

# English Writing Workshop 2: Essays

## 1 – Paragraph Review

### Topics / Brainstorming / Sample / Organization / Peer Editing

**Topics-**A paragraph is a group of five to ten sentences about **ONE** topic.

- Choose a topic that is not too narrow. A narrow topic will not have enough ideas to write about. Ex. The ages of my brothers and sisters
- Choose a topic that is not too broad. Ex. Schools. This topic could be narrowed to:  
Foreign language high schools OR Popular school clubs OR University entrance exams

**Brainstorming-**This word refers to the gathering of ideas on any given topic. At this stage there are no bad ideas-you just produce as many as you can. There are three brainstorming types:

**Listing-**Write single words or short phrases that are connected to your topic. The following is a sample on the topic *superstitions*:

Friday 13<sup>th</sup>

Don't step on cracks

Breaking a mirror

Wear green when I fly

Always wear a pearl necklace for tests

Use lucky shoelaces in tennis shoes

Look for four-leaf clovers

Switch watch to right wrist for tests

Don't stay on 13<sup>th</sup> floor in a hotel

Never start a trip on a Friday

Sit in center of room for tests

Wear lucky T-shirt for games

Finding a penny

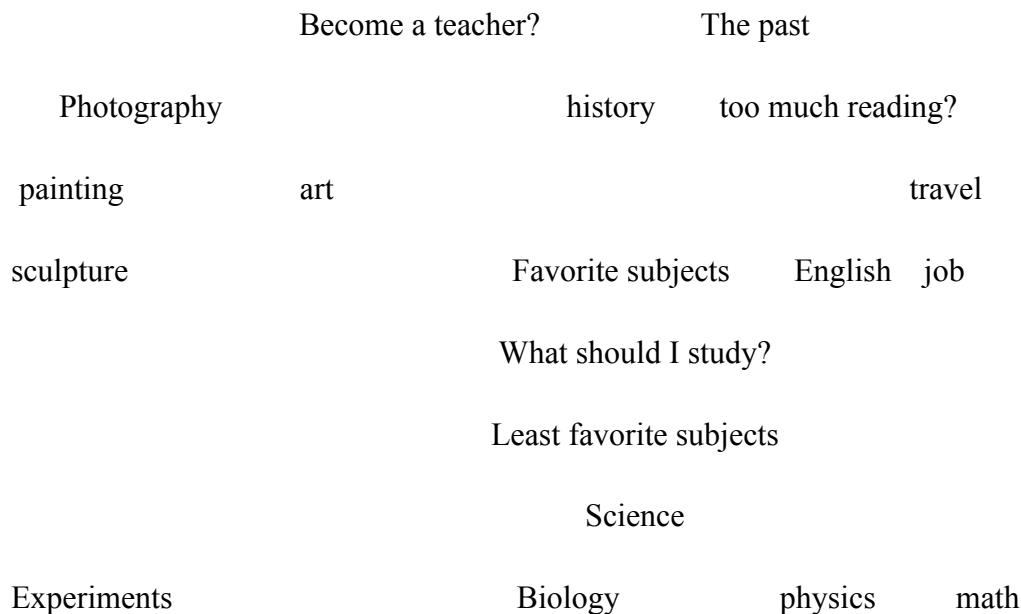
Eat scrambled eggs for breakfast on game day

Don't walk under ladders

**Freewriting**-Write about any idea connected to a topic without worrying about accuracy (correct grammar or spelling). Also, never use a dictionary or stop if you make a mistake. Do not be overly concerned about coherence or relevance. The following is an example of freewriting on the topic of *university subject choices*:

There are ~~too~~ so many subjects to study at university; it is difficult to choose one for my major. I've made good grades in math, but I don't like it very much. I don't like ~~physical~~ physics or any science very much. Writing-I've always liked writing. Would journalism be a good course to take? Newspapers have pictures, too, so maybe photography would be good. I'm ~~maybe~~ definitely looking forward to meeting new friends at university. And what about reading? Reading is a part of any course, but literature includes a lot of reading and it probably includes a lot of writing, too.

**Clustering**-You can create a map of ideas connected to your topic in the center of the paper. The following is a sample cluster diagram on the same topic as above:



**Editing**-After brainstorming, choose and organize the ideas that are the most interesting and relevant to your topic. For example, the author of the listing sample above decided to focus on personal superstitions:

School	Sports	Travel
Always wear a pearl necklace for tests	Wear lucky T-shirt for games	Don't stay on 13th floor in a hotel
Sit in center of room for tests	Use lucky shoelaces in tennis shoes	Wear green when I fly
Switch watch to right wrist for tests	Eat scrambled eggs for breakfast on game day	Never start a trip on a Friday

**Sample**-The following is a paragraph which is a group of sentences about a single topic:

### **My Superstitions**

Superstitions affect several aspects of my life. First of all, I have a lot of superstitions about school, especially tests. For example, I always wear the pearl necklace that my grandmother gave me when I have to take a test. I think it brings me good luck, and I am afraid that I will do poorly if I forget to wear it. When I get to school, I always find a seat right in the middle of the room, sit down, and then switch my watch to my right wrist before the test begins. In addition, I am very superstitious about traveling. I will never start a trip on a Friday because I am sure it will bring me bad luck. When I have to stay in a hotel, I refuse to sleep in a room on the 13<sup>th</sup> floor. For me, 13 is an unlucky number. In addition, I always wear something green, my lucky color, on the first day of a trip. Finally, like many other athletes, I am especially superstitious when it comes to my sport, tennis. When I dress for a match, I always wear the same white T-shirt with my initials on it. I also use the same shoelaces in my sneakers that I have had since I first started playing tennis. As soon as I buy a new pair of sneakers, the first thing I do is replace the laces with my lucky ones. I am also superstitious about my breakfast on the day of a match. I always eat the same thing: Eggs and a muffin. All in all, I am superstitious about many aspects of my life.

**Organization-**A paragraph has three basic parts:

**Topic Sentence-**Contains the topic and the main idea and helps the reader understand what the paragraph is going to be about. It is the first sentence of the paragraph.

- Circle the topic and underline the main idea in the following sentences:
  1. Mahatma Gandhi was an influential leader.
  2. E-mail is a great way to stay in touch with your family and friends.
  3. The clothes we wear often reflect a lot about our personality.
  4. The Japanese subway system is very efficient.
  5. Television commercials are often insulting to women.
  6. My older brother is a perfectionist.
  7. The laws on child abuse should be strictly enforced.
  8. Being a twin has both advantages and disadvantages.
  9. Golf is a difficult sport to master.
  
- Evaluate the following topic sentences. Remember! No matter what type of paragraph you are writing, students must include an opinion in the main idea. However, students can become confused by facts versus opinions.
  1. My round-trip ticket to Ankara, Turkey, cost over \$950.
  2. The topic of this paragraph is learning new things.
  3. American music reflects the native music of many of its immigrant groups.
  4. Everyone needs a hobby.
  5. American music is the subject of this paragraph.
  6. The first published collection of African-American music, *Slave Songs of the United States*, appeared in 1867.
  7. Vacations are expensive.
  8. Russian is a difficult language to learn.
  9. Learning how to write in English can be a frustrating experience for many foreign students.
  10. The Chinese language has over 50,000 characters.

