



[المقال ESSAY]

المستوى الخامس



أبي جابر



❖ **Lecture 1:**

1. _____ is a group of related sentences.
 - A paragraph
2. A paragraph is a group of related _____.
 - sentences
3. A paragraph is a group of _____ sentences.
 - related
4. A paragraph is a group of related sentences that discuss one _____.
 - main idea
5. A paragraph is a group of related sentences that discuss _____ main idea.
 - one
6. A paragraph is a group of related sentences that discuss _____ only one main idea.
 - usually
7. A _____ can be as short as one sentence.
 - paragraph
8. A paragraph can be as short as _____ sentence.
 - one
9. A paragraph can be as _____ as one sentence.
 - short
10. A _____ can be as long as ten sentences.
 - Paragraph
11. The number of sentences in a paragraph is _____.
 - unimportant
12. The _____ should be long enough to develop the main idea clearly.
 - paragraph
13. The paragraph should be _____ enough to develop the main idea clearly.

- long
14. The paragraph should be long enough to _____ the main idea clearly.
 - develop
 15. The paragraph should be long enough to develop _____ clearly.
 - the main idea
 16. A _____ may stand by itself.
 - paragraph
 17. A paragraph may stand by _____.
 - Itself
 18. A _____ may be one part of a longer piece of writing such as an essay of a book.
 - paragraph
 19. A paragraph may be one part of a longer piece of writing such as _____.
 - an essay of a book
 20. We mark a _____ by indenting the first word about a half inch from the left margin.
 - paragraph
 21. We mark a paragraph by _____ the first word about a half inch from the left margin.
 - Indenting [ترك مسافة قبل]
 22. We mark a paragraph by indenting the first word about _____ from the left margin.
 - a half inch
 - five spaces on a typewriter or computer
 23. We mark a paragraph by indenting the first word about a half inch from the _____ margin.
 - left



24. We mark a paragraph by indenting the first word about a half inch from the left _____.

- margin

25. In academic writing, you often write a paragraph to _____ a test question.

- answer

26. The parts of a paragraph are _____.

- three

27. The three parts of a paragraph are:

- The topic sentence
- The supporting sentence
- The concluding sentence

28. All paragraphs have a _____ and supporting sentences, and some paragraphs also have a concluding sentence.

- topic sentence

29. All paragraphs have a topic sentence and _____, and some paragraphs also have a concluding sentence.

- supporting sentences

30. All paragraphs have a topic sentence and supporting sentences and some paragraphs also have _____.

- a concluding sentence

31. _____ states the main idea of the paragraph.

- The topic sentence

32. The topic sentence states _____ of the paragraph.

- the main idea

33. The topic sentence states the main idea of _____.

- the paragraph

34. _____ limits the topic to one specific area that can be discussed completely in the space of a single paragraph.

- The topic sentence

35. The topic sentence _____ the topic to one specific area that can be discussed completely in the space of a single paragraph.

- limits

36. The topic sentence limits _____ to one specific area that can be discussed completely in the space of a single paragraph.

- the topic

37. The topic sentence limits the topic to _____ that can be discussed completely in the space of a single paragraph.

- one specific area

38. The topic sentence limits the topic to one specific area that can be discussed completely in the space of _____.

- a single paragraph

39. The part of the topic sentence that announces the specific area to be discussed is called _____.

- controlling idea

40. The part of the topic sentence that _____ the specific area to be discussed is called the controlling area.

- Announces

41. "Gold, a precious metal, is prized for two important characteristics", the topic is:

- "Gold".

42. "Gold, a precious metal, is prized for two important characteristics", the controlling idea is:



- "two important characteristics".
- 43. Supporting sentences develop _____.
- the topic sentence
- 44. _____ develop the topic sentence.
- Supporting sentences
- 45. _____ explain or prove the topic sentence.
- Supporting sentences
- 46. Supporting sentences _____ the topic sentence.
- explain or prove
- 47. Supporting sentences explain or prove the topic sentence by giving more _____ about it.
- Information
- 48. "First of all, gold has a lustrous beauty that is resistant to corrosion.", is an example for:
- The supporting sentences.
- 49. "For example, a Macedonian coin remains as untarnished today as the day it was made 25 centuries ago.", is an example for:
- The supporting sentences.
- 50. "Another important characteristic of gold is its usefulness to industry and science.", is an example for:
- The supporting sentences.
- 51. "The most recent use of gold is in astronauts' suits.", is an example for:
- The supporting sentences.
- 52. _____ signals the end of the paragraph.
- The concluding sentence
- 53. The concluding sentence signals _____ of the paragraph.
- the end

