

ESSAY

Vytvořeno v rámci projektu Gymnázium Sušice – Brána vzdělávání II

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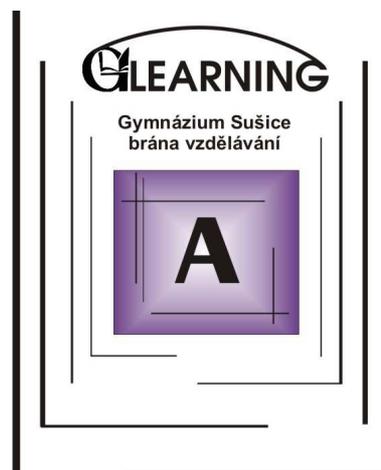
Škola: Gymnázium Sušice

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Anotace a metodické poznámky:

Materiál obsahuje ncvik psaní eseje. Studenti se seznámí se vzorovým textem, se kterým pak pracují, naučí se argumentovat pro a proti v určitých tématech. Získají přehled o spojkách a spojovacích výrazech, které pak použijí ve cvičení.

Řešení všech cvičení jsou na konci pracovního listu.

Zdroje a použité materiály:

<http://klivingston.tripod.com/essay/index.html>

<http://homeworktips.about.com/od/essaywriting/a/fiveparagraph.htm>

<http://www.vivquarry.com/wkshts/linkwd.html>

Falla Tim, Davies Paul A – Maturita Solutions Intermediate, workbook, 2nd edition, OUP, ISBN: 978 0 19 455294 3

Obrázky a schémata byly vytvořeny pomocí nástrojů programu MS Word, 2007.

Materiály jsou určeny pro bezplatné používání pro potřeby výuky a vzdělávání na všech typech škol a školských zařízení. Jakékoliv další využití podléhá autorskému zákonu.

Read the example of an essay:

"A dog is man's best friend." That common saying may contain some truth, but dogs are not the only animal friends whose companionship people enjoy. For many people, a cat is their best friend. Despite what dog lovers may believe, cats make excellent housepets as they are good companions, they are civilized members of the household, and they are easy to care for.

In the first place, people enjoy the companionship of cats. Many cats are affectionate. They will snuggle up and ask to be petted, or scratched under the chin. Who can resist a purring cat? If they're not feeling affectionate, cats are generally quite playful. They love to chase balls and feathers, or just about anything dangling from a string. They especially enjoy playing when their owners are participating in the game. Contrary to popular opinion, cats can be trained. Using rewards and punishments, just like with a dog, a cat can be trained to avoid unwanted behavior or perform tricks. Cats will even fetch!

In the second place, cats are civilized members of the household. Unlike dogs, cats do not bark or make other loud noises. Most cats don't even meow very often. They generally lead a quiet existence. Cats also don't often have "accidents." Mother cats train their kittens to use the litter box, and most cats will use it without fail from that time on. Even stray cats usually understand the concept when shown the box and will use it regularly. Cats do have claws, and owners must make provision for this. A tall scratching post in a favorite cat area of the house will often keep the cat content to leave the furniture alone. As a last resort, of course, cats can be declawed.

Lastly, one of the most attractive features of cats as housepets is their ease of care. Cats do not have to be walked. They get plenty of exercise in the house as they play, and they do their business in the litter box. Cleaning a litter box is a quick, painless procedure. Cats also take care of their own grooming. Bathing a cat is almost never necessary because under ordinary circumstances cats clean themselves. Cats are more particular about personal cleanliness than people are. In addition, cats can be left home alone for a few hours without fear. Unlike some pets, most cats will not destroy the furnishings when left alone. They are content to go about their usual activities until their owners return.

Cats are low maintenance, civilized companions. People who have small living quarters or less time for pet care should appreciate these characteristics of cats. However, many people who have plenty of space and time still opt to have a cat because they love the cat personality. In many ways, cats are the ideal housepet.

1. Which is the best title of the essay?

- a) A dog is man's best friend
- b) Ideal housepets
- c) Easy care of cats

How to write a good essay

- 1. Asking a question**
- 2. Stating the thesis (strongly)**
- 3. Introduction of the thesis to make it more interesting**
- 4. Proof – the body about the main reason and supporting ideas**
- 5. Conclusion based on the proof**

An essay can have many purposes, but the basic structure is the same no matter what. You may be writing an essay to argue for a particular point of view or to explain the steps necessary to complete a task.

Either way, your essay will have the same basic format.

If you follow a few simple steps, you will find that the essay almost writes itself. You will be responsible only for supplying ideas, which are the important part of the essay anyway.