- Write a topic sentence for the following paragraph. There is no concluding sentence

\_\_\_\_\_.

For example, hardware stores sold half a million shovels last winter. This was up 75 percent from the year before. Customers also bought 50 million pounds of rock salt, which is used to melt ice. Ice scrapers were another “hot” item. Service stations reported that sales of ice scrapers in December, January, and February equaled sales of the past four years combined. Finally, sales of winter clothes were higher than ever. For example, hat sales were up 13 percent, and retailers sold about 95 million pairs of gloves. Stores that usually sell 150,000 pairs of winter boots sold over 350,000 pairs.

\_\_\_\_\_.

- Write topic sentences for the following topics:
  1. Qualities of a good doctor
  2. Description of your flag
  3. Ways to get good grades
  4. Benefits of a job that requires a lot of travel
  5. Playing a musical instrument

**Supporting Sentences**-Contains more detailed ideas about the topic and main idea from the topic sentence. Details, examples, and explanation are three common ways to develop support for a main idea.

- Analyze the following sets of paragraphs for support:
  1. Our family trip to Costa Rica last summer was very exciting. Every day we saw something new and different. One day we went hiking, which was really an incredible experience. Another day we took a rafting trip down a river. We saw lots of unusual plants and animals that we had never seen before. We did many things that we will never forget. Everyone agreed that this was the best trip we have ever taken.

Our family trip to Costa Rica last summer was very exciting. We were there for two weeks, and not a day went by without something unusual happening. On our second day, a boa constrictor swam right in front of us while we were rafting down the Rio Claro. Another day, spider monkeys threw branches at us deep in the rainforest. Hiking on the primitive trails in Corcovado National Park, we saw brilliant scarlet macaws and toucans

with huge yellow beaks. Whenever we look at the pictures from our trip, we all agree that it was the most exciting one we have ever taken.

2. My chemistry course is very difficult and time consuming. The professor doesn't realize that chemistry isn't the only course we're taking. He gives lots of homework and too much reading. The worst thing is that his lectures are really boring. I'm not interested in chemistry, so I hate reading the textbook. I know I'm not the only student complaining about this course.

My chemistry course is very difficult and time consuming. First of all, we're responsible for two labs every week, which means a minimum of ten hours a week in the lab. To make matters worse, the professor gives at least three tests per month. The questions are very tricky, and we have to memorize long, complicated formulas. Finally, the reading load is also quite heavy-as much as twenty-five pages a night. I often spend all my free time doing the required reading.

3. In my opinion, the effects of global warming on the environment could be disastrous. For one thing, deserts will become hotter and drier and continue to expand. Rising seas, caused in part by the melting of half the world's mountain glaciers, will flood low-lying islands and coasts, threatening millions of people. Global warming will change the climate regionally and globally, altering natural vegetation and affecting crop production. Indeed, all kinds of plants and forests, from the tropics to the Arctic tundra, will undergo radical transformation. Finally, higher temperatures could also cause more extreme storms, allowing tropical diseases to invade temperate areas.

In my opinion, a warming of the atmosphere would have serious environmental effects. Something needs to be done about this. Once it begins, the trend toward warmer temperatures could be disastrous. It would speed up the melting of ice caps and raise sea levels. An increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide of 10 percent over the past century has led some authorities to predict a long-term warming of the Earth's climate. This warming could have a severe impact on our environment and the world as we know it. In 1992, over 150 nations signed a treaty to reduce the emission of gases that intensify the greenhouse effect and result in global warming and then in 1997 met in Kyoto, Japan, to discuss it further. Since global warming would probably have a serious effect on our environment, I hope all nations take the treaty seriously.

- Relevance refers to the connection of all ideas to each other. In other words, support must be connected to the topic and main idea of the paragraph.
- Identify the irrelevant sentences in the following paragraphs:
1. Many Romantic writers in Europe were preoccupied with the fact and idea of revolution. For instance, in the early period of the French Revolution, all the leading English Romantics were in sympathy with it. In fact, they were among its most fervent adherents. Through the greater part of the eighteenth century, man had been viewed as a limited being in a strictly ordered and essentially unchanging world. Later, even after the first enthusiastic expectations had been disappointed by the events in France, the younger writers felt that its example still constituted humanity's best hope.
  2. In 2000 and 2001, Britain was beset by a series of problems. In September 2000, rising oil prices prompted protests by truck drivers and farmers who demanded a reduction in the fuel tax. In November 2000, a series of unusually severe rainstorms and tornadoes caused high flooding and killed 12 people. In June 2001, Blair won a second landslide victory, with the Labor Party capturing 413 seats in Parliament. In February 2001, foot-and-mouth disease broke out among British livestock, prompting other countries to ban British meat imports and forcing the slaughter of thousands of cattle, pigs and sheep.

- Transitions are a necessary component of well-organized paragraphs of any type.  
Useful transitions include:

<b>Meaning / Function</b>	<b>Transition Signals</b>
Additional Idea	in addition / furthermore / moreover/ besides / also / too / and / another
Opposite Idea / Contrast	on the other hand / in contrast / however/ nevertheless / instead / still / nonetheless/ but / yet / although / though / even though/ whereas / while / in spite of / despite
Choice	otherwise / or / if / unless
Explanation	in fact / indeed / that is
List	first / second / next / last / finally
Example	for example / for instance
Conclusion / Summary	clearly / in brief / in conclusion / in short/ indeed / in summary
Result	accordingly / as a result / as a consequence/ therefore / consequently / hence / thus / so

- Number these sentences in order to make a coherent paragraph:
- He was receiving a call.
  - My friend and I leaned forward, listening carefully to the movie.
  - It was very distracting.
  - Last night, I went to see a movie with my friend.
  - It was a suspense movie.
  - He decided to answer the call.

- G. We think that people should turn off their cell phones when they watch a movie, or not bring them at all!
- H. It was very exciting.
- I. The man next to us had a cell phone.
- J. Suddenly, we heard a loud sound-a silly musical melody.
- K. He spoke out loud to his friend.
- L. Cell phones should not be allowed in theaters.
- M. My friend and I felt annoyed.
- N. At the most exciting moment, the actors didn't speak.
- O. Only quiet music was playing.

**Concluding Sentence**-Restates the topic, the main idea, and gives a final comment about the topic.

Write concluding sentences for the following:

1. I will never eat dinner at The Little French Bistro again. The restaurant is not very clean. You can see dust in the corners and on the shelves. The food is expensive, but the portions are small. I never feel full after I've finished eating. In addition, the waiters are not very friendly. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
2. For me, a friend is someone who accepts you the way you are. A friend doesn't want you to change your personality or your style. I like people who don't care if the people they are with are wearing popular clothes or listening to trendy music. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**Peer Editing**-A student can learn a lot when editing another's writing. Peer edit in the following way:

- Identify clear topic sentences and complete concluding sentences
- Check for RELEVANT support for ideas-is there enough?
- Identify strong ideas
- Ask questions instead of making negative statements
- Do not look for grammar or spelling mistakes-focus on content and organization

- ❖ REMEMBER-When you receive your writing that has been peer edited, it is YOUR choice whether to accept or reject comments made.

