**Q 1: How to write an essay, explain step by step?**

**ANS:** Definition**;** To write a definition essay, choose a word that describes a concept or idea. Look up the dictionary definition, the origin of the word, and any scholarly essays or articles that discuss the word in detail, then use this information to create your own definition.

5 steps

| **Type of Explaining Essay** | **Purpose** | **Organizing Strategy** | Example | Audience/ publishing |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| How to? | Explains the steps of doing something. | Organize in logical sequence. | How to study in college. | Entering freshman students. Publish in college newspaper. |
| What? | Defines what a concept is and is not. | Topical: Divide into parts of that concept, or aspects of it. | What is "Baylor Nation?" | People who don’t know much about Baylor. Could be published on Baylor’s website |
| Why? | Explains cause or effect of something. Sometimes explains both cause and effect. | Organize by least important to most important. Or organize by different aspects of cause. | What causes a football team to be successful? | People interested in sports. Could be published in the sports column of a newspaper or website. |
| What is its history? | Explains the changes in something over time. Usually used to discuss human history or artifacts. | Broken into parts and told in sequence. | What is the history of the Empire State Building? | People visiting New York. Brochures for the building or in a history book. |
| How does it happen? | Explains what can be observed about the process of something, or how something works. | Usually tells the sequence of how something occurs. | How does a homeless person live? | People interested in understanding homeless people. Could be published in a magazine or on the website of Salvation Army. |

**Q (2) Define synonyms, antonyms and homonyms with example?**

**ANS:**

**1) Synonyms;** A word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language.

**Example;**

* Baffle: confuse, deceive.
* Beautiful: attractive, pretty, lovely, stunning.
* Bossy: controlling, tyrannical.
* Fair: just, objective, impartial, unbiased.
* Funny: humorous, comical, hilarious, hysterical.
* Happy: content, joyful, mirthful, upbeat.
* Hardworking: diligent, determined, industrious, enterprising.

**2) Antonym :** **Antonym** is a word that means the opposite of another word. For instance, the antonym of 'hot' may be 'cold.' The root words for the word 'antonym' are the words 'anti,' meaning 'against' or 'opposite,' and 'onym,' meaning 'name.'

**Example:**

* Achieve – Fail.
* Idle – Active.
* Afraid – Confident.
* Ancient – Modern.
* Arrive – Depart.
* Arrogant – Humble.
* Ascend – Descend.
* Attack – Defend.

**3) Homonym;** A **homonym** is a word that is said or spelled the same way as another word but has a different **meaning**

**Example;**

 "Write” and “right” is a good **example** of a pair of **homonyms**.

* Right, Write.
* Left (verb), Left (noun)
* pen (A holding area for animals), pen (A writing instrument)
* Wound (injury), Wound (Wrap around).

**Q (3) What is a paragraph, explain?**

**Paragraph definition:**A paragraph is a unit of writing in a larger body of work. A paragraph expresses a particular topic or theme.

**Explain;**

The oldest classical Greek and Latin writing had little or no space between words and could be written in [boustrophedon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boustrophedon) (alternating directions). Over time, text direction (left to right) became standardized, and [word dividers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Word_divider) and [terminal punctuation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terminal_punctuation) became common. The first way to divide sentences into groups was the original *[paragraphos](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paragraphos" \o "Paragraphos)*, similar to an [underscore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Underscore) at the beginning of the new group. The Greek *paragraphos* evolved into the [pilcrow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pilcrow" \o "Pilcrow) which in English manuscripts in the [Middle Ages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_Ages) can be seen inserted inline between sentences. The [hedera leaf](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fleuron_(typography)" \o "Fleuron (typography)) (e.g) has also been used in the same way.

In ancient manuscripts, another means to divide sentences into paragraphs was a line break ([newline](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Newline)) followed by an [initial](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Initial) at the beginning of the next paragraph. An initial is an oversized capital letter, sometimes outdented beyond the margin of the text. This style can be seen, for example, in the original [Old English](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_English) manuscript of [Beowulf](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beowulf). Outdenting is still used in English typography, though not commonly.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paragraph#cite_note-Bringhurst2005-3) Modern English typography usually indicates a new paragraph by [indenting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indentation_(typesetting)) the first line. This style can be seen in the (handwritten) [United States Constitution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Constitution) from 1787. For additional ornamentation, a hedera leaf or other symbol can be added to the inter-paragraph whitespace, or put in the indentation space.