- Essay-14th Lecture-Review

- **The Introductory Paragraph** **الفقرة التمهيدية**
- It has two parts:انه من جزأين

A. General statements **الأفكار العامة**	**B. Thesis statements** **الفكرة الرئيسية(بيان الرسالة)**
1. introduce the general topic of the essay عرض الموضوع العام للمقال	1. states the specific topic تنص على موضوع محدد
2. capture the reader's interests التقاط مصالح القارئ	2. may list subtopics or subdivisions of the main topics تندرج المواضيع الفرعية من المواضيع الرئيسية
	3. may indicate the pattern of organization of the essay تشير إلى نمط منظم للمقال
	4. is normally the last sentence in the introductory paragraph, تكون الفكرة الرئيسية عادة في نهاية السطر في الفقرة التمهيدية أو قبل السطر الأخير

- **Different Models of Introductory Paragraph**
- **النماذج المختلفة للفقرة التمهيدية**

1. Funnel Introduction
   - المقدمة القمعية
2. Dramatic, interesting, or funny story introduction
   - المقدمة الدراماتيكية لقصة مثيرة للأهتمام أو مضحكه
3. Surprising Statistics or Facts Introduction
   - مقدمة عرض الحقائق و الإحصائيات المفاجئة
4. Historical Background Introduction
   - عرض وتقديم الخلفية التاريخية

- **Thesis Statements** **الفكرة الرئيسية - بيان الرسالة**

What is a thesis statement?

The *thesis statement* is the sentence that tells the main idea of the whole essay. It can be compared to a topic sentence, which gives the main idea of a paragraph. It usually comes at or near the end of the introductory paragraph.

Writing a strong thesis statement

- A thesis statement gives the author's opinion or states an important idea about the topic. It should give an idea that can be discussed and explained with supporting ideas:

  The qualifications for getting into university in my country are unreasonable.

  When studying a foreign language, there are several ways to improve your use of the language.

  These are strong thesis statements. They can be discussed or explained.

- A thesis statement should not be a sentence that only gives a fact about the topic:

  In the Northern Hemisphere, the summer months are warmer than the winter months.

  This is not a strong thesis statement. It cannot be discussed or argued about.

- A thesis statement should not state two sides of an argument equally:

  There are advantages and disadvantages to using nuclear power.

  This could be a topic sentence, but it is not a thesis statement. It gives two sides of an argument without giving a clear opinion of support or disagreement. It could be revised like this:

  Although there are some advantages, using nuclear power has many disadvantages and should not be a part of our country's energy plan.

  This is a strong thesis statement. It clearly gives the writer's opinion about nuclear power.

- **Body Paragraphs** نص الفقرات

- The body paragraphs in an essay are like the supporting sentences in a paragraph.
  - نص الفقرة في المقال مثل الجمل المدعمه في الفقرة.
- They are the place to develop your topic and prove your points.
  - هي المكان المناسب لتطوير وتثبيت موضوعك.
- You should organize your body paragraph according to some sort of pattern, such as
  - يجب أن تنظم نصك وفقا لنوع النموذج، مثل

  - Chronological order الترتيب الزمني
  - Comparison/ contrast المقارنة / التباين
  - or both أو كلاهما

- **Logical division of Ideas التقسيم المنطقي الأفكار**

- (Basic pattern for essays is logical division of ideas.)
- (النموذج الأساسي للمقالات هو تقسيم منطقي للأفكار.)
- In this pattern, you divide your topic into subtopics and then discuss each subtopic in a separate paragraph.
- في هذا النموذج ،تقوم بتقسيم الموضوع الخاص بك إلى مواضيع فرعية ومناقشة كل موضوع فرعي في فقرة منفصلة
- Logical division is an appropriate pattern for explaining causes, reasons, types, kinds, qualities, methods, advantages, and disadvantages, as these typical college exam questions ask you to do.
- التقسيم المنطقي هو نموذج مناسب لشرح القضايا ،والأسباب، والأنماط، والأنواع، والصفات، والأساليب ، والمزايا، والعيوب، وهذه تساؤلات لأمتحان الكلية - يطلب منك القيام به.
- For Example: College questions are as the following:
- وعلى سبيل المثال: أسئلة الكلية هي كما يلي
- Economic Explain the three causes of inflation
- الاقتصاد- أشرح الأسباب الثلاثة للتضخم
- Agriculture/ Landscape design
- Describe the basic types of soils and additives needed to prepare each type for planting.
- تصميم الزراعة / المناظر الطبيعية
- صف الأنواع الأساسية للتربة والمواد اللازمة المضافة لإعداد أنواع الزراعة