- 54. The concluding sentence signals the end of _____.
- the paragraph
- 55. The concluding sentence leaves the reader with _____ to remember.
- Important points
- 56. "In conclusion, gold is treasured not only for its beauty but also for its utility.", is an example for:
- The concluding sentence.
- 57. Concluding sentences are customary [مألوفة] for _____ paragraphs.
- stand-alone
- 58. Paragraphs that are parts of a longer piece of writing _____ do not need concluding sentences.
- usually
- 59. Paragraphs that are parts of a longer piece of writing usually do not need _____.
- concluding sentences

أرفق القطعة

❖ Lecture 2:

- 60. Every good paragraph has _____.
- a topic sentence
- 61. Every good paragraph has a topic sentence, which clearly _____ the topic and the controlling idea of the paragraph.
- states
- 62. Every good paragraph has a topic sentence, which clearly states _____ and the controlling idea of the paragraph.
- the topic



63. Every good paragraph has a topic sentence, which clearly states the topic and _____ of the paragraph.

- the controlling idea

64. _____ is the most important sentence in a paragraph.

- A topic sentence

65. A topic sentence is _____ sentence in a paragraph.

- the most important

66. _____ briefly indicates what the paragraph is going to discuss.

- The topic sentence

67. The topic sentence briefly _____ what the paragraph is going to discuss.

- indicates

68. The topic sentence briefly indicates _____.

- what the paragraph is going to discuss

69. _____ is a helpful guide to both the writer and the reader.

- The topic sentence

70. The topic sentence is _____ to both the writer and the reader.

- a helpful guide

71. The topic sentence is a helpful guide to _____.

- both the writer and the reader

72. By the topic sentence, the writer can see what information to _____.

- Include (تضمّن) and to exclude (تستبعد)

73. By the topic sentence, the reader can see what the paragraph is going to _____.

- be about

74. A topic sentence is _____.

- a complete sentence

75. A topic sentence contains at least _____.

- one subject and one verb

76. Is "Driving on freeways." a complete sentence?

- No, because it does not have verbs.

77. Is "How to register for college classes." a complete sentence?

- No, because it does not have verbs.

78. Is "The rise of indie films." a complete sentence?

- No, because it does not have verbs.

79. A topic sentence contains:

- A topic.
- A controlling idea.

80. A topic sentence contains both _____ and _____.

- a topic, a controlling idea.

81. _____ names the topic.

- A topic sentence

82. A topic sentence names the topic and then _____ the topic to a specific area to be discussed in the space of a single paragraph.

- limits

83. A topic sentence names the topic and then limits the topic to _____ to be discussed in the space of a single paragraph.

- a specific area



103. _____, words that have the same basic meaning. Do not always have the same emotional meaning.
- Synonyms
104. The words, stingy [بخيل] and frugal [مقتصد] are:
- Synonyms.
105. Calling someone stingy is:
- An insult [إهانة].
106. Calling someone frugal is:
- A compliment [إطراء].
107. The words, slender [نحيف، وهي صفة حسنة] and skinny [انتهازي، وهي صفة سيئة] are:
- Synonyms.
108. The words, aggressive [مشاكس] and pushy [انتهازي] are:
- Synonyms.
109. _____ a topic sentence comes at the end.
- Sometimes
110. If the topic sentence comes at the end, the paragraph often begins with _____.
- a series of examples
111. Some paragraphs may begin with a series of facts, and the topic sentence at the end is _____.
- the conclusion from these facts
112. Is "A lunar eclipse [خسوف القمر] is an omen [فأل] of a coming disaster.", a good topic sentence? Why?
- No.
 - Too specific.
113. Is "Superstitions [الخرافات] have been around forever.", a good topic sentence?

- No.
 - Too general.
114. Is "People hold many superstitious [خرافية] beliefs about the moon.", a good topic sentence?
- Yes.
115. Is "Is made of green cheese.", a good topic sentence? Why?
- No.
 - Incomplete sentence.
- ❖ **Lecture 3:**
116. Is "The history of astronomy is interesting.", a good topic sentence? Why?
- No.
 - Too general.
117. Is "Ice age people recorded the appearance of new moons by making scratches in animal bones.", a good topic sentence? Why?
- No.
 - Too specific.
118. Is "For example, Stonehenge in Britain, built 3500 years ago to track the movement of the sun.", a good topic sentence? Why?
- No.
 - Incomplete sentence.
119. Is "Ancient people observed and recorded lunar and solar events in different ways.", a good topic sentence? Why?
- Yes.



