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Q1:- what are The ~~writing~~ methods and steps for writing an essay?

Ans:- Essays are common in middle school, high school and college. you may even need to write essays in the business world (although they are usually called "reports" at that point). An essay is defined as "a short piece of writing that expresses information as well as the writer's opinion."

7 steps To write an essay

For some, writing an essay is a simple as sitting down at their computer and beginning to type. But, a lot more planning goes into writing an essay successfully. if you have never written an essay before, or if you struggle with writing and want to improve your skills, it is a good idea to follow a number of important steps in the essay writing process.

(2)

For Example To write an Essay,  
you should Generally.

- Decide what kind of essay to write.
- Brainstorm your topic
- Research the topic
- Develop a thesis.
- Outline your essay
- write your essay.
- Edit your writing to check spelling and grammar.

### 1. Choose The Type of Essay

The first step to writing an essay is to define what type of essay you are writing. There are four main categories into which essays can be grouped.

**Narrative Essay:-**

Tell a story or important information about your subject in a straightforward, orderly manner, like in a story.

**Persuasive Essay:-**

Convince the reader about some point of view.

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## Expository Essay:-

Explains to the reader how to do a given process. you could for example, write an expository essay with step by step instructions on how to make a peanut butter sandwich.

## Descriptive Essay:-

Focus on the details of what is going on. For example, if you want to write a descriptive essay about your trip to the park, you would give great detail about what you experienced: how the grass felt beneath your feet, what the park benches looked like, and anything else the reader would need to feel as if he were there.

2.

Brainstorm your topic

you cannot write an essay unless you have an idea of what to write about. Brainstorming is the

Process in which you come up with the essay topic. You need to simply sit and think of ideas during this phase.

A. Write down everything that comes to mind as you can always narrow those topics down later.

B. Brainstorming can be a great way to develop a topic more deeply and to recognize connections between various facts of your topic.

### 3. Research The Topic :-

Once you have done your brainstorming and chosen your topic, you may need to do some research to write a good essay. Go to the library or search online for information about your topic. Interview people who might be experts in the subjects.

Keep your research organized so it will be easy for you to refer back to. This will also make it easier to cite your source when writing your final essay.

#### 4. Develop a thesis :-

Your thesis statement is the main point of your essay. It is essentially one sentence that says what the essay is about. For example, your thesis statement might be "Dogs are descended from wolves." You can then use this as the basic premise to write your entire essay, remembering that all of the different points throughout need to lead back to this one main thesis. You should usually state your thesis in your introductory paragraph.

#### 5. Outline your Essay :-

The next step is to outline what you are going to write about. This means you want to essentially draw the skeleton of your paper. Writing an outline can help to ensure your paper is logical, well organized and flows properly.

## 6. Write The Essay:-

Once you have an outline, it is time to start writing. Write based on the outline. Use it to flesh out your basic skeleton and create a whole, cohesive and clear way.

You'll want to edit and re-read your essay, checking to make sure it sounds exactly the way you want it to. Here are

Some things to remember.

1. Revise for clarity, consistency and structure.
2. Reread your introduction and conclusion. Will the reader walk away knowing exactly what your paper was about?

## 7. Check Spelling and Grammar:-

Now the essay is written, but you're not quite done. Reread what you've written, looking for mistakes and typos.

- ▶ Revise for technical error.
- ▶ Check for grammar, punctuation and spelling errors.

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Q:- What is a paragraph explain the elements in detail?

Ans:-

A paragraph is made of a few sentences that talk about ONE single topic. You should have at least five to seven sentences in your paragraph.

- Each paragraph should have coherence and cohesion.

Different parts of paragraphs:-

Topic sentence:-

A Topic sentence is a sentence that tells the reader what your paragraph is about. You can write your topic sentence in the beginning, middle or end of your paragraph. If you are a new writer, it might be easier for you to start your paragraph with your topic sentence and take it from there.

- Remember this formula.
- Topic sentence = Topic + Controlling idea



\* Controlling idea :-

As the name suggests, Controlling idea controls your thoughts and ideas. The Controlling idea tells your reader what specific aspects of this topic you are going to write about.

Kinds of paragraph :-

- 1) Narrative paragraphs
- 2) Descriptive paragraphs
- 3) Definition paragraphs
- 4) Classification paragraphs.

2) Narrative paragraph :-

\* Elements of the paragraph

- Topic Sentence
- Supporting Details.
- Order and transitions
- Concluding sentence

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- Topic sentence :-
  - states the main idea of the paragraph.
  - Don't tell me what you are going to be writing about ... just do it.
- Supporting details :-
  - Explain the main idea, making it clear and specific for the audience.
- Order and Transitions :-
  - Details are arranged in logical order that is made visible by the use of transition words and phrases.
- Concluding sentence :-
  - Generally restates the main idea, but it can also make a comment that emphasizes it.

Q3:- What is a sentence and fragment type of and difference?

Ans:- Sentence :-  
The sentence is generally defined as word or a group of words that expresses a through idea by giving a statement, or asking a question, or exclaiming.