- **Thesis statement Pitfalls.عثرات بيان الرسالة**

- A thesis is the most important sentence in your essay, so write it with special though and care. Avoid these common problems:
- البيانية (الفرضية) هي الأكثر أهمية في مقالتك، أكتبها مع عناية خاصة. تجنب هذه المشكلات المشتركة
- Problem 1: The thesis is too general.
- المشكلة 1: الفرضية عامة جدا
- TOO GENERAL A college education is a good investment.
- عامة جدا : التعليم الجامعي هو استثمار جيد
- IMPROVED A college education is a good investment for four reasons.
- التعديل : التعليم الجامعي هو استثمار جيد لأربعة أسباب.
- TOO GENERAL Lasers are very useful.
- عامة جدا: الليزر مفيد جدا
- IMPROVED lasers have several applications in industry and medicine.
- التعديل :الليزر له تطبيقات عدة في مجالات الصناعة والطب

TO BE CONTINUED يتبع

- **Thesis Statement Second Pitfall.العثره الثانيه لبيان الرسالة**

- Problem 2: The thesis makes a simple announcement.
- المشكلة 2: الفرضية تجعل الإعلان بسيط
- ANNOUNCEMENT I am going to write about sports injuries.

- الاعلانات: انا سوف أكتب عن الاصابات الرياضية
- IMPROVED Avoid sports injuries by taking a few simple precautions.
- التعديل : تجنب الإصابات الرياضية من خلال اتخاذ بعض الاحتياطات البسيطة
- Problem 3: The Thesis stats an obvious fact.
- المشكلة 3: الفرضية حقيقة واضحة
- OBVIOUS FACT The internet is a communication superhighway.
- الحقيقة الواضحة: الانترنت هو طريق سريع للأتصالات.
- IMPROVED The explosion of the internet has had both positive and negative consequences.
- التعديل : الانفجار من شبكة الانترنت له نتائج إيجابية وأخرى سلبية.

- Transition Signals for Logical Division of Ideas… Here are some examples
- الإشارات الانتقالية للتقسيم المنطقي للأفكار ..وإليك بعض الأمثلة

- Transition signals for logical division essays include many that you may already know.
- الإشارات الانتقالية للتقسيم المنطقي للمقالات - ويشمل العديد من المعرف مسبقا.

Transition Words or Phrases	
first, first of all, second, third, etc. **next, last, finally,** **also, in addition, moreover, furthermore**	**First,** excessive government spending can lead to inflation. **In addition,** unrestrained consumer borrowing can cause inflationary tendencies. **Finally,** an increase in the supply of paper money gives rise to inflation

- **Concluding Paragraph الفقرة الختامية**

- The conclusion is your last chance to make your point clear.
- الختامية : هي فرصتك الأخيرة لتقديم وجهة نظرك الواضحة
- The concluding paragraph consists of:
- الفقرة الختامية وتتألف من
  - A summary of the main points, or a restatement of your thesis in different words;
  - ملخص للنقاط الرئيسية، أو إعادة صياغة فرضيتك في كلمات مختلفة؛
  - Your final comment on the subject, based on the information you have provided.
  - تعليقك النهائي للموضوع، استنادا إلى المعلومات التي قدمتها
- The concluding paragraph should be introduced with a conclusion transition signal:
- ينبغي للفقرة الختامية – عرضها مع الختام لإشارة الأنتقال
- in conclusion, in summary, in brief, in short, indeed
- في الختام، فى خلاصة ، بإختصار، بإيجاز، في الواقع

- What's Essay Outlining? **ما هو موجز مقال**

Before you begin writing the first draft of your essay, it is best to make an outline. An outline is a general plan of what you are going to write. You can compare making an outline to drawing plans to build a house. Before one begins to build a house, it is best to draw up plans to make sure that a house is built in the way you want. The same is true with writing an essay and making an outline.