Peer Edit Sample-This is the peer-edited sample of the first draft of the sample paragraph from p. 3-some underlined passages require comments-write appropriate comments:

### **My Superstitions**

Superstitions affect several aspects of my life. First of all, I have a lot of superstitions about

**Topic Sentence**

**Transition**

school. I think my superstitions bring me good luck, and I am afraid that I will do poorly if I

**Examples?**

forget them. When I get to school, I always find a certain seat and switch my watch around

**Where?**

**Explain this**

before the test begins. In addition, I am very superstitious about traveling. I will never start a trip

on a certain day because I am sure it will bring me bad luck. When I have to stay in a hotel, I

**Which day?**

refuse to sleep in a room on a certain floor with an unlucky number. In addition, I always wear

**Which number?**

my lucky color on the first day of a trip. Finally, like many other athletes, I am especially

superstitious when it comes to my sport, tennis. When I dress for a match, I always wear the

same clothes. I also use the same shoelaces. I am also superstitious about my food on the day of

a match. I always eat the same thing. All in all, I am superstitious about many aspects of my life.

- Answer the following questions about the comments on the paragraph above:

1. How many questions/statements? Why are there questions?
  2. Why were the topic/concluding sentences identified?
  3. What will the writer do next?
  4. Read the edited draft on p. 3. Identify changes made based on the comments above.
- Peer edit the following:

The interest rate on many of my cards is very high, and that's also upsetting. Some of my credit cards have a 19 percent interest rate, and the interest charges really add up! I have ended up with a very big debt very quickly. I've decided to cut up my credit cards and never use them again.

## 2 – Essays

### Sample / Essay Plan / Introduction / Supporting Paragraphs / Conclusion

#### Latin Pop Music Hits the United States

Since the late 1990s, Latin music has exploded onto the U.S. music scene like never before. There has been a steady increase in the recorded sales of Latin music albums and a remarkable growth in the number of radio stations devoted to Latin music. Musical talents from the Spanish-speaking world have broken the U.S. market wide open. In the process, they have added a little Latin spice and given American musicians some friendly competition. With sales at the top of the charts and Latin music sensations continuing to grow in popularity, Latin music is not just another fad; it is here to stay. Every revolution has its leaders, and the recent Latin invasion, as it has been called, certainly has a few pioneering rockers that have helped to set the stage for the Latin pop explosion. Singers such as Gloria Estefan, Ricky Martin, and Shakira have been particularly helpful in bringing Latin beats to U.S. sound waves.

Gloria Estefan was one of the first Latin American artists to successfully incorporate Latin beats and sound with American pop music to produce hit songs across the United States. With her group, The Miami Sound Machine, Estefan began incorporating Cuban sounds into her pop-inspired music early in the 1990s. She quickly gained recognition as a powerful Latin singer whose unique music won the hearts and ears of many American music lovers. Pioneering artists such as Gloria Estefan have paved the way for the Latin superstars who followed. They helped tune the American ear to Latin music and continue to play an integral role in the developing Latin pop scene.

One of the more recent Latin pop sensations to enter the American music scene, and quite possibly the most successful, is Puerto Rico native Ricky Martin. Martin's unforgettable performance at the 1999 Grammy awards made the singer one of the most famous pop icons of the late 1990s. Soon after his performance, Martin began grinding out such fiercely Latin-inspired hits as "Living La Vida Loca" and "Shake your Bon-bon," which earned the singer worldwide respect and helped to secure his role as king of Latin pop

music. In this respect, Ricky Martin set the stage for an unmistakable Latin pop sound that quickly dismissed any doubts about the future of Latin pop music all over the Americas.

The latest pop sensation to arrive on the American pop scene is Colombian singer Shakira. Shakira's long-awaited American debut album, *Laundry Service*, introduced a unique combination of Latin sounds and American pop-rock that has captivated critics and secured her a spot in the American pop scene. Shakira's distinctive style and unmistakable voice have been wholeheartedly embraced by the U.S. public. Her first single, "Wherever Whenever" met with great success. Shakira is sure to have no problem challenging the American pop music industry.

Clearly Latin music has had a growing effect on current pop trends. With a Latin vocalist such as Gloria Estefan paving the way and others like Ricky Martin setting the stage for Latin pop music sensations such as Shakira, Latin pop will not be leaving the United States any time soon. In short, if the successes of the later artists are any indication, Latin pop music will continue to grow as a driving force in the American music industry of tomorrow.

**Essay Plan**-The following is a plan for a typical five-paragraph essay:

***Introduction***

Background Information-Utilizes one or more of the following: Anecdotes, quotations and facts / statistics

Thesis Statement-States subject, main idea, and supporting points

***Body***

1<sup>st</sup> Supporting Paragraph

Topic Sentence-States first supporting point and essay topic / main idea

Support-Details, examples, and explanations

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Supporting Paragraph

Topic Sentence-States second supporting point and essay topic / main idea

Support-Details, examples, and explanations

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Supporting Paragraph

Topic Sentence-States third supporting point and essay topic / main idea

Support-Details, examples, and explanations

## **Conclusion**

Restatement-Restates supporting points and essay topic / main idea

Concluding Idea-Utilizes one or more of the following: Asks question, suggests solution, and / or makes prediction

## **Introduction**

**Background Information**-Provides information helpful in understanding the topic of the essay.

Techniques include: Anecdotes, quotations, and facts / statistics

□ Identify background information techniques in the following:

1. One student looks at his neighbor's exam paper and quickly copies the answers. Another student finds out the questions on a test before her class takes it and tells her friends. Still another student sneaks a sheet of paper with formulas written on it into the test room. What about you? Would you be tempted to cheat on an exam if you knew you wouldn't get caught? According to a recent national survey, 40 percent of American teenagers would cheat under that condition. What is causing this epidemic of cheating in our schools? Most students cheat on tests because they feel pressure to get into a good college, because they want to avoid the hours of studying they need in order to get high grades, or simply because they are not concerned with honesty.

2. Karate, which literally means “the art of empty hands,” is the most widely practiced of all the martial arts. It is primarily a means of self-defense that uses the body as a weapon for striking, kicking, and blocking. Having originated in the ancient Orient, the art of karate is more than 1, 000 years old. It developed first as a form of monastic training and later became a method of self-defense. During the seventeenth century, karate became highly developed as an art on the Japanese island of Okinawa. Over the years, this ancient art has gained much popularity, and today karate is practiced throughout the world. More than a method of combat, karate emphasizes self-discipline, positive attitude, and high moral purpose.

**Thesis Statement**-Helps the reader understand the information contained in the essay. It is always the **last** sentence in the introduction. States subject, main idea, and supporting points

- Identify the thesis statements for the sample essay “Latin Pop Music Hits the United States” and in the sample introductions above

**Supporting Paragraphs**-Each supporting paragraph develops a specific supporting idea and demonstrates a connection to the overall essay topic / main idea

- Answer the following about the sample essay “Latin Pop Music Hits the United States” :
  1. Write the thesis statement.
  2. What is the main point of the 1<sup>st</sup> supporting paragraph? Does the topic sentence of that paragraph contain its main point and the essay’s topic / main idea?
  3. Does the 1<sup>st</sup> supporting paragraph develop the 1<sup>st</sup> main point in the thesis statement? What are the specifics of that support?
  4. What is the main point of the 2<sup>nd</sup> supporting paragraph? Does the topic sentence of that paragraph contain its main point and the essay’s topic / main idea?
  5. Does the 2<sup>nd</sup> supporting paragraph develop the 2<sup>nd</sup> main point in the thesis statement? What are the specifics of that support?
  6. What is the main point of the 3<sup>rd</sup> supporting paragraph? Does the topic sentence of that paragraph contain its main point and the essay’s topic / main idea?