139. A concluding sentence signals the _____ of the paragraph.

- End

140. A concluding sentence leaves the reader with _____.

- the most important ideas to remember

141. A concluding sentence leaves the reader with the most important ideas to remember, by:

- Summarizing the main points of the paragraph.
- Repeating the topic sentence in different words.

142. A paragraph does not always need _____.

- a concluding sentence

143. _____ is not needed for every paragraph in a multi-paragraph essay.

- a concluding sentence

144. a concluding sentence is not needed for every paragraph in _____ essay.

- a multi-paragraph

145. a concluding sentence is _____ for every paragraph in a multi-paragraph essay.

- not needed

146. End-of-Paragraph Signals Followed by a Comma:

- Finally,
- In brief, [باختصار]
- In conclusion, [في الختام]
- Indeed, [في الواقع]
- In short,
- Lastly,
- Therefore, [بناء على]
- Thus, [وهكذا]
- To sum up, [للتلخيص]

147. End-of-Paragraph Signals Not Followed by a Comma:

- The evidence [الأدلة] suggests that ...
- There can be no doubt that ...
- These examples show that ...
- We can see that ...

148. Many writing teachers think _____ are overused and so will not want you to use them.

- In conclusion.
- In summary.

149. Many writing teachers think In conclusion and In summary are _____ and so will not want you to use them.

- Overused [مبتدل].

150. Do not use the phrase _____ as at end-of-paragraph signal.

- At last.

151. "At last" means _____.

- At the end of a long period of time.

152. "At last" in "At last, you've come home", means:

- At the end of a long period of time.

153. Never introduce _____ in the concluding sentence.

- a new idea

154. Never introduce a new idea in _____.

- the concluding sentence

155. Is "In conclusion, we now have more variety of greeting cards to choose from, but they are also becoming very expensive." a good conclusion sentence? Why?

- No.



173. When you use _____, make sure that you use the same person and number throughout your paragraph.
- pronouns
174. When you use pronouns, make sure that you use _____ person and number throughout your paragraph.
- the same
175. Change from you to he or she is:
- Change of person.
176. Change from he to they is:
- Change of number.

❖ Lecture 5:

177. Expressions such as first, finally, and however can serve as:
- Transition signals.
178. Phrases such as in conclusion, on the other hand, and as a result can serve as:
- Transition signals.
179. Words such as subordinators (when, although) can serve as:
- Transition signals.
180. Words such as coordinators (and, but) can serve as:
- Transition signals.
181. Words such as adjectives (another, additional) can serve as:
- Transition signals.

182. Words such as prepositions (because of, in spite of) can serve as:
- Transition signals.
183. Transition signals, like:
- Coordinators [المنسقات].
 - Subordinators [حرف العطف التابع].
184. Transition signals give a paragraph _____ because they guide your reader from one idea to the next.
- Coherence
185. Traffic signs (forward, turn around, slow down, and stop) can serve as:
- Transition signals.
186. (Similarly, and, in addition) can serve as:
- Transition signals.
 - To give a similar idea.
187. (on the other hand, but, in contrast) can serve as:
- Transition signals.
 - To give an opposite idea.
188. (for example) can serve as:
- Transition signals.
 - To give an example.
189. (therefore, as a result) can serve as:
- Transition signals.
 - To give a result.
190. (In conclusion) can serve as:
- Transition signals.
 - To give a conclusion.
191. Transition phrases, like:
- in addition (additional idea)
 - on the other hand (opposite idea)



- in contrast (opposite idea)
 - in fact (restatement or explanation)
 - indeed (restatement or explanation)
 - first, second, third (list in order)
 - next, last, finally (list in order)
 - for example (example)
 - for instance (example)
 - clearly (conclusion or summary)
 - in brief (conclusion or summary)
 - in conclusion (conclusion or summary)
 - indeed (conclusion or summary)
 - in short (conclusion or summary)
 - in summary (conclusion or summary)
 - accordingly (result)
 - as a result (result)
 - as a consequence (result)
- 192. Conjunctive adverbs, like:**
- furthermore (additional idea)
 - moreover (additional idea)
 - besides (additional idea)
 - also (additional idea)
 - too (additional idea)
 - however (opposite idea or contrast)
 - nevertheless (opposite idea or contrast)
 - instead (opposite idea or contrast)
 - still (opposite idea or contrast)
 - nonetheless (opposite idea or contrast)
 - otherwise (choice or alternative)
 - that is (restatement or explanation)
 - therefore (result)