Example-Outline مثال،تفصيلي

- Here is an example of how a blank outline might look
- هنا مثال على كيفية المخطط يبدو فارغ

Essay Outline

I. Introduction Thesis: _____

II. Body Paragraph #1- Topic Sentence: _____
   A. supporting idea
   B. supporting idea

III. Body Paragraph #2- Topic Sentence: _____
   A. supporting idea
   B. supporting idea

IV. Body Paragraph #3- Topic Sentence: _____
   A. supporting idea
   B. supporting idea

V. Conclusion

- The Process-Making an Outline
- عملية صنع المخطط التفصيلي

In a formal outline,

- **What is a cause? What is an effect?**
- **ما هو السبب؟ ما هو التأثير؟**

- Cause and effect depend on each other.
- السبب و التأثير يعتمدان على بعضها البعض
- You can't have one without the other.
- لا يمكنك الحصول على واحد دون الآخر
- A plane crashed. تحطمت الطائرة
- That is the effect. هذا هو التأثير
- What are the possible causes? Was it a mechanical or human error? Was it due to the weather? Was it a terrorist action? Obviously there are many possible causes.
- ما هى الأسباب المحتملة- أكان ذلك خطأ ميكانيكى أو للإنسان؟ أكان بسبب الاحوال الجويه؟ أكان ذلك العمل إرهابى ؟ ومن الواضح أن هناك العديد من الأسباب المحتملة

In short, a block-style cause/effect essay could have many different patterns. Some possibilities are shown below.

Block Organization

A

Introduction
1st cause
2nd cause
3rd cause
Transition paragraph
1st effect
2nd effect
Conclusion

B

Introduction
1st cause
Transition paragraph
2nd cause
3rd cause
4th cause
Effects
Conclusion

C

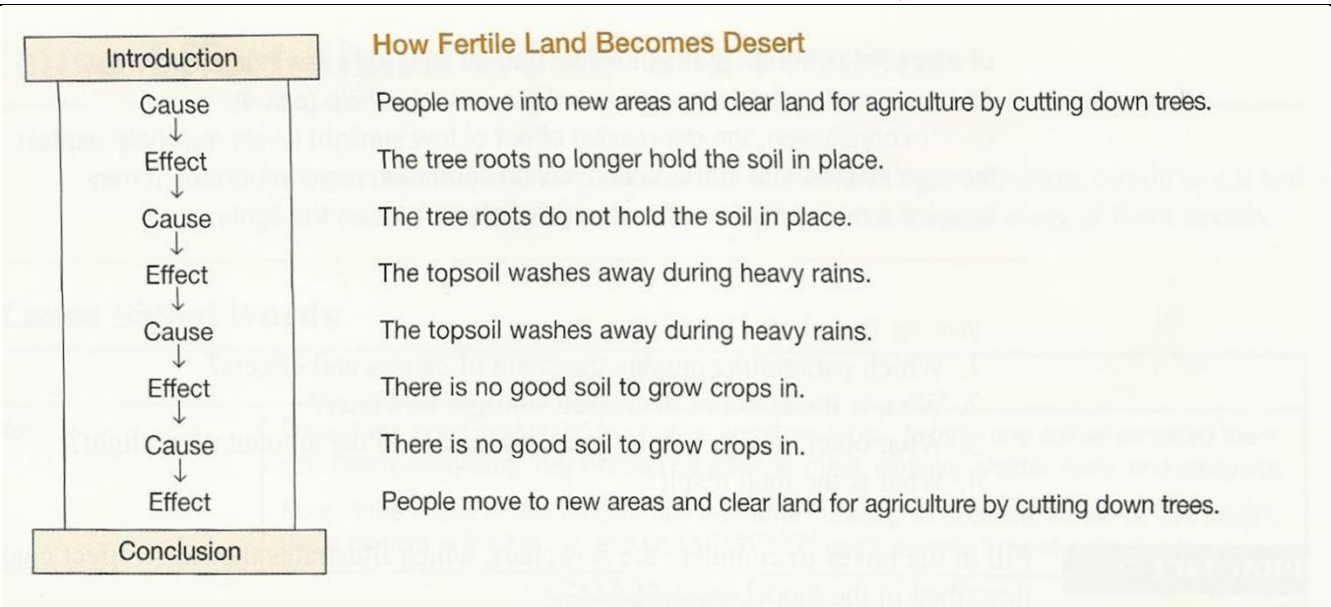
Introduction
Effects
Transition paragraph
1st cause
2nd cause
3rd cause
Conclusion

D

Introduction
1st effect
2nd effect
3rd effect
4th effect
Conclusion

As you read the following model essay, try to determine which of the patterns the model essay follows: A, B, C, or D.