7. Does the 3<sup>rd</sup> supporting paragraph develop the 3<sup>rd</sup> main point in the thesis statement?  
What are the specifics of that support?

**Conclusion**-Restates supporting points, essay topic / main idea, and provides a concluding idea by utilizing one or more of the following: Asks question, suggests solution, and / or makes prediction

- Identify restatements and concluding idea techniques in the sample essay “Latin Pop Music Hits the United States” and the following sample conclusions:

Although John Lennon is no longer with us, his music is still very much a part of people’s lives. He was a remarkable individual who spoke in a language that everyone could relate to. During the turbulent 1960s and 1970s, his optimistic message of peace, love, and happiness emerged. Today, perhaps more than ever, people recall the themes of his songs and look to them for answers. In the years to come, I predict that Lennon’s message will continue to inspire countless generations.

During his life, Peter gained a great deal of power and exerted much influence on the course of Russian history. In summary, although he was not always completely successful, he worked very hard to modernize and westernize Russia. Did Peter do what was in the best interest of his country? By the end of his life, Peter had made significant progress toward achieving his goal of transforming Russia. Therefore, in my opinion, historians should reconsider his legacy because he deserves the name Peter the Great.

### 3 – Classification Essays

#### Sample / Classification Essay Plan / Language

**Sample-**The following is a sample classification essay. However, before reading, take note of the following:

- Classification essays divide topics into individual parts that have something in common. This is referred to as the **basis for classification**. For example, cars can be classified by size, manufacturer, price, or body style.
- The individual parts must have **similar characteristics**. However, the characteristics of these parts must not overlap. For example, clothes can be divided by season or where the clothes are worn. They could not be divided into casual clothes, work clothes, and summer clothes because the characteristics would overlap.

#### Rock of Ages

There are not many rock bands that can be defined as truly great. The history of rock is full of “one-hit wonders” and cult favorites, but very few groups have achieved both popular success and staying power. Many people dream of being rock stars, but very few actually make it into the industry. Even once a band has penetrated the scene, there are still qualities to be worked on before a band can go into the rock and roll hall of fame. To be considered great, a rock band must have three kinds of qualities: Musical talent, an exciting stage performance, and a long lifespan.

Musical talent is the first criterion for a band to be considered great. First, bands need to be capable of writing lyrics that people can relate to. The favorite hits of all time take listeners to a special place in their lives. For example, “We’re Not Gonna Take It” by Twisted Sister pumps up listeners with the emotion-filled chorus. Second, great bands need to know the instruments they are playing inside out. In fact, many of these bands have musicians who specialize in a single instrument. A special relationship is needed between the instruments and the players in order to make a band great. Furthermore, all band members need an understanding of many different genres of music. The best bands need to bring something new to the scene, and a strong understanding of many different types of music can help them do just that. Although musical talent is the first step towards greatness, it is not the only element of a great band.

Another important characteristic of a great band is the ability to perform well live. Personality, special effects and showboating are all key ingredients in making a live performance great. Fans expect more from a live performance than they do from listening to a CD; therefore, bands need to have personalities that will encourage audience involvement. An awesome live performance also needs to have special effects. Lights, smoke and pyrotechnics are some special effects that can really help the spectators experience the music; Kiss, for example, often has sparks flying from the set. These sparks help the audience really feel the emotional power of the song. Showboating is another element that great bands must master. Musical stunts are mesmerizing and can really add to a band's performance, as long as the stunts do not take away from the musical talent. It is exciting to watch members of a band perform tricks, like the crisscross playing of guitars. If a band can master the art of stage performing, it is well on its way to becoming great.

A masterful stage performance alone is not sufficient; a long lifespan is also important for a band to be considered great. Many bands today have the ability to obtain greatness, yet they are not able to stay together long enough. There are many reasons why bands fall apart. First, some bands are unable to change with the time. In order to remain on the scene, bands need to be able to adapt. Great bands, like Led Zeppelin, have a distinct sound that will never go out of style; however, fad bands, like the Backstreet Boys, have a sound that can be easily reproduced, so they quickly fade out of fashion. Furthermore, members of great bands will always put the interest of the band ahead of their own personal interests. Often, band members will leave a band because they feel that they can make it alone. However, this usually leads to the breakup of the band, which would otherwise have a lot of potential. Bands, which might have otherwise been great, often have trouble dealing with fame. It is important that bands be able to handle the pressures of being famous. Band members often resort to drugs and alcohol, and the band quickly falls apart. Truly great bands must change with the times, have members who are committed, and be able to handle the pressures of being famous.

Naturally, personal tastes will differ, but no one can deny that musical talent, spectacular live performance, and a long lifespan are the factors that made The Beatles, The Rolling Stones, Dire Straits, and others like them the most popular rock bands. Each of these qualities on its own is not enough to distinguish a band. Great bands combine all three ingredients and offer a unique

experience to their listeners. It takes years of commitment and perseverance to make it into the industry, but to go down in the history books takes much more.

- Answer the following questions about the essay above:
  1. What is the thesis statement of the essay?
  2. What are the types of qualities that make a band great?
  3. What examples are given?

## **Classification Essay Plan**

### ***Introduction***

1. Provide background information about the topic to be classified.
2. Describe the basis for classification.
3. Provide a clear thesis statement that includes the names of the groups and the purpose of the classification.

### ***Body***

1. Describe one group in each supporting paragraph.
2. Explain the characteristics of each group.
3. Give examples in each group.

### ***Conclusion***

1. Restate the purpose and basis of the classification and summarize the groups.
2. Write a concluding idea.

**Language-**The following sentence patterns are useful for writing classification essays:

1. There are (two / three / several) (kinds / types / classes) of \_\_\_\_\_. Ex. There are three kinds of energy: Wind, hydraulic, and solar.
2. I can (divide / classify / group / categorize) \_\_\_\_\_ into three (parts / groups / types / kinds): \_\_\_\_\_. Ex. I can divide my computer games into three groups: Action, simulation, and strategy.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ can be (divided / classified / grouped / categorized) into (three parts / two groups / three types / several kinds): \_\_\_\_\_. Ex. News articles can be divided into three types: Local, national, and international.

- What classification language is used to organize the sample essay “Rock of Ages”?
- Here is the introductory paragraph for an article describing the three main groups of clouds. This is followed by a list of characteristics for each basic cloud group:

The scientific study of clouds began in 1803 when Luke Howard, a British pharmacist and amateur meteorologist, introduced the first system for classifying clouds. Although many other procedures for cloud classification have been devised over the years, Howard’s system is so simple and effective that it is still in use today. It is based on the shape, distribution, and altitude of clouds. He identified ten different categories, but they are all variations of three basic cloud forms. Howard used Latin names to identify these three basic cloud forms: *Cirrus* meaning “curl”), *stratus* (“spreading out in layers or sheets”), and *cumulus* (“a pile or heap”).

