

1. A paragraph is :

is a group of related sentences that discuss one (and usually only one) main idea.

2. The number of sentence of paragraph is ;

Unimportant.

3. the paragraph should be long enough to;

develop the main idea clearly

4. . A paragraph may stand by

itself.

5. ." A paragraph may also be one part of a longer piece of writing such as;

an essay or a book.

6. We mark a paragraph by

indenting the first word about a half inch (five spaces on a typewriter or computer)

7. from the left margin.

The following model contains all the elements of a good paragraph

8. The topic sentence states the;

main idea of the paragraph

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

controlling idea

10. Supporting sentences

develop the topic sentence. That is, they explain or prove the topic sentence by giving more information about it

11. The concluding sentence;

signals the end of the paragraph and leaves the reader with important points to remember

12. , paragraphs that are parts of a longer piece of writing;

usually do not need concluding sentences

13. Every good paragraph has a;

topic sentence, which clearly states the topic and the controlling idea of the paragraph.

14. . A topic sentence is the;

most important sentence in a paragraph. It briefly indicates what the paragraph is going to discuss

15. . A topic sentence is a complete sentence;

that is, it contains at least one subject and one verb.

16. . A topic sentence contains;

both a **topic** and a **controlling idea**.

17. . A topic sentence is the most general statement in the paragraph because;

it gives only the main idea. It does not give any specific details.

18. The topic sentence is usually (but not always);

the first sentence in a paragraph.

19.the best spot for topic sentence is;

usually right at the beginning.

20.Sometimes a topic sentence comes at the end. In this case, the paragraph often begins with;

a series of examples.

21.Other paragraphs may begin with a series of facts, and the topic sentence at the end is;

the conclusion from these facts.

22.Supporting sentences;

explain or prove the topic sentence.

23.to be thorough and convincing you have to ;

need to use specific details

24.There are several kinds of specific supporting details:

examples, statistics, and quotations.

A concluding sentence serves two purposes: .25

It signals the end of the paragraph. .1

It leaves the reader with the most important ideas to remember. It can do this in two ways: .2

By summarizing the main points of the paragraph .a

OR.26

By repeating the topic sentence in different words .a

27. a concluding sentence is helpful to;

the reader because it is a reminder of the important points.

28. a concluding sentence is not needed;

for every paragraph in a multi-paragraph essay.

29. Unity means;

that a paragraph discusses one and only one main idea from beginning to end.

30. The second part of unity is that every supporting sentence must ;

directly explain or prove the main idea.

31. The Latin verb cohere means;

32. "hold together."

33. For coherence in writing,

the sentences must hold together. ; that is, the movement from one sentence to the next must be logical and smooth.

34. The easiest way to achieve coherence is;

to repeat key nouns frequently in your paragraph.

Transition signals.35

36. They are expressions such as;

first, finally, and however,

37. or phrases such as

in conclusion, on the other hand, and as a result.

38. Other kinds of words such as subordinators

(when, although),

39.Coordinators;

(and, but),

40.Adjectives

(another, additional)

41., and prepositions

(because of, in spite of) .

42.giving a similar idea

(similarly, and, in addition),

43.an opposite idea

(on the other hand, but, in contrast)

44., an example

(for example),

45.a result

(therefore, as a result),

46.or a conclusion

(in conclusion).

Coordinators.47

48.This group includes the seven coordinating conjunctions

and, but, so, or, nor, for, and yet

49.and the five correlative ("paired") conjunctions

both ... and, not only ... but also, neither . . . nor, either . . . or, and whether . . . or.

Coordinators may or may not have commas. When they connect two independent clauses, use a comma

When coordinators connect two words or phrases, do not use a comma.

50.A subordinator (subordinating conjunction) is;

the first word in a dependent clause.

51.A dependent clause is always connected to;

an independent clause to make a sentence.