- consequently (result)
 - hence (result)
 - thus (result)
- 193. Coordinating conjunctions, like:**
- and (additional idea)
 - but (opposite idea or contrast)
 - yet (opposite idea or contrast)
 - or (choice or alternative)
- 194. Subordinating conjunctions, like:**
- although (opposite idea or contrast)
 - though (opposite idea or contrast)
 - even though (opposite idea or contrast)
 - whereas (opposite idea or contrast)
 - while (opposite idea or contrast)
 - if (choice or alternative)
 - unless (choice or alternative)
- 195. Transition signals followed by "noun", like:**
- another (+ noun)
 - an additional (+ noun)
 - in spite of (+ noun)
 - despite (+ noun)
 - an example of (+ noun)
 - such as (+ noun)
- 196. (as a result) is different from (as a result of), it is followed by:**
- noun.
- 197. (too) usually appears only at _____ of a sentence.**
- the beginning
- 198. The short time words (then, now, soon) usually _____ commas.**

أبو الجارث



- not need
199. To connect two independent clauses by transition phrases or conjunctive adverbs, we use with them:
- a semicolon and a comma.
200. "In warm climate zones, water evaporates [يتبخر] rapidly _____ the concentration [تكتف] of salt is greater.
- ; therefore, [لذا]
201. Both the Red Sea and the Mediterranean [البحر المتوسط] have narrow outlets [منافذ] to the ocean _____ the Mediterranean's is narrower.
- ; however, [ومع ذلك]
202. A few societies in the world are matriarchal [أمومي] _____ the mother is head of the family.
- ; that is ,
203. Some English words have no exact equivalents in other languages _____ there is no German word for the adjective fair, as in fair play [لعب نظيف].
- ; for example,
204. Coordinators [المنسقات], include:
- Coordinating [تنسيق] conjunctions [حروف العطف].
 - Correlative [تلازم] (paired) conjunctions.
205. Coordinating conjunctions, like:
- and
 - but
 - so
 - or
 - nor
 - for
 - yet

206. Correlative (paired) conjunctions, like:
- both ... and
 - not only ... but also
 - neither ... or
 - whether ... or
207. when coordinators connect two independent clauses, use _____.
- a comma
208. In matriarchy [النظام الأمومي], the mother is the head of the family _____ all the children belong to her clan [عشيرة].
- , and
209. In warm climate zones, water evaporates rapidly _____ the concentration of salt is greater.
- , so
210. Children not only need love _____ they also need discipline.
- , but
211. When coordinators connect two words or phrases _____ a comma.
- do not use
212. Would you rather take a written _____ or an oral exam.
- or (من غير فواصل)
213. Children need _____ love _____ discipline.
- not only, but also (من غير فواصل)
214. Some writers use a comma before but and yet even when they do not connect independent clauses to _____ the contrast of the connected ideas.
- emphasize



215. The poem is solemn [رصينة] _____ optimistic [تفائل] in tone [تبرة].

- لا بأس أن تكون بفاصلة لتأكيد التباين في الأفكار) , yet

❖ Lecture 6:

216. _____ is the first word in a dependent clause.

- A subordinator (subordinating conjunction)

217. A subordinator (subordinating conjunction) is _____ word in a dependent clause.

- the first

218. A subordinator (subordinating conjunction) is the first word in _____.

- a dependent clause

219. A dependent clause is always connected to an independent clause to make _____.

- a sentence

220. _____ is always connected to an independent clause to make a sentence.

- A dependent clause

221. A dependent clause is always connected to _____ to make a sentence.

- an independent clause

222. The sentence _____ have a comma.

- may or may not

223. Put a comma _____ a dependent clause.

- after

224. Put a comma after a dependent clause but not _____ of one.

- in front

225. Put _____ after a dependent clause but not in front of one.

- a comma

226. _____ although the company's sales increased last year its net profit declined.

- ضع فاصلة، لأن الفاصلة ممكن وضعها بعد الجملة التابعة غير المستقلة. (,)

227. The company's net profit declined last year although its sales increased.

- لا تضع فاصلة، لأن الفاصلة تكون بعد الجملة التابعة غير المستقلة وليس أمامها.

