

ГЛОССАРИЙ

N п/п	НОВЫЕ ПОНЯТИЯ	Содержание
1	2	3
1.	Topic sentence	States the topic and a controlling idea concerning that topic.
2.	Details to supporting ideas	Include facts, examples, personal experiences, or descriptions.
3.	Brainstorming	Means thinking of and writing down ideas concerning a topic.
4.	To make comparisons	Means to describe and discuss similarities.
5.	To make contrasts	Means to describe and discuss differences.
6.	The simplest way of showing cause	Is because+cause (contains verb)/because of/on account of+phrase (no verb).
7.	Because	Is the most common way of expressing causal relationship.
8.	To argue	Means that someone tries to prove that a statement is corrects by means of one more other statements (arguments).
9.	An argumentation	Is a combination of statements of which one (the opinion or conclusion) is supported by one or more other statements.
10.	A statement	Is in itself a neutral word, it can be used as an opinion or an argument; it may even not be argumentation at all.

11.	A dispute	Is the same as a disagreement, a disagreement about a statement (an opinion).
12.	An argumentation	Can be used as a combination of several argumentations, together forming a (oral or written) text of some length, and consists of one main opinion or a conclusion which is supported by the rest of the text.
13.	Argumentative texts	Indicates an argumentation of some length.
14.	The purpose of argumentation	Is to convince the listener/reader by means of arguments that a certain opinion is correct.
15.	To convince	Means to make adopt a certain view.
16.	Methods of convincing	(1) appealing to the readers'/listeners' needs, emotions, or wishes; (2) exerting pressure; (3) making use of one's authority in certain matters.
17.	The three forms of argumentation	Include simple argumentation, multiple argumentation and subordinate argumentation.
18.	Simple argumentation	Consists of two statements: an opinion supported by an argument.
19.	Multiple argumentation	Is a combination of two or more simple argumentations: one opinion is supported by two or more arguments.
20.	Subordinate argumentation	Means that one argument is supported by another argument.
21.	For/so test	Means that you should be able to place for or so between two parts of an argumentation: opinion, for argument/argument, so opinion.
22.	Signals of the relation between its statements	Include signals of opinions, signals of arguments, signals of multiple or subordinate argumentation.
23.	The colon	Is a punctuation mark which is often used to indicate argumentation.

1	2	3
24.	An introductory paragraph	Tells the reader what the essay is about.
25.	The thesis statement	Is the sentence containing the controlling idea of an essay.
26.	The body of an essay	Is made up of developmental paragraphs that support the introduction.
27.	Words used for comparing	Like, similar, just as, the same, identical, also, likewise, comparable to, equivalent, corresponds to, by the same token
28.	Words use for contrasting	Unlike, different, in contrast, but, more than, less than, fewer than, is different from, worse, better, conversely, on the other hand.
29.	A concluding paragraph	restates the thesis statement; restates the topic sentences from the developmental paragraphs; states one's opinion or preference, make a prediction, or give a solution; concludes with a statement that sums up the essay.
30.	Proof-reading	Includes checking the vocabulary, grammar, spelling, word order, sentence order, and tone, as well as re-checking for repetition, logical sequencing, and so on.
31.	Two ways to end disputes	Include settlement and solution.
32.	Solving a dispute	Means that both parties try to convince each other that they are right.
33.	Settling a dispute	Includes war, violence, blackmail, bribery, letting fate decide, or by voting.