

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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Chapter Two

The 4th Lecture

Narrative Paragraph

Narrative paragraphs are the building blocks you need to tell a story in English. This type of paragraph explains something that happened. Think about a time that a friend or family member came to you and said, “guess what!”. They probably then told you a story about something that happened to them. This is what a narrative paragraph is, but in written form.

What are Time Order Words?

Time order words tell us the order in which events happen. They allow us to understand the sequence of events in chronological order, from first to last. This is helpful when you're telling a story or something that happened - whether you're writing it down or just telling it to a friend.

Here's a time order example:

'First, we measured out the ingredients for the cake. After that, we mixed them together to make a batter. Then, we poured the batter into a cake tin. Finally, we put the cake tin in the oven.'

This creates a full story that you can follow, from beginning to end. The time order words 'first', 'after that', 'then', and 'finally' help to bring the events together and tell you which ones happened first, second, third and last.

Time order words help to clarify our speech and writing, to make sure that listeners and readers understand the order of events. When writing a story, they help to move the story forward as well (the traditional beginning, middle and end structure).

While time order words can be placed anywhere in a sentence, they're most commonly placed at the start of a sentence or paragraph.

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Compound Sentence

Many compound sentences are made using coordinating conjunctions. To remember all the coordinating conjunctions, use the mnemonic FANBOYS (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so). In this case, the sentence must contain a comma before the conjunction for correct punctuation

She did not cheat on the test, for it was the wrong thing to do.

You can also combine two sentences into one without a conjunction. In this case, you must use a semicolon to join your two independent clauses.

Examples of compound sentences with semicolons include:

- The sky is clear; the stars are twinkling.

To smooth the transition between clauses, use conjunctive adverbs (however, besides, therefore, meanwhile). Place these after the semicolon, and add a comma after the conjunctive adverb.

Examples include:

- It was a difficult assignment; however, Kelly was up to the challenge.