



# How to write a paragraph

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# TOC

- **Paragraphing**
  - **skimming**
  - **Scientific Sentence**
  - **Punctuations**
  - **Paraphrasing**
  - **Using correct words**

# Paragraphing

- A paragraph in academic writing often starts with a **topic sentence**, which gives the main idea of the paragraph.
- A paragraph usually contains 3 to 5 sentences. First one is the topic sentence and the remaining are **support sentences**.
- Usually the last sentence make the readers ready for the next topic in the next paragraph.
- The last paragraph of each section is also some kind of conclusion for the section.

# Sample paragraph

Despite the benefits of genetic algorithms, they suffer from some **limitations**. As an example, GAs cannot effectively solve problems in which the only cost measure is a single true/false value, as there is no way to converge on the solution (no hill to climb). **Moreover, the stop criterion is not clear in every problem because the "better" solution exists only in comparison to other solutions.** Another limitation of GAs is that one single function optimization may require from several hours to several days to complete a simulation.

# Paragraphing helps skimming

- Skimming a text is **to find out quickly what it is about and where the various pieces of information are located**
  - So, you can read it faster and more confidently.
- The more you know about what you are reading, the faster and the more effectively you read
- The more aware you are of the way other writers structure paragraphs, the easier it will be for you to do it yourself.

# How to read a paper

1. READ THE TITLE  
and try to predict the type of information you expect to see
2. LOOK AT THE NAME OF THE AUTHOR  
What you know about the writer will help you predict and evaluate the content.
3. CHECK THE DATE  
and use it to help you assess the content.
4. READ THE ABSTRACT  
to find out what the researchers did and/or what they found
5. LOOK QUICKLY AT THE FIRST PARAGRAPH  
without trying to understand all the words.
6. LOOK QUICKLY AT THE FIRST SENTENCE OF EACH PARAGRAPH  
without trying to understand all the words
7. LOOK QUICKLY AT EACH FIGURE/TABLE AND READ ITS TITLE  
to try and find out what type of visual data is included
8. READ THE LAST PARAGRAPH  
especially if it has a subtitle like 'Summary' or 'Conclusion'

# Scientific Sentence

- **Simple, Short, Clear, explicit**
- **Realistic, with references**
- **Do not use informal words, such as:**
  - **“you know, ....” ,**
  - **“So, ...”,**
  - **“Anyway, ...”,**
  - **“Still ...”**
- **Same level as the readers (neither so high level, nor low level)**
- **Verb comes very close to the beginning of the sentence.**

# punctuations

- the comma ,
- the full stop .
- the exclamation mark !
- the question mark ?
- the semi-colon ;
- the colon :
- the apostrophe '
- quotation marks “ ”
- the hyphen -
- Parenthesis ( ) or brackets [ ]
- the slash /



Let's eat grandma!



Let's eat, grandma!

**PUNCTUATION  
SAVES LIVES!**



# Sample from your sentences (Keivan Vahidi)

- **New technology with wide competitive facilities has made Iran insurance market challenging and competitive** mean while main selling factor, costumer, has become more important.
  - Two sentences without any separator (wrong punctuations)
  - “The new technology”, or “New technologies”
  - ...

# Sample from your sentences (Keivan Vahidi)

- New technology with wide competitive facilities has made Iran insurance market challenging and competitive **mean while** main selling factor, **costumer**, has become more important.



- New marketing technologies has made a challenging and competitive environment for insurance companies in Iran. **Meanwhile**, in the environment, the role of selling factors and customers has become more important.

# Plagiarism



## MTCP:A Novel Solution to Improve TCP Over Wireless networks

### Introduction

Wireless access networks in the form of home networks, and cellular networks are becoming an integral part of the Internet and will be playing a more and more important role in access network. **Unlike wired networks, random packet loss due to bit errors is not negligible in wireless networks and this causes significant performance degradation of transmission control protocol (TCP).**

These wireless access networks are usually interconnected using wired backbone networks, and many applications on the networks run on top of transmission control protocol.