228. Subordinators are:

- Transition signals.

229. Subordinators include nouns, like:

- example.

230. Subordinators include adjectives, like:

- additional.

231. Subordinators include prepositions, like:

- in addition to.

232. Subordinators include verbs, like:

- cause.

233. Subordinators include adverbs, like:

- too.

234. (Additional) is an adjective, so it is followed by _____.

- a noun.

235. (in addition to) is a preposition, so it is followed by:

- a noun or noun phrase.

236. (Such as) is followed by:

- a noun or noun phrase.



- Discussing only one idea in a paragraph.
- Always staying on the topic in your supporting sentences.

253. You achieve coherence by:

- Repeating key nouns.
- Using consistent pronouns.
- Using transition signals.
- Arranging your ideas in some kind of logical order.

❖ **Lecture 8:**

254. Supporting Details, like:

- Facts.
- Quotations.
- Statistics.

255. _____ are subjective [شخصية، ذاتية] statements [تصريحات] based on a person's beliefs or attitudes.

- Opinions

256. Opinions are _____ statements based on a person's beliefs or attitudes.

- subjective

257. Opinions are subjective statements based on a _____ beliefs or attitudes.

- person's

258. "Men are better drivers than women.", is:

- An opinion.
- Not fact.

259. "Smoking is a bad habit.", is:

- An opinion.
- Not fact.

260. "English is an easy language to learn.", is:

- An opinion.
- Not fact.

261. _____ are not acceptable as support.

- Opinions

262. Opinions are _____ as support.

- not acceptable

263. Opinions are not acceptable as _____.

- support

264. If you express an opinion, you must support it with _____.

- facts

265. _____ are objective statements of truths.

- Facts

266. Facts are _____ statements of truths.

- objective [موضوعية، متجردة]

267. Facts are objective statements of _____.

- truths

268. "At sea level, water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.", is:

- A fact.
- Not an opinion.

269. "Women live longer than men.", is:

- A fact needs prove.
- Not an opinion.

270. "Cigarettes are addictive [مسببة للإدمان].", is:

- A fact needs prove.
- Not an opinion.

271. "Photographs of ultrathin [رفيعة جداً] fashion models send the wrong message to girls and young women.", is:

- Opinion.



303. In a direct quotation, you copy another person's _____ words (spoken or written) and enclose them in quotation marks.

- exact

304. In a direct quotation, you copy another person's exact words (spoken or written) and enclose them in _____.

- quotation marks

305. In _____, you report the person's words without quotation marks.

- an indirect quotation

306. In an indirect quotation, you report the person's words _____ quotation marks.

- without

307. In an indirect quotation, you report the person's words without quotation marks, but with a _____.

308. A reporting expression such as:

- According to XYZ ...
- XYZ believes that

309. Reporting expressions such as "according to XYZ ...", is in:

- An indirect quotation.

310. Reporting verbs that introduce borrowed information, like:

- assert.
- insist.
- report.
- suggest.
- claim.
- maintain.

- say.
- write.
- declare.
- mention.
- state.

311. Reporting verbs can appear _____ borrowed information.

- before, in the middle of, or after

312. The reporting phrase (according to) usually appears _____ borrowed information.

- before or after but not in the middle of

313. The reporting phrase (according to) _____ appears before or after but not in the middle of borrowed information.

- usually

314. The reporting phrase (according to) doesn't appear _____ borrowed information.

- in the middle of

315. Reporting verbs can be used _____ the subordinator as.

- either with or without

316. Reporting verbs can be used either with or without _____.

- the subordinator "as"

317. Reporting verbs can be in _____ tense.

- any

318. A past tense reporting verb may cause changes in verbs, pronouns, and time expressions in _____ quotation.

- an indirect



319. _____ tense reporting verb may cause changes in verbs, pronouns, and time expressions in an indirect quotation.

- A past

320. A past tense reporting verb may cause changes in _____ in an indirect quotation.

- verbs, pronouns, and time expressions

321. Including the source of the borrowed information with the reporting expression gives _____ to your writing.

- authority [قوة، نفوذ]

❖ Lecture 10:

322. In _____, the speaker's or writer's words are reported indirectly, without quotation marks.

- indirect quotations

323. Indirect quotations are sometimes called _____.

- reported speech

324. Indirect quotations are introduced by _____ reporting verbs used for direct quotations.

- the same

325. The tense of verbs in indirect quotations is _____ the tense of the reporting verb.

- affected by

326. The tense of verbs in indirect quotations is affected by the tense of the _____.

- reporting verb

327. Changing Direct Quotations to Indirect Quotations:

- Omit [احذف] the quotation marks.
- Add the subordinator [التابع] that.
- Change the verb tense if necessary.
- Change pronouns (and time expressions if necessary) to keep the sense [معنى] of the original.