#### Cirrus

- o Found about 8 kilometers above sea level
- o Highest of all clouds
- o Look white, curly, feathery, delicate, streaky, wispy, thin
- o Sometimes called “mares’ tails’ because they tend to look like the tails of horses
- o Move at speeds of 160 to 320 kilometers per hour, but their height makes their speed seem much slower
- o Made entirely of ice crystals because it is so cold at that altitude

#### Stratus

- o Found 1.6 to 6 kilometers above the Earth
- o Usually arranged in smooth, flat layers
- o Look like a gray sheet or blanket, but not very thick, so blue sky often shines through
- o Sometimes called “mackerel sky” in English because they look like the scales of a fish
- o Often signal that bad weather may be coming

## Cumulus

- o Found about 1.6 to 6 kilometers high
- o Their tops may rise to great heights, making them look like rising towers
- o Detached, look like cauliflowers
- o Large masses of clouds, fluffy and dome-shaped with a flat, gray base
- o Usually seen in summer
- o If they become too dense and vertical, they often produce heavy rain, lightning, and thunder
- o Sometimes called “thunderheads”
- o Tornadoes come from thunderheads
- o Made of water droplets

## 4 – Comparison / Contrast Essays

### Comparative & Contrastive Structures / Comparison & Contrast Essay Plans / Samples

**Comparative Structures**-To compare means to discuss how people, places, and things are similar. The following are used for writing comparisons:

and	The man <b>and</b> the woman are tall.
both	<b>Both</b> of the tables have broken legs.
both...and	<b>Both</b> my neighbor <b>and</b> I are selling our cars.
also	The stores are closing for the holiday. The bank is <b>also</b> closing.
too	Kathy is going to the party, and I am, <b>too</b> .
neither...nor	<b>Neither</b> Joe <b>nor</b> Steve went to the meeting last night.
similar to	Their new computer is <b>similar to</b> the one my brother bought.

the same as	This restaurant is <b>the same as</b> the one you went to last night.
(just) as +adjective+as	His coat is <b>just as warm as</b> mine.
likewise	My parents were born in a small village. <b>Likewise</b> , I also grew up in a small town.
similarly	There are many parks here. <b>Similarly</b> , there are many in my hometown, too.

**Contrastive Structures**-To contrast means to discuss how they are different. The following are used for writing contrasts:

more/less+adjective/adverb+than	Eating out is usually <b>more expensive than</b> eating at home.
adjective+er+than	My bedroom is <b>bigger than</b> my sister's.
but, while, though	I enjoy eating fruit for dessert; <b>but/while/though</b> my friend likes chocolate.
not the same as	This book <b>isn't the same as</b> the one you bought.
not as...as	Some people feel that doing exercise <b>isn't as fun as</b> watching TV.
different from	That style of shirt is <b>different from</b> the styles most people wear.
in contrast	The lakes we swam in were very clean. <b>In contrast</b> , the lakes in my country are polluted.
however	The new store sells its clothes at low prices. <b>However</b> , other stores have better quality clothing.

on the other hand	My boyfriend likes to play sports. <b>On the other hand</b> , I prefer to do yoga.
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**Examining Comparisons / Contrasts**-Usually, it is possible to find similarities and differences between people, ideas, places, and things-learn to examine and identify them

- Write sentences of comparison and contrast for each set of classified ads:

<p><b>Large 2-bedroom apt.</b>, 2 bathrooms, eat-in kitchen, large living room, air-conditioning, wall-to-wall carpeting, great location on Monument St., NO pets, \$700/month, all utilities included. Call Mr. Toll at (315) 446-3377.</p>	<p><b>Huron Towers:</b> 10<sup>th</sup> Fl.-great view of river, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, modern kitchen, with new appliances, fireplace in living room, hardwood floors, air-conditioning, laundry facilities, utilities NOT included. NO pets. Pool and tennis courts on premises. \$995/month. Call for appointment: (315) 885-3909.</p>
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<p><b>2011 Hyundai Grandeur.</b> Automatic transmission. Excellent condition. Fully loaded. 50,000 km. Gray leather interior, black exterior. ABS brakes. Sun roof. Driver's side air bag. CD player. 20 Mil. Won. Call (413) 248-5573.</p>	<p><b>2010 Kia K5.</b> Mint condition. Standard transmission. 60,000 km. Loaded. Silver with black leather interior. Sun roof. ABS brakes. Seat heaters. Tape deck. Dual air bags. Theft alarm system. 18 Mil. Won. Call (508) 427-0511.</p>
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**Analyzing Comparisons / Contrasts**-Analyzing and finding a holistic connection in similarities and differences will make a more focused and interesting paragraph

- Read the following article extract and list of similarities between two men known as the Jim twins:

With a simple “yep” uttered in February 1979, Jim Lewis, of Lima, and Jim Springer, of Dayton, landed in the middle of the age-old argument over why we are like we are.

Mike Lackey recounted the moment in a Feb. 19, 1979, story in The Lima News. “The two men had talked on the telephone for a couple of minutes, asking careful, tentative questions,” Lackey wrote of the Feb. 5, 1979, phone call. “Then James E. Lewis took a deep breath and asked, ‘Are you my brother?’

“At the other end of the line James Springer answered, ‘Yep.’ And, nearly 40 years after their birth, the identical twin brothers were reunited.”

The “Jim Twins” story caught the attention of the national media and, more importantly, University of Minnesota psychologist Thomas Bouchard Jr., sparking a major study of twins reared apart and the impact of heredity, as opposed to environment, on such things as personality, intelligence and interests.

Lewis and Springer were born Aug. 19, 1939, at Piqua Memorial Hospital to an unwed 15-year-old immigrant, who immediately put them up for adoption. The brothers were separated four weeks later when one of them was adopted by Ernest Springer and his wife Sarah, who brought him to their home in Piqua. The second boy was adopted two weeks later by Lima schools employee Jess Lewis and his wife, Lucille.

- Organize and connect with main ideas the following similarities:
  - Each brother was told that his brother had died at birth.
  - Both brothers are emotional, sentimental, kind, generous, friendly, and loving by nature.
  - Neither brother gets angry easily, and if he does get angry, he doesn’t show it.
  - Both bite their fingernails and/or jiggle one foot when nervous.
  - They look exactly alike.
  - They are both 6 feet tall and weigh 75 Kg.

- They walk the same way.
- Both cross their legs the same way.
- Their voices sound exactly the same.
- They both use the same gestures when they speak.
- Both use the same expressions, such as “Mama mia” and “Cool.”
- Both enjoy woodworking and have built several birdhouses and tables.
- Both brothers are poor spellers.
- Both were married first to women named Linda.
- Their second wives were both named Betty.
- As children, they each had a dog and named it Toy.
- They have both taken family vacations on the same beach in Florida.
- Jim Springer named his son James Allen; Jim Lewis named his son James Alan.
- Both frequently buy gifts (that they cannot afford) for their wives.
- Both men have worked part time in law enforcement.

