



پوهنتون کاردان
KARDAN UNIVERSITY

ENGLISH COURSE COMPOSITION

SESSION: KINDS OF PARAGRAPHS



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KARDAN UNIVERSITY



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
وَعَلَى اللَّهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ
إِنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ الْمَوْلَى
وَالْحَكِيمُ



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Recap of Session 5: Paragraph



What is a paragraph? What is the parts of a paragraph?



Outcome of the Session

Students should know how to write different kinds of paragraphs



Professional Paragraph Writing



- A **professional paragraph** is a well-organized group of sentences that develops **one clear main idea** in a logical, coherent, and cohesive way.



four main elements:

1. Topic Sentence

→ Introduces the main idea.

2. Supporting Sentences

→ Explain, develop, or support the main idea.

3. Evidence / Example

→ Provides facts, examples, explanations, or other support.

4. Concluding or Linking Sentence

→ Brings the paragraph to a logical close or connects it to the next idea.



Topic Sentence

The **topic sentence** is usually the first sentence of the paragraph. It tells the reader what the paragraph is mainly about.

Example

Online learning provides students with greater flexibility in their education.

This sentence gives us:

- **Topic:** Online learning
- **Controlling idea:** greater flexibility

Everything that follows should develop this idea.

- **Supporting Sentences**
- Supporting sentences explain and develop the topic sentence.
- Evidence and Examples



Coherence and Cohesion

A professional paragraph should have both.

Coherence

Ideas are arranged **logically**.

For example:

Main idea → explanation → example → analysis → conclusion

Cohesion

Sentences are **linguistically connected**.

Useful cohesive devices include:

- **Addition:** furthermore, moreover, in addition
- **Contrast:** however, nevertheless, in contrast
- **Cause:** because, since
- **Result:** therefore, consequently, as a result
- **Example:** for example, for instance
- **Reference:** this, these, such, they, it



Narrative Paragraph

A **narrative paragraph** tells a story or describes an event in a sequence.

- **Purpose:** To tell what happened.
- **Common features:**
 - Characters
 - Where and when
 - Actions
 - Time-order words: *first, then, next, finally*



Example:

Last Friday, I went to the university early in the morning. First, I attended my English class and took notes during the lecture. Then, I met my classmates in the library and worked on our assignment. After that, we had lunch together. Finally, I returned home in the afternoon. It was a busy but productive day.



Descriptive Paragraph

- A **descriptive paragraph** describes a person, place or object so that the reader can imagine it.
- **Common features:**
 - Adjectives
 - Sensory details: sight, sound, smell, taste, touch



Example:

My university library is a quiet and comfortable place. It has large windows through which sunlight enters during the day. Hundreds of books are arranged neatly on tall shelves. Students sit at wooden tables and read or work on their assignments. The soft sound of turning pages creates a peaceful atmosphere. The library is one of my favorite places on campus.



Expository Paragraph?

- An **expository paragraph** explains, informs, or gives factual information about a topic.
- **Purpose:** To explain
- **Common features:**
 - Facts and explanations
 - Examples



Example:

Formative assessment is an important part of the teaching and learning process. It is conducted during instruction to determine students' progress and learning needs. Teachers can use quizzes, questions, classroom activities, and observations as formative assessment techniques. The information collected helps teachers identify students' difficulties and adjust their teaching. Therefore, formative assessment can support students' learning throughout a course.



Persuasive Paragraph

Persuasive paragraph tries to convince the reader to accept an opinion, idea, or position.

- **Purpose:** To persuade or convince.
- **Common features:**
 - Reasons
 - Evidence or examples
 - Strong supporting arguments



Example:

University students should develop strong academic writing skills because these skills are essential for their academic success. Students need academic writing when preparing assignments, research papers, and graduation theses. Strong writing skills also help them communicate their ideas clearly and logically. For example, students who know how to organize paragraphs and support their ideas with evidence can produce better academic papers. Therefore, universities should provide students with sufficient opportunities to practice academic writing.



Cause-effect paragraph

- A cause-and-effect paragraph explains the reasons something happens and the results that follow.
- **Features of a cause-and-effect paragraph:**
 - A clear topic sentence that introduces the cause or effect.
 - Causes: reasons why something happens.
 - Effects: results or outcomes of an event or action.
 - Supporting details and examples that explain each cause or effect.
 - Linking words such as *because*, *since*, *due to*, *as a result*, *therefore*, *consequently*, and *for this reason*.
 - A concluding sentence that summarizes the relationship between the cause and effect.



Example:

- Regular exercise has many positive effects on a person's health. First, it strengthens the heart and muscles, making the body more active and energetic. Exercise can also reduce stress because it helps the brain release chemicals that improve mood. In addition, people who exercise regularly often sleep better at night. Therefore, making time for physical activity can lead to a healthier and happier life.



Assignment & References

Write a paragraph, and follow the writing process?

- Hogue, A., & Bixby, J. (2014). *Longman academic writing series 2: Paragraphs* (3rd ed.). Pearson Education.
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Oshima, A., Hogue, A., & Curtis, J. (2017). *Longman academic writing series 3: Paragraphs to essays* (4th ed.). Pearson.





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Q & A