### \* Fragment Sentence :-

A sentence fragment is a multiword that is similar to a sentence, but it isn't. It begins with a capital letter and ends with punctuation but it is a dependent clause. For a sentence to be complete it must have at least one independent clause. Otherwise it is termed as a dependent. Independent clauses are groups of words that contain a subject and verb and can express a complete thought. Fragments may miss a subject, a verb or both.

### Types of sentence :-

- Simple sentence
- Compound sentence
- Complex sentence
- Compound-complex sentence.

### (1) Simple sentence :-

Simple sentences contain no conjunction (i.e. and, but, or, etc).

Example :-

- (1) Frank ate his dinner quickly.
- (2) Are you coming to the party.

## ② Compound Sentence

Compound sentence contain two statement that are connected by a conjunction (i.e. and, but, or, etc).

Examples:

① ~~if~~ I wanted to come but it was late.

② I went shopping and my wife went to her classes.

## ③ Complex Sentences :-

Complex sentences contain a dependent clause and at least one independent clause. The two clause are connected by a subordinator (i.e. which, who, although, despite etc).

Example :-

That's the man who bought our house.

## ④ Compound - Complex sentence :-

Compound-complex sentence contain at least one dependent clause and more than one independent clause. The clauses are connected by both conjunction (i.e. but, so, etc) and subordinators (i.e. who, because, although etc).

Example :-

1) John who lonely visited last month, won the prize, and he took a short vacation.

Four types of Fragment sentence :-

- ① Missing Subject Fragments
- ② Missing ~~two~~ verb Fragments
- ③ Missing a subject and verb Fragments
- ④ Dependant clause fragments.

① Missing Subject Fragment :-

Subject tell whom or what the sentence is about. If the subject is missing, we are ~~not~~ left wondering who or what performed the action.

Run around the tree.  
(Who run around the tree).

Will walk into the room.  
(Who will walk into the room).

Shot through the sky.  
(What shot through the sky)?

Q4: What are the types of an essay, explain in detail?

?

② Missing verb fragment

We can fix each of those fragments and turn them into sentences by adding a subject.

The dog ran around the tree.

The president will walk into the room.

③ Missing subject fragment :-

We can fix each of those fragments and turn them into sentences by adding a subject.

A rocket shot through the sky.

④ Dependent clause fragments :-

Dependent clauses are group of words that have a subject and a verb, but don't express a complete thought on their own. They are sentence

fragment and dependent upon an independent clause.

Whenever I walk the dog.

Q4:- what are the types of an essay, explain in detail?

Ans:- There are four <sup>major</sup> types of essay.

- ① Narrative Essay
- ② Descriptive Essay
- ③ Expository Essay
- ④ Persuasive Essay.

\* Descriptive Essay:-

A type of essay in which it describes an object or animation using different adjectives.

Example :-

What is your Utopia?

\* Narrative Essay:-

In a narrative story essay, the writer tells a story about a real-life experience. While telling a story may sound easy to do, the narrative essay challenges students

to think and write about themselves. When writing a narrative essay, writers should try to involve the reader by making the story as vivid as possible.

### \* Expository Essay :-

Expository Essay is an informative piece of writing that presents a balanced analysis of a topic. In an expository essay, the writer explains or defines a topic, using facts, statistics and examples. Expository writing encompasses a wide range of essay variations, such as the comparison and contrast essay, the cause and effect essay, and the "how to" or process essay.

### \* Persuasive Essay :-

While like an expository essay in its presentation of facts, the goal of a persuasive essay is to convince the reader to accept the writer's point of view or recommendation.

- A person should choose a side in which he will advocate.



Q5:- Define and explain Comprehension?

Ans:- De factum:-

Comprehension is the reason for reading. If readers can read the words but do not understand or connect to what they are reading, they are not really reading. Good readers are both purposeful and active, and have the skills to absorb what they read, analyze it, make sense of it, and make it their own.

### \* Importance of Comprehension

- Readers need to analyze what is essential in learning.
- It helps to understand complex ideas.
- The demand of high stakes testing, students need to learn to extract important information and transfer their knowledge.

### \* Five main thinking strategies

- Questions
- Think aloud
- Infers
- Visualizes
- Determine what's important.

\* Questioning :-

Active minds ask questions about the existences, feel or express doubts about, raise objections to the things in surrounding. Questions helps the readers to understand the topic easily. It involves the reader in the subject.

\* Think aloud :-

For finding answers, it is essential to ask relevant questions. The effective way for solving matters is to think aloud in mind and concentrate on main ideas. It is in away to express one's thoughts as soon as they comes.

\* Thinking aloud Activities :-

- Ask the author
- Share your review
- Hand gestures
- Make a summary
- Note down important points.

\* Visualizes :-

Taking the words of the text and mixing them with the reader's preconceived ideas to create pictures in mind. It helps to enhance the understanding of the text and brings life to reading. When we visualize, we are inferring but with mental images rather than words and thoughts, like creating a movie in our mind.

\* Activities for visualization ---

- Talking drawing.
- IEPIC: Imagine, Elaborate, Predict, Confirm.
- Image comparisons.

\* ways to determine

- Think aloud for fiction.
- Topic vs. detail
- Reading for answers to a specific question:
- For generalizing the content.
- Making up summaries
- Group discussion.

END paper