

Why I Want to Learn English(1) There are three reasons why I want to learn English. (2) One reason is that English has become an international language.(3) It is now used by most international companies, including the company where I work, for business communication. (4) Another reason why I want to learn English is so that I can travel to English-speaking countries. (5) The United States, England, Australia and many other countries all use English as their primary language. (6) Finally, I want to learn English because I plan to move to the U.S. in the future. (7) I will become a manager for my company soon. (8) For all these reasons, I am very excited about learning English

1- Identify the topic sentence

1st sentence

2 nd Sentence

3 rd sentence

4 th sentence

Identify the conclusion:

5th sentence

6 th sentence

7 th sentence

8 th sentence

Identify the first main point:

2nd sentence

3 rd sentence

4 th sentence

5 th sentence

Question: what is/are the subtopic(s) of the following of this thesis statement.

A healthy lifestyle involves eating a nutritious diet, exercising regularly, and getting enough sleep at night.

- A- A healthy lifestyle
- B- Eating a nutritious diet
- C- Exercising regularly

D - Eating diet, exercising and getting enough sleeping

Which thesis statement is not too general or not an announcement but improved?

- A- English Essay is a very difficult and complicated class
- B- English 101 is an interesting course since I like English

C- English Essay is difficult for two reasons

- D- English Essay is very interesting because I like it

Which thesis statement is weak not thesis statement?

- A - The telecommunication is very advanced in Saudi Arabia. That's interesting
- B- The cars are all new in the Jaddah city. Have you rode any ?
- C- Food is very special today. Let's talk about it

D- Eating while driving can cause two main fatal accidents

The author of the following essay favors the program. As you read, look for the reasons she gives for supporting the wolves' return. The model essay at the beginning of this chapter focused on causes, but this essay focuses on effects: What were the effects of the wolves' absence? What are the effects of the wolves' return?

Welcoming Back the Top Dog¹

¹ In our homes, on our beds, and deep within our hearts lie creatures for whom the wild is more than a whisper—domesticated versions of animals long reviled by humankind. Forebears of our beloved dogs and cats, wolves and mountain lions have shared a fate far removed from that of their tamer cousins. Feared for their intelligence and physical prowess, wolves and mountain lions were nearly eradicated. It is only recently that we have begun to understand the vital role these predators play in keeping nature in balance. Only recently have we stopped persecuting and started appreciating the wonders of these wild beings.

² Just in the nick of time. Luckily, when given political protection from trigger-happy humans and habitat with sufficient prey, wolves and mountain lions thrive and their populations quickly revive. While mountain lions have always eked out an existence in California, wolves were exterminated decades ago. But now, the potential exists for wolves to move naturally into the far reaches of northern California and Oregon from the northern Rockies.

³ Wolves were extinct in the lower 48 states for more than half a century. Their restoration to the wildlands of Montana, Idaho, and Yellowstone National Park in the mid-1990s created virtual laboratories for wildlife biologists—and people like you and me—to observe the species in its natural element. We began to see almost immediately that wolves generate a ripple effect throughout the ecosystem for which many other species, some endangered themselves, benefit.

⁴ Making a living in the wild is hard. As a top predator, wolves make life easier by putting food on the ground for scavengers. Grizzly bears, bald eagles, gold eagles, ravens, coyotes, mountain lions, magpies, wolverines, and beetles all enjoy feasting on wolf kills. Thanks to the wolves, the endangered grizzly bear is enjoying a renaissance and its numbers have taken a turn for the better in parts of the West. In Yellowstone, individual grizzly bears are taking advantage of a good thing: They've been seen following wolf packs, waiting for them to make a kill and then stealing the carcass before the hard-working wolves have had a chance to take even a bite! Ninety-pound wolves are no match for one-thousand-pound grizzlies.

⁵ The dance of life and death between predator and prey makes many of us uncomfortable, yet prey species are also benefiting from the return of the wolf. Unlike human hunters, who target healthy adult animals, wolves cull the sick and elderly from elk, deer, moose, and bison herds, reducing the spread of disease and keeping the prey population healthier.

⁶ "It's important to remember that predators and prey evolved in lockstep together over millions of years," says Amaroq Weiss, BS, MS, JD, western director of species conservation for Defenders of Wildlife. "They make each other work."

⁷ "As an example of how a keystone predator like the wolf keeps a prey population healthier, we have only to look at what's happening in Wisconsin," says Weiss. "Chronic wasting disease (CWD) in deer is an enormous problem in the southern part of the state, where there are no wolves. However, in northern Wisconsin, to which wolves have returned in recent years, CWD in deer is unknown. While no studies have been completed to confirm this relationship, the evidence on the ground is extremely compelling."

⁸ Plant life also gains where this high-ranking carnivore is around. Prior to wolves being reintroduced into Yellowstone, the ungulates (hooved mammals) had it easy. With no hunters or predators around, they could do as they pleased—and what pleased them was hanging out on river banks, browsing on the young willow and aspen. But with wolves back in the picture, the elk and moose have had to move around a lot more; as a result, the compromised vegetation is flourishing once again.

⁹ The beneficial impacts of this change are numerous. The willow and aspen can now mature, thereby creating habitat for migratory songbirds. The increased vegetation reduces erosion and cools the rivers and ponds, thus making them more hospitable to fish. Beavers are back building dams.

¹⁰ Environmentalism is all about relationships, and the trickle-down effects . . . that wolves have on other species, and the ecosystem in general, is significant. It is easy to see why wolves are called an umbrella species: An entire web of life is protected by the existence of this top carnivore. Imagine what the ecological impact would be if wolves were allowed to return to more of their historical homeland.

1- The thesis statement for this essay is the last sentence of paragraph

A- 1

B- 2

C- 3

D- There is no thesis statement

2- The topic sentence for paragraph 4 is the

A- First sentence

B- Second sentence

C- Third sentence

C- There is no topic sentence

3- Two paragraphs, when added together, use the chain pattern. These two paragraph are:

A- 3and4

B- 4and5

C- 5and6

C- 8and9

4- Which sentence is parallelized?

A- You can pay me now, or it's okay if you pay me later

B- You can pay me now or pay me later

C- I like to read and writing

D- He is playing football and to swim