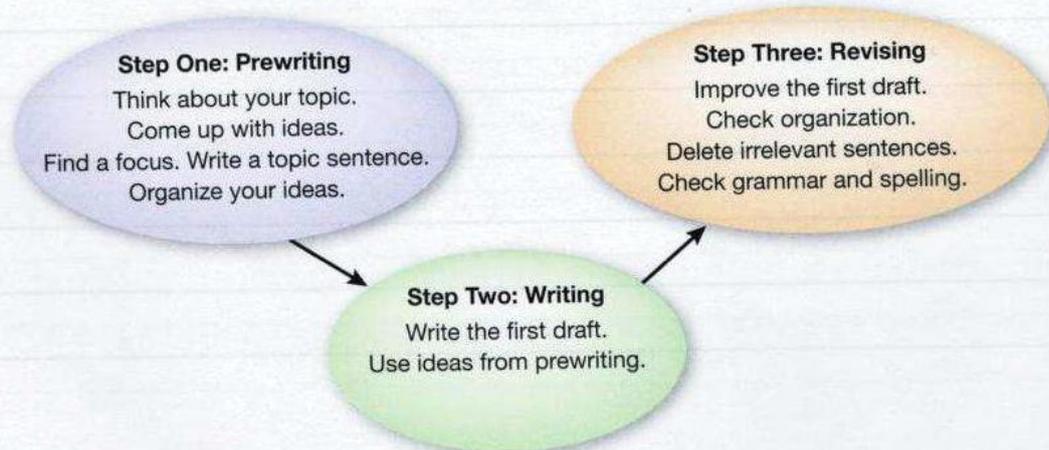
Even the best writers rarely sit down and compose a perfect piece of writing on the first try. They understand that writing is a process. In this chapter, you will practice the basic steps in the writing process.



"It's not a great mission statement, but we'll revise it if things get better."

THE WRITING PROCESS

Writing is a process that involves several steps: prewriting, writing, and revising.



STEP ONE: PREWRITING

Prewriting is the thinking, talking, reading, and organizing you do before you begin to write. Prewriting is a way of warming up your brain before you write, just as you warm up your body before you exercise. There are several ways to warm up before you write.

Brainstorming

Brainstorming is a quick way to generate a lot of ideas on a topic. The purpose is to make a list of as many ideas as possible without worrying about how you will use them. Your list can include words, phrases, sentences, or even questions. Then you use your list to come up with a specific focus for a paragraph. To brainstorm, follow these steps:

1. Begin with a general topic and write as many ideas about the topic as you can in five minutes.
2. Add more items to your list by answering the questions *What, How, When, Where, Why* and *Who*.
3. Look over your list. Group similar items on the list together.
4. Look for a focus in one of the groups and write a topic sentence.
5. Cross out items that do not belong.

You can brainstorm ideas by yourself or in a group. You already did some brainstorming with your classmates in Chapter 2, when you made a list of ideas about the topic "It is difficult to learn a new language."

- A** Look at the example of brainstorming about TV commercials. Group similar items together and look for a focus. Write a topic sentence. Cross out items that do not belong.

TV Commercials

Favorites

Kinds of commercials

BORING!

Car commercials are my favorites

Funny ones

See new products

Racist and sexist

Too many

Interrupt the flow of shows

Food commercials make me hungry

Use famous people to promote products

Annoying

Some have good music

Bad for kids

B Work in a small group. Choose one person to be the secretary. Pick one of the following topics to brainstorm with your group.

- friends
- travel
- education

1. Brainstorm ideas about the topic your group chose. Each member must contribute ideas to the list. The secretary should write a list of all the ideas on a separate piece of paper.
2. Read over your list. Organize your list by grouping similar ideas. Cross out items that do not belong.
3. Look for a focus and write a topic sentence for a paragraph.
4. Write your topic sentence on the board and discuss all the topic sentences as a class.

C Choose one of the following topics to brainstorm.

- jobs
- movies
- vacations

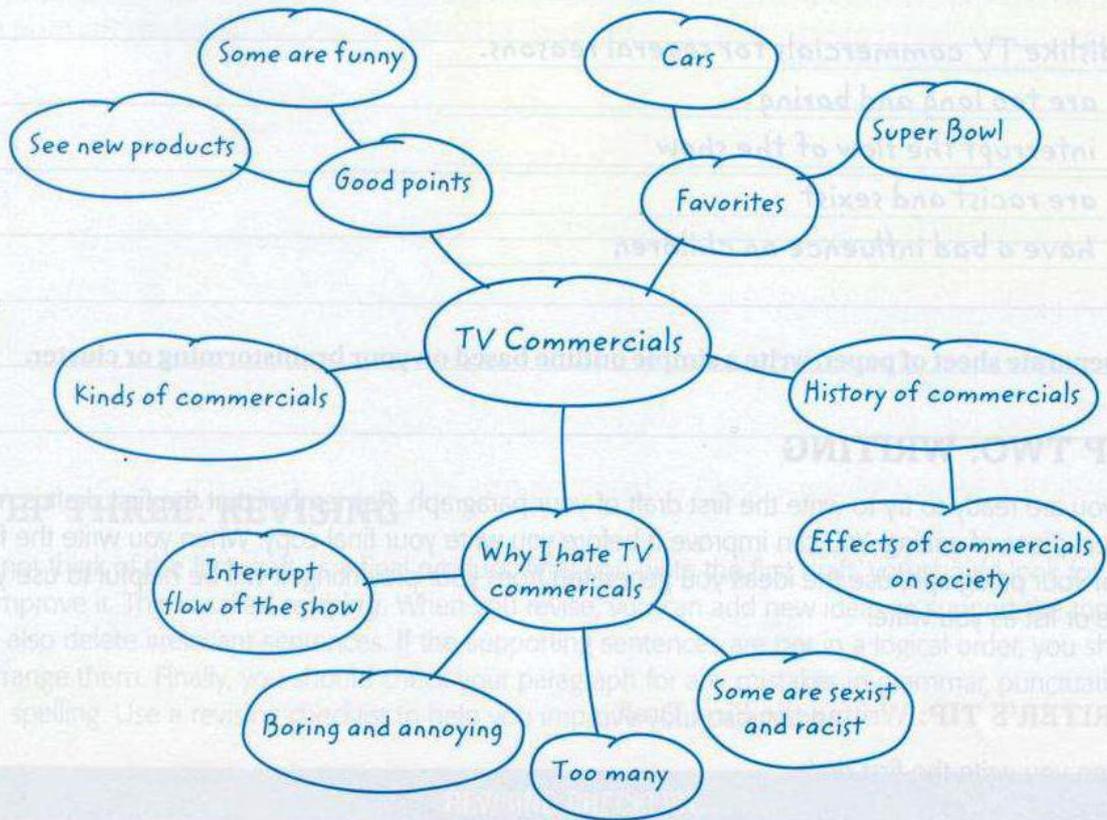
1. On your own, follow the steps for brainstorming on a separate piece of paper.
2. Share your topic sentence and ideas with your classmates.

Clustering

Clustering is another prewriting technique. It is a visual way of showing how your ideas are connected using circles and lines. When you use this technique, you draw a diagram of your ideas. To cluster, follow these steps:

1. Write your topic in the center of a blank piece of paper and draw a circle around it.
2. Write any ideas that come into your mind about the topic in circles around the main circle.
3. Connect these ideas to the center word with a line.
4. Think about each of your new ideas, and make more circles around it.
5. Repeat this process until you run out of ideas.
6. Look at your cluster diagram. You can see which ideas go together. Write a topic sentence.

A Look at the example of a cluster diagram on the topic of television commercials.



Work in a small group. Choose an aspect of TV commercials, for example *why I hate TV commercials*. (Be sure there are enough ideas to write a paragraph about this aspect.) Write a topic sentence for that paragraph. Share your topic sentence with the class.

B Choose one of the following topics.

- sports
- music
- health
- technology

1. Write the topic you chose in the middle of a piece of paper and follow the six steps for making a cluster diagram.
2. Look at your cluster diagram. Choose an aspect of the topic that interests you and that you have enough ideas to write a paragraph about. Write a topic sentence for that paragraph.

Organizing Your Ideas

After you have spent some time thinking about your topic and doing some prewriting exercises, you are ready to organize your information. One of the easiest ways to organize your ideas is to make a simple *list* or *outline*. Put the ideas in the order that you plan to use when you write. You can use the list or outline as a guide while you are writing. Remember that the list or outline is not permanent. You may discover new ideas or discard some ideas as you are writing.

ПРАКТИЧНЕ ЗАНЯТТЯ 7.



STEP TWO: WRITING

Now you are ready to try to write the first draft of your paragraph. Remember that the first draft is not a perfect piece of writing. You can improve it before you write your final copy. When you write the first draft of your paragraph, use the ideas you generated from your prewriting. It will be helpful to use your outline or list as you write.

WRITER'S TIP: Writing the First Draft

When you write the first draft

- begin with a topic sentence that states the main idea.
- include several sentences that support the main idea.
- stick to the topic—do not include information that does not support the main idea.
- organize the sentences so that the order of ideas makes sense.
- use signal words to help the reader understand how the ideas in your paragraph are connected.
- end with a concluding sentence if appropriate.
- add a title.

PRACTICE Practice writing the first draft of a paragraph. Choose one of the topics you used in the brainstorming or clustering activity. Include a title.

STEP THREE: REVISING

Do not think of the first draft as a final product. After you write the first draft, you should look for ways to improve it. This is called **revising**. When you revise, you can add new ideas to support the topic. You can also delete irrelevant sentences. If the supporting sentences are not in a logical order, you should rearrange them. Finally, you should check your paragraph for any mistakes in grammar, punctuation, and spelling. Use a revising checklist to help you improve your paragraph.

REVISING CHECKLIST

	YES	NO
1. Does the topic sentence include a topic and a controlling idea? If no, add one.		
2. Do all of the supporting sentences relate to the main idea? If no, cross out the sentences that do not relate.		
3. Are the sentences in the right order? If no, reorder the sentences.		
4. Is there enough support for the topic sentence? If no, add supporting sentences.		
5. Is there a title? If no, add one.		
6. Are there signal words to help guide the reader? If no, add signal words.		
7. Is the punctuation, spelling, and grammar correct? If incorrect, correct the errors.		

A Work in a small group. Read the paragraphs. Use the Revising Checklist to help you revise the paragraphs. Discuss where you would add the highlighted sentence to the paragraph. Draw an asterisk (*) where it should be inserted. Write the revised paragraph on the lines or on a separate piece of paper.

1.

An Annoying Brother

My little brother, Tim, has several annoying habits. For one thing, he follows me everywhere. He is like my shadow. I enjoy my privacy, but because of Tim, I am never alone. His most annoying habit is eating with his mouth open. I feel sick when I have lunch with him. I hope he learns some table manners soon. Tim has curly red hair, just like me. Another problem is that Tim leaves his toys all over the house. I am always tripping on his toy cars or trucks. The house is always a mess with Tim around.

He even follows me into the bathroom.

2.

Our Annual Talent Show

Every year, my school has a talent show to raise money for new books for the library. This year, I was the host. The show was amazing and everyone involved did a great job. One group of students formed a band and played three popular songs. My favorite act, however, was definitely my friend Ben's magic show. Ben is also a good student. He did about ten tricks that no one in the audience could figure out. There were also some nice dance performances and a comedy act that left the audience crying from laughing so much. With the help of all the great performers and, of course, the audience who came to see the show, we raised close to \$5,000.

That can buy a lot of new books!

- B** On your own, read the paragraphs. Use the Revising Checklist on page 77 to help you revise the paragraphs. Discuss where you would add the highlighted sentence to the paragraph. Draw an asterisk (*) where it should be inserted. Write the revised paragraph on the lines.

Korean Food Chain Serves Healthy Choices

Some fast-food restaurants from Asia are serving diners with a healthier alternative to the usual choices of burgers and fries. For example, a Korean food chain, Sorabol, is bringing traditional Korean cuisine to fast-food venues in the United States. Unlike most American fast-food that is pre-made and then delivered to the store, Sorabol's food is prepared every day, so you know the ingredients are fresh. Lots of fast-food restaurants offer many kinds of pizza. Sorabol is a family-owned chain, and the owners pride themselves on offering a clean, casual, inexpensive dining experience to fit today's fast-paced society. With restaurants already established in West Coast cities such as San Francisco and Seattle, Sorabol is planning on expanding across the country as its popularity increases. Hopefully, we can all enjoy Korean BBQ take-out over the next couple of years!

In fact, plans are already underway to expand to Washington, D.C., and New York City.

2.

My Book Club

My friends and I love to read so much that we started our own book club. At the beginning of each month, one member of the club selects a book for us to read. That person sends an email to everyone with the title and author of the book. She is also responsible for hosting a small party on the last Monday of each month when we all get together to have dinner and discuss the book. The person who chooses the book changes each month, which is great because I get to read and discuss all different types of books. For example, last month we read a mystery my friend Beth recommended. I met Beth last year at work. This month, we are reading a biography of Abraham Lincoln. Next month, it's my turn to pick a book. Book clubs are a great way to keep reading and do something fun with your friends.

I'll probably pick a romance novel by Marianne Lewis, my favorite author.

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING: Sentence Fragments

Every English sentence must have a subject and a verb. It must also express a complete thought. If a sentence lacks a subject or a verb or is not a complete thought, it is called a **fragment**. Check your writing to make sure you do not have any sentence fragments.

There are three common kinds of fragments. Study the chart.

PROBLEM	EXAMPLES/SOLUTIONS
no subject	Fragment: Wrote a paragraph about friendship. Complete sentence: Allie wrote a paragraph about friendship.
no verb	Fragment: The whole team, as well as the fans. Complete sentence: The whole team, as well as the fans, ran onto the field.
not a complete thought	Fragment: As soon as I fell asleep. Complete sentence: As soon as I fell asleep, the phone rang.

A Read these fragments. Add a subject to make them a complete sentence.

1. Walked to the store to buy some fruit.

2. Were too tired to watch the movie tonight.

3. Usually gets up early, so he can exercise before work.

5. Was late for her dentist appointment.

6. Am sorry you are having trouble meeting people.

B Read these fragments. Add a verb to make them a complete sentence.

1. Jane to a new apartment last week.

2. We usually the bus to school.

3. The plane two hours late.

4. Hasan English classes at the local community college.

5. My roommate the funniest person I know.

6. The book difficult to understand.

C Read these fragments. Add information to make them a complete thought.

