

Unit 4 Writing - Description Paragraph Model Answer

O. Study the **table** and the **4-sentence model paragraph** provided below.

term	- noble metal (singular*)
definition	- metallic element - in Group 11 of periodic table
other names	- precious metals / coinage metals
examples	- gold/silver / copper / platinum
properties / characteristics [uses]	- valuable / highly corrosion resistant [commonly alloyed with other metals to make coins / jewelry] - excellent conductors of electricity [widely used in electronics industry] - chemically inactive / not readily dissolved by acids [dental materials]

* the definition sentence for a singular term must be written in the singular. Other sentences in the paragraph may be written in the singular or the plural.

leave two lines after title

A Noble Metal ← *title (centered and capitalized)*

indent 1st line

A noble metal is a metallic element found in Group 11 of the periodic table.

Noble metals are also called precious metals or coinage metals, and examples include gold, silver, copper, and platinum. Noble metals are valuable and highly corrosion resistant, so they are commonly alloyed with other metals to make coins and jewelry. In addition, they are widely used in the electronics industry because they are excellent conductors of electricity, and they are used to make dental materials because they are chemically inactive and not readily dissolved by acids.

← *left margin (3cm)*

← *leave one empty line*

→ *right margin (2cm)*

أكثر الناس حقارة من يوليك ظهره حين تكون في أمس الحاجة لقبضة يده.

Unit 4 Writing - Description Paragraph Guidelines

Here is a list of **guidelines** to remember when writing description paragraphs. If you do **not** follow the guidelines below, you will **lose points** on your paragraph.

1. Use **formal definition sentences** to introduce **description paragraphs**. Definitions for **singular terms** must be written in the **singular**, definitions for **plural terms** must be written in the **plural**, and definitions for **uncountable terms** must be written with the rules for **uncountable** terms.
2. Follow the formal definition sentence with **three additional sentences** to complete the paragraph. The sentences that follow the definition sentence will be **singular, plural, or uncountable** according to the **information in the tables** (i.e., **not** according to the definition sentence).
3. Use **compound, complex, or compound-complex** sentences (**not only simple** sentences) to write description paragraphs.
4. Use **all of the information** given in the tables and correct **punctuation, verb forms, articles** and other **missing words**, etc. to write **4-sentence** description paragraphs.
5. Write with a **sharpened pencil** and use a **rubber** to erase (rub out) your mistakes.
6. Draw left and right **margins** on your paper. The left margin should be about 3 cm from the left edge of the paper. The right margin should be about 2 cm from the right edge of the paper.
7. Write a **title** in the **center** of the page using any necessary articles. **Capitalize** the first word and all other words except articles and prepositions. If the title **begins** with an **article**, it **should be capitalized**.
8. Do **not** use a **full stop** or **question mark** at the end of the title. Leave **two empty lines after the title** before you begin writing the paragraph.
9. **Indent** the first sentence of the paragraph, leaving a space of about 3 cm from the left margin.
10. Be sure that you are writing **directly above** the lines. Do **not** write below the lines or through the lines.
11. Write your paragraph on **every other line**, **not** on every line. The empty lines will be used by your teacher to make notes and corrections.
12. Always **capitalize** the first word in each sentence and end each sentence with a **full stop**. Use commas where necessary.
13. **Do not leave spaces** between the sentences in your paragraph. Each new sentence should follow directly after the previous sentence.
14. Leave enough space between words so that your **handwriting** is neat and legible.
15. Use **correct spelling** and **correct grammatical structures**, including correct verb forms and articles.
16. Do **not** use **contractions** in your writing (~~can't, won't, don't~~, etc.). Instead, use "is not", "will not", "do not", etc. Contractions are **not** used in technical writing.
17. Do **not** use **personal pronouns** in your writing (~~I, you, we, he~~, etc.). Personal pronouns are **not** used in technical writing.
18. Do **not begin** a new line with a **comma** or a **full stop**. (Instead, place such a comma or full stop at the **end** of the **line above**.)
19. Clearly **erase** (rub out) out any words that you do **not** want to include in your paragraph. If you write a **practice answer**, clearly **cancel** it out with a huge X. Teachers only mark **first answers** (unless the first answer has been clearly cancelled).

من الوقاحة أن تسأل صديقك الذي وقع في ورطة إن كان يحتاج لمساعدتك.

