

محاضرة رقم 8

التربية للعلوم الانسانية	الكلية
اللغة الانكليزية	القسم
Academic Writing from paragraph to essay	المادة باللغة الانجليزية
الكتابة	المادة باللغة العربية
الاولى	المرحلة
م.م عبير عادل سحاب	اسم التدريسي
Opinion Paragraph	عنوان المحاضرة باللغة الانجليزية
فقرات الرأي	عنوان المحاضرة باللغة العربية
8	رقم المحاضرة
Dorothy E Zemach & Lisa A Rumisek	المصادر والمراجع

محتوى المحاضرة

Opinion Paragraphs

In this unit you will learn about:

- *Distinguish between fact and opinion
- * use transition words to express causality
- *use modal expression to make recommendations

1. fact and opinion

A fact is a piece of information that is true: that film was three hours long.
Writers use facts to support their opinions and to show why they hold their beliefs.

An opinion is an idea or belief about a particular subject: that film was boring.

1. What other types of writing that use opinions?
 - editorials in newspaper and magazines
 - personal essays

Write three fact sentences and three opinion sentences

1. Golf is boring.
2. Pizza is delicious.
3. Math is the hardest subject.
1. Plants need sunshine, water, and nutrients to grow.
2. The heart rate accelerates during exercise.
3. Bees pollinate flowers.

2. Use transition words to express causality

Because, since, and so are connectors of cause and effect. They join two ideas when one idea causes or explains the other. **Because and since** introduce the cause or reason, and **so and therefore** introduce the effect or result. Therefore is slightly different. It joins the ideas in two sentences:

Cause/ reason	Effect/ result
Petrol is becoming scarce and expensive	we should develop electric cars
Because Petrol is becoming scarce and expensive, we should develop electric cars.	
We should develop electric cars, since Petrol is becoming scarce and expensive.	
Petrol is becoming scarce and expensive, so we should develop electric cars.	
Petrol is becoming scarce and expensive. Therefore, we should develop electric cars.	

In this examples above, underline the causes. Circle the results.
Do the connectors of cause and effect come before the cause or before the result?

Use the **connectors** of cause and effect in brackets to join these ideas. You may change the order of ideas. You may make one sentence or two. Use appropriate **punctuation**.

1. The city doesn't have enough money, so we are ought to increase council tax .

2. I'm going to leave my part-time job because I don't have enough time for my homework.

- because I don't have enough time for my homework, I'm going to leave my part-time job.

3. Some plants and trees are dying since this summer has been very dry.

- since this summer has been very dry, some plants and trees are dying.

4. Many students are graduating with nursing degrees . Therefore, it might be hard for nurses to find jobs in the future .

5. My friends all recommend that restaurant, so I will try it this weekend.

Punctuation note

1. When because or since begin a sentence, use comma after the first part of the sentence (the cause)

2. When the effect or result comes first, do not use comma before because and since.

3. A result or effect beginning with so is usually the second part of a sentence. Use a comma before so.

4. Use therefore after a full stop.

5. Use a comma after therefore

3. Use modal auxiliaries

When you speak, you introduce opinion with phrases like, *in my opinion*, and *I believe*. In general, these introductory phrases are not needed in writing. They can even make you sound less sure of your ideas. Instead, writers use grammatical methods such as modal auxiliary verbs and transition words to express their opinions. Modal auxiliary verbs show the strength of a writer's opinion or argument.

