



How to write a paragraph

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TOC

- **Sentence connection**
 - **Overlapping**
 - **Using a pronoun or pro-form**
 - **Semicolon or relative clause**
 - **Signalling sentence connectors**
- **Paragraphs of an introduction**

Sentence connections

- Four ways of connecting two sentences:
 1. **Overlapping**
 2. **Using a pronoun or pro-form**
 3. **Semicolon or relative clause**
 4. **Signalling sentence connectors**

1. Overlapping

The pattern of inflammation during an asthma attack is different from that seen in stable asthma. In stable asthma the total number of inflammatory cells does not increase.

One way to toughen polymers is to incorporate a layer of rubber particles. As a result, there has been extensive research regarding the rubber modification of PLA.

2. Using a pronoun (it, they) or pro-form (this method, these systems)

In this paper, we present **a novel approach** to the optimization of n-D simple-bounded continuous functions. **The proposed approach** aims to improve the original genetic algorithm in terms of the number of generations, even in the large number of elements. **Our approach** is motivated from the Nelder–Mead method or downhill simplex method [13], which is a commonly used nonlinear numerical optimization technique for problems in which derivatives may not be known.

3. Semicolon or relative clause (a 'which' clause)

The procedure for testing whether components are operationally safe usually takes many hours; this means that tests are rarely repeated.

Semicolon

It has received much attention over the past few decades due to its biodegradable properties, which offer important economic benefits.

Relative clause

4. Signalling sentence connectors (therefore, however)

- Five types of signalling connectors:
 1. Cause
 2. Result
 3. Contrast/Difference
 4. Unexpectedness
 5. addition

Cause signal connectors

The difference of these two sentences?

The experiment was unsuccessful _____ the measuring instruments were inaccurate.

The experiment was unsuccessful _____ the inaccuracy of the measuring instruments.

Cause signal connectors

The experiment was unsuccessful _____ the measuring instruments were inaccurate.

The experiment was unsuccessful _____ the inaccuracy of the measuring instruments.

For the Second sentence

due to (the fact that)	as
on account of (the fact that)	because
in view of (the fact that)	since

For the first sentence

Cause signal connectors

- Be careful when you use *since*; it is also often used to mean ‘from that time’, so if there’s any possibility of confusion, choose a different connector.
- All these connectors can be used at the start of a sentence, even *because*
 - *Because the measuring instruments were inaccurate, the experiment was unsuccessful.*

Result signal connectors

The measuring instruments were calibrated accurately, _____ the experiment was successful.

therefore

consequently

hence

as a result (of which)

which is why

so

Result signal connectors

- Don't start sentences with *so* to communicate a result; it's too informal.
- You can sometimes use *then*, for example in sentences like 'If x then y', but it won't work in every sentence, which is why it has not been included in this list.

Contrast/difference signal connectors

British students are all vegetarians, _____ Norwegian students eat meat every day.

however

whereas

but

on the other hand

while

by contrast

Contrast/difference signal connectors

- “on the contrary” and “conversely” communicate the fact that ‘exactly the opposite is true’.
 - You can’t use them in the sentence of the previous slide (because vegetarians and meat eaters aren’t opposites, they’re just different).
 - Some experiments used uncalibrated instruments and succeeded; **conversely**, other experiments used carefully calibrated instruments and failed.
- Be careful when you use ‘while’; it is also often used to mean ‘at that/the same time’

Unexpectedness signal connectors

- (a) _____ *it was difficult, a solution was eventually found.*
(b) _____ *the difficulty, a solution was eventually found.*
(c) *It was difficult;* _____ *a solution was eventually found.*

(a) Although	(b) Despite	(c) nevertheless
(a) Even though	(b) In spite of	(c) however
(a) Though	(b) Regardless of	(c) yet
	(b) Notwithstanding	(c) nonetheless
		(c) even so

still and *anyway* are informal.

Addition signal connectors

We used a batch processing system because it was more effective;
_____ it was faster.

in addition

moreover

furthermore

apart from that/which

also

secondly (etc.)

in the second place (etc.)

what is more

Paragraphs of an introduction

1. Establish the importance of your field, Provide background facts/information, Define the terminology in the title/key words, Present the problem area/current research Focus, Applications
2. Previous and/or current research and contributions
3. Locate a gap in the research, Describe the problem you will address, Present a prediction to be tested
4. Describe the present paper

**Color your introductions, like as you see here
to check whether you have all 4 parts**

For the next week

- Read the first unit of the textbook:
 - Glasman, Hilary. [Science research writing: For non-native speakers of English](#). Imperial College Press: London, UK, 2010.

(Specially the pages 15 to 43)

If you read the pages, then, in our telegram group, write a sentence about it. Specially about the interesting fact that you have learned from it. For example:

“I’ve already read the first unit of our textbook. I’ve learned popular keywords that is used in an introduction.”

Paragraphs of your introductions