

# ប្រឡងសញ្ញាបត្រមធ្យមសិក្សាទុតិយភូមិ

សម័យប្រឡង៖ ០៤ សីហា ២០១៥

វិញ្ញាសា៖ ភាសាអង់គ្លេស

រយៈពេល៖ ៦០នាទី

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**PART 2**

## Part 4. Writing (20pts)

Write an essay about “**What makes a good parent**” at least **180 words**.



## Part 4. Writing (20pts)

Brainstorming ideas about:

**What makes a Good Parent**

**Unconditional love**

**Effective communication**

**Setting boundaries**

# Components of Descriptive Essay

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graph TD; A[Components of Descriptive Essay] --> B[1. Introduction]; B --> C[2. Body]; C --> D[3. Conclusion];
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**1. Introduction**

**2. Body**

**3. Conclusion**

# Introduction

**Are you a good parent?** Parenting is one of the most significant responsibilities a person can undertake, requiring a blend of qualities that ensure a child's well-being and development. A good parent must exhibit unconditional love, effective communication, and the ability to set boundaries. These elements are crucial in raising a well-adjusted and responsible individual.

# Body

*Firstly*, unconditional love is the foundation of good parenting. It means loving a child regardless of their successes, failures, or behavior. This type of love provides children with a sense of security and self-worth, essential for their emotional and psychological development. *For instance*, when a child fails a test or makes a mistake, a good parent reassures them of their value and supports them in learning from the experience, rather than focusing solely on the failure. This unconditional support fosters resilience and confidence, enabling the child to face future challenges without fear of rejection.

# Body

*Secondly*, effective communication is another critical component of good parenting. Open and honest communication allows parents and children to understand each other's perspectives and build a trusting relationship. *For example*, when a teenager is going through a difficult time, a parent who listens without judgment and provides thoughtful advice helps the child feel heard and understood. This approach not only strengthens the parent-child bond but also encourages the child to express their thoughts and feelings, which is vital for their emotional health. *Additionally*, effective communication involves teaching children how to articulate their emotions and needs, a skill they will rely on throughout their lives.

# Body

*Lastly*, setting boundaries is essential for teaching children discipline and responsibility. A good parent establishes clear rules and expectations while explaining the reasons behind them. *For instance*, a parent might set a curfew for their teenager, emphasizing its importance for their safety and well-being. By consistently enforcing these boundaries, parents help children understand the significance of rules and the consequences of breaking them. This not only ensures the child's safety but also prepares them for the structure and discipline required in adult life.

## Concluding paragraph

*In conclusion*, good parenting is a balance of unconditional love, effective communication, and setting boundaries. These qualities work together to create a nurturing environment in which children can thrive. By incorporating these traits, parents guide their children to become confident, responsible, and emotionally healthy individuals.

## Types of Essay



### Descriptive Essay

## □ What is a descriptive essay?

- The descriptive essay asks the student to describe ***something***— ***object, person, place, experience, emotion, situation***, etc. This genre encourages the student's ability to create a written account of a particular experience.

# 1. Introduction

**1.1 Hook**

**1.2 Background information**

**1.3 Thesis statement**

## 1.1 Hook

A **hook** is an opening statement (which is usually the first sentence) in an essay that attempts to grab *the reader's attention* so that they want to read on. It can be done using a few different types of hooks: *a question, quote, statistic, or anecdote.*

## 1.2 Background Information

The middle sentences in an introduction are called '**background information**'. It describes general information related to the topic.

## 1.3 Thesis statement

A *thesis statement* summarizes the central points of your essay. It is a signpost telling the reader what (*the main ideas*) the essay will argue and why.

## 2. Body

- **Paragraph 1:** The first main idea in the thesis statement
  - **Supporting sentences:** the writer describes the information that supports the main idea and he/she gives **an explanation**, **examples**, or **facts for more details**.
  - **Minor supporting sentences:** The writer gives **additional information** that is partly involved with the topic.