- **Notice the Chain Organization** لاحظ تنظيم السلسلة



- **What are Comparison and Contrast Essays?**
- **ما هي المقارنة والنقيض المقالات**

- Comparing things is something we do every day when we have to make decisions.
- لمقارنة شيء بين الأشياء - نقوم به كل يوم عندما يكون لدينا أتخاذ للقرارات
- For example, you might think of similarities or differences when we are buying a new MP3 player or choosing a place to study English.
- وعلى سبيل المثال قد تعتقد من أوجه التشابه أو الاختلاف عندما نشتري مشغل - MP3 جديد أو اختيار مكان لدراسة الانجليزية
- You may need to evaluate two sides of an issue you have studied in a class or two proposals for research or projects at your workplace.
- قد تحتاج إلى تقييم وجهان للمسألة أذا كان عليك أن تدرس في فصل أو اقتراحين

للبحث أوالمشاريع في مكان عملك.

- In these cases, you will need to write an essay or report to discuss your ideas about the topic.
- في هذه الحالات، سوف تحتاج إلى كتابة مقال أو تقرير لمناقشة الأفكار حول هذا الموضوع
- This is a **comparison and contrast** essay.
- هذا هو المقارنة والنقيض المقال

- **Comparison/Contrast Essay Organization**
- **المقارنة / النقيض لمنظمة المقال**

- Like other types of essays, a comparison and contrast essay must have a clear introduction and conclusion.
- مثل الأنواع الأخرى من المقالات، يجب على المقارنة والنقيض للمقال أن تكون واضحة المقدمة والختام .

- The body of the essay can be organized many ways.
- ويمكن تنظيم نص المقال بعدة طرق
- We will look at two organizational styles.
- وسنتطرق لأثنين من الأساليب التنظيمية

✓ Point by point organization تنظيم نقطة بعد نقطة
✓ Block organization تنظيم القطعة

Clauses

Clauses are the building blocks of sentences. A clause is a group of words that contains (at least) a subject and a verb.

Clauses	Not clauses
SUBJECT VERB ecology is a science	to protect the environment
SUBJECT VERB because pollution causes cancer	after working all day

There are two kinds of clauses: independent and dependent.

Independent Clauses

An **independent clause** contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought. It can stand alone as a sentence by itself. An independent clause is formed with a subject and a verb and often a complement.

Subject	Verb	(Complement)
The sun	rose.	
Water	evaporates	rapidly in warm climate zones.

Dependent Clauses

A **dependent clause** begins with a subordinator such as *when, while, if, that,* or *who*. A dependent clause does not express a complete thought, so it is not a sentence by itself. A dependent clause is also called a *sentence fragment*. By itself, it is an incomplete sentence, and it is an error. A dependent clause is formed with a subordinator, a subject, and a verb.

Subordinator	Subject	Verb	(Complement)
. . . when	the sun	rose . . .	
. . . because	water	evaporates	rapidly in warm climate zones . . .
. . . whom	the voters	elected . . .	
. . . if	the drought	continues	for another year . . .

A few of the most common subordinators follow. For a complete list, turn to Appendix C, pages 292–295.