1. Before it starts to rain.

2. Because I didn't study enough.

3. After we finish dinner.

4. At the art museum right now.

5. As soon as she sent the email.

6. When I got home after a long day at work.

D Write *C* in front of each complete sentence. Write *F* in front of each sentence fragment. Then rewrite the fragments so that they are complete sentences.

 F 1. After I got home from a long day at the office.

After I got home from a long day at the office, I was too tired to make dinner.

 2. Mr. Steven's older brother and sister.

 3. The roads are slippery from the rain, so drive carefully and keep your lights on.

 4. Under the table where the cat usually hides.

5. To apply for a scholarship at the University of Pennsylvania.

6. Two young men from different cities met on a train going to Paris.

7. Because I knew it would be too expensive to fly there.

8. Has been painted several times over the years.

ПРАКТИЧНЕ ЗАНЯТТЯ 8.

Descriptive Essay. Describing People and Objects.

PRACTICING THE STEPS OF THE WRITING PROCESS

Paragraph Practice 1

Read the situation and follow the steps of the writing process.

Your friend has just moved to a new place and is having trouble meeting new people. You are writing your friend a note of encouragement. You want to give some tips about how to make new friends.

Prewriting

- A** Brainstorm a list or make a cluster diagram of ideas about how to make new friends. Use a separate piece of paper.
- B** Share your ideas with a partner. Add some new ideas. Cross out any ideas that are not related to the main idea.
- C** Write a topic sentence.

Writing

Write the first draft of your paragraph. Use your prewriting as a guide. Begin with your topic sentence and organize your sentences in a logical order. Include a title.

Revising

- A** Read your paragraph. Try to improve it. Use the Revising Checklist on page 77.

- B** Copy your revised paragraph on a separate piece of paper.

Paragraph Practice 2

Read the situation and follow the steps of the writing process. Complete the steps with a partner.

You are writing an article about international students for your local newspaper. You want to include a paragraph about your partner.

Prewriting

- A** Ask and answer the questions with a partner. Write your partner's answers on the lines.

Your partner's name: _____

1. Where are you from? _____

2. What is your native language? _____

3. Do you know any other languages? _____

4. Why are you learning English? _____

5. Have you visited any other countries? If so, which ones? _____

B Write three more questions to ask your partner. You can ask questions about the following:

- job/education
- hobbies
- family

Write your partner's answers.

1. Question: _____

Answer: _____

2. Question: _____

Answer: _____

3. Question: _____

Answer: _____

C Write a topic sentence about your partner.

Writing

Write the first draft of a paragraph about your partner. Use the information from your partner's answers as a guide.

ADDING ADDITIONAL DETAILS

As you begin to write longer, more developed paragraphs, you will need to add details

paragraph is complete when all of the supporting sentences and additional details

detail to prove your main idea. If there are missing supporting sentences and

detail to prove your main idea, then the paragraph is incomplete. In that case, you need to add more information.

Revising

A Ask your partner to read your paragraph. Does your partner have any suggestions? If so, write them down. You can also use the Revising Checklist on page 77 to help you.

B Copy your revised paragraph on a separate piece of paper.

YOU BE THE EDITOR

Read the paragraph. It contains ten mistakes. Correct the mistakes. Copy the corrected paragraph on a separate piece of paper.

How to improve Your Performance on an Exam

There are several thing you can do to improve your performance on an exam. First, should get a good night's sleep the night before the test. that means sleeping for at least eight hour. It is also important to eat a good breakfast on the morning of the exam, you won't have hungry during the exam Finally, to bring a bottle of water to the test in case you got thirsty. Just don't drink too much, or you may have to get up in the middle of the exam for a bathroom break.

ON YOUR OWN

Choose one of the topics in this chapter that you did not already write about. Write a paragraph on the topic. Practice the steps of prewriting, writing, and revising. Remember to use the Revising Checklist on page 77.

Describing people: appearance

Hair, face, skin and complexion /kəm'plekʃən/



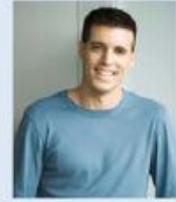
She's got **straight hair** and she's **thin-faced**/ she's got a **thin face**.



She's got **long, wavy hair** and she's **round-faced**/ she's got a **round face**.



She's got **curly hair** and is **black**.



He's got a **crew-cut**. He's **white**.



He's **bald** /bɔːld/ and has **freckles**.



He's got a **beard** and **moustache** /mʊs'tɑːʃ/ and has a **chubby face**.



He's got **receding hair** and a few **wrinkles** /'rɪŋkəlz/.



He used to have **black hair** but now it's gone **grey**, almost **white**.

What sort of person would you find attractive? **Blonde**, **fair**, **dark** or **ginger-haired** / **red-haired**? She has such beautiful **auburn** hair. /'ɔːbɜːn/ [red-brown]

Fair and **dark** can be used for hair, complexion or skin. Some people like **getting a tan** in summer [exposing their skin to the sun so that it goes darker], although the risks of getting **sunburnt** are well known.

Height and build

Fat may sound impolite. Instead we can say that someone is rather **plump** or **stout**, or a **bit overweight**. If someone is broad and solid, we can say they are **stocky**. A person with good muscles can be **well-built** or **muscular**. [generally said about men] Someone who is very fat can be described as **obese** /əʊ'biːs/, especially when talking in a medical context.

Someone who is thin can be described as **slim** [positive] or **skinny** [negative]. If someone **has a nice figure**, they have an attractive shape. [generally said about women]

General appearance

She's a very **smart** and **elegant** woman, always **well-dressed**; her husband is quite the opposite, very **scruffy** and **untidy-looking** / **messy-looking**.

Chloe looked **stunning** in her red dress. [very attractive]

He's very **good-looking**, but his friend's rather **unattractive**. [opp attractive]

Her eyes are her best **feature**. [the most attractive part of her face]

Do you think **beautiful** women are always attracted to **handsome** men? I don't. I think **personality** matters most.

First impressions are always important. [your first reaction to someone]

Language help

The suffix **-ish** is useful for describing people (see [Unit 70](#)). She's **tallish**. He has **brownish hair**. He must be **thirtyish** / **in his thirties**.

Exercises

.1 Choose a word from the opposite page to complete these sentences.

- I wish I could get a *tan* like yours but my skin just goes red in the sun.
- My cousin used to have a lovely but she's put on weight in all the wrong places since she stopped taking much exercise.
- Thomas's eyes are his best – they're so large and sparkly and such a deep brown.
- Jess is in her thirties but she still has the same lovely fresh as her young daughter has
- Staff at the bank were told to dress smartly for work so they would always create a good on customers.
- I'd call her rather than ginger-haired – her hair's dark brown with just a tinge of red in it.
- George says that the round his eyes just show that he has smiled a lot in his life.
- Even in jeans Alina manages to look
- Carla looks beautiful in old clothes and without any make-up but when she's dressed up for an evening out she's absolutely

.2 Answer these remarks with the opposite description.

- A: I thought you said he was the short, chubby one.
B: *No, no, no, not at all, he's the tall, thin-faced one.*
- A: Was that his brother, the one with wavy hair?
B: No, completely the opposite, his brother's
- A: She's always quite well-dressed, so I've heard.
B: What! Who told you that? Every time I see her, she's
- A: So Charlene's that rather plump, fair-haired woman, is she?
B: No, you're looking at the wrong one. Charlene's
- A: So, tell us about the new boss; good-looking?
B: No, I'm afraid not; rather
- A: I don't know why, but I expected the tour guide to be fiftyish or rather plump.
B: No, apparently she's only

.3 WANTED! MISSING! Complete the gaps in these police posters with your own ideas.

<p>WANTED FOR MURDER</p>  <p>Ian Prowse White, height 6ft,-faced, hair, skin</p>	<p>WANTED FOR ARMED ROBBERY</p>  <p>Sandra King White, height 5ft 4, hair, build,-faced</p>	<p>MISSING</p>  <p>Jasmin Kaur, Age 7, Asian, height 4ft, thin-....., hair</p>	<p>WANTED DEAD OR ALIVE</p>  <p>Jack 'Dagger' Flagston White, height 6ft,, with and; build</p>
--	---	---	--

.4 Over to you

Write a description of each of these people, giving information about their hair and face, their height and build and general appearance:

- you yourself
- your best friend
- a neighbour
- your ideal of a handsome man / a beautiful woman

ПРАКТИЧНЕ ЗАНЯТТЯ 9.

Descriptive Essay. Describing Places and Buildings, Festivals and Events.

ARNING OUTCOME

Paragraph Writing: Write a paragraph describing a place using spatial order

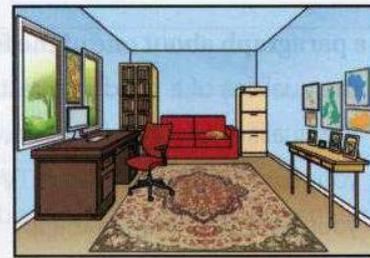
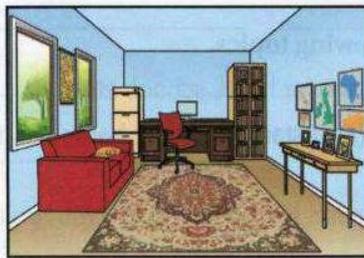
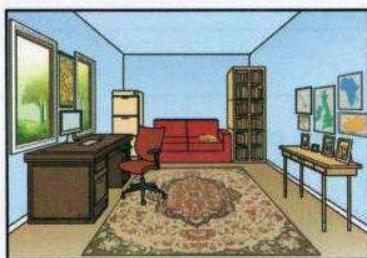
When you describe a place, such as a room or a park, you organize the details according to their location. This is called *spatial order*. The easiest way to do this is to choose a starting point. Then describe where things are located in relation to your starting point. Decide on a logical method to follow, such as left to right, top to bottom, or front to back.

SPATIAL ORDER ORGANIZATION

Read the model paragraph. Put a check (✓) below the picture that the paragraph describes.

My Office

My home office is not very big, but it is comfortable. The light blue walls are calming. There are big windows on the left wall, so the room is sunny and cheerful. I hung a tapestry from Thailand between the windows. My old oak desk fits perfectly under the two big windows. When I work at my desk, I can look out the window. I have a wonderful view of the woods in back of my house. There is a small red sofa on the back wall where my cat loves to take a nap. There is a bookcase on the right side of the sofa and a file cabinet on the left side. There are several maps of places I have visited hanging on the wall to the right. Under the maps, I have a long narrow table with pictures of my family and friends on the top. The floor in the middle of the room is covered with a beautiful handmade Turkish rug. It has a floral design. I really enjoy working in my office.



Topic Sentences for Spatial Order Paragraphs

A spatial order paragraph must have a good topic sentence. The topic sentence is the first sentence. It should include the topic (the name of the place) and the controlling idea (something about the place). Look at these examples:

- My back porch is a great place to relax.
- My attic is crowded and disorganized.

Write a topic sentence for each paragraph.

1.

My Favorite Room

My bedroom is my favorite room in our house. When you walk into the room, you will notice the large sliding glass doors to the left that open onto a balcony. My bed is opposite the balcony, on the wall to the right. From my bed, I have a beautiful view of the garden. There is a painting above my bed that my great aunt painted. I have a beautiful antique nightstand next to my bed on the right. On the back wall, there is a comfortable chair where I sit and read. Next to the chair is a small table that is always covered with magazines. I love to spend time in my bedroom.

2.

My Organized Desk

_____ My laptop computer is in the center where it is easy for me to reach. To the left of the computer, I keep a basket with pens and pencils. My calendar is next to the basket. There is a small desk lamp in the right corner and a picture of my son next to it. It's easy to work at my desk because everything is in its place.

3.

My Messy Desk

_____ In the center of the desk is a pile of old magazines. The pile keeps growing. Next to that, there are dirty coffee cups and a can of soda. There is a lamp in the left corner, but I use it to hold some baseball caps. An old box is on the right side of the desk. Inside the box are my bills, important papers, and receipts. The box is getting so full that soon the top won't fit. I really should organize my desk soon.

4.

An International Museum

_____ When you walk in the main entrance, the American art is on the first floor on your left. The Asian collection is directly in front of you, and the Islamic art is on your right. European paintings and sculptures are on the left side of the museum on the second floor. The Egyptian mummies and statues are on the opposite side of the museum on the second floor. The Greek and Roman statues are on the left side of the third floor. There is a carved Chinese bench between the statues. Finally, the African collection is on the right side. When you leave the museum, you feel like you've seen something from almost every part of the world.

5.

A Beautiful Lobby

_____ As you walk up the central grand staircase that leads to the first-floor lobby, you will feel enchanted. The whole lobby has beautiful, thick, red carpeting and wood paneled walls. In the center of the lobby, there is an exquisite crystal chandelier hanging from the ceiling. Under that sits a large, round, antique table with a vase full of fresh flowers. Around the table there are a few elegant, but comfortable, leather sofas and chairs for people to relax in. To the right of the table, there is piano. There are more chairs and small tables behind the piano in an area that opens onto a lovely garden outside. A local musician plays soft jazz for the guests having afternoon tea. On the right side of the lobby is a long desk. Behind the desk, there are usually several people checking people in and out of the hotel. Finally, in the back of the lobby across from the front desk, there is a small gift shop.

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING: Prepositions of Place

Prepositions of place, such as *on*, *under*, and *in*, are often used as signal words to show position or location.

Study the chart.