**Tips:** Apply **PEE** method.

- ✓ Points
- ✓ Explain
- ✓ Example

## 2. Body

### □ Paragraph 2

- Supporting sentences
  - Minor supporting sentences

### □ Paragraph 3

- Supporting sentences
  - Minor supporting sentences

.....

## 3. Conclusion

**The conclusion** gives the writer's final opinion about the item described.

- The writer **restates** the main ideas by generating new words/phrases but keeping the same meaning.
- In the last sentence, the writer usually uses his opinion, suggestion, recommendation, or question to the readers (i.e. In my opinion, ... .)

# The structure of an essay

Title

**The introduction**

Xxxxx xx xxxxx xxx xx xxxxx xxxx  
xx xxxx xx xxxxxxx xxx xx xxxxxxx  
xxxxx xx xxxxxxxxxx xx. Xxx xxx xx x  
xxxxxx xxx xx x xxxxxxxxxx xx xxx  
xxx xxxxx x xxx xx xxx x xx xxxxx  
xx xxxxx xxx xxxxxxxxxx xxxx.

**The main body**

Xxxx xx x xxx x xxxxx xxx xxx xxx.  
Xxxx x xxx xxxxxx xxx xxxxxx xx xx  
xx x xxxxxxxxxx xx xxxxx x xx xxxxxx  
xxxxx. Xxxx xx x xxx x xxxxx xxx  
xxx xxx. Xx xxxxxxx xxx xxxxxxxxxx  
xxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx xx xx xxxxxxx x  
xxxx x xxx xxxxx xx x xxx xx xxx xx x  
xxx x xxxxx xxx.

