



Smart Writers

Paragraph Types

2

Casey Malarcher

Smart Writers 2

Casey Malarcher

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7212 Canary Lane,
Sachse, TX, USA

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Smart Writers



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02	My Dream Job	Expository	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing an expository paragraph • Explaining what I want to do in the future and the reason
03	A Good Life Lesson	Narrative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing a narrative paragraph • Sharing about a life lesson I have learned through an experience
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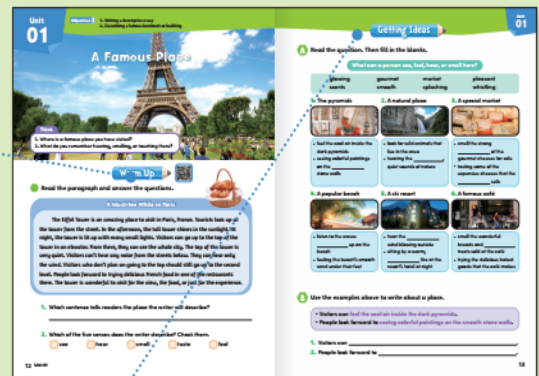
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How to Use This Book

Smart Writers is a three-book series designed to develop the writing skills of English language learners at the low intermediate level of English (CEFR A2). Each unit features two model writing passages with useful vocabulary and helpful sentence patterns which students can use to create their own passages. Throughout the series, students learn how to organize their thoughts, explore a variety of writing topics within each unit's theme, and practice paragraph development. Students who complete this series will develop stronger writing skills and gain confidence in their ability to compose paragraphs and essays related to personal experiences or opinions.

Warm Up

Each unit's introduction page presents the first of two writing models for the unit's theme. Each model in the unit incorporates the particular organization shown in the **Writing Analysis** activity of the unit. Each writing model also provides samples of the target grammatical structures reviewed in the unit's **Workbook** pages. Two questions follow this first model to focus students on key aspects of the writing.

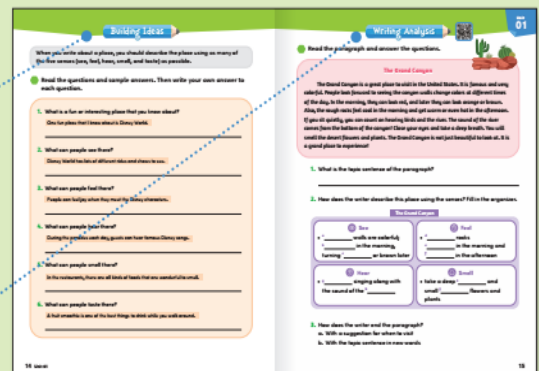


Getting Ideas

This page suggests a number of topics related to the unit's theme to spark ideas for students to use in their own writing. Vocabulary highlighted on this page is related to specific ideas students might choose to write about. After placing vocabulary words into the context of phrases to facilitate learning, students can select one of the given themes to write guided sentences for possible use in their own writing.

Building Ideas

This part of the unit guides students through a series of brainstorming questions to prepare them for writing their own paragraphs. After answering these questions, students should be encouraged to share their ideas with classmates in pairs.



Writing Analysis

This page introduces the second writing model related to the unit's theme. The passage is followed by comprehension questions featuring a graphic organizer to help students visualize a particular writing approach useful for their own writing.

Introduction

Basic Paragraph Types & Useful Organizers

In *Smart Writers 1*, you learned what a paragraph is, how to format it, and what parts it has. To improve our writing, it is important to understand the different types of paragraphs and how to use them. There are four main types we often use, and each one has a special purpose.

Graphic organizers are handy visual tools that help writers organize their ideas more effectively, especially when working with different types of paragraphs. Knowing how to use these can make your writing clearer and stronger.

Descriptive Paragraph

In a descriptive paragraph, you help readers see a clear picture of a person, place, thing, or event. Use details to make it easy for them to imagine what you are talking about. Choose your words carefully to make your description vivid and easy to picture.

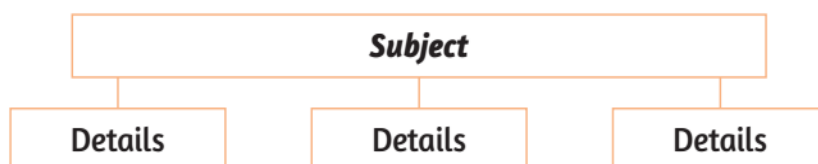
Sensory Chart: This graphic organizer helps you organize descriptive details based on the five senses, making your writing more vivid and engaging.

<i>sight</i>	<i>sound</i>	<i>smell</i>	<i>taste</i>	<i>touch</i>

Expository Paragraph

This paragraph provides information. You might explain a topic, give instructions, or show how something is done. Using transition words like *first*, *second*, *then*, and *finally* can help organize your thoughts and guide your reader.