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

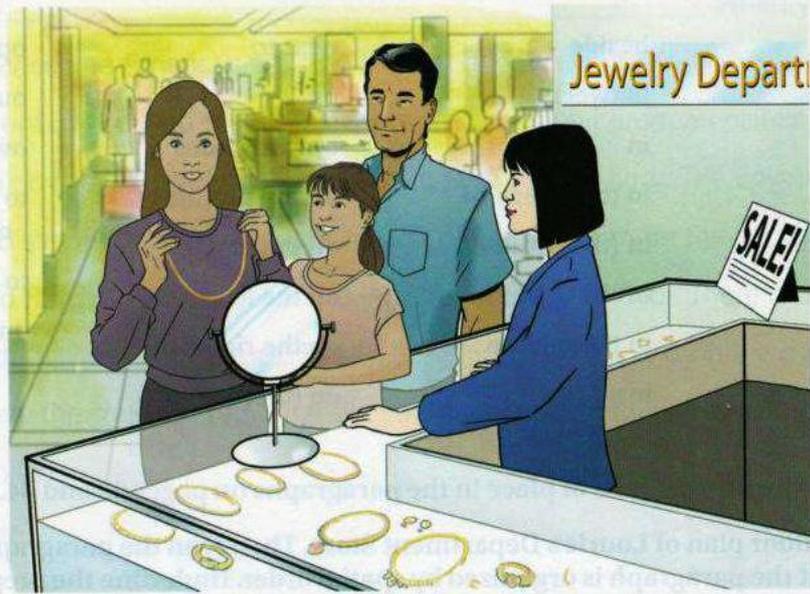
above	beside	next to	opposite
across	between	on	outside
around	in	on both sides	over
at	in (the) back of	on the bottom	to the east (west, north, south)
at the bottom	in (the) front of	on the end	to the left (right)
at the end	in the center	on the left (side)	under
at the top	in the middle	on the right (side)	
behind	inside	on (the) top of	

- A** Underline the prepositions of place in the paragraphs on pages 63 and 64.
- B** Study the floor plan of Lourie's Department Store. Then read the paragraph that follows. Notice that the paragraph is organized by spatial order. Underline the prepositions of place.



The first floor of Lourie's sells clothing and accessories for women. As you enter the store through the main entrance, the jewelry department is directly in front of you in the middle of the store. The coat department is on the left and the cosmetics department is on the right. The juniors' shop is on the left, next to coats. Women's shoes are located in the back left corner. Next to the shoe department, behind jewelry, is the sportswear department. Handbags and belts are next to sportswear in the back right corner. The young girls' department is on the right, between handbags and cosmetics. The elevators are on the right wall.

- C** Look at the picture of the jewelry department and complete the following sentences with the correct prepositions.



1. The customers are standing _____ the counter.
2. The jewelry is _____ the case.
3. The little girl is standing _____ her parents.
4. The saleswoman is _____ the counter.
5. There is a mirror _____ the counter.
6. The sale sign is _____ the saleswoman.

WRITING PARAGRAPHS USING SPATIAL ORDER

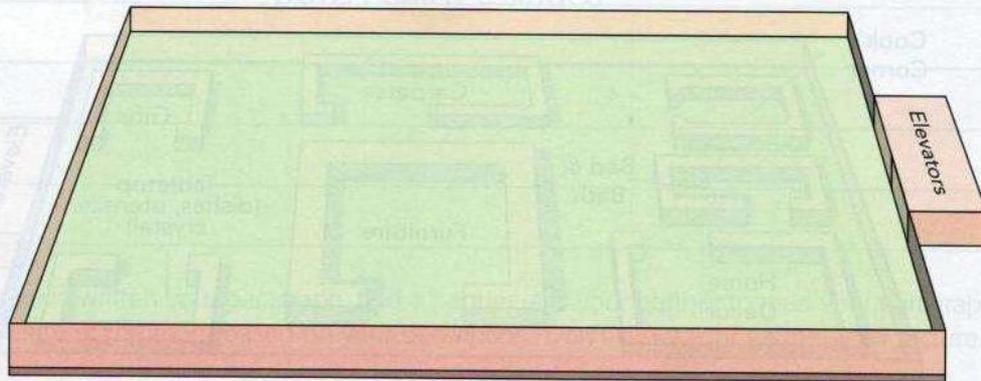
Begin spatial order paragraphs with a topic sentence that tells you the name of the place and something about it. Include supporting sentences that give details that describe the place. End with a concluding sentence that gives a final thought about the place.

WRITER'S TIP: Organizing Details

There are several ways to organize the details in a spatial order paragraph. For example, you may start on the left side and move right, go from right to left, or from top to bottom. Choose the pattern that best suits your topic, and then stick to that pattern throughout the paragraph.

- A** Complete the floor plan of the second floor of Lourie's using the information in the sentences.

LOURIE'S SECOND FLOOR



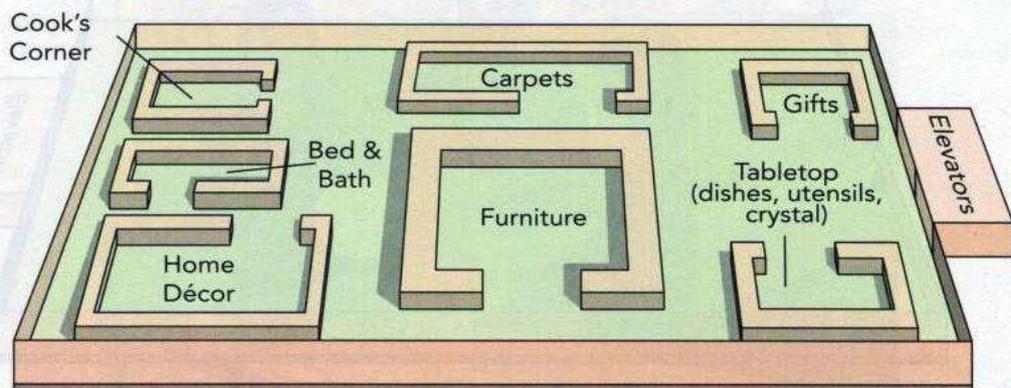
1. When you get off the elevator, the men's casual clothing department is to the left.
2. Men's shoes are to the right of the elevator.
3. The coat and suit department are straight ahead in the middle of the store.
4. Shirts and sweaters are behind the coat and suit department in the left corner.
5. The ties are in the right corner, next to the shirts and sweaters.

- B** Complete the paragraph describing the second floor. Use spatial order to organize the information. Think about the pattern that best suits your paragraph: left to right, right to left, bottom to top, top to bottom.

The second floor of Lourie's has all the clothing a man needs. When you get off the elevator, _____

- C** Write a paragraph describing the third floor based on the following floor plan. Use spatial order to organize the information. Think about the pattern that best suits your paragraph: left to right, right to left, bottom to top, top to bottom. Begin with a topic sentence.

LOURIE'S THIRD FLOOR



ПРАКТИЧНЕ ЗАНЯТТЯ 10.

Descriptive Essay. Practice

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

Follow the steps to draw a simple picture of one of the following: a room in your house, apartment, or dormitory; a hotel room; your office or classroom.

1. Make a list of the things in the room such as furniture, lights, rugs, artwork, and windows.

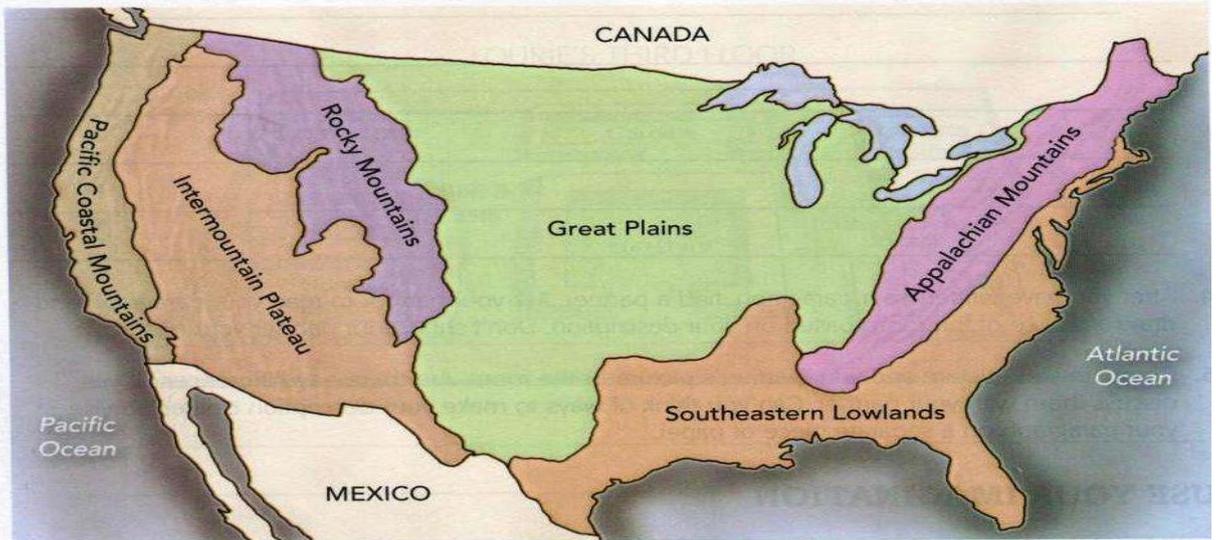
2. On a separate piece of paper, draw a picture of the room including the items on your list.
3. Write a paragraph describing the room. Use spatial order to organize your information. Think about the pattern that best suits your paragraph: left to right, right to left, bottom to top, top to bottom.

4. After you have written your paragraph, find a partner. Ask your partner to read your paragraph and draw a picture of the room based on your description. Don't show your partner your picture.
5. Compare your picture and your partner's picture of the room. Are there any differences? If yes, discuss them with your partner. Can you think of ways to make your description clearer? Revise your paragraph on a separate piece of paper.

USE YOUR IMAGINATION

Imagine that your school is putting on a production of a play you wrote. You need to write a description of the scenery you want on the stage. Draw a picture of the scenery. Use the picture to write a description of the set.

Use the map of the United States to complete the paragraph that follows.



The United States is a large country in North America bordered by Canada to the north and Mexico to the south. The Atlantic Ocean lies to the east and the Pacific Ocean lies to the west. The United States has six very different regions. _____

YOU BE THE EDITOR

Read the following paragraph. It contains eight mistakes. Correct the mistakes. Copy the corrected paragraph on a separate piece of paper.

My Bright, Sunny Kitchen

I love to spend time my kitchen. It is big, sunny room with white walls and a grey tile floor. When you enter the kitchen, there is a small desk to the left. Above the desk, I have a bookshelf with my cookbooks. The dishwasher is next to the desk of the right. The refrigerator and oven are along the back wall, so there is a long grey and white marble counter between them. The microwave is at one end of that counter and the toaster oven and coffee maker are at the other end. the sink is in the middle of the counter. There is a window above the sink, and lots of cabinets on each side of the window and below the sink. In the middle of the room, i have a round table with four chair. I have a vase with flowers at the middle of the table. On the wall, in the left of the door is a pantry with food and spices.

ON YOUR OWN

Use spatial order to write a paragraph about one of the following places.

- a doctor's office
- a garden
- the view out your window
- a student lounge
- your kitchen
- your favorite place to work or study

ПРАКТИЧНЕ ЗАНЯТТЯ 11.

Narrative Essays. Types of Narration.

TIME ORDER

Read the model paragraph and answer the questions.

A Terrible Day

I had a terrible day yesterday. First, I woke up an hour late because my alarm clock didn't go off. From then on, everything went wrong. I burned my hand when I was making breakfast. After I ate breakfast, I got dressed so quickly that I forgot to wear socks. Next, I ran out of the house trying to get the 9:30 bus, but, of course, I missed it. I wanted to take a taxi, but I didn't have enough money. Finally, I walked the 3 miles to my office only to discover that it was Sunday! I hope I never have a day as bad as the one I had yesterday.

1. What is the topic sentence?

2. How many supporting sentences are there? They are organized by time order. How do you know?

3. What is the concluding sentence?

WRITER'S TIP: Signal Words

A well-organized paragraph often includes signal words (also called *transitions*) to connect ideas in a paragraph. Signal words help guide the reader from one idea to the next. They are like traffic signals that help you when you are driving. There are many types of signal words. When you write a paragraph using time order, you should use some *time order signal words* to explain the order of events.

SIGNAL WORDS THAT SHOW TIME ORDER

after	before	first	later	second
after that	finally	last	next	then

There are other ways of showing time order, too. You can include dates, months, years, times, or other time phrases to show the order of events.

OTHER SIGNALS OF TIME ORDER

on January 1, 2012	in March	for three months	at noon
several years later	on Wednesday	at the end of May	at the beginning of July

PRACTICE

A Underline the signal words in the paragraph "A Terrible Day" on page 33.

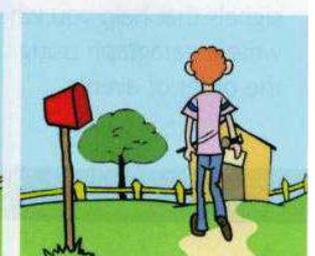
B Complete the paragraph with signal words.

My Busy Mornings

Mornings are my busiest time of day. _____ my alarm goes off at 6 A.M. and I jump out of bed. _____ I rush to the kitchen to make breakfast for my husband and children. _____ I wake everyone else up and get dressed for work. At 7:00 we eat a quick breakfast. I eat very quickly because right _____ breakfast, I have to pack lunches for my kids and make sure they are ready for school. My husband leaves for work at 7:30. Luckily, he drops the kids off at school so I have a few minutes to get myself together _____ I go to work. _____, I leave the house at 7:45 and rush to catch the 8 o'clock train to my office. By the time I sit down at my desk, I'm already exhausted.

RECOGNIZING TIME ORDER

A Look at the pictures. They tell a story, but they are not in the right order. Discuss the pictures with a partner and number them 1 to 4 so they tell the story in the right order. The student's name is Pedro.



a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

B Write a sentence about each picture in Exercise A.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Read the topic sentence. Then read the sentences that follow it. Together they tell a story. The sentences are not in the correct order. Number them so they follow a logical time order. Then use all of the sentences to write a paragraph.

- José saved his money and spent two months traveling around the world.
 - _____ He spent a week in New York and then flew to London and enjoyed several weeks in Europe.
 - _____ Next, José took a train from London to Istanbul and visited many places in Asia.
 - 1 First, he flew from his home in Mexico City to New York City.
 - _____ After he traveled through Asia, he went to South America and finally back home to Mexico.

Jose's Trip around the World

- Tim had a hard time keeping his New Year's resolutions.
 - _____ Then, as the months went on, he broke even more resolutions.
 - _____ On January 1, he wrote a list of New Year's resolutions.
 - _____ At the end of January, Tim had broken half of the resolutions.
 - _____ Finally, when the year ended, he realized that he had not kept a single resolution.

Broken New Year's Resolutions

- Mark decided that he wanted to plant a vegetable garden.
 - _____ Finally, at the end of the summer, he picked the vegetables from the garden.
 - _____ First, he went to a garden store and bought seeds.
 - _____ Then he went home, prepared the soil, and planted the seeds.
 - _____ Later, Mark watered and weeded the garden.

Planting a Garden

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING: Prepositions of Time

Prepositions of time, such as **at**, **on**, and **in** are often used to show when something happened.

Study the chart.