Unit 4 Guided Writing - Description Paragraph

P. Study both the **table** and the **incorrectly written description paragraph** provided below. Rewrite the paragraph correctly on page 151. Be sure to correct all of the errors (4 format errors and 4 grammar and punctuation errors) and to follow the guidelines on page 149.

term	- methane
definition	- colorless, odorless, gaseous hydrocarbon
properties / characteristics	- boiling point, -161.4° C - nontoxic / highly flammable - can form explosive mixtures with air
classification	- paraffin hydrocarbon
other names	- marsh gas / CH ₄
uses	- as fuel / to carbonize steel

methane

Methane is a colorless, odorless, gaseous hydrocarbon whose boiling point is -161.4°C. Methane is nontoxic but highly flammable and it can form explosive mixtures with air. It is classified as a paraffin hydrocarbon and is also known as marsh gas, and CH₄. Methane uses as a fuel and to carbonize steel.

قد يشك الناس فيما تقول،
لكنهم سيصدقون ما تفعل.

Methane

Methane is a colorless, odorless, gaseous hydrocarbon whose boiling point is -161.4°C . Methane is a nontoxic but highly flammable, and it can form explosive mixtures with air. It is classified as paraffin hydrocarbon and is also known as marsh gas and CH_4 . Methane is used as a fuel and to carbonize steel.

أفضل طريقة للفوز بجدارل في هذا الزمان أن تتجنبه.

Unit 4 Guided Writing - Description Paragraph

Q. Study the information in the table below, and then combine the sentences provided at the bottom of the page to write a 4-sentence description paragraph for alloys. Be sure to write the types of sentences that are asked for and to follow the guidelines on page 149. Write your answer on page 153.

term	- alloys
definition	- combinations - metallic element + at least one other element
classification	- ferrous (contain iron) - nonferrous (do not contain iron)
example discovery	- bronze (mixture of copper + tin) - earliest known man made alloy discovered in about 3500 B.C.
properties / characteristics	- unlike metallic elements, can be engineered to have specific properties - generally stronger + harder than metallic elements

1 a. Alloys are combinations. [simple or complex]

1 b. Alloys are composed of a metallic element and at least one other element.

2 a. Alloys may be classified as ferrous or nonferrous. [compound-complex]

2 b. Ferrous alloys contain iron.

2 c. Nonferrous alloys do not contain iron.

3 a. Bronze is an example of an alloy. [compound-complex]

3 b. Bronze is a mixture of copper and tin.

3 c. Bronze is the earliest known man made alloy that was discovered in about 3500 B.C.

4 a. Unlike metallic elements, alloys can be engineered to have specific properties. [compound]

4 b. Alloys are generally stronger and harder than metallic elements.

قد أكون ندمت على سكوتي مرة،
لكني ندمت على الكلام مراراً.

Alloys

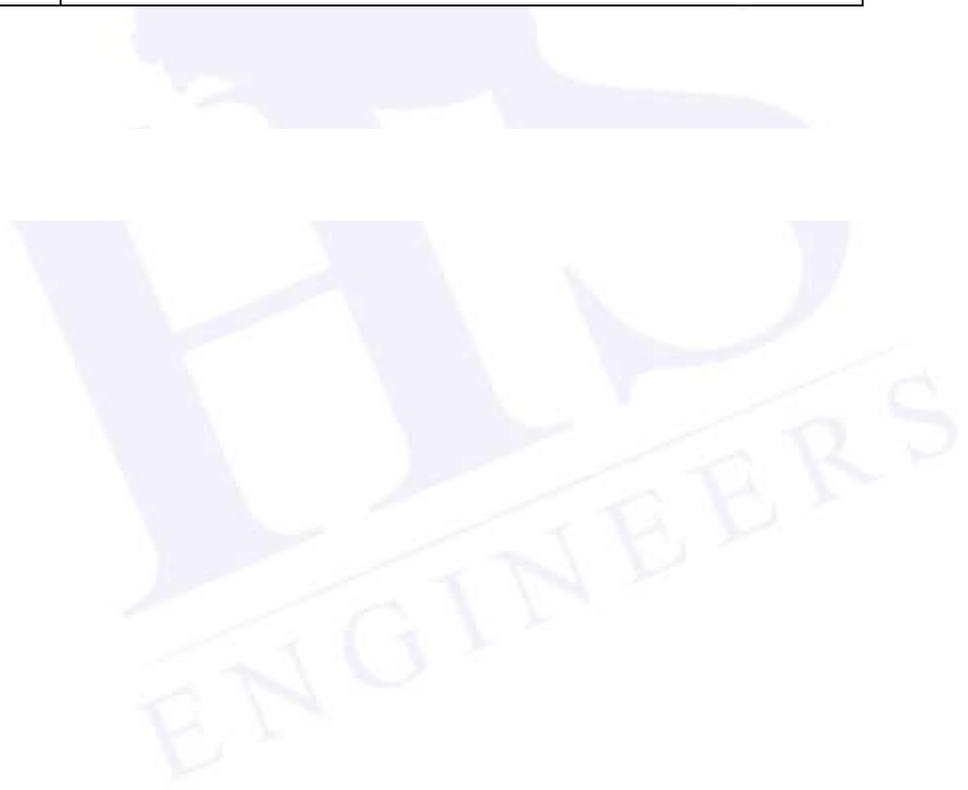
Alloys are combinations that are composed of a metallic element and at least one other element. As alloys may be classified as ferrous or nonferrous, ferrous alloys contain iron while nonferrous alloys do not contain iron. Bronze is an example of an alloy which is a mixture of copper and tin, and it gets its name from the earliest known man made alloy which was discovered in about 3500 B.C. Unlike metallic elements, alloys can be engineered to have specific properties, for they are generally stronger and harder than metallic elements.