**Samples-**The following two essay samples utilize different methods of organization:

### **Fighting the Battle against Drugs**

The use of drugs has increased in recent years, according to numerous articles in medical journals. They threaten communities all over the world because of how they affect the organs of the body and their functions. Crack and cocaine are two of these dangerous drugs. Thus, it is important for healthcare professionals to have knowledge about them in order to deal with any problems related to their use that patients may experience. While crack and cocaine may appear similar at first glance to health care professionals, in fact they have three major differences.

Healthcare professionals must be aware that crack and cocaine have three similar effects on the human body. Although crack is heat resistant and cocaine is destroyed by heat, both cause hypertension. Also, crack and cocaine bring about physiological and psychological damage, depending on pre-existing conditions and the extent of drug use. For example, hallucination, psychosis, paranoia and aggressive behavior may occur, and an overdose of either may cause cardiac collapse or convulsion. Finally, use of both drugs can lead to addiction.

Despite crack and cocaine's similarities, they have three major differences that healthcare professionals must be knowledgeable about. First, although crack and cocaine are derived from the coca plant, they differ in form. Crack has the form of flakes whereas cocaine is found in the form of powder, which can be dissolved. Furthermore, both crack and cocaine contain cocaine, but in various percentages: crack contains as much as 90 percent pure cocaine whereas cocaine contains from 15 to 25 percent pure cocaine. Another major difference is how they enter the body. For example, crack is smoked in a pipe or cigarette. It enters the body by the lungs into the bloodstream. Cocaine, on the other hand, is inhaled as a powder or is injected if dissolved. It enters the body via the nasal mucosa into the bloodstream or, if injected, directly via the bloodstream.

In conclusion, it can be seen that, while being alike in three ways, these two drugs differ in three ways. They affect the body in similar ways. Both can lead to physiological problems such as convulsions and psychological problems such as hallucinations. Furthermore, their use may result in addiction. However, cocaine and crack differ in form, content of pure cocaine and method of entry into the body. Therefore, it is important that healthcare professionals know about these drugs.

### **Large Leap**

The leap from high school to college is a large one. Many students enter post-secondary education expecting the experience to be the same as the one they had while at secondary school. These students are wrong to make this assumption, and in order to be successful they must very quickly realize just how different college is. Students must be aware that college costs more, presents more academic challenges, and offers a more social environment than high school.

First, in terms of cost, students must remember that college is more expensive than high school because of tuition, living expenses, and books. Anyone who wishes to attend college must pay fees, whereas it is free to attend high school. College tuition can start at roughly \$1,500 per term and can wind up costing as much as \$2,000. The government funds high schools, so high school students do not have to pay for their education. In addition to tuition, college students must also worry about the residence or rental costs for living close to the college's campus. In Toronto, rental costs for a basement apartment can range from \$400 to \$600 per month (not including

utilities), and residence fees at most colleges work out to roughly \$2,000 per term. In contrast, high school students have no living expenses because the majority of high school students live at home with their parents for free. College is also more expensive than high school when it comes to the cost of learning materials, such as textbooks. In college, students must buy textbooks for each course they take. These books are not cheap, and they often wind up costing students several hundreds of dollars once students have purchased the books for all their classes. High school students never have to worry about buying their textbooks because high schools always keep a set of books, which students use and then return at the end of the year.

Not only do college students have to pay more money than high school students for their education, they must remember they also have much more work to do once their bills have been paid. That is, the workload in college is more challenging than the workload in high school. College students are faced with the task of having to complete an average of three to five assignments per week, whereas high school students average only one to three assignments per week. There are more assignments in college, and they are also more challenging and can take up to eight hours to complete successfully. In contrast, high school students do not have to commit as much time and effort to their assignments and can often finish all of their homework in the same amount of time it takes a college student to complete a single assignment. In addition to the extra time that college students put into their work, students experience extra pressure because their final grades are based on each assignment. In high school, however, an assignment is worth only 5% to 20% of a student's final grade. In college, an assignment is worth 25% or as much as 50% of a student's final grade. College students are consistently placed under more academic pressure than high school students.

The third thing to remember in college is that there are more activities, sports, and clubs for students to participate in than in high school. College students have both the benefits of being able to join varsity sports teams as well as being able to use any athletic facilities the college has to offer, such as gyms, pools, and weight rooms. In contrast, most high schools often offer non-varsity sports teams, but very few high schools boast athletic facilities similar to those of a college. Colleges also host social events that are unavailable in high schools. Examples of these events are orientation week and pub nights. Furthermore, colleges offer more clubs than high schools do. High schools may have some clubs or groups that students can join; however,

because high schools are smaller with fewer students, the variety of clubs is limited. Colleges are guaranteed to have a club for everyone because the population base is so large. Athletic facilities, social events, clubs and special interest groups show the college environment to be much more social than the high school environment.

On the basis of financial, academic, and social aspects, college is more costly, more academically challenging, and more socially stimulating than high school. These differences need to be taken into account by those students who are entering college from high school. If new post-secondary students are conscious of these differences, they will be more adequately prepared for the challenges that college can present.

**Comparison & Contrast Essay Plans-**There are two basic methods of organization for comparison & contrast essays:

### ***Block Method***

#### Introduction

1. Provide background information about your topic.
2. Identify two things being compared and contrasted.
3. Write a thesis statement that states the main idea and the two things being compared/contrasted.

#### Body

1. In the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph, discuss the similarities.
2. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph, discuss the differences.

#### Conclusion

1. Restate the main idea.
2. Summarize the main similarities and differences.
3. Write a concluding idea.

## ***Point-by Point Method***

### Introduction

1. Provide background information about your topic.
2. Identify the two things being compared and/or contrasted.
3. Write a thesis statement that states the main idea, the two things being compared/contrasted, and the points to be examined.

### Body

1. In the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph, compare and/or contrast the two things according to the first point identified in the thesis statement.
2. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph, compare and/or contrast the two things according to the second point identified in the thesis statement.
3. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph, compare and/or contrast the two things according to the third point identified in the thesis statement.

### Conclusion

1. Restate the main idea.
2. Summarize the main similarities and differences.
3. Write a concluding idea.

## 5 – Cause / Effect Essays

### Sample / Cause & Effect Essay Plan / Language

#### Causes of Car Accidents

For many people, driving a vehicle is an everyday activity. People rely on their cars to get to work, school, and other important places. However, driving can be dangerous, and although weather conditions and car malfunctions can contribute to accidents, it is the drivers themselves that are most often the cause of accidents. Driver behavior is the primary contributor to the three main causes of car accidents: Poorly trained drivers, distracted drivers, and impaired drivers.

One cause of car accidents is poorly trained drivers. Drivers who don't follow the rules of the road can be putting themselves and others at risk. For example, drivers who exceed the speed limit will have a more difficult time stopping or turning if something, such as an animal, crosses their path. In addition, there are road signs that drivers need to recognize, understand, and obey. Other drivers cannot tell how people who do not obey road signs will drive, and this unpredictability can lead to accidents. Finally, not checking blind spots and not being aware of one's surroundings can result in a collision. A driver who is not aware of what is around his or her vehicle may crash into other cars or objects, not realizing they are there. For these reasons, poorly trained drivers can cause accidents.