RULES FOR PREPOSITIONS OF TIME	EXAMPLES
Use at with specific times.	at 5:00 / at 7:30 / at noon / at midnight
Use from and to with a span of time.	from 6:00 to 9:00 / from 1941 to 1945
Use in with other parts of the day.	in the afternoon / in the morning / in the evening (exception: at night / at midnight / at noon)
Use in with months.	in August / in June
Use in with years.	in 2009 / in 2010
Use in with seasons.	in the spring / in the summer / in the winter
Use on with days of the week.	on Sunday / on Tuesday / on Friday
Use on with specific dates.	on June 30 / on April 21, 2010 / on New Year's Eve

TICE **A** Circle the prepositions of time in the paragraph "My Busy Mornings" on page 34.

B Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

1. I lived in Detroit _____ 1999 _____ 2012.

2. Lynn was born _____ 1984.

3. She was born _____ October 31, _____ 4:00

_____ the afternoon.

4. I'll meet you for lunch _____ Tuesday _____ noon.

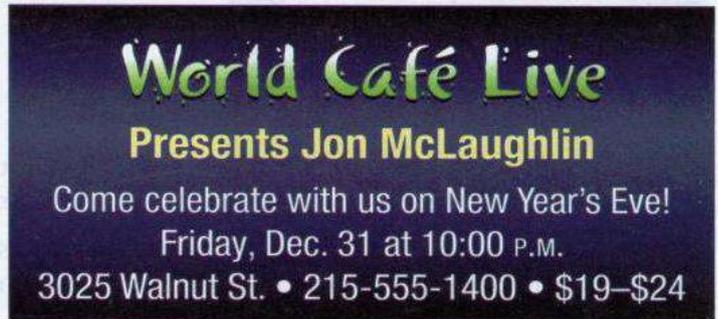
5. Ruth goes to New York every weekend. _____ Saturday she takes the train

_____ 9:00 _____ the morning and arrives in New York

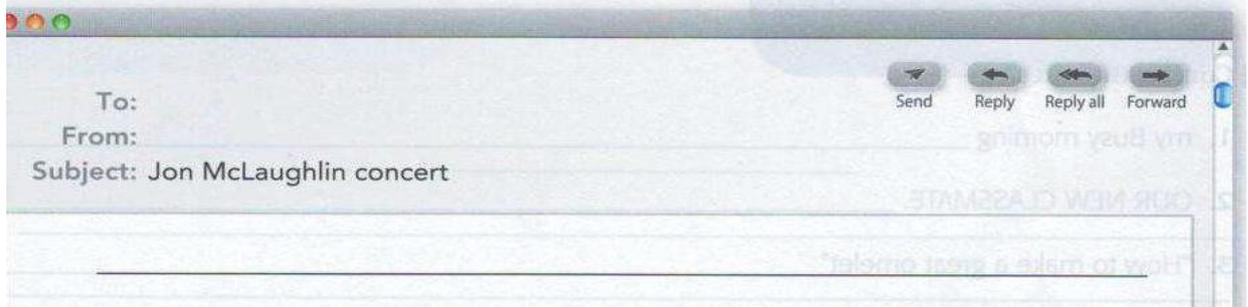
at 10:45.

6. We usually go on vacation _____ the summer.
7. I went to a great party _____ New Year's Eve.
8. My children start school _____ September.
9. The cafeteria opens for lunch _____ noon.

You saw this announcement for a Jon McLaughlin concert in the newspaper. Write an email to a friend. Tell your friend about the concert and invite him or her to go with you. Be sure to use correct prepositions of time.



World Café Live
Presents Jon McLaughlin
 Come celebrate with us on New Year's Eve!
 Friday, Dec. 31 at 10:00 P.M.
 3025 Walnut St. • 215-555-1400 • \$19-\$24



WRITING PARAGRAPHS USING TIME ORDER

WRITER'S TIP: Writing Titles for Paragraphs

Many single paragraphs have a **title**. The purpose of the title is to give the reader an idea what the paragraph is about. A title of a paragraph tells the main idea in a few words. If a paragraph is part of a longer piece of writing, it does not need a title. Here are some things to remember when you write titles:

- Titles are not complete sentences.
- Always capitalize the first and last words of a title.
- Capitalize all other important words in the title including nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Do not capitalize articles (*a, an, the*) or prepositions (for example *to, from, at, with*)
- Do not use a period at the end of a title. Do not use quotation marks (" ") around the title. But you may use a question mark (?) or an exclamation point (!).
- Center the title over the paragraph.

E Correct the titles.

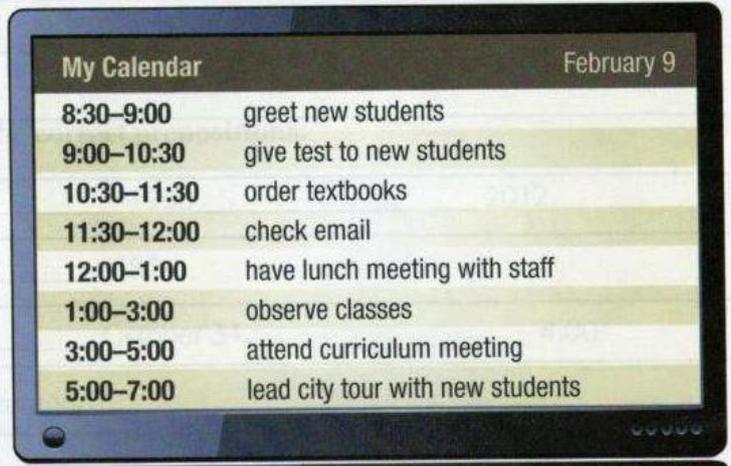
1. my Busy morning _____
2. OUR NEW CLASSMATE. _____
3. "How to make a great omelet" _____
4. Spending quality Time With Friends and family _____
5. Fun On The Ski Slopes. _____

ПРАКТИЧНЕ ЗАНЯТТЯ 12.

Writing Narrative Essay: Practice

Paragraph Practice 1

Dr. Alden is the director of an English language school. Study his schedule for Tuesday, February 9. On a separate piece of paper, write a paragraph about his day. Remember to begin with a topic sentence. Use signal words to guide the reader. Include a title.



My Calendar		February 9
8:30–9:00	greet new students	
9:00–10:30	give test to new students	
10:30–11:30	order textbooks	
11:30–12:00	check email	
12:00–1:00	have lunch meeting with staff	
1:00–3:00	observe classes	
3:00–5:00	attend curriculum meeting	
5:00–7:00	lead city tour with new students	

Paragraph Practice 2

Vicki is having a birthday dinner for her friend. She made a list of things she has to do before the party. She put the things on her list in time order. Use her list to write a paragraph about the things she has to do. Remember to begin with a topic sentence. Use signal words to guide the reader. Include a title.



TO DO...	+
buy food for dinner at supermarket	
pick up birthday cake at bakery	
clean house	
make dinner	
wrap present	
set table	

Paragraph Practice 3

Vicki was busy the day after the big birthday party. Look at her To-Do list and write a paragraph about her day.



TO DO...	+
vacuum living room	
empty the dishwasher	
go to the gym	
meet Mom for lunch	
do laundry	
study for Spanish test	

Paragraph Practice 4

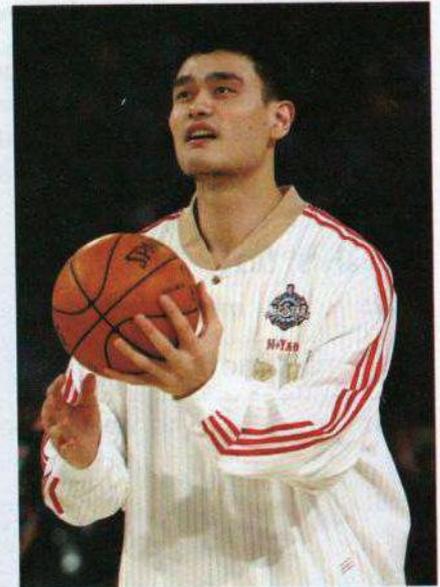
Elizabeth Blackwell was the first female medical doctor in the United States. The following time line gives you information about her life. Use the timeline to write a paragraph about her life. Remember to begin with a topic sentence. Use signal words to guide the reader. Add a title.



February 3, 1821:	born in Bristol, England
1832:	emigrated to New York City
1849:	graduated from Geneva Medical School in Geneva, New York
1853:	opened the New York Infirmary because, as a woman, she could not get a job in a hospital
1868:	opened the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary
1875:	assisted in founding the London School of Medicine for Women
1910:	died in Hastings, England

Paragraph Practice 5

Yao Ming is a famous Chinese basketball player in America and the tallest person playing for the National Basketball Association. The following timeline gives you information about his life. Use the timeline to write a paragraph about his life. Remember to write a topic sentence and include signal words to guide the reader. Add a title.



September 12, 1980:	born in Shanghai, China, to very tall parents who played basketball
1989:	entered a junior sports school in China and started to play basketball for the first time
1997:	joined the senior Shark Basketball Team in China and led them to their first championship
2002:	tried out for the NBA and became the first international player to be chosen first by an American team (the Houston Rockets)
2004:	participated in the Summer Olympics, playing for China, and carried the Chinese flag in the opening ceremonies
2005–2008:	broke his foot and knee and had several surgeries in the United States and China
Summer 2008:	played in the Olympics in China and carried the flag again
2011:	retired from the NBA due to foot injury
2014:	opened the NBA YAO basketball school in Beijing to help boys and girls learn good skills and teamwork

ПРАКТИЧНЕ ЗАНЯТТЯ 13.

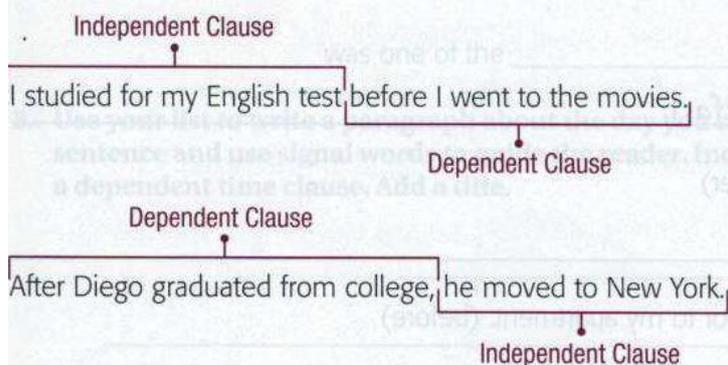
Narrative and Descriptive Essay: Peer-Reviews and Analysis

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING: Complex Sentences with *Before* and *After*

You have learned that a compound sentence is formed by joining two simple sentences with a coordinating conjunction. Another kind of sentence is called a **complex sentence**. A complex sentence is formed by joining an independent clause with a dependent clause.

An **independent clause** is like a simple sentence. It has a subject and verb, and it expresses a complete thought.

A **dependent clause** also has a subject and verb, but it does not express a complete thought. A dependent clause always begins with a **subordinating conjunction**. There are many words in the English language that function as subordinating conjunctions. In this chapter, you will practice using two of them: ***before*** and ***after***.



The dependent clause can come at the beginning or end of the sentence. When the dependent clause comes at the beginning of the sentence, use a comma to separate it from the independent clause.

Writers use *before* or *after* to introduce a dependent clause that tells when something happens in relation to the independent clause.

Study the chart.

EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
<i>After</i> describes the first action of two or more actions.	I ate lunch at 12:30. I took a nap at 1:00. After I ate lunch, I took a nap. (This means: First, I ate lunch. Then, I took a nap.)
<i>Before</i> describes the second action of two or more actions.	I took a nap at 1:00. I went to the library at 2:00. Before I went to the library, I took a nap. (This means: First I took a nap. Then I went to the library.)

PRACTICE

Look at the schedule. Write complex sentences with *before* or *after*, based on the schedule. Put the dependent time clause first.

7:00 A.M.	got up	10:00 A.M.	checked in	12:15 P.M.	took a nap
7:15 A.M.	ate breakfast	10:15 A.M.	waited at my gate	2:00 P.M.	The plane landed.
7:45 A.M.	got dressed	11:30 A.M.	The plane took off.	2:10 P.M.	called my friend to pick me up
9:00 A.M.	drove to airport	11:45 A.M.	read a magazine	2:20 P.M.	got off the plane

1. I ate breakfast. I got dressed. (before)

Before I got dressed, I ate breakfast.

2. I drove to the airport. I got dressed. (after)

3. I turned off all the lights. I locked the door to my apartment. (before)

4. I drove to the airport. I checked in. (after)

5. I checked in. I waited at my gate. (after)

6. The plane took off. I waited and read a magazine. (before)

7. The plane landed. I called my friend to pick me up. (after)

8. I called my friend to pick me up. I got off the plane. (before)

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

1. Choose a memorable day in your life. Make a list of the important events of the day. Organize your list according to time order.

2. Write a topic sentence for your paragraph. You may fill in the blanks in the following sample or write your own.

_____ was one of the _____ days of my life.

3. Use your list to write a paragraph about the day you chose. Don't forget to begin with a topic sentence and use signal words to guide the reader. Include at least one complex sentence with a dependent time clause. Add a title.

YOU BE THE EDITOR

Read the paragraph. It contains eleven mistakes. Correct the mistakes. Copy the corrected paragraph on a separate piece of paper.

Mathematics throughout history

Throughout history, people have done mathematical computations and kept accounts. in early times, people used groups of sticks or stones to help make calculations. Then the abacus was developed in china. This simple method represents the beginnings of data processing? As computational needs became more complicated, people developed more advanced technologies. On 1642, Blaise pascal developed the first simple adding machine in france. Later, in England in 1830, charles Babbage designed the first machine that did calculations and printed out results. Finally, In the middle of the twentieth century, researchers at the University of pennsylvania built the first electronic computer. Today, of course, we have the computer to perform all kinds of advanced mathematical computations.

4. I drove to the airport. I checked in (after)

ON YOUR OWN

Choose a famous person who interests you. Find information about his or her life. Make a timeline based on the information and write a time order paragraph.

