

ID 12282

BSSE Section A

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Answer no 1;

Essay is a piece of writing that develops an argument or narrative which is based on evidence, analysis and interpretation.

Content and length of an essay depends on your level, However, most academic essays share the same goal. The aim is to persuade readers position or perspective through informed arguments.

There are three steps for writing an essay:

Preparation: Preparation means to decide the topic, do your research, and create an essay outline.

Writing: Writing means that Set out the argument in the introduction and develop it with evidence in the main body, and wrap it up with a conclusion.

Revision: In revision we have to Check the content, grammar, spelling, and format of your essay.

Essay writing process

The essay writing process consists of three stages:

preparation, writing and revision. These stages apply to every essay or paper. However, the time and effort spent on each stage depends on the type of essay – for example a personal statement, statement of purpose, high school essay or graduate school essay.

1. Preparation 2. Writing 3. Revision

Understand the assignment

Understand your audience

Choose a topic

Conduct preliminary research

Develop a thesis statement

Create an outline

Write the introduction

Outline your arguments and provide evidence

Write the conclusion

Evaluate the organization

Review the content of each paragraph

Proofread for language errors

Check for plagiarism

Introduction of an essay

The introduction is important both to grab the reader's interest and to inform them of what will be covered in the essay. The introduction generally comprises 10–20% of the text. To learn how to write an essay introduction, start by getting familiar with its most important goals.

1. Hook your reader by piquing interest and curiosity

The first sentence of the introduction should offend the interest of your reader. Sometimes this sentence is known as hook. It can be a question, a quote, a surprising statistic, or a bold statement emphasizing the relevance of the topic.

2. Provide background and context on your topic

When you have hooked the reader, then give the context that will help your reader to understand your argument. This might involve providing background information, giving an overview of important academic work or debates on the topic, and explaining difficult terms. Don't provide too much detail in the introduction—you can elaborate in the body of your essay.

3. Define the objective and formulate the thesis statement

We have to define the central argument or thesis statement. The thesis statement provides focus and signals your position on the topic. It is usually one or two sentences long. An example of a thesis statement from an essay on Braille could look like this:

The idea of tactile reading was not entirely new; Louis Braille adapted and simplified existing methods to create the first writing system specifically for blind people. But its success depended on acceptance among sighted people before the social status of blindness could truly be transformed, and this process was shaped by broader debates about disabled people's place in society.

4. Provide a map of the content

Finish the introduction with an overview of your essay's structure. The overview should provide the reader with a general idea of what each section of your essay explores.

Body of an essay

The body of your essay is to make arguments supporting your thesis statement, provide evidence, and develop your ideas. Its central purpose is to present, interpret and analyze the information and sources you have gathered to support your argument.

Length of the body text

The length of the body depends on the type of essay. On average, the body comprises 60–80% of your essay.

Paragraph structure

We have to give essay a clear structure, it is important to make use of paragraphs and headings. This makes the content scannable and easy to digest. Each paragraph should be centered around just one argument or idea.

The purpose of each paragraph is done using topic sentences. The topic sentence forms a transition from the previous paragraph and introduces the argument to be made in this paragraph. Transition words can be used to create clear connections between sentences.

After the topic sentence, present evidence by providing the reader with data, examples or quotes. Be sure to interpret and explain the evidence, and show how the paragraph helps develop your overall argument.

Answer no 2:

Sentence fragment is said to be an incomplete sentence. These sentences are incomplete (fragments) because they lack either a subject or a verb or both.

There are 7 types of Sentence fragments:

- **Subordinate Clause Fragments**
- **Infinitive Phrase Fragments**
- **Afterthought Fragments**
- **Lonely Verb Fragments**
- **Appositive Fragments**
- **Participle Phrase Fragments**
- **Intentional Fragments.**

Subordinate Clause: It contains a subordinate conjunction, a subject and a verb.

Participle Clause: It usually begins with an ing or ed word. However, in the case of an irregular verbs, an irregular past participle, like burnt or spoken , will begin the phrase. E.g. Aunt Olivia always wears a motorcycle helmet. Worrying that a meteor or chunk of space debris will conk her on the head. Participle Phrase Fragment

Infinitive Clause: It begins with an infinitive [to + base verb]. E.g. To explain why he had brought Squeeze, his seven-foot pet python, to Mr. Parker's English class, Ronald sat in the provost's office, jiggling his foot nervously. Infinitive Phrase Fragment

Afterthought Clause: It begins with these transitions: especially, for example, for instance, like, such as, including and except. These transitions frequently introduce good details that the writer is providing as an afterthought for previous information. Afterthought Fragments

Lonely verb clause: It occurs when there is a verb phrase without a subject. E.g. when done with the dinner, Mike and Pat leave their dirty

dishes on the back patio. And let the raccoons, opossums, and armadillos that visit the yard eat the leftovers.

Appositive clause: Appositive is a word or group of words that renames a noun right beside it. An appositive does not contain a main clause, it cannot stand alone as a complete sentence.

International clause: International clause is used to emphasize a point. Intentional Fragments are not grammar errors.

Answer no 3:

A suffix is a group of letters placed at the end of a word to make a new word. In this article, you will find a list of suffix with their meaning and examples in English.

A prefix is an affix which is placed before the stem of a word. Adding it to the beginning of one word changes it into another word. For example, when the prefix un- is added to the word happy, it creates the word unhappy. Particularly in the study of languages, a prefix is also called a preformative, because it alters the form of the words to which it is affixed

Prefixes and Suffixes List in English

List of Prefixes

Here is the list of common prefixes in English with their meaning:

a-, an-

Meaning: without, lack of, not

ante-

Meaning: before, earlier, in front of

anti-

Meaning: against, opposite of

auto-

Meaning: self, same

circum-

Meaning: around, about

co-

Meaning: with, together

com-, con-

Meaning: together, with

contra-, contro-

Meaning: against, opposite

de-

Meaning: down, off, away from

dis-

Meaning: not, apart, away

en-

Meaning: put into, cover with

ex-

Meaning: out of, from, former

extra-

Meaning: beyond, outside, more than

hetero-

Meaning: different, other

homo-, homeo-

Meaning: same, alike

hyper-

Meaning: over, more, beyond

il-, im-, in-, ir-

Meaning: not, without

inter-

Meaning: between, among

intra-, intro-

Meaning: within, inside

macro-

Meaning: large, prominent

micro-

Meaning: very small

mono-

Meaning: one, single, alone

non-

Meaning: not, without

omni-

Meaning: all, every

post-

Meaning: after, behind

pre-, pro-

Meaning: before, forward

sub-

Meaning: under, lower

sym-, syn-

Meaning: same time, together

tele-

Meaning: from or over a distance

trans-

Meaning: across, beyond, through

tri-

Meaning: three, every third

un-

Meaning: not, lacking, opposite of

uni-

Meaning: one, single

up-

Meaning: to the top or north, higher/better