328. When changing direct quotation to indirect quotation, you may omit that if:

- The meaning is clear without it.

329. To change the verb tense:

- Follow the sequence of tenses rules.

330. The indirect quotation of the direct quotation: Susan said, "The exam is at eight o'clock."; is:

- Susan said (that) the exam was at eight o'clock.

331. The indirect quotation of the direct quotation: She said, "We didn't have time to eat breakfast"; is:

- She said (that) they hadn't had time to eat breakfast.

332. The indirect quotation of the indirect quotation: He said, "The exam has just started."; is:

- He said (that) the exam had just started.

333. The indirect quotation of the direct quotation: Sam mentioned, "Today I will eat Chinese food, and tomorrow I'll eat French food if I can find a good restaurant."; is:

- Sam mentioned that today he would eat Chinese food and that tomorrow he'd eat French food if he could find a good restaurant.

334. The indirect quotation of the direct quotation: The teacher said, "You must finish the test right now."; is:

- The teacher said that we had to finish the test right then.



335. When the reporting verb is simple present, present perfect, or future, the verb tense in the quotation _____.
- does not change
336. The indirect quotation of the direct quotation: He says, "I can finish it today."; is:
- He says that he can finish it today. من غير علامات تنصيص.
337. When the reporting phrase is according to, the verb tense _____.
- does not change
338. The indirect quotation of the direct quotation: The lawyer said, "My client is innocent."; is:
- According to the lawyer, his client is innocent. من غير علامات تنصيص.
339. When the quoted information is a fact or a general truth, the verb tense in the quotation _____.
- does not change
340. The indirect quotation of the direct quotation: He said, "Water boils at a lower temperature in the mountains."; is:
- He said that water boils at a lower temperature in the mountains. من غير علامات تنصيص.
341. The indirect quotation of the direct quotation: Pre-med student Alma Rodriguez said, "I miss being on campus, but I have to work and take care of my family."; is:
- Pre-med student Alma Rodriguez said that she missed being on campus, but (that) she had to work and take care of her family.

342. The indirect quotation of the direct quotation: Other students said, "Last year, we spent several hours a day commuting to and from school. Now we don't have to do that."; is:
- Other students said that last year they spent several hours a day commuting to and from school. Now they didn't have to do that.

❖ **Lecture 11:**

343. _____ is a piece of writing several paragraphs long.
- An essay
344. An essay is a piece of writing _____ long.
- several paragraphs
345. An essay is a piece of writing several paragraphs _____.
- long
346. Essay is about _____, just as a paragraph is.
- one topic
347. Because the topic of an essay is _____ to discuss in one paragraph, you need to divide it into several paragraphs.
- too complex
348. Because the topic of an essay is too complex to discuss in one paragraph, you need to _____ it into several paragraphs.
- divide



349. In an essay, you need to divide it into several paragraphs one for each _____.

- major point

350. In an essay, you need to tie the paragraphs together by adding _____.

- An introduction.
- A conclusion.

351. Writing an essay is no more _____ than writing a paragraph except that an essay is longer.

- difficult

352. Writing an essay is no more difficult than writing a paragraph except that an essay is _____.

- longer

353. If you can write a good paragraph, you _____ write a good essay.

- can

354. An essay has _____ main parts.

- three

355. The three main parts of an essay, are:

- An introduction.
- A body.
- A conclusion.

356. An essay introduction consists of _____ parts.

- two

357. The two main parts that an essay introduction consists of are:

- a few general statements
- a thesis [فرضية، أطروحة] statement

358. General statements are to:

- Attract your reader's attention.

359. A thesis statement is to:

- State the main idea of the essay.

360. A thesis statement for an essay is like _____ for a paragraph.

- a topic sentence

361. _____ names the specific topic and gives the reader a general idea of the contents of the essay.

- A thesis statement

362. A thesis statement names _____ and gives the reader a general idea of the contents of the essay.

- the specific topic

363. A thesis statement names the specific topic and gives the reader _____ of the contents of the essay.

- a general idea

364. _____ consists of one or more paragraphs.