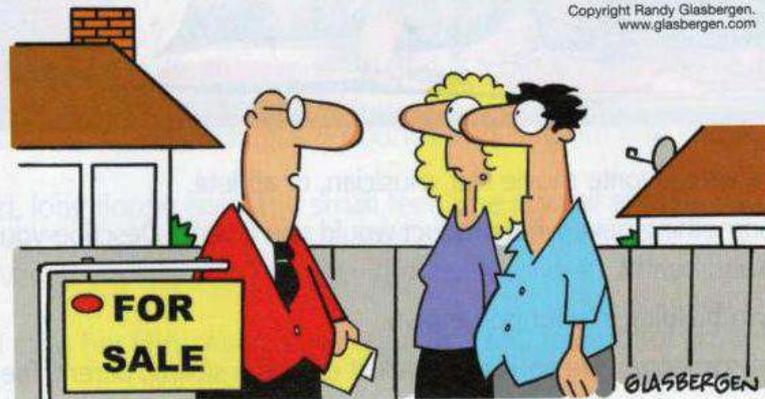
ПРАКТИЧНЕ ЗАНЯТТЯ 14.

Opinion Essays and Essays Suggesting Solutions to Problems: introduction, structure

NG OUTCOME

Paragraph Writing: Write a paragraph that expresses your opinion on a number of topics

When you write, it is often necessary to express your opinion. Your goal is to persuade the reader that your opinion is correct. After you state your opinion, you need to give reasons, facts, or examples to support it.



"The roof leaks, the furnace doesn't work, and the plumbing needs repair... but it's located on the greatest planet in the universe"

EXPRESSING OPINIONS

Read the article and the two opinion paragraphs. Answer the questions that follow.

The number of children in public schools in the United States who speak little or no English is increasing rapidly. The overall percentage of students in grades kindergarten through 12 who were born outside of the U.S. is 4.7 percent, or 2.37 million students. But the percent of U.S. students who are considered English language learners is nearly double that: 9.1 percent, or 4.4 million students. In the 2013–14 school year, for example, there were 1.413 million English learners in

California public schools. This is 22.7 percent of the total enrollment. Over 2,685,793 students speak a language other than English at home, representing 43.1% of the state's public school enrollment. These students and their teachers face many challenges, including what language to use in the classroom. Some people believe that children who do not speak English should be taught in their native language. Others believe that these children should be taught in English only.

1.

In my opinion, children who do not speak English should be taught in their native language. First of all, these children will feel more comfortable in a strange school if they hear and speak their native language. If they spend most of the day unable to understand what teachers and other students are saying, they may feel lonely and confused. In addition, they will be able to understand subjects like math, history, and science more easily if they are taught in their native language. This way they can concentrate on the new information and not be distracted by understanding a new language at the same time. Finally, there is no research evidence proving that English-only programs are better or even appropriate for children who are still developing their basic linguistic skills. For example, learning how to read for the first time is too complicated in a language that a student does not understand.

- a. What is the author's opinion? Underline the sentence that gives his opinion.
- b. What three major reasons does the author give to support his opinion?

2.

I believe that children of immigrants should be taught in English. First, they will learn the new language more quickly if all their subjects are taught in English. Students who spend the whole school day listening to English will learn more idioms, general vocabulary, and technical words. Second, children of immigrants will feel less isolated if they are taught in the same language as the rest of the children. They won't be pulled out of some classes and will be able to make friends more easily. Finally, they will be able to perform better on standardized tests if they have learned the material in their classes in English. They will be familiar with standard test instructions in English and will know what kinds of questions to expect.

- a. What is the author's opinion? Underline the sentence that gives her opinion.
- b. What three major reasons does the author give to support her opinion?

WRITER'S TIP: Using Reasons

A good opinion paragraph should give the reader something to think about. It should include convincing reasons presented in a logical order. It should not include irrelevant reasons that do not support the opinion.

Read the two opinion paragraphs about the Internet. Cross out the irrelevant sentence in each one. Then answer the questions.

1.

Getting Information on the Internet

In my opinion, the Internet is the most valuable tool we have today for getting information. No matter what or who you're looking for, you can probably find the information you need quickly and easily on the Internet. Information that used to be difficult or time-consuming to find is now just a few clicks away. For example, by using search engines on the Internet, it's easy to locate long lost friends or family members. You can find prices and other information on products you want to buy, too. In addition, you can find scholarly information on almost any topic you want to study even if you don't have access to a university library. From literature and history, to medicine and music, the Internet has thousands of Web sites dedicated to providing information. This means that everyone has equal access to information. The word *Internet* was first used in 1982. Finally, the Internet allows new information to be transmitted almost instantly. As soon as something happens in the news, you can read about it on the Internet. In today's world, where the more you know the better off you are, the Internet may very well hold the key to success!

- a. What is the author's opinion? Underline the sentence that gives her opinion.
- b. What three major reasons does the author give to support her opinion?

2.

Too Much Information on the Internet

I think there is too much information available on the Internet today. First of all, much of the information on the Internet is unreliable and misleading. With no one regulating or fact-checking what is put on the Internet, it is very hard to know if the information you're reading is even true. It's easy to find the definition of a word on the Internet. In addition, much of the information that is readily available on the Internet can be dangerous in the

wrong hands. For instance, it is easy to gain access to other people's personal information. Pictures, names, addresses, and phone numbers are only a few clicks away. Even credit card numbers are easy for hackers * to access. Finally, all of this information can lead to something called "information overload." If you don't know what information overload is, don't worry. There is a lot of information about it on the Internet! Basically, information overload happens when you have too much information to make a decision or remain informed about a topic. In conclusion, there is definitely far too much information on the Internet—some of which is personal, dangerous, or simply false.

* A hacker is someone who secretly, and without permission, uses or changes the information in other people's computer systems.

- a. What is the author's opinion? Underline the sentence that gives his opinion.
- b. What three major reasons does the author give to support his opinion?

Topic Sentences That Express an Opinion

When your topic sentence is an opinion, you can begin the sentence with one of these phrases.

- I am against
- I am in favor of
- I believe (that)
- I oppose
- I support
- I think (that)
- In my opinion,

ICE Write a topic sentence for each paragraph.

1.

The Benefits of Public Transportation

_____ First of all, more public transportation helps solve the traffic problem in our city. Secondly, public transportation provides an inexpensive means of transportation for people who cannot afford to buy cars. Most importantly, public transportation is better for the environment because it produces less air pollution.

2.

Working Part-time

_____ The most obvious point is that you can earn extra money. Secondly, working part-time and going to school will help you learn to manage your time more effectively. Hopefully, this will make you a more organized person. Finally, you can gain some work experience that will help you get a better job when you graduate.

3.

The Importance of Genetically Modified Plants

_____ First of all, genetically modified (GM) plants can survive weed killers. That means they require less chemical spraying. Many GM plants even produce their own insecticides. Planting GM crops also lowers farmers' costs. Finally, when farmers plant GM crops, they increase their output. That means more food at a lower cost.

OUTLINING AN OPINION PARAGRAPH

You practiced making a simple outline in Chapter 6. Now you will make a more detailed outline. An outline is a good way to organize your ideas. Organize the ideas in the order you plan to use them when you write.

Prewriting

- A** Discuss the sentences with a partner. Decide which ones support the opinion that watching TV is good for children. Mark those with a *G*. Also decide which sentences support the opinion that watching TV is bad for children. Mark those with a *B*.

- B* 1. Watching TV is too passive.
- _____ 2. Watching TV can be an educational experience.
- _____ 3. There is too much violence on TV.
- _____ 4. TV provides windows to different countries, cultures, and languages.
- _____ 5. Children get a biased picture of society from TV.
- _____ 6. TV gives children free entertainment and a time to relax quietly.
- _____ 7. Children are too influenced by the commercials they see on TV.

Fill in the outlines. The topic sentences are given. Use the sentences from Exercise A as main supporting points. You will fill in the details later.

1. Topic sentence: In my opinion, watching TV is good for children.

Main supporting point 1: Watching TV can be an educational experience.

Detail: Many TV shows teach children about science, history, and the arts.

Detail: Educational shows can help develop children's socialization and learning skills.

Main supporting point 2: _____

Detail: _____

Detail: _____

Main supporting point 3: _____

Detail: _____

Detail: _____

2. Topic sentence: I believe that watching TV is bad for children.

Main supporting point 1: _____

Detail: _____

Detail: _____

Main supporting point 2: _____

Detail: _____

Detail: _____

Main supporting point 3: _____

Detail: _____

Detail: _____

Main supporting point 4: _____

Detail: _____

Detail: _____

Now read and discuss the list of sentences that follow. They are details that go with the main supporting points in the outline. Complete the outlines in Exercise B by writing each detail under the appropriate major supporting points.

- TV provides a pleasant escape from the stress that many children experience.
- TV shows often reinforce negative gender and racial stereotypes.
- Many TV shows teach children about science, history, and the arts.
- Documentaries show children what is going on in different parts of the world.
- Children in the United States see 40,000 commercials each year.
- There are more than seven acts of violence per hour on prime-time TV.
- Instead of watching TV, children should be doing creative activities and spending more time outdoors.
- Cartoons are often violent with the violence portrayed as funny, disguising the real effects of violence.
- Educational shows can help develop children's socialization and learning skills.
- Children can't distinguish program content from commercials, especially when TV characters promote the products.
- Some TV shows teach children both English and Spanish.
- Studies show that children who watch too much television are more likely to be overweight.
- Children often think that problems can be resolved in a half hour, like they often are on TV.
- Some studies show that children experience a soothing effect by watching cartoons.

Writing from an Outline

The principal of an elementary school asked you to write a short article that expresses your opinion about children and TV for the school newsletter. What is your opinion? Use your opinion as the topic sentence. Use one of the outlines to help you write the paragraph. Include a title.

Writing Opinion Essays: Practice

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING: Run-On Sentences

You have learned how to correct comma splices and sentence fragments. Now you will learn how to correct another common problem, **run-on sentences**. A run-on sentence occurs when you write two complete sentences as one sentence without punctuation.

Examples:

INCORRECT: *Sue loves to cook she is always in the kitchen.* (run-on sentence)

CORRECT: *Sue loves to cook. She is always in the kitchen.*

INCORRECT: *I haven't eaten all day I'm very hungry.* (run-on sentence)

CORRECT: *I haven't eaten all day. I'm very hungry.*

There are several ways to correct run-on sentences. Study three common ways in the chart.

Solution	Example
Divide the run-on into two separate sentences. Use a period after each sentence. Begin the second sentence with a capital letter.	Run-on sentence: Pat loves to swim he is often in the pool. Correct sentence: Pat loves to swim. He is often in the pool.
Use a coordinating conjunction (<i>and, but, so</i>) to make a compound sentence. Use a comma before the conjunction.	Run-on sentence: The movie was boring we watched it anyway. Correct sentence: The movie was boring, but we watched it anyway.
Divide the run-on sentence into two clauses. Then, join the two clauses with a semi-colon (;). NOTE: Be careful not to overuse the semi-colon. The semi-colon is usually used between two main clauses that are closely related in meaning and grammatical form.	Run-on sentence: Mi-sook wants to pass her driving test she practices driving with her father every day. Correct sentence: Mi-sook wants to pass her driving test; she practices driving with her father every day.

A Correct the run-on sentences by making two separate sentences.

1. It is supposed to rain this afternoon we postponed our picnic.

2. Jane is always late for class the other students and teacher think her behavior is rude.

3. It's after midnight I'm getting sleepy.

4. The project was difficult we worked hard to finish it on time.

5. The roads are slippery you should drive carefully.

B Correct the run-on sentences using coordinating conjunctions.

1. We followed the directions we ended up at the wrong place.

2. I got a good grade on my exam I am very happy.

3. You can call me you can send me a text.

4. Most people liked the movie I thought it was boring.

5. My computer is broken I borrowed my roommate's.

Correct the run-on sentences using semi-colons.

1. The cake has been baking for an hour you should take it out of the oven.

2. Henry is cold and wet he wants to go inside.

3. Alicia likes to read she belongs to two book clubs.

4. I'm not very good at chess I usually lose when I play.

5. Frank likes to exercise he goes to the gym every day.

Write C in front of the complete sentences. Write R in front of the run-on sentences. Then correct the run-on sentences using one of the ways in the chart.

R 1. I like my teacher she is very helpful.

I like my teacher. She is very helpful.

___ 2. This book is very confusing I can't understand it.

___ 3. It was too hot to play tennis we decided to postpone the game.

___ 4. Steve makes a lot of money, but he works too hard.

5. I enjoy going to restaurants my husband prefers to eat at home.

6. Some people go to college full-time others go part-time.

7. I got an A on my English test I was very happy.

8. It is a beautiful summer day; there isn't a cloud in the sky.

9. Hala has a toothache she needs to go to the dentist.

10. I'd like to move to California the weather is usually nice there.

E Compare your sentences with a partner.

WRITING OPINION PARAGRAPHS

Paragraph Practice 1

Prewriting

A Discuss the following topics in small groups. Talk about the pros and cons of each situation. Fill in the chart with your group's ideas. Then write a sentence that expresses your own personal opinion on each topic.

1. Mothers with small children working outside the house

PROS	CONS

Opinion statement: In my opinion,

2. Using nuclear power to solve the energy crisis

PROS	CONS

Opinion statement: _____

3 Using animals in laboratory experiments

PROS	CONS

Opinion statement: _____

4. Using the death penalty as a form of criminal punishment

PROS	CONS

Opinion statement: _____

5. Cloning plants and animals

PROS	CONS

Opinion statement: _____

6. Using the Internet to do research

PROS	CONS

Opinion statement: _____

Discuss the following topics in small groups. Talk about the pros and cons of each situation. Put in the chart what your group's ideas. Then write a sentence that expresses your own

- 1) Choose one of your opinion statements from Exercise A . Look at the your group's ideas and add any other ideas that you think are important. Cross out ideas that you don't want to use.
- 2) Complete the outline. Choose three reasons for your main supporting points. Add details to strengthen each one. List your reasons in order of importance.

Opinion statement: _____

Reason 1: _____

Detail(s): _____

Reason 2: _____

Detail(s): _____

Reason 3: _____

Detail(s): _____

Writing

Write the first draft of an opinion paragraph. Use your opinion statement as the topic sentence. Then use your reasons and details to support your opinion. Use some of the words that signal order of importance that you learned in Chapter 4. Remember, your purpose is to convince readers that your opinion is correct. Include a title.

Revising

A Read your paragraph and look for ways to improve it. As you revise your paragraph, think about these questions.

- Does the topic sentence state your opinion?
- Do you have three reasons to support your opinion?
- Do you have some details to make your paragraph more complete?
- Have you used signal words to introduce your reasons?
- Are there any irrelevant sentences you need to cross out?
- Do you have any run-on sentences you need to correct?

B Copy your revised paragraph on a separate piece of paper.