Line Diagram: This graphic organizer is great for explaining things clearly. It shows how parts are connected, which makes it easier to understand and remember information.



Narrative Paragraph

A narrative paragraph tells a story about a key event or lesson. It includes details like who was involved, what happened, and why it matters, making the experience clear and engaging for the reader.

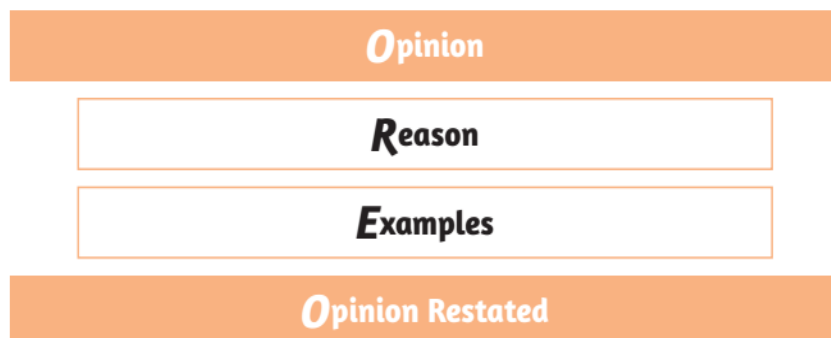
5W's Chart: This graphic organizer helps you write a story by focusing on important details. Using this chart ensures your story includes all the key elements, making it engaging and complete.

<i>who</i>	<i>what</i>	<i>when</i>	<i>where</i>	<i>why</i>

Persuasive Paragraph

In a persuasive paragraph, you aim to convince the reader of something. Present your case with reasons and evidence. Words like *therefore* and *because* can help make your argument stronger.

OREO Chart: This graphic organizer helps you write persuasive paragraphs. It guides you to state your opinion, explain why, give an example, and then restate your opinion. This makes your argument clear and strong.



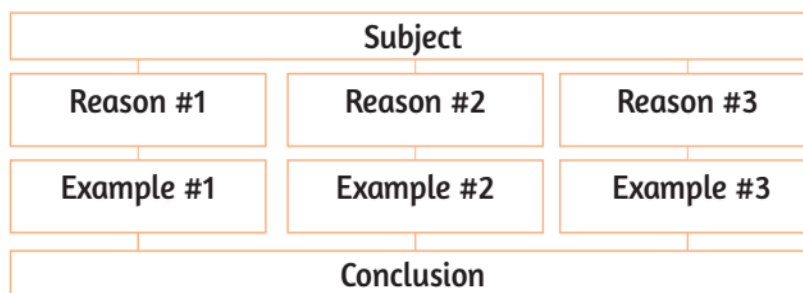
More Paragraph Types

Getting to know different kinds of paragraphs helps you become better at writing. Each kind has its own special job for sharing our ideas. Here are a few more types that you can use to make your writing even better.

Opinion Paragraph

In an opinion paragraph, you share your viewpoint on a subject. State your opinion clearly and support it with reasons or examples. Use phrases like “I believe” or “in my opinion” to express your thoughts firmly yet respectfully.

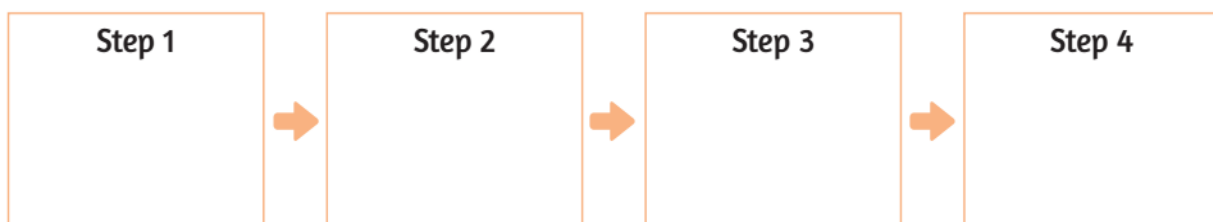
Opinion/Reason Chart: This chart helps organize your opinion, reasons, and explanations clearly. While similar to the OREO method, it allows for detailed explanations with each reason, making it easier to share your views.



Process Paragraph:

A process paragraph explains how to do something step by step. Start by describing the task, then list the steps using words like *first*, *next*, and *last*. This helps the reader understand the procedure clearly.

Process List: This graphic organizer helps you write about steps in a process, listing each one in order. It makes your writing clear and easy to follow, perfect for instructions or recipes.



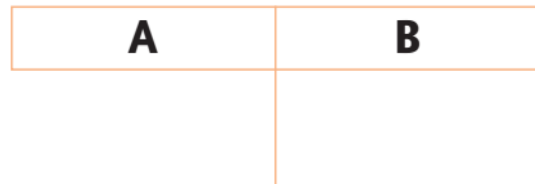
Compare/Contrast Paragraph

This type of paragraph examines two or more items to highlight their similarities and differences. Use comparative words like *similarly* or contrastive words like *however* to structure your comparison and make your points clearer.