**TCP is a reliable connection-oriented protocol that implements flow control by means of sliding window algorithm.** TCP Tahoe[3] and Reno[4], which make use of the slow start and congestion avoidance algorithms to adjust the window size, have been playing main role in the Internet. In particular, Reno is currently the most widely deployed TCP stack, enabling all sorts of Internet applications[1veno paper].

TCP Reno treats the occurrence of packet loss as sign of network congestion loss. This assumption may not apply to networks with wireless channels, in which packet loss is often interpreted by noise, link error, or reason other than network congestion. As defined in [6], we refer to such loss as random packet loss. Misinterpretation of random loss as congestion loss causes significant performance in Reno[7],[8],[6].

To face with this problem, our solution breaks it to three parts:1)How to distinguish between random loss and congestion loss and 2) How to make that information to adjust congestion and threshold dynamically 3) How modify additive increase and multiplicative decrease and slow start based on number of packets in bottleneck router.

Over the past few years,TCP has been extensively studied[4],[7],[8],[10],[11],[12],[13],[14],[15],[16]. Numerous proposals[8],[9],[12],[13],[15],[16],[17],[18],[19],[20],[21],[22],[23],[24],[25],[26],[27],[28] were presented to improve TCP performance.

# Plagiarism



**To propose a method for access control security improvement with composition of fingerprint and iris biometrics specifications**

## Introduction

Biometrics refers to identity verification of persons according to their physical or behavioral characteristics. Many physical body parts and personal features have been used for biometric systems: fingers, hands, feet, faces, irises, retinas, ears, teeth, veins, voices, signatures, typing styles, gaits, odors, and DNA. Person verification based on biometric features has attracted more attention in designing security systems [1]. However, no single biometrical feature can meet all the performance requirements in practical systems [2]. Most of biometric systems are far from satisfactory in terms of user confidence and user friendliness and have a high false rejection rate FRR. There is a need for development of novel paradigms and protocols and improved algorithms for human recognition. Unimodal biometric systems use one biometric trait to recognize individuals. These systems are far from perfect and suffer from several problems like noise, nonuniversality, lack of individuality, and sensitivity to attack. Multimodal biometric systems use multiple modalities to overcome the limitations that arise when using single biometric trait to recognize individuals. Multiple biometric systems perform better than unimodal biometric systems. The use of only one biometric trait susceptible to noise, bad capture, and other inherent problems makes the unimodal biometric system unsuited for all applications.]

Many works in the literature have demonstrated that the drawbacks of the unimodal biometric systems are mainly genuine and imposters identification failure due to the intraclass variations and

# Paraphrasing (to escape from plagiarism)

- Expressing the meaning of a sentence using different words.
- Example:
  - **Another group is related to methods that the embedding process is implemented through frequency domain and wavelet transform.**



- **The second category of approaches belongs to the methods in which the embedding process is carried out in the frequency domain using the wavelet transform [1].**

**<< Do not forget to refer to the paper that you have paraphrase its sentence.>>**

# Using correct words

(فرهنگستان زبان و ادب فارسی)

- شناسایی (identification)
- بازشناسی (recognition)
- اهراز اصالت یا تصدیق هویت (verification)
- کشف یا آشکارسازی (detection)
- بازیابی (retrival)
- تشخیص (diagnosis) (حوزه پزشکی و خطایابی)
- درستی آزمایی یا اعتبارسنجی (validation)

# Using correct words: example

- In this paper, we have employed a collection of **phasic properties**, as a new capability for speech accent classification.
- In this paper, we have employed a collection of **phase-based features**, as a new capability for speech accent classification.

# For the next week

- **We are going to learn more about how to write a paragraph.**
- **The students, who never send me their title and introduction, should prepare a draft of their own research project, and send me by E-mail.**
- **The rest of the students can improve their writings by the tips they have learned today; but, you don't need to send me any more. You are going to improve your writings, little by little.**



# Checking your writings (Emails & paragraphs)