Prewriting

Read and discuss the news article and the police report. Who do you think committed the crime?

www.localnews.net

Computer Crime Hits Local Bank

NATIONAL CITY BANK is the largest bank in the city. Its assets are in the billions of dollars. In 1980, the bank computerized its operations. The system had been trouble-free up until last Tuesday. On Wednesday, accountants discovered that a total of \$800,000 was missing from several different accounts. It is not yet known where the funds were transferred. Police investigation has led to three possible suspects. These three people had access to the computer system that transferred the funds out of the bank.

POLICE REPORT

POSSIBLE SUSPECTS

- (a) **Norman Glass**—computer operator
- has worked at bank for 6 months
 - earns low salary
 - has wife and four children
 - lives in large house and drives expensive new car
 - before working at bank he served five years in army (won a Medal of Honor)
- (b) **Richard Allen**—vice president of bank
- has worked at bank for 35 years
 - has a good history with bank
 - recently lost a lot of money in stock market
 - takes expensive vacations
 - earns very high salary
- (c) **Jim Tomlin**—branch manager
- has worked at bank for 2 years
 - is active in church and community
 - graduated top of his class at Harvard
 - supports sick mother who lives in an expensive nursing home
 - has a gambling problem

Writing

Write a paragraph stating your opinion about who committed the crime. Be sure to give specific reasons to support your opinion. Add a title.

Revising

- A** Read your paragraph and look for ways to improve it. Use the Revising Checklist on page 77 to help you.
- B** Copy your revised paragraph on a separate piece of paper.

YOU BE THE EDITOR

Read the paragraph. It contains eleven mistakes. Correct the mistakes. Copy the corrected paragraph on a separate piece of paper.

Suleiman the Magnificent

In me opinion, Suleiman was one of the greatest leaders of all time he accomplished more than any other ruler of the Ottoman Empire. During his reign at 1520 to 1566, Suleiman expanding the size of the Ottoman Empire to include parts of Asia, europe, and Africa. While Suleiman's military victories made him a well-respected world leader. He did many other important things for the empire as well. For example Suleiman introduced a new system of law. he also promoted education, architecture, and the arts. Therefore, I belief he deserves the name "Suleiman the Magnificent."

ON YOUR OWN

Write a paragraph giving your opinion on one of the following topics.

- following a vegetarian diet
- businesses that only care about making a profit
- enjoying your money when you earn it rather than saving it for the future
- access to good healthcare is a right, not a privilege
- shopping online
- taking college courses online

ПРАКТИЧНЕ ЗАНЯТТЯ 16

For-and-Against Essay: introduction, structure

OUTCOME

Paragraph Writing: Write a paragraph comparing or contrasting two people, experiences, or things

Very often in your writing you will need to explain how things are similar or different. When you **compare** two things, you explain how they are similar. When you **contrast** two things, you explain how they are different.



" BUT, DAD, ALL SNOWMEN ARE DIFFERENT,
'CAUSE ALL SNOWFLAKES ARE DIFFERENT. "

COMPARING

Read the model paragraph. Underline the topic sentence. Answer the question.

Mistaking Identical Twins

Ann and Beth are alike in many ways. They are identical twins, so it's easy to understand the embarrassing mistake I made yesterday. I was planning to invite Ann to my parent's house for Thanksgiving dinner, but it turned out I asked Beth. The two sisters look exactly alike. Ann is tall and thin with short, curly, brown hair. Likewise, Beth is a tall, thin girl with short, curly, brown hair. They also have the same unusual blue-green eye color. In addition, Ann wears gold-rimmed glasses and so does Beth. Finally, both Ann and Beth have freckles. I wouldn't be surprised if they even have the exact same number of freckles. Now I have to explain my mistake to both of them. I'll just tell my parents both girls are coming!

What similarities about Ann and Beth does the author write about?

Signal Words of Comparison

English has many words and sentence patterns to show comparisons.

Study the chart.

Signal Words of Comparison	Examples
<i>*similarly</i>	Tokyo has an efficient subway system. Similarly , London has an efficient subway system.
<i>*likewise</i>	Tokyo has an efficient subway system. Likewise , London has an efficient subway system.
<i>both ... and</i>	Both London and Tokyo have efficient subway systems.
<i>as + adjective + as</i>	Tokyo's subway system is as efficient as London's.
<i>the same + noun + as</i>	My car is the same color as yours.
<i>be alike/ be similar (in several ways, in three ways, in many ways)</i> <i>be alike and be similar have the same meaning</i>	Squash and racquetball are alike in several ways. Squash and racquetball are similar in several ways.
<i>be similar to/ be like + a noun</i> <i>be similar to and be like have the same meaning</i>	The weather in Philadelphia is similar to the weather in Istanbul. The weather in Philadelphia is like the weather in Istanbul.

**Similarly* and *likewise* are used at the beginning of a sentence to signal to the reader that an idea expressed in that sentence is similar to an idea expressed in the previous sentence. Remember to use a comma after *similarly* or *likewise*.

- E A** Read the pairs of sentences. Write three sentences of comparison for each pair. Use the words given.

Soccer teams have eleven players. American football teams have eleven players.

- a. (likewise) Soccer teams have eleven players. Likewise, American football teams have eleven players.

b. (both ... and) Both soccer teams and American football teams have eleven players.

c. (the same ... as) Soccer teams have the same number of players as American football teams.

1. Bats hibernate in winter. Bears hibernate in winter.

a. (similarly) _____

b. (likewise) _____

c. (both ... and) _____

2. Learning to write well takes a lot of practice. Learning to drive a car takes a lot of practice.

a. (both ... and) _____

b. (likewise) _____

c. (similarly) _____

3. Sunlight is a source of renewable energy. Wind is a source of renewable energy.

a. (similarly) _____

b. (both ... and) _____

c. (likewise) _____

4. The winter in Moscow is long and cold. The winter in Anchorage is long and cold.

a. (alike) _____

b. (likewise) _____

c. (like) _____

5. My car is new and reliable. Your car is new and reliable.

a. (similarly) _____

b. (both ... and) _____

c. (be alike) _____

6. My hometown is small and historic. Your hometown is small and historic.

a. (similar to) _____

b. (both . . . and) _____

c. (be alike in) _____

B Practice writing comparisons with the nouns and adjectives given. Use *as + adjective + as* for adjectives. Use *the same + noun + as* for nouns.

1. Danny weighs 185 pounds. Arthur weighs 185 pounds.

(noun: *weight*) Danny is the same weight as Arthur.

(adjective: *heavy*) Danny is as heavy as Arthur.

2. Mary is five feet tall. John is five feet tall.

(noun: *height*) _____

(adjective: *tall*) _____

3. This new car costs \$18,500. That used car costs \$18,500.

(noun: *price*) _____

(adjective: *expensive*) _____

4. My house has twelve rooms. Your house has twelve rooms.

(noun: *size*) _____

(adjective: *big*) _____

5. Jackson was born in 1982. Paul was born in 1982.

(noun: *age*) _____

(adjective: *old*) _____

6. This short story is seventy pages long. That story is seventy pages long.

(noun: *length*) _____

(adjective: *long*) _____

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING: Sentence Patterns of Comparison

Study these comparisons using **and** with **so**, **too**, **either**, and **neither**. Notice that they are ways to compare sentences and clauses that have similar information. Using these patterns will make your writing more natural. They are like a shortcut for writing out a complete clause.

Study the charts.

Explanation	Examples
<p>We use so or too with two affirmative sentences that express similar ideas. Use and to connect the similar ideas. Put a comma before and.</p> <p>Notice that the second verb agrees with the second subject (singular or plural).</p>	<p>Sentences with the verb be:</p> <p>Cathy is a medical student, and Ashley is a medical student. → Cathy is a medical student and Ashley is, too. *Cathy is a medical student, and so is Ashley.</p> <p>Amy and Rose are twins, and Stan and Fred are twins. → Amy and Rose are twins, and Stan and Fred are, too. Amy and Rose are twins, and so are Stan and Fred.</p> <p>We are excited about the trip, and Susan is excited about the trip. → We are excited about the trip, and Susan is, too. We are excited about the trip and so is Susan.</p> <p>Sentences with other verbs:</p> <p>Japan exports cars, and Korea exports cars. → Japan exports cars, and Korea does, too. *Japan exports cars, and so does Korea.</p> <p>The libraries open at 9:00 and the computer labs open at 9:00. → The libraries open at 9:00, and the computer labs do, too. *The libraries open at 9:00, and so do the computer labs.</p> <p>The libraries open at 9:00 and the cafeteria opens at 9:00. → The libraries open at 9:00 and the cafeteria does, too. *The libraries open at 9:00, and so does the cafeteria.</p>
<p>We use neither or not either (isn't/aren't either) with negative sentences that express similar ideas.</p> <p>Notice that the second verb agrees with the second subject (singular or plural).</p>	<p>Sentences with be:</p> <p>The blue dress isn't expensive, and the green dress isn't either. *The blue dress isn't expensive, and neither is the green dress.</p> <p>This book isn't interesting, and neither are these magazines. These magazines aren't interesting, and neither is this book.</p> <p>The blue dresses aren't expensive, and the green dresses aren't either. The blue dresses aren't expensive, and neither are the green dresses.</p> <p>Sentences with other verbs:</p> <p>Owls don't sleep at night, and mice don't either. *Owls don't sleep at night, and neither do mice.</p> <p>Jason doesn't get up early, and his son doesn't either. *Jason doesn't get up early, and neither does his son.</p> <p>Olivia doesn't go to bed late, and her roommates don't either. Olivia doesn't go to bed late, and neither do her roommates.</p>

A Combine each set of the affirmative sentences in two ways. Follow the example.

1. Judy runs four miles a day, and her roommate runs four miles a day.

a. Judy runs four miles a day, and her roommate does, too.

b. Judy runs four miles a day, and so does her roommate.

2. Mark plays the piano, and Dave plays the piano.

a. _____

b. _____

3. The bank opens at 9:30 A.M., and the grocery store opens at 9:30 A.M.

a. _____

b. _____

4. Jamaica is sunny and beautiful, and Hawaii and Miami are sunny and beautiful.

a. _____

b. _____

5. Skiing and snowboarding are exciting sports, and surfing is an exciting sport.

a. _____

b. _____

6. Philadelphia is an old city, and Boston is an old city.

a. _____

b. _____

7. Suzanne lives in a small apartment, and Dave and his brother live in a small apartment.

a. _____

b. _____

Combine each of the negative sentences in two ways. Follow the example.

1. Peter doesn't smoke and Alex doesn't smoke.

a. Peter doesn't smoke, and neither does Alex.

b. Peter doesn't smoke, and Alex doesn't either.

2. The Browns don't have a car, and the Johnsons don't have a car.

a. _____

b. _____

3. Suzi doesn't live in the dorm, and Don doesn't live in the dorm.

a. _____

b. _____

4. Charlie isn't friendly, and Liz and her roommate aren't friendly.

a. _____

b. _____

5. Maria doesn't have a driver's license, and Orhan doesn't have a driver's license.

a. _____

b. _____

6. My calculus course isn't easy, and my physics course isn't easy.

a. _____

b. _____

7. I don't work on the weekends, and my wife doesn't work on the weekends.

a. _____

b. _____

ПРАКТИЧНЕ ЗАНЯТТЯ 17.

Writing For-and-Against Essays: Practice

Writing Topic Sentences for Comparison Paragraphs

When you write the topic sentence for a comparison paragraph, you must state the two things that you are comparing. Look at the following topic sentences.

- *Time Out and The Blue Gills are very similar bands.*
- *My two favorite bands, Time Out and The Blue Gills, have several things in common.*
- *The rock bands Time Out and The Blue Gills are alike in many ways.*
- *Time Out and The Blue Gills share many similarities.*
- *Time Out is similar to The Blue Gills in several ways.*

Write a topic sentence for each of the following paragraphs.

1.

Two Cities, Similar Weather

_____ First of all, both cities are hot and humid most of the year. The typical daytime temperature in both places is about 92 degrees Fahrenheit (33 degrees Celsius) with humidity of 99 percent. It also rains a lot during the summer in Hill View. Likewise, it rains almost every day in Valley Ridge in the summer. Finally, the evenings and nights are warm in Hill View, and so are the evenings in Valley Ridge.

2.

Similar Dogs

_____ The main similarity is that both dogs are very friendly. Spot loves people, and so does Freckles. In addition, both of my dogs are smart and can do lots of tricks. For example, both can roll over on command. Another similarity is that both dogs are picky eaters. They only like the most expensive canned dog food. Spot doesn't like dry dog food, and neither does Freckles.

3.

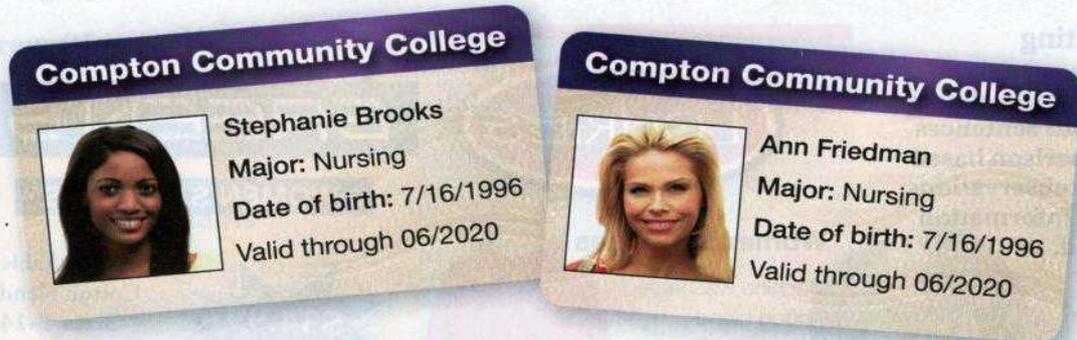
Similar Magazines

_____ First of all, they have many of the same sections. For example, *The Reporter* and *The Monitor* both have sections on politics, finance, science, and culture. In addition, both of these popular magazines cost \$12.99, and both are read by millions of people around the world. They also have the same cover story almost every week, and they usually review the same books and movies in their culture sections. Another similarity between the two magazines is their point of view. *The Reporter* is very conservative, and so is *The Monitor*. Finally, both magazines are available online.

Paragraph Practice 1

Prewriting

Write four sentences comparing Stephanie Brooks and Ann Friedman. Base your comparisons on the information provided on their student ID cards.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Writing

Use your sentences to write the first draft of a paragraph comparing Stephanie and Ann. Remember to begin with a topic sentence and use some sentence patterns and signal words that show comparison. Include a title.