Subordinators

after	before	that	when	which
although	even though	though	whenever	while
as, just as	how	unless	where	who
as if	if	until	wherever	whom
as soon as	since	what	whether	whose
because	so that			

- **The Simple Sentence** الجملة البسيطة

- A simple sentence has one independent clause (one subject and a verb):
  - الجملة البسيطة: تحتوى على فقرة واحدة مستقله (فعل واحد وفاعل)

I live in San Francisco. أنا أعيش في سان فرانسيسكو

Subject الفاعل

Verb الفعل

- **Compound Sentence** الجملة المركبة

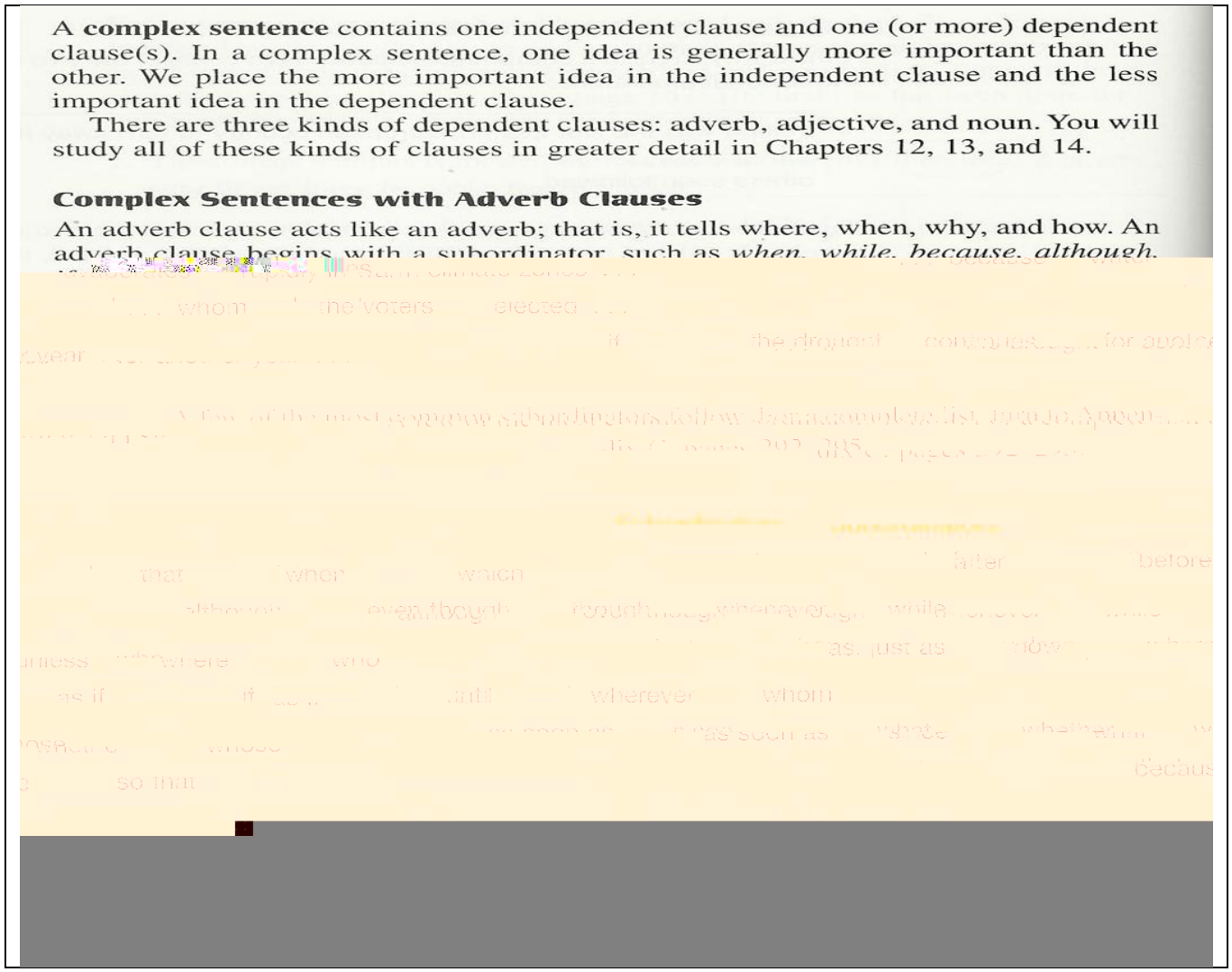
- A compound sentence contains two independent clauses that are joined together.
- الجملة المركبة: تحتوي على اثنين من الفقرة المستقلة التي انضمت معا

She works in the city, but she lives in the suburbs.

