**How to Write a Perfect Paragraph**

**1-what is a paragraph?**

A paragraph is a group of sentences that share a common topic or idea.

**2-Basic Paragraph Format**

A paragraph should be divided into three distinct sections that each serves a purpose to the paragraph as a whole.

**a. Topic Sentence**

**What is the topic sentence?**

The topic sentence is the first sentence in a paragraph.

**What does it do?**

It introduces the main idea of the paragraph.

**How do I write one?**

Summarize the main idea of your paragraph. Make clear what your

Paragraph will be about.

**Example 1:**

Canada is one of the best countries in the world to live in. First, Canada has an

excellent health care system. All Canadians have access to medical services at a reasonable

price. Second, Canada has a high standard of education. Students are taught by well‐trained

teachers and are encouraged to continue studying at university. Finally, Canada's cities are clean and efficiently managed. Canadian cities have many parks and lots of space for people to live. As a result, Canada is a desirable place to live.

**b. Supporting Details**

**What are supporting sentences?**

They come after the topic sentence, making up the body of a paragraph.

**What do they do?** They give details to develop and support the main idea of the paragraph.

**How do I write them?** You should give supporting facts, details, and examples.

**Example 1:**

Canada is one of the best countries in the world to live in. First, Canada has an

excellent health care system. All Canadians have access to medical services at a reasonable

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teachers and are encouraged to continue studying at university. Finally, Canada's cities are clean and efficiently managed. Canadian cities have many parks and lots of space for people to live. As a result, Canada is a desirable place to live.

**c. Closing Sentence**

**What is the closing sentence?** The closing sentence is the last sentence in a paragraph.

**What does it do?** It restates the main idea of your paragraph.

**How do I write one?** Restate the main idea of the paragraph using different words.

**Example 1:**

Canada is one of the best countries in the world to live in. First, Canada has an

excellent health care system. All Canadians have access to medical services at a reasonable

price. Second, Canada has a high standard of education. Students are taught by well‐trained

teachers and are encouraged to continue studying at university. Finally, Canada's cities are clean and efficiently managed. Canadian cities have many parks and lots of space for people to live. As a result, Canada is a desirable place to live.

**III Types of paragraphs:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Type of Paragraph** | **Description** |
| Narrative | A **narrative paragraph** tells a story of a certain event and gives details that relate to the event being told. |
| Descriptive | A **descriptive paragraph** gives details about a person, place, thing, or idea. The topic sentence states what is being described and the details relate to that topic. |
| Expository | An **expository paragraph** also can give information, but it can also explain something, give directions or show how something happens. The detailed sentences in expository paragraphs often have linking words such as first, next, then, or after. |
| Argumentative | An **argumentative paragraph**, sometimes referred to as a persuasive paragraph, is a paragraph where the topic sentence takes a specific position or request. The details of a persuasive paragraph are written to prove why the argument is valid. |

**IV transition words**

Transitional words increase clarity and provide a logical connection between clauses and sentences. Transitional words are separated from the sentence by a comma. When used to combine sentences consisting of independent clauses, transitional words have to be preceded by a semicolon. Introductory words and phrases introduce quotations and paraphrases.

Transitions show relationships among sentences and paragraphs, recognizing the types of transitions will help you choose the most appropriate one.

**1-Additive Transitions**

These transitions add or introduce information. They can also be used to show similarities or to further clarify ideas. Some examples of additive transitions include:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Also | In addition | Likewise |
| Alternatively | In other words | Namely |
| For example | In particular | Similarly |
| For instance | In the same manner | Specifically |
| Further | In the same way | To illustrate |
| Furthermore | Indeed | What's more |

**2*-*Adversative Transitions**

These transitions show readers' conflicts, contradictions, dismissals, or emphasis. Some examples of adversative transitions include:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| At any rate | In any event | Nevertheless |
| But | In contrast | Nonetheless |
| Conversely | In either case | On the contrary |
| However | Indeed | On the other hand |
| In any case | More importantly | Regardless |

**3-Causal Transitions**

These transitions show the relationship of [cause and effect](https://examples.yourdictionary.com/cause-and-effect-examples.html) or consequence. Some examples of causal transitions include:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| As | Due to the fact | Otherwise |
| As a result | For | Since |
| But | Granted | Therefore |
| Consequently | Granting | Thus |
| Due to | On the condition | Unless |

**4-Sequential Transitions**

These transitions show the reader chronological sequences in time or provide a sequence to a [logical argument](http://grammar.yourdictionary.com/for-students-and-parents/argumentative-essay-writing-tips.html). Some examples of sequential transitions include:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Afterwards | In short | Therefore |
| Briefly | Initially | To begin with |
| Finally | Previously | To summarize |
| First | Subsequently | To start with |