Distracted drivers are another cause of car accidents. Driving is a task that requires the driver's full attention, so performing other tasks while driving can lead to an accident. For example, people who talk on their cell phone while driving are limiting their abilities, since talking on a cell phone often requires the use of one hand and takes some concentration. Cell phones are not the only distraction; drivers will often work on laptops, put on makeup, and do other activities. If a driver is doing these things, he or she is not focused on the road. The driver then may, for example, not notice if a car has stopped in front of him or her and collide with that car. Drivers should wait until they have reached their destination to perform other tasks, as such activities often lead to accidents.

A final cause of car accidents is impaired drivers. Drinking and driving is something that is obviously dangerous. A driver's ability to drive a car is seriously lessened when he or she is under the influence of alcohol, and many accidents have been caused by people who were drunk driving. Driving while under the influence of drugs is also dangerous. Often illegal drugs impair a driver as much as alcohol. For example, drugs such as LSD can cause visual hallucinations, and drivers may swerve recklessly to avoid yellow dancing rabbits. Even legal drugs, like medications, should be used with caution if the user is going to be driving. Some of these drugs can make the user drowsy, and this state will slow the driver's reaction time to things happening. All of these influences can certainly lead to car accidents.

Driving is difficult, and drivers have a responsibility to drive with great care and attention. An inability to do so can result in a car accident. Accidents are caused by many things; however, three of the most significant causes are poorly trained drivers, distracted drivers, and impaired drivers. As long as these types of drivers remain on the road, accidents will happen.

□ Answer the following

1. What three main causes does the author suggest to explain why car accidents happen?
2. What techniques are used in the introduction and conclusion?
3. What cause or effect transitions did the author use to connect the ideas in the essay?

## **Cause & Effect Essay Plan**

### ***Introduction***

1. Provide background information about the situation being analyzed.
2. Write a thesis statement that identifies the situation being analyzed, the main idea (focus), whether causes or effects are being examined, and what those causes or effects are.

### ***Body***

1. State the 1<sup>st</sup> (2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>) cause or effect in the 1<sup>st</sup> (2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>) paragraph.
2. Support the 1<sup>st</sup> (2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>) cause or effect with facts, examples, statistics, or quotations.

### **Conclusion**

1. Summarize causes or effects and restate the main idea.
2. Write a concluding idea.

**Language-**The following are cause and effect transition signals in typical sentence patterns:

and that is why	It was raining, and that is why we canceled the soccer game.
as a consequence of	As a consequence of the rain, we canceled the soccer game.
as a result of	As a result of the rain, we canceled the soccer game.
consequently	It was raining. Consequently, we canceled the soccer game.
due to	Due to rain, we canceled the soccer game.
for this reason	It was raining. For this reason we canceled the soccer game.
since	Since it was raining, we canceled the soccer game.
so	It was raining, so we canceled the soccer game.
therefore	It was raining; therefore, we canceled the soccer game.
thus	It was raining; thus, we canceled the soccer game.

- Other typical sentence patterns:
  1. There are several (causes of / reasons for / effects of) \_\_\_\_\_.
  2. There are (three / several) main reasons why \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. \_\_\_\_\_ has had (several / many / a few) important effects on \_\_\_\_\_.

- Using information from the following conversation, write a paragraph that describes the reasons (causes) why Janie is changing her major:

MARK: Hi Janie. I heard you were changing your major. What happened?

JANIE: I realized the job prospects weren't too good for an anthropologist.

MARK: What about grad school?

JANIE: I thought about that, but I really want to start working right after graduation.

Maybe I'll go to grad school in a few years, but for now I want something more practical.

MARK: I can relate to that. What department are you switching to?

JANIE: I've decided to go into nursing.

MARK: That's a big change.

JANIE: I know, but I've always liked working with people and helping others. When I was in high school, I did a lot of volunteer work at the local hospital.

MARK: Well, good luck.

- Write two supporting paragraphs and a conclusion using the following introduction and information:

Heart disease affects so many people that it has become a serious concern for medical science. The heart is a complex organ that is vulnerable to hereditary as well as environmental risks. Cardiologists think of these risk factors as either major or minor causes of heart disease.

**Major Causes of Heart Disease:**

1. Family history
2. High Blood Pressure
3. High Cholesterol Levels
4. Diabetes
5. Smoking cigarettes

**Minor Causes of Heart Disease**

1. Type A Personality
2. Sedentary Lifestyle
3. Obesity

- Analyze the following case materials and make a list of causes to determine the failure of the restaurant known as the *Undergrad Grill*:

On April 15, Tom Higgins opened a new restaurant known as the Undergrad Grill in front of Benson University. Tom had wanted to open a restaurant at Benson for several months but was waiting for the right location to become available. He was very pleased when he was able to rent suitable space on Restaurant Row beside Italian, Chinese, Mexican, and Middle Eastern restaurants. He figured that this would be a great location and well worth the high rent and all the renovations he needed to do on the building. Since he wanted to open the restaurant as soon as possible, he hired the first people he could find to do the renovations and painting. He ended up overpaying the workers because he wanted to get the job done as quickly as possible. When the time came to open, he didn't have enough money to do much advertising. However, since his restaurant was surrounded by many other restaurants and since over 25,000 undergraduate and graduate students were looking for a place to eat, Higgins was certain his restaurant would do well even without advertising. After placing several help-wanted ads in the local newspaper, Higgins hired two waitresses to work for him. He couldn't afford professional cooks, so he hired several students to do the cooking.

Unfortunately for Higgins, the competition was more intense than he had anticipated. After two months, his restaurant was doing poorly. One of his waitresses had quit and the number of customers was decreasing.

### *Undergrad Grill Menu*

<u>Soups</u>	<u>Vegetables &amp; Side Dishes</u>
Hot and Sour    \$4.00	Baked Potato    \$3.00
Black Bean      \$4.00	French Fries     \$3.00
French Onion    \$4.00	Rice               \$3.00
Wonton          \$4.00	Corn on the Cob \$3.00
Vegetable       \$4.00	Peas               \$3.00

	Green Beans \$3.00		
	House Salad \$3.00		
<u>Entrees</u>		<u>Desserts</u>	
Hamburger \$8.95		Homemade Apple Pie \$4.00	
Cheeseburger \$8.95		Chocolate Mousse \$4.00	
Fried Chicken \$8.95		Flan \$4.00	
Filet of Fish \$8.95		Ice Cream \$4.00	
Chicken Fajita \$8.95		Mixed Fresh Fruit \$4.00	
Beef Fajita \$8.95			
Shrimp Tempura \$8.95			
Pork Fried Rice \$8.95			
Steak au Poivre \$8.95			
Spaghetti \$8.95			
Chicken and Hummus \$8.95			
Lamb Curry \$8.95			
<u>Drinks</u>		<u>Rules</u>	
Lemonade \$3.00		NO Bare Feet	
Coffee \$3.00		NO Smoking	
Tea \$3.00		NO Skateboards	
Soda \$3.00		NO Children Under Age 5	
		No Takeout	

### You Be the Editor

1. Find and correct the errors in the following:

There are a lot of interesting things to do in new york city. It is home to over 150 world-class museums. Their are art museums, science museums, photography museums, natural history museums, and even a museum of seaport history. New York is known for their rich variety of theater, music, and dance. From the bright lights of Broadway and the respected stages at Lincoln Center and Carnegie Hall to the high

kicks of the Rockettes at Radio City Music Hall and incredible jazz at intimate clubs, there is something for everyone. Many people go to New York. For the wonderful restaurants. There are thousands of restaurants to please every palate and wallet. If you are looking for a place to shop. You will find everything you can imagine. With more than 10,000 shops filled with brand names and bargains from around the world, NYC are a shopper's paradise. As for me, people-watching is my favorite New York pastime.