2. Match 1 – 8 with a – h to make phrases for presenting:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) It is hard | a) argue that |
| 2) Some people | b) is clear that |
| 3) It is | c) true that |
| 4) It can | d) be argued that |
| 5) It | e) to deny that |
| 6) However | f) other hand |
| 7) Other people take the | g) some people argue that |
| 8) On the | h) opposite view and claim that |

Read the essay title and decide if the arguments are points in favour of Internet relationships or against. Write F (for) or A (against)

The Internet is bad for friendships and relationships

- 1) It's difficult to know if people are being honest
- 2) You can make a lot of friends very easily
- 3) You make friends with people you wouldn't usually meet
- 4) You can meet people from all over the world
- 5) You need a computer and good Internet connection
- 6) You have to wait for a reply when you make a comment
- 7) It's less interesting because you can't go out to different places together
- 8) It's easier to find people who share the same interests as you

Linking words

1. Position in the text.

Some linking words normally form a link between clauses WITHIN a sentence. It is bad style to start a sentence with these words:

and but so because then until such as

are examples of this type of linking words.

Another type of linking device is used to form a link BETWEEN sentences. These words must start with a capital letter and are usually immediately followed by a comma:

Furthermore, Moreover, However, Nevertheless, Therefore, In conclusion,

are used in this way.

Most linking words, however, can either start a sentence or form a link between sentences. The choice is up to the writer.

Linking words

Adding and	Contrasting	Expressing cause / reason
*and as well as besides Moreover, Furthermore, What is more, In addition, not only but also another point is that	*but However, Although despite In spite of Nevertheless, On the contrary, on the one hand on the other hand, whereas	because as since This is why because of Due to Owing to For this reason so...that such a...that

<p><u>relative clauses</u></p> <p>who where that ,which whose to whom when what why</p>	<p>while but while In contrast, Neither...nor</p>	<p>Therefore Thus Consequently, As a result, too...for/to not enough...for/to</p>
Narration		Expressing purpose
<p>First (of all) At first At the beginning In the beginning then next Before After After that afterwards When While during Soon prior to</p>	<p>immediately Once Suddenly As soon as on No sooner....than Hardly...when Finally Eventually At the end In the end At last To begin with, until</p>	<p>to so as to in order that so that for (Non-specific)</p> <p><u>Expressing opinion</u></p> <p>I would say that In my opinion, I think (that) I believe (that) Personally Apparently,</p>
Giving examples	Summing up / concluding	Emphasis
<p>for example, for instance, For one thing, this includes such as e.g.. (for example) i.e. (that is)</p>	<p>All in all overall generally In conclusion, on the whole in the main To sum up,</p>	<p>especially particularly Naturally, exactly because above all Whatever Whenever too / enough The more</p>

4. Write the sentence again, using the word in brackets. The meaning must stay exactly the same.

1. She is a very good English speaker. You would think it was her native language.

_____ (so)

2. There were so many people in the room that we couldn't move.

_____ (such)

3. I can't wear this coat in winter, It's not warm enough.

_____ (too)

4. We lost the match although we were the better team.

_____ (despite)

5. Despite her injured foot, she managed to walk to the village.

(although)

6. The football match is still going on.

_____ (yet)

7. Has Jane got divorced yet?

_____ (still)

8. John is younger than he looks.

_____ (as....as)

9. Tom is 16 years old, and so is Fred.

_____ (as....as)

10. He used to be a doctor.

_____ (as)

11. When he arrives, we'll go.

_____ (as....as)

SOLUTION

1 b

2 1 e, 2 a, 3 c, 4 d, 5 b, 6 g, 7 h, 8 f

3 1 A, 2 F, 3 F, 4 F, 5 A, 6 A, 7 A, 8 F

4. 1. She is a very good English speaker. You would think it was her native language.

She is a very good English speaker so you wouldn't think it wasn't her native language.

2. There were so many people in the room that we couldn't move.

There was such a crowd in the room that we couldn't move.

3. I can't wear this coat in winter, it's not warm enough.

I can't wear this coat in winter, it's too cold.

4. We lost the match although we were the better team.

Despite we were the better team, we lost the match.

5. Despite her injured foot, she managed to walk to the village.

Although she had injured her foot, she managed to walk to the village.

6. The football match is still going on.

The football match hasn't finished yet.

7. Has Jane got divorced yet?

Has Jane still been married?

8. John is younger than he looks.

John isn't as old as he looks.

9. Tom is 16 years old, and so is Fred.

Tom is as old as Fred.

10. He used to be a doctor.

He used to work as a doctor.

11. When he arrives, we'll go.

We'll go as soon as he arrives.