

جامعة الانبار

كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية

قسم اللغة الانكليزية

مادة مقدمة في الكتابة الاكاديمية

المرحلة الثانية

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An Introduction to Academic Writing

Second stage

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2021-2022

Chapter Three
The 3rd Lecture
1- Paragraph Structure 1- Supportive Sentences: supportive sentence explain and support the topic sentence. Students should use thorough and convincing details such as examples, facts, statistics and quotations to support the topic sentence adequately. When supporting ideas, students should be capable of distinguishing between the opinions and the facts. The opinions are subjective statement that represents the writers' personal opinions and attitudes which unacceptable in the academic writing. Therefore, the facts, which are objective statement tare the best choice in supporting the topic sentence. 2- the Concluding Sentence

a concluding sentence serves two purposes: it signals the end of the paragraph, and reminds the reader of the important ideas. It can do this either by summarizing the main points of the paragraph, or by repeating the topic sentence in different words (paraphrasing). The concluding sentence often starts with one of a group of concluding signals that should be memorized by the student to begin his concluding sentence with.

It is important for the student to be aware of the fact that presenting a new idea in the concluding sentence is refused.

- the Writing Process

writing is a process which consists of a series of steps, and those steps are as follows:

1- pre-write to get ideas

the first process in writing is choosing a topic and generate ideas.

2- Organize your ideas

after choosing the topic and the main ideas, the second step is decide which ideas to use and how to organize them.

There should be a plan for the main ideas and the supporting information. The plan could be either a rough outline or a list of ideas.

3- Write the First Drafts

the third step is starting writing focusing on the main ideas without paying any attention to grammar, spelling, punctuation.

4- Revise the Draft

the focus here is on revising the first draft with the help of the peer reviewer, who is someone the student chooses to read his/her draft and get the perspective concerning it.

5- Edit and Proofread the Draft

in this stage, checking the mistakes in grammar, spelling, and punctuation is important

6- Write a new Draft

it is the last step. The student writes a new draft which should be revised and corrected every time it is read.