2. Find and correct the errors in the following:

### **Recipe**

If you like to eat or bake delicious cookies, you will love this recipe. Soften  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of butter and mix it together with 2 cups of sugar. Stir in 3 beaten eggs and 3 tablespoons of lemon juice. Then add 4 cups of flour, 1 teaspoon of baking powder and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoons of nutmeg. As soon as the mixture is thoroughly combined, form the dough into a large ball and refrigerate it for at least 1 hour. When you're ready to bake the cookies, divide the ball of dough in half. Roll the dough out so that it is  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch thick. It will be easier if you use a rolling pin. Cut the cookies into shapes, using the open end of a glass or cookie cutters if you have them. Put the cookies on greased cookie sheets and bake them at 375 degrees for 6 minutes. To make them sweeter and more festive, frost them with colored frosting. With this recipe, the hardest part is trying not to eat too many.

3. Find and correct the errors in the following:

Consumer products are usually divided into three groups, convenience, shopping, and specialty products. Each group is based on the way people buy products. Convenience products are products that a consumer needs but that he or she is not willing to spend very much time or effort shopping for. Convenience products are usually inexpensive, frequently purchased items. Some common examples are bread, newspapers, soda, and gasoline. Buyers spend little time planning the purchase of a convenience product. Also, do not compare brands or sellers. The second group, shopping products, are those products that customers feel are worth the time and effort to compare with competing products. Furniture, refrigerators, cars, and televisions are examples of shopping products. Because these products are expected

to last a long time. They are purchased less frequently than convenience products. The last group is specialty products. Specialty products are consumer products that the customer really wants and makes a special effort to find and buying. Buyers actually plan the purchase of a specialty product. They know what they want and will not accept a substitute. A high-tech camera, a pair of skis, and a haircut by a certain stylist are examples of specialty products. In searching for specialty products. Buyers do not compare alternatives.

4. Find and correct the errors in the following:

The Great Depression of the 1930s affected Americans for generations. The complete collapse of the stock market began on October 24 1929, when 13 million shares of stock were sold. On Tuesday, October 29, known as Black Tuesday, more than 16 million shares were sold. The value of most shares fell sharply, resulting in financial ruin for many people and widespread panic through the country. Although there have been other financial panics. None has had such a devastating and long-term effect as the Great Depression. By 1932, the industrial output of the United States had been cut in half. One-fourth of the labor force, about 15 million people, was out of work, and hourly wages dropped almost 50 percent. In addition, hundreds of banks will fail. Prices for agricultural products dropped to their lowest level since the Civil War. More than 90,000 businesses failed complete. Statistics, however, cannot tell the story of the extraordinary hardships the masses of americans suffered. For nearly every unemployed people, there were dependents who needed to be fed and housed. People in the United States had never known such massive poverty and hunger before. Former millionaires stood on street corners trying to selling apples at 5 cents apiece. Thousands lose their homes. Because they could not pay there mortgages. Some people moved in with relatives. Others moved to shabby sections of town and built shelters out of tin cans and cardboard. Homeless people slept outside under old newspapers. Many Americans waited in lines in every city, hoping for something to eat. Unfortunately, many of these people died of malnutrition. In 1931 alone, 20,000 Americans committed suicide.

5. Find and correct the errors in the following:

Now that I am pregnant with our first child, my husband and I will have to find a bigger place to live. Our little apartment in the city is too small for three people. We trying to decide whether we should get a biggest apartment in the city or move to the suburbs. We have four main considerations expense, space, convenience, and schools. In general, is probably expensiver to live in the city. On the other hand, we would have to buy a car if we moved to the suburbs we would also have to buy a lawnmower and a snowblower or hire someone care for the lawn and driveway. In terms of space, we could definitely have a bigger house and much more land if we lived in the suburbs. However, we wonder if it would be worth it, since we would lose many conveniences. Stores would be farther away, and so would friends, neighbors, movie theaters, museums, and restaurants. The most biggest inconvenience would be that we would both have to commute to work every day instead of walking or taking the bus. The Schools are probably better in the suburbs, but for our child, who isn't even born yet, school is several years away. In looking at our priorities, it becomes clear that we should continue to live in the city for now and then reevaluate our decision as the baby gets closer to school age.

6. Find and correct the errors in the following:

If you are like most people, you average one to three colds per year. Even if you do not have a cold right now. The chances are three in four that within the next year, at least one cold virus will find you. then you'll spend a week or so suffering from the miseries of the common cold: Fatigue, sore throat, laryngitis, sneezing, stuffy or runny nose, and coughing. According to researchers, colds are the most common medical reason for missing school and work. Once you catch a cold, what can you do. There are, however, several thing you can do to suppress the sympton's so that you feel better while the virus runs its course. For example, make sure that you get plenty of sleep and drink lots of liquids. You may find commercially available cold remedies such as decongestants, cough suppressants, and expectorants helpful, but keep in mind that these products can cause side effects. Many people prefer home remedies such as chicken soup, garlic, and ginger tea. In treating a cold, remember the wisdom

of the ages, “if you treat a cold, it will be gone in a week; if you don’t treat it, will be gone in seven days.”

7. Find and correct the errors in the following:

In the article “The Growing of Green cars,” W.E. Butterworth discusses the new trends in environmentally safe automobiles called “green cars.” Automakers are working hard to produce cars that cause less pollution. They’re long-term goal is to make zero-emission vehicles (ZEV) to comply with new state laws. The author mentions several way that car companies can reach their goal, such as designing cars that burn less fuel, tuning engines so they burn more cleaner fuels, and producing electric cars that do not burn any fuel. However, each one of these solutions has a drawback, and many of them is expensive. Although everyone agree that there are no simple solutions. More and more states are adopting stricter antipollution laws.

8. Find and correct the errors in the following:

Helene,

I just finished reading one of the best books I have ever read. It is called *One Hundred Years of Solitude* and was written by Gabriel Garcia Marquez. He won the Nobel Prize for this book in 1982. It was first published in 1967 in Argentina and translated into english in 1970. Briefly, its the story of the fictional town of Macondo as seen through the eyes of many generations of the Buendia family. I learned about the changes that the town goes through as it grow and the years roll by we also read about the universal themes of birth, death, love, war, wealth, poverty, honor and corruption as we spend time with this large and fascinating family. The writing is simple, yet beautiful, even in translation. If you are looking for a really good book to read, recommend this book to you. Let me know if you read it. I hope you enjoy reading about these people and their lives as much as I did.

Judy

9. Find and correct the errors in the following:

I am interested in mathematic and science, but at this point I have not yet identified a specific area to major in. I am also interest in learning more about the field of engineering. At Blake University I can to explore all of these areas, before I decide upon a major. Blake even offer the opportunity to combine them into an

interdisciplinary major. finally, although I do not intend to major in art, I have a strong interest in art and find the possible of taking courses at Blake's School of Design attractive.