

Refining Writing AK

Development

Exercise: Ask questions to generate supporting sentences

1. Answers will vary, no examples provided

Exercise: Ask questions to generate supporting sentences

1. Answers will vary, no examples provided

Unity

Exercise: Revise for unity

1. The aftermath of an earthquake is more dangerous than the earthquake itself. When an earthquake occurs, the shaking causes problems with existing buildings and construction (United States Geologic Survey, n.d.). For example, gas lines may break because the ground around them shifts, and broken gas lines are extremely dangerous to people. **Gas lines smell terrible when they are broken.** Other dangers after an earthquake include landslides and tsunamis. The sudden energy of the earthquake sends either land or water moving, and

anything in the path can be destroyed (USGS, n.d.).
Earthquakes can have more energy than hurricanes.
Tidal waves from tsunamis can swallow entire countries
in the Pacific. When compared to the dangers directly
associated with the earthquake, we can see that the
aftermath is also important to be prepared for.

2. One cause of pollution is huge factories. In the factories
we produce thousands and thousands of different things
for humanity. The biggest factories are in the food,
petroleum, forest, auto, and pharmacy industries.
Factories burn coal, petroleum, and wood. Having many
factories would not be a problem if they used different
energy. The problem is that no matter what kind of
combustible material we are talking about, all of them
pollute our air. They also are difficult forms of energy to
replace so we will have less fuel in the future. Pollution
has been a part of earth even millions of years ago but
not the amount of contamination that we now observe.
The Earth's ozone layer has started to thin because of
the monumental measure of harmful substances in the
air. The factories emit into the air harmful chemicals,
and every single one of these substances is poisoning the
air. Huge factories are in some ways useful for humans
but also harmful to the environment and pollute the air.

Cohesion

Exercise: Exercise: Identify logical order of sentences

- A. 4
- B. 1
- C. 5

D. 3

E. 2

Exercise: Insert a sentence

1. Everyone experiences stress. **2 Even though all people have different lives and circumstances, stress is universal because it has so many different causes.** Some of these causes include health, relationships, life changes, and conflicts between your beliefs and your values (“Causes of Stress,” 2018).
Regardless of the cause, everyone should understand stress because they will have to know how to handle it.

Exercise: Identify misplaced sentences

1. The skin is one of the most important lines of protection that the human body has against infection. If a germ makes it past the skin, the body has several mechanisms in place to destroy it. For example, the body uses white blood cells to find and destroy germs that enter the body (“Components of the Immune System,” 2015). These mechanisms don’t always work quickly enough to prevent people from becoming sick, but they do begin fighting the bacteria or virus and help people recover. **In order to become infected, either bacteria or viruses have to enter the body. The skin prevents this from happening most of the time, as we encounter thousands—if not millions—of germs every day.** Thus, the skin is one of the best ways to protect the body from germs because it blocks the majority of them.

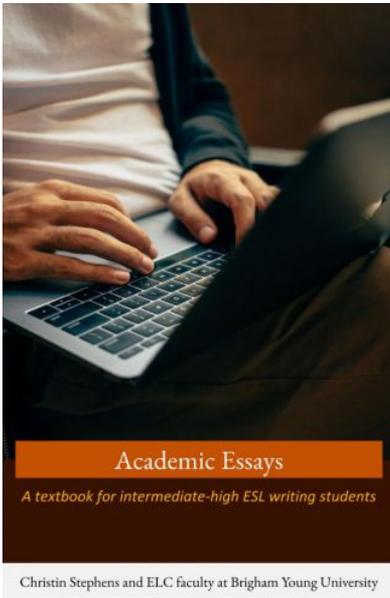
Exercise: Revise for cohesion (Answers will vary, example provided)

1. The languages spoken in Haiti and the Dominican Republic are one evidence of their distinct cultures. On

one side of the island, they speak French, while on the other side they speak Spanish. The indigenous people of the island originally spoke Taino (Reichard, 2017), but France and Spain both established colonies on the island, bringing their languages with them. Due to these new influences, most of the native Taino language was conquered. There are a few words of Taino that remained in Spanish like huracán (tornado) and maíz (corn) (Reichard, 2017). Both sides of the island are certainly distinct because they now have different languages.

Exercise: Identify connectors

1. Cause/effect connectors
2. Showing addition connectors
3. Showing contrast connectors



Stephens, C. (n.d.). *Academic B Writing*. EdTech Books.
https://edtechbooks.org/academic_b_writing_p