- The body

365. The body consists of _____ paragraphs.

- one or more

366. The body consists of one or more _____.

- paragraphs

367. _____ paragraph in an essay develops a subdivision of the topic.

- Each

368. Each paragraph in an essay _____ a subdivision of the topic.

- develops

369. Each paragraph in an essay develops _____ of the topic.

- a subdivision



370. The number of paragraphs in the body vary [يختلف] with the number of _____.
- subdivisions or subtopics [المواضيع الفرعية]
371. _____ is a summary or review of the main points discussed in the body.
- The conclusion
372. _____ has unity and coherence, just as a paragraph does.
- An essay
373. An essay has _____, just as a paragraph does.
- unity and coherence
374. _____ and the repetition of key nouns link the paragraphs into a cohesive whole.
- Transition signals
375. Transition signals and _____ link the paragraphs into a cohesive whole.
- the repetition of key nouns
376. Transition signals and the repetition of key nouns link the paragraphs into _____ whole.
- a cohesive
377. An introductory paragraph has two parts:
- General statements.
 - The thesis statement.
378. _____ introduce the general topic of the essay.
- General statements
379. General statements introduce _____ of the essay.
- the general topic
380. _____ capture the reader's interest.
- General statements
381. General statements _____ the reader's interest.
- capture
382. _____ states the specific topic.
- The thesis statement
383. The thesis statement states _____.
- the specific topic
384. The thesis statement _____ the specific topic.
- states
385. The thesis statement may list _____ of the main topic or subtopics.
- subtopics or subdivisions
386. The thesis statement is normally _____ sentence in the introductory paragraph.
- the last
387. The thesis statement is normally the last sentence in _____ paragraph.
- the introductory
388. _____ is normally the last sentence in the introductory paragraph.
- The thesis statement
389. The introductory paragraph of the model essay is _____.
- a funnel [قمعية] introduction
390. In _____ each subsequent [لاحقة] sentence becomes increasingly focused on the topic until the last sentence, which states very specifically what the essay will be about.
- funnel introduction



❖ **Lecture 12:**

391. _____ is the most important sentence in the introduction.
- The thesis statement
392. _____ states the specific topic of the essay.
- The thesis statement
393. The thesis statement states _____ of the essay.
- the specific topic
394. Sometimes a thesis statement lists _____ that will be discussed in the body.
- the subtopics
395. Sometimes a thesis statement also indicates _____ that the essay will follow.
- the pattern of organization
396. The body paragraphs in an essay are like _____ in a paragraph.
- the supporting sentences
397. _____ are the place to develop your topic and prove your points.
- The body paragraphs
398. The body paragraphs are the place to _____ your topic and prove your points.
- develop
399. The body paragraphs are the place to develop your topic and _____ your points.
- prove
400. The body paragraphs are the place to develop your _____ and prove your points.
- topic

401. The body paragraphs are the place to develop your topic and prove your _____.
- points
402. You should organize body paragraphs according to some sort of pattern, such as:
- Chronological order [مرتب زمنياً].
 - Comparison/contrast.
 - Causes and effects.
403. A basic pattern for essays is _____.
- logical division of ideas
404. In logical division of ideas pattern, you divide your topic into _____.
- subtopics
405. In logical division of ideas pattern, you divide your topic into subtopics and then discuss each subtopic in _____ paragraph.
- a separate
406. In logical division of ideas pattern, you divide your topic into subtopics and then discuss each _____ in a separate paragraph.
- subtopic
407. _____ is an appropriate pattern for explaining causes, reasons, types, lands, qualities, methods, advantages, and disadvantages.
- Logical division
408. To organizing a logical division essay, divide your topic into _____.
- subtopics
409. In logical division essay divide your topic into subtopics and then discuss each subtopic in _____ paragraph.



