

Writing an Essay

IGCSE English • Topic 8

IGCSE English



Writing an Essay

What we will cover

- 1 Discursive vs argumentative
- 2 Planning
- 3 Essay structure
- 4 Body paragraphs



1 Approach

Writing an Essay

└ Approach

Two kinds of essay

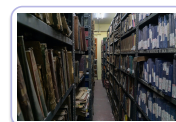
discursive 论述的

look at **both** sides – for and against, then perhaps your view

argumentative 议论的

argue for **one** view with strong reasons & examples

Plan 计划 first: decide your points & reasons before you write.

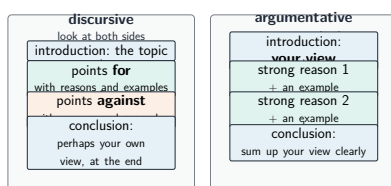


Close reading needs quiet attention

Writing an Essay

└ Approach

Two essay shapes



plan first: decide your main points before you write

Two essay shapes: discursive weighs both sides; argumentative argues one view

Writing an Essay

└ Approach

Discursive essays

- A **discursive** 论述的 essay looks at both sides of a topic.
- You give the points for and against, and perhaps your own view at the end.

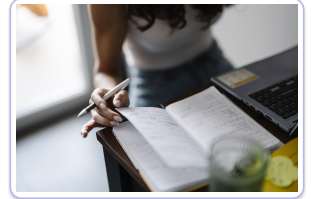
Argumentative essays

- An **argumentative** 议论的 essay argues for one main view.
- You give strong reasons and examples to support your opinion.

Essay structure

- **introduction** 引言 – name the topic (2–3 sentences)
- **body** 主体 – one main idea per paragraph
- **conclusion** 结论 – sum up; **no** new point

Plan 计划 first: points and reasons before you write.



Plan clear points, examples, and a firm conclusion

Body paragraphs



Start each paragraph with the idea, then back it with reasons & examples.

Useful language

Linking words 衔接词 signal your reader where the argument turns.

- **To add a point:** *Firstly...* / *In addition...* / *Another reason is...*
- **To show the other side:** *However...* / *On the other hand...* / *Some people argue that...*
- **To give an example:** *For example...* / *For instance...* / *such as...*
- **To conclude:** *In conclusion...* / *Overall...* / *Weighing both sides...*

Body paragraphs, continued

one body paragraph
Firstly, school sport builds real friend-
Playing in a team means you win and
lose together, so
For example, my closest friends are
the players I have
trained with every week since Grade 8.

— start with the idea
(a topic sentence)
then the **reasons**
behind it
— then an **example**
that makes it real

- Put one main idea in each **body** 主体 paragraph.
- Start the paragraph with the idea, then add reasons and examples.

Using linking words well

where they go	use them at the start of a sentence, where the reader meets them first
how many	two or three well-placed links are enough for a paragraph
do not overuse one	four <i>however</i> s in a paragraph read worse than none
to add	<i>Firstly...</i> / <i>Furthermore...</i> / <i>In addition...</i>
to contrast	<i>However...</i> / <i>On the other hand...</i> / <i>Although...</i>
to conclude	<i>Therefore...</i> / <i>In conclusion...</i> / <i>Overall...</i>

A link tells the reader what *relation* is coming. Using the wrong one – *however* where you mean *furthermore* – is worse than using none.

Exam tips

- Plan for three minutes before you write: your view, two reasons, one opposite view.
- First paragraph introduces the question; each middle paragraph carries exactly one argument.
- Signpost with linking words: First of all, However, On the other hand, In conclusion.
- Give the other side one fair paragraph, then answer it. Balance shows thinking and earns marks.
- The final paragraph states your opinion clearly. Do not sit on the fence.

2

Recap

Worked example – an essay paragraph

Write a body paragraph arguing that students should wear uniform, and handle the other side.

- **Point:** "Uniform reduces the pressure to compete over clothes."
- **Explain:** "Poorer students are not judged for what they wear, so fewer feel excluded."
- **Counter:** "Some say it stifles individuality; however, students express themselves through what they do."
- ⇒ one idea per paragraph, the other side answered.

Answering the counter-argument is what lifts a top essay. Signpost it: **however, although, on the other hand**. One paragraph = one idea.

Topic 8 – key takeaways

1 Two kinds

discursive (both sides) vs argumentative (one)

2 Plan

decide points & reasons first

3 Structure

introduction, body, conclusion

4 Paragraphs

point, then reasons & examples

Check yourself

- 1 Which essay shows both sides?
- 2 How long should an introduction be?
- 3 How many main ideas per body paragraph?
- 4 Should the conclusion add a new point?



Answers 1. a discursive essay 2. short – 2–3 sentences 3. one 4. no