Paragraph Practice 2



Prewriting

Read the following ads. Write four sentences of comparison based on your observations and the information provided.

LOURIE'S

Women's hoodies

Machine washable
Cotton blend
Sizes 4-14
red, navy,
white, green

\$34.99

GREEN'S

WOMEN'S HOODIES

Machine washable
Cotton blend
Sizes 4-14
red, navy,
white, green

\$34.99

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____



Writing

Use your sentences to write the first draft of a paragraph comparing the two hoodies.

Revising

- A** Read your paragraph and look for ways to improve it. Use the Revising Checklist on page 77 to help you.
- B** Copy your revised paragraph on a separate piece of paper.

Paragraph Practice 3

Prewriting

- A** Study this biographical information about two important Americans, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson.

John Adams

Born: October 19, 1735

Died: July 4, 1826

- important person in the American Revolution
- delegate to the Continental Congress
- signer of Declaration of Independence
- studied and practiced law
- second U.S. president
- father of the sixth U.S. president—John Quincy Adams



Thomas Jefferson

Born: April 13, 1743

Died: July 4, 1826

- played important role in American Revolution
- delegate to the Continental Congress
- author and signer of Declaration of Independence
- third president of United States
- foreign minister to France
- founded University of Virginia
- studied and practiced law
- philosopher, architect, inventor



- B** Make a list of the similarities between the two men.

Paragraph Practice 4

Prewriting

A Choose one of the following topics to compare. Brainstorm a list of similarities between the two things you are comparing.

- two movies you have seen
- two teachers you have had
- two professional athletes you admire
- two sports you enjoy
- two restaurants you have been to
- two people you know

B Write a topic sentence for your paragraph. Be sure to identify the two things you are comparing.

Writing

Write the first draft of a paragraph of comparison. Use your list of similarities as a guide. Use *similarly* or *likewise* in at least one sentence. Include a title.

Revising

A Look for ways to improve your paragraph. Think about these questions.

1. Are there any other similarities you should include?
2. Can you add a concluding sentence?
3. Did you use signal words correctly?
4. Did you use *similarly* and *likewise* correctly?
5. Did you use different sentence patterns to make your comparisons?

B Copy your revised paragraph on a separate piece of paper.

ПРАКТИЧНЕ ЗАНЯТТЯ 18.

Writing Peer-Reviews and Analysis

CONTRASTING

When you describe the differences between two people, places, or things, you are contrasting them.

Read the model paragraph.

Two Different Restaurants

When my friend Michael was in Sedona last week, he had lunch at Cantina Italiana and dinner at the Cityside Café. The restaurants Cantina Italiana and Cityside Café are different in several ways. First of all, the quality of the food was very different. The food at Cantina was fresh, cooked perfectly, and delicious. On the other hand, food at Cityside was not fresh and it was over-cooked and tasted terrible. The atmosphere at Cantina Italiana was much better than the one at Cityside. Michael thought Cantina was clean and quiet. However, he thought the Cityside Café was dirty and noisy. In addition, while the server at the Cantina Italiana was attentive and polite to Michael, the server at Cityside was inattentive and was rude to him. Finally, although the meal at Cantina was more expensive than the meal at Cityside, it was worth the price. Michael will always remember his delicious lunch at Cantina Italiana, but he can't wait to forget his terrible dinner at Cityside Café.

Make a list of the differences between the two restaurants.

Signal Words of Contrast

English uses special sentence patterns and signal words to show contrast.

Study the chart.

Signal Words of Contrast	Examples
<i>However</i> , <i>in contrast</i> , and <i>on the other hand</i> are used at the beginning of a sentence to signal to the reader that an idea expressed in that sentence is being contrasted with an idea in the previous sentence. Use a comma after these words and phrases.	In South Africa, red is the color of mourning. However , in China, red is the color of good luck. On the other hand , in China, red is the color of good luck. In contrast , in China, red is the color of good luck.

<p>While, whereas, and but are used to show contrast between two clauses in one sentence.</p> <p>While and whereas can be used at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence.</p>	<p>Dr. Meng specializes in surgery, while Dr. Becker specializes in internal medicine.</p> <p>Dr. Meng specializes in surgery, whereas Dr. Becker specializes in internal medicine.</p> <p>While Dr. Becker specializes in internal medicine, Dr. Meng specializes in surgery.</p>
<p>But is used in the middle of a sentence. Use a comma to separate the clauses.</p>	<p>Whereas Dr. Becker specializes in internal medicine, Dr. Meng specializes in surgery.</p> <p>Dr. Becker specializes in internal medicine, but Dr. Meng specializes in surgery.</p>
<p>Different from and unlike are used to show contrast between two nouns. Different from is used in the middle of a sentence. Unlike is often used to show the same contrast. It is used at the beginning of a sentence.</p>	<p>My mother's personality is different from my father's personality.</p> <p>Unlike my mother, my father is quiet.</p>

A Read the pairs of sentences. Write three sentences of contrast for each pair. Use the words given.

1. I am usually punctual. My brother is often late.

a. (but) I am usually punctual, but my brother is often late.

b. (however) I am usually punctual. However, my brother is often late.

c. (while) While I am usually punctual, my brother is often late.

2. In Egypt and Burma, yellow signifies mourning. White means mourning in China and Japan.

a. (on the other hand) _____

b. (however) _____

c. (but) _____

3. In the United States, people drive on the right side of the road. In Turkey, people drive on the left side of the road.

a. (whereas) _____

b. (while) _____

c. (but) _____

4. Some mushrooms are edible and safe to eat. Other mushrooms are poisonous and should be avoided.

a. (unlike) _____

b. (whereas) _____

c. (in contrast) _____

5. Herbivores, such as deer and koalas, only eat plants. Carnivores, such as lions and tigers, only eat meat.

a. (on the other hand) _____

b. (while) _____

c. (unlike) _____

B Add signal words that show contrast in the following paragraphs.

1.

Two Different English Programs

Sunny English Institute (SEI) in Miami, Florida, is _____ Rocky Mountain English Program (RMEP) in Denver, Colorado, in several ways. First of all, the tuition at SEI is very expensive. _____, the tuition at RMEP is more reasonable. Secondly, _____ RMEP is a small school, SEI is a very big school. The program at SEI is two months. _____, the program at RMEP is only five weeks. Finally, SEI includes a TOEFL preparation class, _____ RMEP does not.

2.

Spelling Differences between British English and American English

There are several spelling differences between British English and American English. For example, _____ certain nouns end in *-our* in British English, such as *colour, honour, humour, and labour*, these words end in *-or* in American English: *color, honor, humor, and labor*. Also, some verbs end in *-ise* in British English, such as *specialise, recognise, and patronise*. _____, they end in *-ize* in American English: *specialize, recognize, and patronize*.

3.

Vegan or Vegetarian?

A vegan diet and a vegetarian diet are different in several ways. My friend Lily has a very specific diet. She is a vegan. Vegans are much stricter than vegetarians. Naturally, vegans do not eat meat, fish, or poultry. _____ unlike vegetarians like myself, who eat eggs, milk, and butter, vegans do not eat dairy foods or any animal byproducts at all. In fact, some vegans, like Lily, will not even eat honey because it comes from bees, _____ vegetarians who are not vegan usually will. Vegans avoid using products that have been tested on animals. Most vegans, like my friend Lily, love animals and feel that being a vegan is one way to help protect animals. In this way, most vegans and vegetarians are similar.

C Work in groups of four. Complete the chart with information about yourself and the people in your group. Then write sentences that compare or contrast the people in your group.

Names	What is your favorite color?	What is your favorite food?	What is your favorite kind of music?	What sports do you like?
Your name:				

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING: Comparative Adjectives

Adjectives that are used to show the difference between two things are called **comparative adjectives**. Comparative adjectives are often followed by **than**.

Study the rules for writing sentences with comparative adjectives.

RULES	EXAMPLES	SENTENCES
Add -er to adjectives that have one syllable. (Note: double the final consonant if it is preceded by a vowel.)	light → lighter big → bigger	A feather is lighter than a rock. Abu Dhabi is bigger than Ajman.
Add -ier to adjectives that have two syllables and end in -y .	funny → funnier	My joke is funnier than your joke.
Use more in front of adjectives that have two or more syllables.	interesting → more interesting	I think biology is more interesting than physics.

Notice these common exceptions:

- good → better
- bad → worse
- well → better
- far, farther → further

Read the paragraph and underline the comparative adjectives.

Different Brothers

Sam and Owen are brothers, but they are different in many ways. For one thing, their physical appearances are very different. Sam is taller and thinner than Owen. Owen has darker eyes and longer hair than Sam. Their personalities are also different. Sam is more serious and more ambitious than Owen. He is a better student because he studies harder than his brother. On the other hand, Owen is more creative and more social than Sam.

E Practice using comparative adjectives. Use the adjective given. Write sentences.

1. Gary weighs 178 pounds. Gerald weighs 165 pounds. (heavy)

Gary is heavier than Gerald.

2. The Nile is 4,145 miles long. The Amazon is 3,915 miles long. (long)

3. The Pacific Ocean is 36,198 feet deep. The Atlantic Ocean is 28,374 feet deep. (deep)

4. The third chapter is short. The fourth chapter is long. (short)

5. The black dress is \$75. The purple dress is \$120. (expensive)

6. Mount Everest is 29,025 feet high. Mount Fuji is 12,389 feet high. (high)

7. Traditional college courses meet at a specific time. Online courses meet any time. (convenient)

8. Heavy metal music is loud. Blues music is soft. (loud)

Writing Topic Sentences for Contrast Paragraphs

When you write the topic sentence for a contrast paragraph, you must state the two things that you are contrasting. Look at the following list of sample topic sentences.

- *The Reporter* and *Style* are different types of weekly magazines.
- *The Reporter* and *Style* are different in many ways.
- *The Reporter* and *Style* have many differences.
- *The Reporter* and *Style* differ in several ways.

A Write a topic sentence for each of the following paragraphs.

1.

Different Cities, Different Weather

_____ First of all, the temperature in Westland is usually hotter than it is in Eastfalls. In Westland it is often in the nineties, but in Eastfalls, the temperature rarely goes above 80. Secondly, the humidity is much higher in Westland than it is in Eastfalls. This makes it much more uncomfortable to be outdoors in Westland. Finally, it rains a lot in Westland. However, it is usually dry in Eastfalls. Overall, the weather in Eastfalls is more pleasant.

2.

Different Sisters

_____ For one thing, they are different in appearance. Florence is short with long, straight, brown hair, but Carmen is tall with short, curly, black hair. Another difference is in their personalities. Florence is very

friendly and outgoing. On the other hand, Carmen is shy and quiet. Finally, my two sisters differ in their hobbies. Unlike Florence who loves sports, Carmen likes to spend her free time cooking.

3.

Different Magazines

_____ First of all, *The Reporter* comes out once a week, but *Style* only comes out once a month. Secondly, the two magazines have different sections. *The Reporter* has sections on politics, finance, science, and culture. On the other hand, *Style* has sections on fashion, home decorating, cooking, and gardening. In addition, *The Reporter* is less expensive. It costs \$6 per issue, but *Style* costs \$8 per issue. Finally, *The Reporter* is available in print and online; however, *Style* is only available in print.

ПРАКТИЧНЕ ЗАНЯТТЯ 19.

Writing For-and-Against Essays: Peer-Reviews and Analysis

WRITER'S TIP: Compare and Contrast

When you choose two things to compare or contrast, make sure the two things belong to the same general category. For example, you could compare or contrast two friends, two songs, two types of computers. But you should not compare or contrast cars with computers. You could, however, compare and contrast cars and motorcycles as they belong to the same category: types of transportation.

WRITING PARAGRAPHS OF CONTRAST

Paragraph Practice 1

Prewriting

- A** You and your friend are looking for an apartment to share near campus. You saw these two descriptions of apartments on the Internet. Read the descriptions.



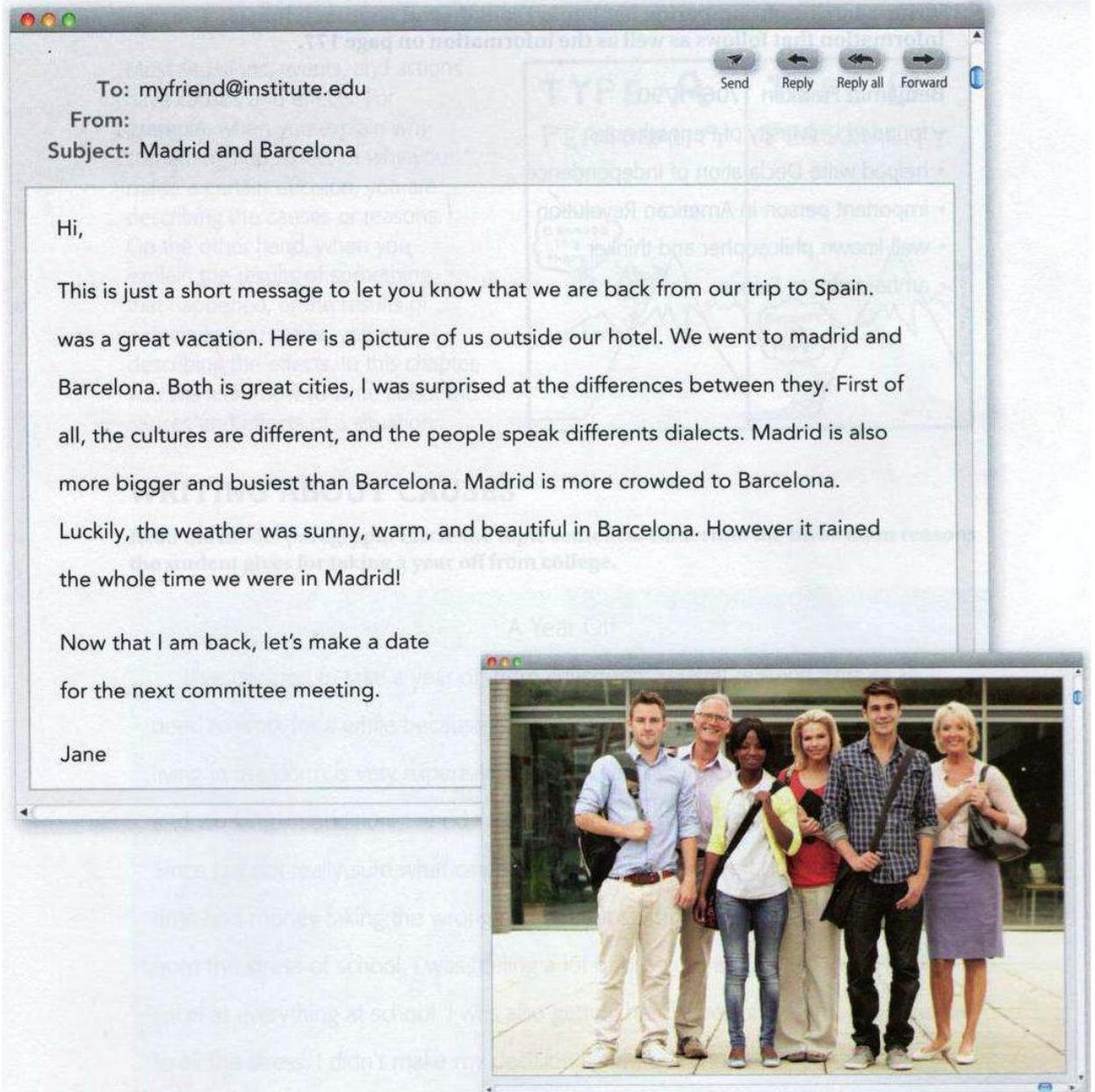
The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://www.findyourperfectapartmentrightnow.com>. On the left is a navigation menu with links for HOME, AUTO, REAL ESTATE, EMPLOYMENT, PERSONNAL, and MISC. The main content area features a search bar and two apartment listings. The first listing is for 'Fairfax Apartments', described as a large 2-bedroom apartment near campus, air-conditioned, furnished, with no pets and all utilities included, available from September 1st for \$1250/month. The second listing is for 'CAMPUS APTS', a 1-bedroom apartment available immediately in a large modern building near campus, unfurnished, with pets allowed for \$900/month plus utilities.

