

What Is a Noun? A noun is a word used to name a person, animal, place, thing, and an idea (a woman, a school, a car, or happiness).

What Is an Adjective? An adjective modifies (tells something) about a noun..... (a tall woman, a good school, a blue car).

What is a Verb? The verb is a word that shows an action (speak, walk, and jump) or a state (be, like)

What is a Sentence?

A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete idea. A sentence should have a subject and a verb.

* The first word in a sentence should start with a capital letter. At the end of a sentence there must be a period (a full stop)

*Use a question mark at the end of a question. (?)

Is she a teacher?

Who is he?

*Use an exclamation mark at the end of a sentence with strong feeling.

What an amazing site!

S + V+ comp. (object, two objects, adjective, adverb, etc.)

S = doer of the action

V = the action

O = receiver of the action

Verb 'to be' is – are – am

* She is a nice girl.

* They are good people.

*I am a teacher.

* You are helpful.

□ Yes / No questions with verb "to be"

* Is he a doctor? Yes, he is – No, he isn't

* Are you free? Yes, I am – No, I am not

* Are they at school? Yes, they are - No they aren't

* Am I right? Yes, you are- No, you aren't.

Wh- questions with verb to “be”

Wh - words:

(what / where/ why/ when / how / who)

- * Where is my book?
- * When is the meeting?
- * Why are you late?
- * How are you?
- * Who is Bronwyn Polson?
- * What is The Friendship Page?

Writing a paragraph

What is a paragraph?

A paragraph is a group of about 6-12 sentences about one topic. Every sentence in a strong paragraph is about the same topic. All of the sentences explain the writer's main idea (most important idea) about that topic. When the writer wants to write about a new main idea, he / she begins a new paragraph.

A paragraph can give information, tell an opinion, explain something, or even tell a short story. The sentences are arranged logically, so the reader can easily understand what the writer wants to say.



The above shape shows the three steps of writing a paragraph.

What is pre-writing?

Before you begin writing, you decide what you are going to write about. Then you plan what you are going to write. This process is called *pre-writing*.

What is brainstorming?

Brainstorming is a way of gathering ideas about a topic. Think of a storm: thousands of drops of rain, all coming down together. Now, imagine thousands of ideas 'raining' down onto your paper! When you brainstorm, write down every idea that comes to you. Don't worry now about whether the ideas are good or silly, useful or not. You can decide that later. Right now, you are gathering as many ideas as you can.

You will learn three types of brainstorming in this unit: *making a list*, *freewriting*, and *mapping*.

Making a list

Write single words, phrases, or sentences that are connected to your topic. Look at this list a student made when brainstorming ideas to write about her topic, 'What should I study at university?'



history—learning about the past
maths (too difficult, not interesting?)
What job do I want later?
English for work? Travel?
writing?
science—biology, chemistry
I don't like physics!
journalism
I like reading—literature?
art—drawing, painting, sculpture
photography?
studying / homework
friends / social life

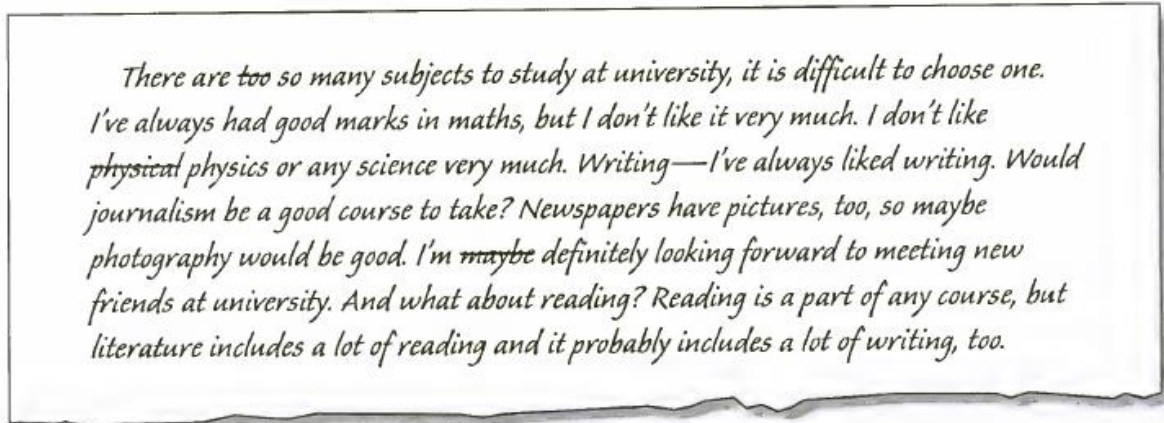


Freewriting

When you freewrite, you write whatever comes into your head about your topic, without stopping. Most freewriting exercises are short—just five or ten minutes.

Freewriting helps you practice *fluency* (writing quickly and easily). When you freewrite, you do not need to worry about *accuracy* (having correct grammar and spelling). Don't check your dictionary when you freewrite. Don't stop if you make a mistake. Just keep writing!

Here is an example of a student's freewriting:



Notice how the writer's ideas jump around. When she makes a mistake, she just crosses it out and continues writing. One thought (*writing*) leads to another (*journalism*), and then to another (*photography*). There are some details that are not exactly about her topic (*looking forward to meeting new friends*), but that's OK in freewriting. You want to get as many ideas on paper as you can. You can take out unnecessary words and sentences later.

Mapping

To make a map, use a whole sheet of paper, and write your topic in the middle, with a circle around it. Then put the next idea in a circle above or below your topic, and connect the circles with lines. The lines show that the two ideas are related.

The example below shows a map of 'What should I study at university?' The writer connected *favourite subjects* to the main idea. *Art* and *English* are connected to *favourite subjects* to show that they are related.