Venn Diagram: This graphic organizer helps you compare two things. It guides you to list similarities in the overlapping middle part and differences in the outer sections. This makes your comparison clear and effective.



T-Chart: This graphic organizer helps you compare two subjects. It has columns for each subject and rows for listing their traits, pros, cons, and uses. This setup makes it easy to see and explain how they compare on different points.



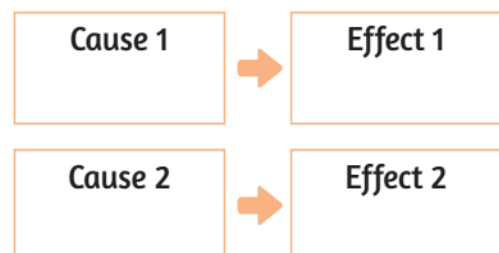
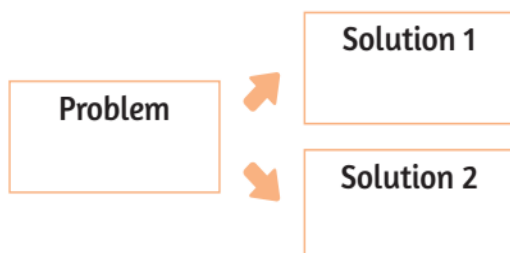
Problem/Solution Paragraph

A problem-and-solution paragraph first describes a problem and then offers one or more solutions. Start by explaining the issue, then suggest solutions using words like *therefore* or phrases like “as a solution.”

Cause/Effect Paragraph

In a cause-and-effect paragraph, you discuss why something happens (the cause) and what happens as a result (the effect). Connect your ideas using words like *consequently* or phrases like “because of this.”

Problem/Solution (or Cause/Effect) Organizer: This graphic organizer is great for writing about either problems and solutions or causes and effects. It has sections for outlining either problems with solutions or causes with effects, making it easy to use and helpful for organizing your ideas clearly.



1. Writing a descriptive essay
2. Describing a famous landmark or building

A Famous Place

Think

1. Where is a famous place you have visited?
2. What do you remember hearing, smelling, or touching there?

Warm Up

Read the paragraph and answer the questions.



A Must-See While in Paris

The Eiffel Tower is an amazing place to visit in Paris, France. Tourists look up at the tower from the street. In the afternoon, the tall tower shines in the sunlight. At night, the tower is lit up with many small lights. Visitors can go up to the top of the tower in an elevator. From there, they can see the whole city. The top of the tower is very quiet. Visitors can't hear any noise from the streets below. They can hear only the wind. Visitors who don't plan on going to the top should still go up to the second level. People look forward to trying delicious French food in one of the restaurants there. The tower is wonderful to visit for the view, the food, or just for the experience.

1. Which sentence tells readers the place the writer will describe?

2. Which of the five senses does the writer describe? Check them.

see

hear

smell

taste

feel

Getting Ideas



A Read the question. Then fill in the blanks.

What can a person see, feel, hear, or smell here?

glowing
scents

gourmet
smooth

market
splashing

pleasant
whistling

1. The pyramids



- feel the cool air inside the dark pyramids
- seeing colorful paintings on the _____ stone walls

2. A natural place



- look for wild animals that live in the area
- hearing the _____, quiet sounds of nature

3. A special market



- smell the strong _____ of the gourmet cheeses for sale
- tasting some of the expensive cheeses that the _____ sells

4. A popular beach



- listen to the waves _____ up on the beach
- feeling the beach's smooth sand under their feet

5. A ski resort



- hear the _____ wind blowing outside
- sitting by a warm, _____ fire at the resort's hotel at night

6. A famous café



- smell the wonderful breads and _____ treats sold at the café
- trying the delicious baked goods that the café makes

B Use the examples above to write about a place.

- Visitors can **feel the cool air inside the dark pyramids.**
- People look forward to **seeing colorful paintings on the smooth stone walls.**

1. Visitors can _____.

2. People look forward to _____.

Building Ideas

When you write about a place, you should describe the place using as many of **the five senses (see, feel, hear, smell, and taste)** as possible.

Read the questions and sample answers. Then write your own answer to each question.

1. What is a fun or interesting place that you know about?

One fun place that I know about is Disney World.

2. What can people see there?

Disney World has lots of different rides and shows to see.

3. What can people feel there?

People can feel joy when they meet the Disney characters.

4. What can people hear there?

During the parades each day, guests can hear famous Disney songs.

5. What can people smell there?

In the restaurants, there are all kinds of foods that are wonderful to smell.

6. What can people taste there?

A fruit smoothie is one of the best things to drink while you walk around.
