MEDINA LAUXA

PREPARATION FOR WRITING:

1- ESSAY:

- Use a formal or neural register
- Use full foms (e.g. *cannot*, not *can 't*)
- -<u>Descriptive essay</u> (Descriptivo)
- -<u>Discursive essay</u> (Ventajas y desventajas)
- -Argumentative essay (It involves deciding if you are agree or disagree)

2- REPORT:

- Use a formal register
- Give the report a little and give each section a heading
- Use full forms (e.g. *is not* not *isn 't*)

In a report you will:

- a) State the issue that you are examining, then 🔬
- b) Discuss the facts or information you have, and finally
- c) Give your conclusions/recommendations.

Plan:

Start your report as shown and always use a subject field stating what it is about:

To:

From:

Date:

Subject: (Sobre qué es tu "report" en una breve frase.)

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- -Introduction (Say purpose)
- -Findings
- -Conclusions

3- ARTICLE:

- Use an informal register
- Give the article a main title or heading
- Use contractions (e.g. can 't not cannot)
- Use colourful language to make your answer interesting and catch the reader's attention.

The types of articles you may have to do are similar to the three types of essay: You may have to describe something, discuss something or argue something. The difference between an article and an essay is that articles are usually written in a less formal style. You want to make your writing as interesting as possible.

Plan:

- -Introduction (Say why you are writing)
- -First point
- -Second point
- -Sum up

4- FORMAL LETTER:

- Use a formal register
- Use full forms
- Give to each section a heading

Always start your formal letter correctly: *Dear/Mr/Mrs/Ms* {Surname} if you know the person's name; *Dear Sir* or *Madam* if you don't.

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End your letter using: *yours faithfully* if you don't know the person's name; or *Yours sincerely* if you do.

Plan:

- -Say why you are writing
- -First point
- -Second point
- -Third point
- -Summarise

5- REVIEW:

- You can use contractions (can't, isn't...)
- Give a title.

Use inspiration from real life to help you come up with ideas. This makes brainstorming a lot easier and gives you more to say. Think about things you've experienced or heard about that you can use in your writing.

Plan:

<u>In paragraph 1</u>, think of the *who, what, when, how long* and *where*. Give basic information about the thing being reviewed.

In paragraph 2, describe the thing you are reviewing in detail.

<u>In paragraph 3</u>, talk about the good or bad points of the thing being reviewed.

<u>In the conclusion</u>, state your recommendation: Would you recommend it? Who for? How much does it cost?...

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