يحزنني إدراكي أني سأفارق الحياة
وفي قلبي شوق لكتاب لم أقرأه بعد.

Unit 4 Writing - Description Paragraph

R. Use all of the information in the table below to write a **4-sentence** description paragraph for **tungsten**. Be sure to follow the guidelines that were taught in class. Write your answer on page 155.

term	- tungsten
definition	- moderately hard, silver-white metallic element - other name, wolfram
natural occurrence / origin	- scheelite / wolframite (minerals)
discovery	- in 1783 by two Spanish chemists
characteristics / properties [uses]	- melting point, 3400°C - boiling point, 5600°C - increases strength in alloys / remains strong at very high temperatures [strong heat-tolerant alloys]



الجميع يتمنى أن يتغير الناس،
القليل يتمنى تغيير نفسه.

Tungsten

Tungsten is a moderately hard, silver-white metallic element that is also called wolfram. Tungsten is originated from scheelite and wolframite. It was discovered in 1783 by two spanish chemists. It has a melting point of 3400°C and boiling point of 5600°C , for it can be used to increase strength in alloys as it remains strong at very high temperatures.

HS
ENGINEERS

الحرب مجزرة تدور بين أناس لا يعرفون
بعضهم لحساب آخرين يعرفون بعضهم،
لكنهم لا يتقاتلون.

Unit 4 Writing - Description Paragraph

S. Use all of the information in the table below to write a **4-sentence** description paragraph for **helium**. Be sure to follow the guidelines that were taught in class. Write your answer on page 157.

term	- helium
definition	- colorless, odorless gaseous element - melting point, -269° C
discovery	- by P.J. Janssen in 1868 [when outermost layer of sun's atmosphere visible during solar eclipse]
natural occurrence / origin	- cleveite (mineral) - natural gas deposits (most of world's supply)
properties / characteristics [uses]	- less dense than air / not flammable [to fill scientific balloons]

العلم شيء رانغ إذا لم
تكن تفقات عليه.

Helium

Helium is a colorless, odorless gaseous element whose melting point is -269°C . It was discovered by P.J.Janssen in 1868 when outer most layer of sun's atmosphere visible during solar eclipse. It can be obtained from cleveite or natural gas deposits which represents most of world's supply. It is less dense than air and not flammable, it is used to fill scientific balloons.

العيون التي تنظر كثيرة،
لكن تلك التي ترى قليلة.

Unit 4 Writing - Description Paragraph

T. Use all of the information in the table below to write a **4-sentence** description **paragraph** for **silver**. Be sure to follow the guidelines that were taught in class. Write your answer on page 159.

term	- silver
definition	- soft, white metal - chemical symbol, Ag
natural occurrence / origin	- in ores - in elemental form
characteristics / properties [uses]	- highest electrical conductivity of all metals / more expensive than copper [not widely used for electrical purposes] - highest optical reflectivity of all metals [high-quality mirrors]

الناس يولدون أحراراً، ولكنهم
يُسْتَعْبَدُونَ أينما ذهبوا.

Silver

Silver is a soft, white metal whose chemical symbol is Ag.

Silver can be found in ores in elemental form. Although silver is the highest

electrical conductivity of all metals, it is more expensive than copper, so it is

not widely used for electrical purposes. Because silver has the highest

optical reflectivity of all metals, it is used to produce high-quality mirrors.

إذا نقدك الناس فمعناه أنك
فعلت ما يستحق الذكر.