Revising

- A** Exchange paragraphs with a partner. Ask your partner for suggestions to improve your paragraph and give suggestions to improve your partner's paragraph. You can also use the Revising Checklist on page 77 to help you.
- B** Copy your revised paragraph on a separate piece of paper.

YOU BE THE EDITOR

The email message has ten mistakes. Correct the mistakes. Copy the corrected message on a separate piece of paper.



The screenshot shows an email interface. At the top right, there are icons for Send, Reply, Reply all, and Forward. The email header contains the following text:

To: myfriend@institute.edu
From:
Subject: Madrid and Barcelona

The main body of the email contains the following text:

Hi,

This is just a short message to let you know that we are back from our trip to Spain. was a great vacation. Here is a picture of us outside our hotel. We went to madrid and Barcelona. Both is great cities, I was surprised at the differences between they. First of all, the cultures are different, and the people speak differents dialects. Madrid is also more bigger and busiest than Barcelona. Madrid is more crowded to Barcelona. Luckily, the weather was sunny, warm, and beautiful in Barcelona. However it rained the whole time we were in Madrid!

Now that I am back, let's make a date for the next committee meeting.

Jane

Below the email text is a photo of six people (three men and three women) standing in a line outdoors, smiling. They are dressed in casual attire, including backpacks and shoulder bags, suggesting they are travelers or students.

Writing

Which apartment would you choose? Write the first draft of a paragraph explaining your decision and the differences between the two apartments. Include a title.

ON YOUR OWN

A Choose one of the following topics to write about. You may write about either the similarities or the differences.

- two cities you have visited
- two vacations you have taken
- two jobs you have had
- two athletic teams you like
- two types of music
- an online course and a traditional course

B Write a paragraph comparing Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson. Use the information that follows as well as the information on page 177.

Benjamin Franklin 1706–1790

- founded University of Pennsylvania
- helped write Declaration of Independence
- important person in American Revolution
- well-known philosopher and thinker
- ambassador to France

ПРАКТИЧНЕ ЗАНЯТТЯ 20.

Summarizing.

Teachers and professors often ask you to answer questions in paragraph form on tests or assignments.

WRITER'S TIP: Answering Test Questions

There are several helpful strategies to remember when writing paragraphs for tests.

- Read the entire question carefully. Underline key words in the question.
- Make sure you understand exactly what information you are being asked to write about (reasons, definitions, similarities, etc.).
- Plan your answer.
- Budget your time.

One way to begin writing your answer to a test question is to change the question into a statement. Use this statement as your topic sentence. Notice that sometimes the "question" is not written in question form, but in the imperative form. Study the examples.

Question: *Why are giant pandas in the wild threatened with extinction?*

Question: *Explain why giant pandas in the wild are threatened with extinction.*

Topic sentence: *There are several reasons why giant pandas in the wild are threatened with extinction.*

A Change the following test questions into topic sentences.

1. **Question:** Why is unemployment rising?

2. **Question:** What are the effects of radiation on the human body?

3. **Question:** Explain the reasons ice hockey is a dangerous sport.

4. **Question:** Explain the importance of Abraham Lincoln in American history.

5. **Question:** What were the causes of the Great Depression?

6. **Question:** How can genetically modified plants help solve the food shortage problem?

7. **Question:** What are the advantages and disadvantages of solar energy?

8. **Question:** Describe the four kinds of clouds.

9. **Question:** Describe the four stages involved in cell division.

Read the test question and student answer. Then discuss the questions that follow in groups.

Question: Describe the three branches of government in the United States.

Answer: The United States' government has three main branches. The first branch is the legislative branch, which is called the Congress. Congress makes our laws. It is divided into two parts: the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate has 100 members, two from each state, who are elected for 6-year terms. The House of Representatives is made up of 435 members who are elected for 2-year terms. The number of representatives each state has is determined by its population. The second branch is the executive branch. The job of this branch is to ensure that the laws of the United States are obeyed. The President of the United

Revising

Compare your think about

States is the head of the executive branch. The president also directs national defense and foreign policy. This branch is very big and includes the Vice President, department heads (Cabinet members), and heads of other agencies. Finally, the third branch is the judicial branch, which is headed by the Supreme Court. It oversees the court system of the United States. Its powers include interpreting the Constitution, and reviewing laws. It also settles disagreements between individuals and the government.

1. Does the topic sentence restate the question?

2. Does the answer describe each branch of government?

3. Underline the signal words the student used.

4. What specific information (details such as numbers and times) did the student include?

ANSWERING TEST QUESTIONS

Writing Responses to Test Questions

- ICE** **A** Imagine that you have studied the information in the boxes in class. You are expected to learn and to remember the information, and use it to answer questions on the test. Read the information and discuss it with a partner to make sure you understand it.

The Eye

The human eye has an iris that gets bigger or smaller to let in the right amount of light. It also has a lens that focuses the light into a clear picture. In the eye, light forms a picture on the retina. The nerve cells in the retina send a picture message to the brain. The picture the brain receives is upside down. The brain then interprets the message so that what you see is right side up.

The Camera

The camera has a diaphragm that gets bigger or smaller to let in the right amount of light. It also has a lens that focuses the light into a clear picture. In a camera, light forms a picture on film. The picture is upside down on the film.

YOU BE THE EDITOR

Read the paragraph. It contains nine mistakes. Correct the mistakes. Copy the answer on a separate piece of paper.

Languages change and evolve over time, much in the same way as cultures changes. One way languages change are by adding new words. This often happens through contact and interaction with another language, often through travel and trade. Results in the borrowing of words. For example, when people from different places trades with each other. They pick up specific words and phrases for trade objects. languages also change as they develop new words for new technologies and ideas. For instance, the words *retweet*, *staycation*, *emoji*, and *meme* have all been added to official english dictionaries in the past a few years.

ON YOUR OWN

Find an article on the Internet or in a book, magazine, or newspaper. Read it carefully and write a one-paragraph summary of it. Bring the article and your summary to class. Exchange summaries with a classmate and give each other suggestions for improving the summary.

ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ

Кредит 1.

Написання короткого есе на одну з запропонованих тем:

- 1) Write a paragraph about an important person in history. Be sure to address the topic of the paragraph, such as that person's career, birthplace or prominent contribution. Use supporting sentences to expand on the topic chosen.
- 2) Write a paragraph about your bedroom at home. Be descriptive, and use adjectives to describe how the space looks and how you feel when you are in your bedroom.
- 3) Write a paragraph about a holiday that you do not celebrate. Use facts within the supporting sentences to explain the holiday and the traditions that are associated with it.
- 4) Write a paragraph about an insect. Make sure to use scientific data and observations to create strong support within the paragraph.
- 5) Write a paragraph arguing your opinion on a controversial topic. Make sure to use factual information to support your opinion, and conclude with why you feel the way that you do.
- 6) Write a descriptive paragraph about your garden. Identify the plants that are in the garden, and use descriptive phrases to make the reader feel as if they are walking through your garden.
- 7) Write a paragraph providing instructions on how to code your favorite game. Be sure to offer clear direction, and don't forget to use transitional phrases to guide the reader from one step to the next.
- 8) Write a paragraph about a new invention that you would create. Use descriptive phrases to describe your invention and to support the topic.

- 9) Write a persuasive paragraph asking your classmates to help take care of the school better. Offer several reasons within your supporting sentences as to why they should care about the well-being of their school building.
- 10) Write a paragraph describing a recent vacation that you took with your family. Be sure to describe the paragraph in detail, and conclude with what you loved most about your trip.

Кредит 2.

Написання твору-опису на одну з запропонованих тем:

1 Describe the strangest person you ever met

Strange people are easy to remember, and if you remember a different, odd, or unique person, you'll have a lot of information you can write on. Before you choose this topic, brainstorm a few ideas about this person.

Questions to develop this essay topic: What seemed strange about this person? What characteristics did he/she possess? How did you feel about this person?

2 Describe a person you envied.

Envy or jealousy is a powerful emotion. When you focus on a person you were jealous of, there are reasons and characteristics for why you felt that way.

Questions to develop this essay topic: What traits or characteristics did this person have? How did that person look? How did this person act? What made you envy him/her?

3 Describe an inspiring friend or family member.

We remember people who inspire us. And people love to read about inspiring individuals. If you describe an inspiring person, think about the impact that a person made on you.

Questions to develop this essay topic: What did this person do that was inspiring? How did that person act toward others?

4 Describe a spooky or haunted place.

If you describe a scary place, include a lot of sensory details. Spooky and haunted places are memorable.

Questions to develop this essay topic: What did this place look like? Where was it located? What did you see, hear, smell, or feel at this place? Did you find someone or something that scared you? Why is this place, spooky?

5 Describe a place you loved as a child.

People love to know things about another person's childhood. A great way to show who you are is to describe a place that was important to you. If you select this writing topic, make sure you remember this place well.

Questions to develop this essay topic: How did this place look? What did you do at this place? Was anyone else at this there? How did you feel about the area?

6 Describe a beautiful location in nature.

You could describe a mountain, body of water, campground, desert, etc. Or any other place that is outdoors and part of nature.

Questions to develop this essay topic: What did this place look like? How did you feel when you were there? Did you hear, smell, taste, or touch anything at the location? Was there anyone else with you? What did you do at this place?

7 Describe a lucky object.

It can be any lucky object, a good luck charm, an heirloom object, etc. Select something you believe brings you good luck.

Questions to develop this essay topic: What are the characteristics of this object? How is it used? What makes this a lucky object?

8 Describe a piece of art.

It can be a photograph, painting, sculpture, etc. There are a lot of sensory details you can include in a descriptive essay about a piece of art.

Questions to develop this essay topic: What does this work of art look like? Can you touch it? If so, how does it feel? What are the emotions you have when you see this sculpture, painting, photograph, etc.?

9 Describe an object used in your favorite sport or hobby.

If you have a favorite sport or hobby, describe an object that is relevant to that sport. For example, if you play tennis, describe a tennis racket. Or, if you collect coins, describe a unique coin from your collection.

Questions to develop this essay topic: What are the characteristics or features of this object? How is it used? What is significant about this object? What are some sensory details you can add?

10 Describe the first time you drove a car or rode a bicycle.

First-time experiences are emotional and significant to people. If you haven't driven a car or ridden a bicycle, write about another first-time experience.

Questions to develop this essay topic: What did you see, hear, touch, smell, or taste during this experience? What did you do? Were others involved? If so, what did they do? How did you feel during this experience? How do you feel about it now?

11 Describe a hike or special walk you took.

Do you recall a hike you took or a walk on a trail, path, or street? If so, describe that memory.

Questions to develop this essay topic: What was the place you were at like? What did you hear, see, smell, taste, or touch during this experience? What did you do? What did anyone else do?

12 Describe a happy memory.

Write about a happy experience you can remember clearly. This topic involves remembering what occurred and how you felt during that experience.

Questions to develop this essay topic: What made this experience happy? What happened? Who else was there? Can you describe them?

Кредит 3.

Написання твору-розповіді на одну з запропонованих тем:

- 1) If I could go back in time.
- 2) If I could change anything in the history, what would I choose?
- 3) The time I saw the weirdest thing in my life.
- 4) My most frightening experience.
- 5) One thing I'm afraid to lose.
- 6) If I could change one thing about me.
- 7) If I had a billion dollars.
- 8) If I could stop the time.
- 9) The most beautiful thing in the world for me.
- 10) The most pleasant sound for me.

Кредит 4.

Написання критичного твору на одну з запропонованих тем:

- 1) Money can buy happiness
- 2) Smartphones- a blessing or curse?
- 3) Should euthanasia be illegal?
- 4) Home-schooling
- 5) Animal rights and experimentation
- 6) Is technology limiting creativity?
- 7) The role of communications in social networks for modern education.
- 8) Are contemporary people too much reliant on technology?
- 9) Are online friends more effective than imaginary?
- 10) Is censorship of Internet necessary?

ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ ПОТОЧНОГО ТА ПІДСУМКОВОГО КОНТРОЛЮ ЗНАНЬ І ВМІНЬ З НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ.

В якості поточного контролю знань використовуються відгуки, які студенти готують на твори своїх колег.

Контрольна робота

Give answers to the following questions:

1. Why writing in a foreign language can be difficult?
2. What are three basic parts of a paragraph?
3. Give their definitions.
4. What are the three common ways to organize sentences in a paragraph?
5. Give brief explanation to each of them and include the lists of signal words.
6. What is the function of signal words?
7. What are the common steps in the writing process?
8. Give examples of prewriting techniques.