**PARAGRAPH WRITING**

A paragraph is group of sentences combined together, about a certain topic. It is a very important form of writing as we write almost everything in paragraphs, be it an answer, essay, story, emails, etc. We can say that a well-structured paragraph is the essence of good writing. The purposes of the paragraph are to give information, to explain something, to tell a story, and to convince someone that our idea is right.

Paragraphs are blocks of textual content that segment out a larger piece of writing—stories, novels, articles, creative writing, or professional writing portions—making it less complicated to read and understand. Excellent paragraphs are an available writing skill for plenty of types of literature, and proper writers can substantially beautify the clarity of their news, essays, or fiction writing whilst constructing nicely.

**STRUCTURE OF A PARAGRAPH:**

A paragraph has three major parts:

1. Topic sentence
2. Supporting sentences
3. Concluding sentence
4. **Topic Sentence:**

A topic sentence is a precise statement that reflects the main idea of the paragraph. It should be carefully written as it will show the reader what you are going to talk about. Words chosen for this should not be cluttered and ambiguous as readers will decide to read further based on this. It is not necessary to write the topic sentence at the beginning of the paragraph. It can be put anywhere, as long as it reflects the main topic. For instance, if you mention that you are going to talk about the advantages of using the hand sanitizer, then in supporting sentence you should only talk about advantages, not the features or anything else.

1. **Supporting Sentences:**

Supporting sentences explain the topic sentence in detail. They expand the main topic and develop the main idea into the explanation. They explain the main topic using examples, facts, quotes, etc. They have to be related to the topic sentence. There can be two types of Supporting sentences, First, The major supporting sentence; this sentence directly explains the main idea with some new fact or new idea. Second, a minor support sentence helps the major supporting sentence develop the controlling idea.

1. **Conclusion Sentence:**

A good concluding sentence brings a paragraph to a polished end. It may give a summary of the main topic, a concluding sentence also gives a final take on the topic and leaves the reader with complete information. A good conclusion can either be just reiterating the topic again or it could be concluded with a few main points which were not exclusively mentioned in the paragraph.

**USE OF TRANSITIONAL DEVICES**

Use transition words or phrases between sentences and between paragraphs. Transitional expressions emphasize the relationships between ideas, so they help readers follow your train of thought or see connections that they might otherwise miss or misunderstand.

**SOME TRANSITIONAL DEVICES:**

**To show addition:**

again, and, also, besides, equally important, first (second, etc.), further, furthermore, in addition, in the first place, moreover, next, too

**To give examples:**

for example, for instance, in fact, specifically, that is, to illustrate

**To compare:**

also, in the same manner, likewise, similarly

**To contrast:**

although, and yet, at the same time, but, despite, even though, however, in contrast, in spite of, nevertheless, on the contrary, on the other hand, still, though, yet

**To summarize or conclude:**

all in all, in conclusion, in other words, in short, in summary, on the whole, that is, therefore, to sum up

**To show time:**

after, afterward, as, as long as, as soon as, at last, before, during, earlier, finally, formerly, immediately, later, meanwhile, next, since, shortly, subsequently, then, thereafter, until, when, while

**To show place or direction:**

above, below, beyond, close, elsewhere, farther on, here, nearby, opposite, to the left (north, etc.)

**To indicate logical relationship:**

accordingly, as a result, because, consequently, for this reason, hence, if, otherwise, since, so, then, therefore, thus.

**PARAGRAPH ON CLEANLINESS**

**“Cleanliness is next to Godliness.”** It is a vital virtue of life, and it, along with personal hygiene, is part and parcel of the lives of the students. It is advantageous in many ways, and the prime one being it helps to keep an individual healthy. We need to maintain proper hygiene and start cleaning our homes first. After we are done with this, we need to reach out to the streets and important places like our schools. Moreover, we should also tell other people to do the same as it is equally essential for them to stay clean. Staying clean and healthy would not only keep you safe from any diseases but also will help you to keep your mind fresh. With the habit of cleanliness, one’s level of concentration increases, which will help him stand out of the rest, and later, this habit of cleanliness will take him ahead in life and help him become a successful and happy man.