انها تعمل في المدينة، لكنها تعيش في الضواحي

الفقرة المستقلة

Independent Clause **Independent Clause**



A **complex sentence** contains one independent clause and one (or more) dependent clause(s). In a complex sentence, one idea is generally more important than the other. We place the more important idea in the independent clause and the less important idea in the dependent clause.

There are three kinds of dependent clauses: adverb, adjective, and noun. You will study all of these kinds of clauses in greater detail in Chapters 12, 13, and 14.

Complex Sentences with Adverb Clauses

An adverb clause acts like an adverb; that is, it tells where, when, why, and how. An adverb clause begins with a subordinator, such as *when, while, because, although,*

USE PARALLEL STRUCTURE WITH COMPARISONS

My school is farther *than* your school.

To be rich is better *than* to be poor.

What is written is *more* easily understood *than* what is spoken.

The following chart outlines the use of parallel structures with comparisons:

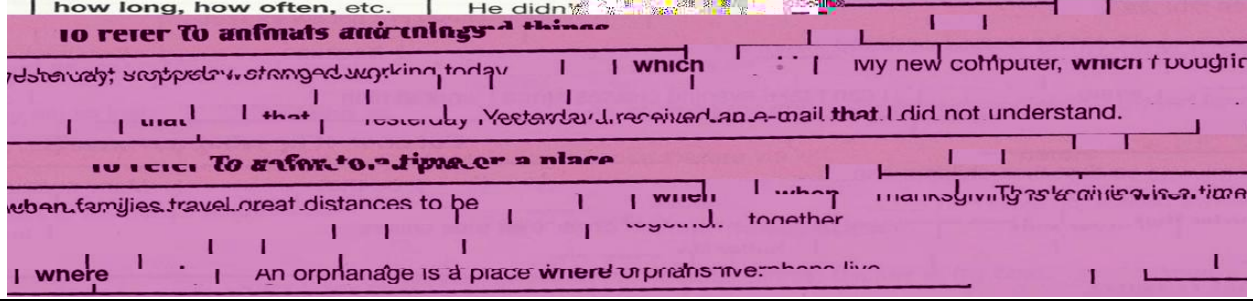
PARALLEL STRUCTURE WITH COMPARISONS		
(same structure)	*more . . . than* *-er . . . than* *less . . . than* *as . . . as* *the same . . . as* *similar . . . to*	(same structure)

- **Adverb Clause الجمل الظرفية**
- An adverbial clause is a dependent clause that functions as an adverb.
- الجمل الظرفية هو شرط تابع يكون بمثابة ظرف.
- In other words, it contains a subject (explicit or implied) and a predicate, and it modifies a verb.
- بعبارة أخرى، أنه يحتوي على موضوع (صريح أو ضمني) وأصلي، كما انه يعدل الفعل.

Subordinating Words for Adjective Clauses

To refer to people	
who, whom, whose, that (informal)	People **who** live in glass houses should not throw stones. My parents did not approve of the man **whom** my sister married. An orphan is a child **whose** parents are dead.
To refer to animals and things	
which **that**	My new computer, **which** I bought yesterday, stopped working today. Yesterday I received an e-mail **that** I did not understand.
To refer to a time or a place	
when	Thanksgiving is a time **when** families travel great distances to be together.
where	An orphanage is a place **where** orphans live.

- A dependent clause that functions as a noun in a sentence.
- الفقرة المستقلة تعتمد على وظائف كإسم في الجملة
- Noun clauses can act as subjects, direct objects, and objects of prepositions.

Subordinating words for noun clauses

***That* Clauses**	
that	Do you belive **that** there is life in outer space?
***If/Whether* Clauses**	
whether	I can't remember **whether** I locked the door.
whether or not	**whether or not** I locked the door.
whether . . . or not	**whether** I locked the door **or not**.
if	I can't remember **if** I locked the door.
if . . . or not	**if** I locked the door **or not**.
***Question* Clauses**	
who, whoever, whom	**Whoever** arrives at the bus station first should buy the tickets.
which, what, where	Do you know **where** the bus station is?
when, why, how	We should ask **when** the bus arrives.
how much, how many	Do not worry about **how much** they cost.
how long, how often, etc.	He didn't