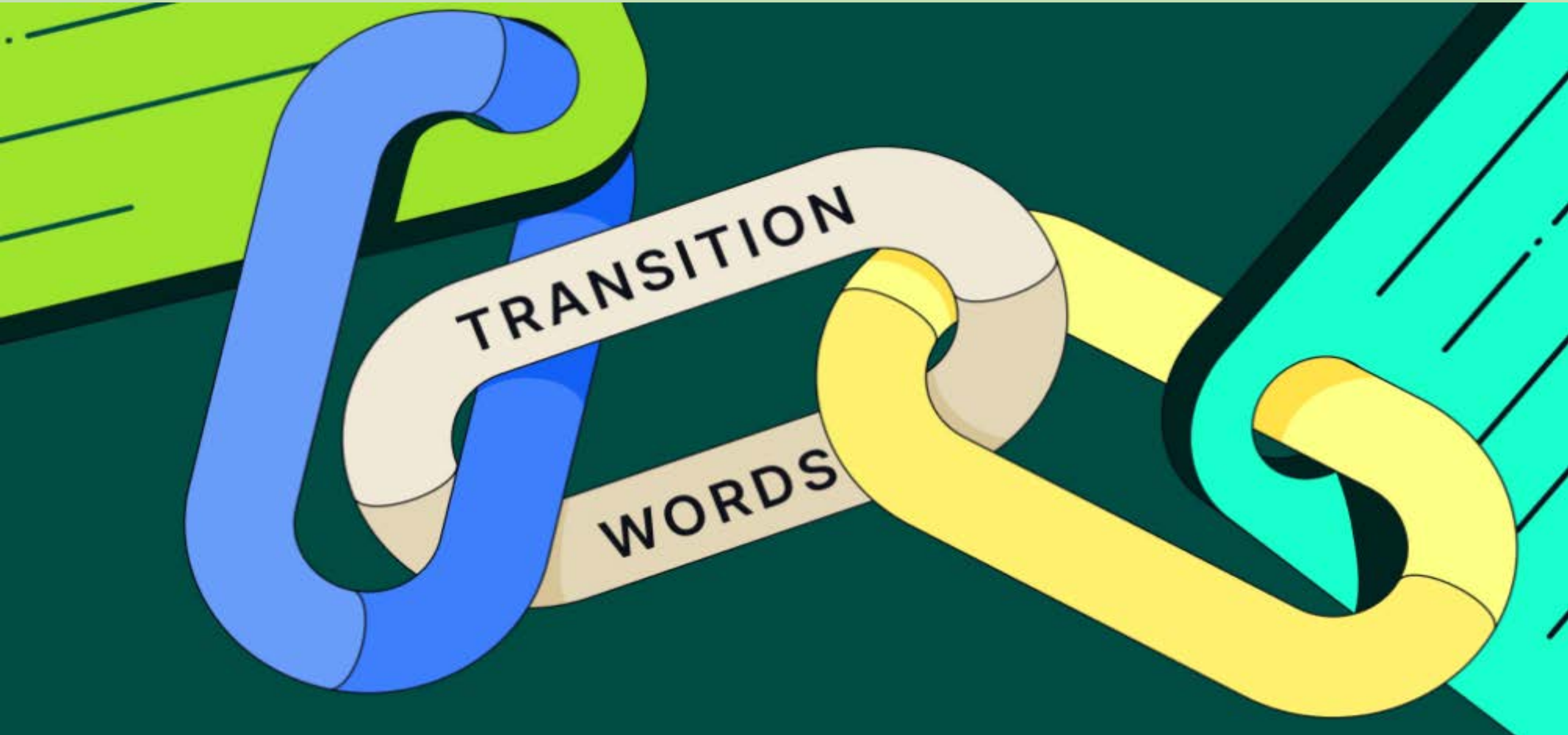
**The conclusion**

Xxx xxx xxxxxx xxx xx x xxxxxxxxxx  
xx xxxx xxx xxxxx xx xxxxxxx xxx  
xxxxxxxx xxx xxx xx xxx x xx xxxxx  
xxxxxxxxxxx xxx xxxxxxxxxx xxxx.



**Indentation**

# Transition words



# Transition words

<i>Additional Support or Evidence</i>	<i>additionally, again, also, and, as well, besides, equally important, further, furthermore, in addition, moreover, then, likewise, similarly, following this</i>
<i>Consequence</i>	<i>as a result, consequently, hence, otherwise, therefore, thus....</i>
<i>Exemplifying</i>	<i>for example, for instance, to demonstrate, to illustrate, as an example...</i>
<i>Sequence/Order</i>	<i>firstly, secondly, thirdly, ... next, then, finally</i>

# Transition words

*Contrast and Comparison*

*on the one hand, on the other hand, on the contrary, nevertheless, similarly, yet, but, however, in contrast*

*To introduce a similar idea*

*Similarly, equally, in the same way, likewise...*

*Summarizing*

*all in all, in conclusion, in short, in summary, to sum up, to summarize, finally*

# Transition words

## Ex:

- ✓ **First**, you wet your hair, and **then** you apply the shampoo. **Last**, you rinse the shampoo with warm water.
- ✓ We have to consider the students' needs, but the staff's needs are **equally important**.
- ✓ We stayed to see the whole show and **consequently** missed our train home.
- ✓ Miguel forgot to add the yeast to his dough and **as a result**, the bread didn't rise.
- ✓ I just picked up a new dress, got my makeup done, and **therefore**, I'm ready to hit the club.
- ✓ **In conclusion**, an upgraded security system isn't a luxury; it's a necessity.
- ✓ Most of the class said Friday was their favorite day of the week. **However**, a small group of students reported that Wednesday is their favorite weekday.
- ✓ He chose not to buy in that neighborhood because it was too long of a commute to his office. **More importantly**, its schools aren't well-ranked.

# Warning

## Helpful Tips for Using Transition Words



Understand the meaning of the transition words you use.



Be careful not to overuse transition words and phrases.



Use appropriate transition words for your style of writing.

**សូមអរគុណ!**