Unit 4 Writing - Description Paragraph

Note: The description paragraphs on the Practice Final Exam and the Final Exam will be **3-sentence paragraphs** (not 4-sentence paragraphs). The class work paragraphs done so far were of four sentences to give students more practice in writing. The exam paragraphs are 3 sentences so that students have more time to complete the other questions. The class work paragraphs that students do from this page onwards will also be 3-sentence paragraphs to prepare students for the exam.

U. Use all of the information in the table below to write a **3-sentence** description paragraph for a **noble metal**. Be sure to follow the guidelines taught in class. Write your answer below.

term	- noble metal (singular*)
definition	- metallic element - in group 11 of periodic table
other names	- precious metals / coinage metals
examples	- gold /silver/copper/platinum
properties / characteristics [uses]	- valuable / highly corrosion resistant [commonly alloyed with other metals to make coins / jewelry]

A Noble Metal

A noble metal is a metallic element found in group II of the periodic table. Noble metals can also be called precious metals or coinage metals, and examples include gold, silver, copper, and platinum. Noble metals are valuable and highly corrosion resistant, so they are commonly alloyed with other metals to make coins and jewelry.

أغلب الناس لا يودون أن يصبحوا أغنياء فحسب، بل أن يصبحوا أغنى من الآخرين.

Unit 4 Writing - Description Paragraph

V. Use all of the information in the table below to write a **3-sentence** description paragraph for **methane**. Be sure to follow the guidelines taught in class. Write your answer below.

term	- methane
definition	- colorless, odorless, gaseous hydrocarbon - marsh gas / CH ₄ (other names)
properties / characteristics [uses]	- highly flammable / can form explosive mixtures with air [as fuel] - boiling point, -161.4° C
classification	- paraffin hydrocarbon

Methane

Methane is a colorless, odorless, and gaseous hydrocarbon that is known as marsh gas, and CH₄. Since methane is highly flammable, it can form explosive mixtures with air so it is used as fuel. Methane has a boiling point of -161.4⁰C, so it can be classified as a paraffin hydrocarbon.

أنت الآن مجموع خيارات
عمرك السابقة.

Unit 4 Writing - Description Paragraph

W. Use all of the information in the table below to write a **3-sentence** description paragraph for **silver**.
Be sure to follow the guidelines taught in class. Write your answer below.

term	- silver
definition	- soft, white metal - chemical symbol, Ag
natural occurrence / origin	- usually in ores - sometimes in elemental form
characteristics / properties [use]	- highest electrical conductivity of all metals / more expensive than copper [not widely used for electrical purposes]

Silver

Silver is a soft, white metal whose chemical symbol is Ag. It is usually found in ores and sometimes in elemental form. Although it has the highest electrical conductivity of all metals, it is not used for electrical purposes because it is more expensive than copper.

بعض الناس طغاة، فقط لأن البعض الآخر وافق أن يركع لهم.

Unit 4 Writing - Description Paragraph

X. Use all of the information in the table below to write a **3-sentence** description paragraph for **tungsten**.
Be sure to follow the guidelines taught in class. Write your answer below.

term	- tungsten
definition	- moderately hard, silver-white metallic element - other name, wolfram
natural occurrence / origin	- scheelite / wolframite (minerals)
discovery	- in 1783 by two Spanish chemists
characteristics / properties [use]	- increases strength in alloys / remains strong at very high temperatures [strong heat-tolerant alloys]

Tungsten

Tungsten is a moderately hard, silver-white metallic element which also

can be called wolfram. Tungsten which can be obtained from scheelite or

wolframite was discovered in 1783 by two Spanish chemists. It is used to

increase strength in alloys as it remains strong at very high temperatures, so

it is used to make strong heat tolerant alloys.

بعض الناس لا يتغيرون، أحيانا فقط يغيرون أزيائهم.

Unit 4 Writing - Description Paragraph

Y. Use all of the information in the table below to write a **3-sentence** description paragraph for **helium**.
Be sure to follow the guidelines that were taught in class. Write your answer below.

term	- helium
definition	- colorless, odorless gaseous element - melting point, -269° C
natural occurrence / origin	- clevite (mineral) - natural gas deposits (most of world's supply)
properties / characteristics [uses]	- less dense than air / not flammable [to fill scientific balloons]

Helium

Helium is colorless, odorless gaseous element whose melting point is -269°C. It can be obtained from clevite or natural gas deposits which contributes most of the worlds supply. It is less dense than air and not flammable, for it is used to fill scientific balloons.

دع بعض أخطاء الآخرين
تمر دون أن تلاحظها.