- a separate
410. To organizing a logical division essay, write _____ that indicates logical division.
- a thesis statement
411. To organizing a logical division essay, write a thesis statement that _____ logical division.
- indicates
412. To organizing a logical division essay, write a thesis statement that indicates _____.
- logical division
413. To organizing a logical division essay, use _____ between paragraphs to guide your reader from one subtopic to the next.
- transitions
414. To organizing a logical division essay, use transitions between paragraphs to _____ your reader from one subtopic to the next.
- guide
415. _____ of a logical division essay often indicates the number of subtopics.
- The thesis statement
416. The thesis statement of a logical division essay often indicates the number of _____.
- subtopics
417. The thesis statement may even name the specific _____.
- subtopics
418. _____ are an especially effective way to list two subtopics.
- Paired conjunctions [حروف عطف الاقتران]

419. Paired conjunctions [حروف عطف الاقتران] are an especially effective way to _____ two subtopics.
- list
420. Paired conjunctions [حروف عطف الاقتران] are an especially effective way to list two _____.
- subtopics
421. Paired conjunctions, like:
- both ... and
 - not only ... but also
422. _____ is often useful before lists of two, three, or more subtopics in a thesis statement.
- A colon (:)
423. A colon (:) is often useful before lists of _____ subtopics in a thesis statement.
- two, three, or more
424. A colon (:) is often useful before lists of two, three, or more _____ in a thesis statement.
- subtopics
425. Thesis statement pitfalls [مزلق] (common problems):
- The thesis is too general.
 - The thesis makes a simple announcement [تصريح، إعلان].
 - The thesis states an obvious fact.
426. The problem in the thesis "A college education is a good investment.", is:
- Too general.
427. The problem in the thesis "Lasers are very useful.", is:
- Too general



450. _____ number the subpoints in each paragraph.

- Arabic numerals 1,2,3,4, and so on

451. Arabic numerals 1,2,3,4, and so on number the _____ in each paragraph.

- subpoints

452. _____ label the specific supporting details.

- Small letters a, b, c, d, and so on

453. Small letters a, b, c, d, and so on label the _____.

- specific supporting details

❖ Lecture 13:

454. Chronos is a Greek word meaning _____.

- time

455. _____ is a way of organizing ideas in the order of their occurrence [وقوع، حدوث] in time.

- Chronological order

456. Chronological order is a way of organizing ideas in the order of their _____.

- occurrence [وقوع، حدوث] in time

457. We use _____ to tell stories, to relate historical events, and to write biographies [السيرة الذاتية] and autobiographies [السيرة الشخصية] لشخص آخر.

- chronological order

458. We use _____ to explain processes and procedures.

- chronological order

459. We use chronological order to explain _____.

- processes and procedures

460. In _____ discuss the steps in your process in the order in which they occur.

- chronological order

461. In chronological order discuss the steps in your process in the order in which they _____.

- occur

462. In chronological order divide the steps into _____ paragraphs where natural breaks or groups of steps occur.

- separate

463. In _____ write a thesis statement that names the process and indicates time order.

- chronological order

464. In chronological order write a thesis statement that names _____ and indicates time order.

- the process

465. In chronological order write a thesis statement that names the process and indicates _____.

- time order

466. Use chronological order signal words and phrases to indicate _____.

- the time sequence

467. A thesis statement for a process essay in some way indicates _____.

- the time order

468. Expressions such as (the process of, the procedure for, plan, develop, evolve, five stages), and



several phases indicate that _____ will be used.

- time order

469. Sometimes the thesis statement tells _____ in the process.

- the number of steps

470. The thesis statement may even name _____.

- the steps

471. Chronological order signals include _____.

- all time expressions سؤال مهم

تم تهميش جدول

❖ Lecture 14:

472. In _____ essay, you discuss the causes (reasons) for something, the effects (results), or both causes and effects.

- a cause [سبب] / effect [نتيجة]

473. You can organize a cause/effect essay in two main ways:

- "Block" organization.
- "Chain" organization.

474. In _____ organization, you first discuss all the causes as a block. Then you discuss all the effects together as a block.

- block

475. In _____, a short paragraph often separates one major section from another major section.

- block organization

476. In block organization, a _____ paragraph often separates one major section from another major section.

- short

477. In block organization, a short paragraph often _____ one major section from another major section.

- separates

478. _____ is called a transition paragraph.

- Block organization

479. Block organization is called _____.

- a transition paragraph

480. Block organization is _____ called a transition paragraph.

- a short paragraph

481. _____ purpose is to conclude one section and introduce another section.

- Block organization

482. Block organization purpose is to _____ one section and introduce another section.

- conclude

483. Block organization purpose is to conclude one section and _____ another section.

- introduce

484. You do not always have to write a transition paragraph, but it is helpful when your topic is _____.

- long and complex

485. Essays that discuss mainly (or only) causes or mainly (or only) effects might have _____ between blocks of different kinds of causes or between blocks of different kinds of effects.

