

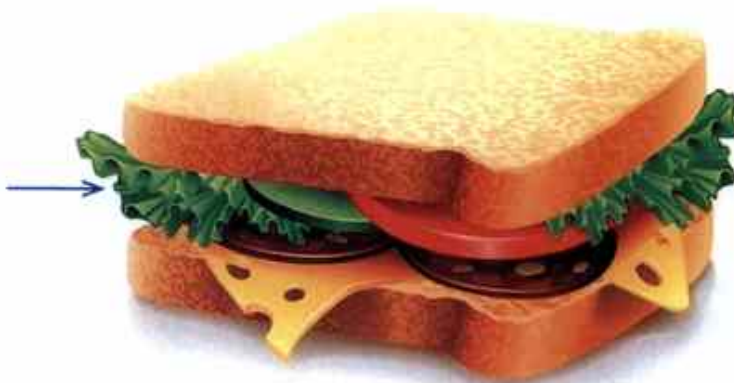
PARAGRAPH 3

_____ The first type of shopper doesn't like to waste time. She knows what she wants to buy and how much she wants to pay. If the store has what she wants, she buys it and leaves. She is a good kind of customer because she doesn't take too much of a salesperson's time. A second type of shopper comes into a store with a general idea of what she wants, listens to the salesperson's suggestions, looks at a few items, and makes a decision. She is also a good kind of customer. A third kind of shopper has no idea what she wants. She spends two hours trying to decide which item to buy. She takes up a lot of a salesperson's time and sometimes doesn't buy anything. In conclusion, the first two types of shoppers are a salesperson's dream, but the third type is a salesperson's nightmare.

SUPPORTING SENTENCES

Supporting sentences follow the topic sentence in a paragraph. Supporting sentences explain or prove the ideas in the topic sentence. They are the "filling" in a paragraph "sandwich." The supporting sentences are the biggest part of a paragraph, just as the filling is the biggest part of a sandwich.

SUPPORTING SENTENCES



Work alone or with a partner. Add supporting points for the topic sentences in Group 1 from Practice 3 on page 41. Write your points in the spaces provided. You may write phrases or sentences.

1. Good roommates have four characteristics.

- a. are neat, tidy
- b. are cheerful
- c. share housework
- d. pay their share of the rent on time

2. College students face many challenges.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

3. Living with your parents has certain advantages.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

4. Successful student athletes have several characteristics.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

5. Small colleges are better than big universities for several reasons.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

To show readers that they are moving from one supporting idea to another, good writers use words or phrases known as **transition signals**. A transition signal alerts the reader that the writer is moving on to the next supporting idea. It also shows how the new supporting idea is related to the previous idea.

In a listing-order paragraph, you can use transition signals such as *First*, *Second*, and *Third* to show the reader the order of the main points.

Here are some transition signals that show listing order:

LISTING-ORDER TRANSITION SIGNALS	
First,	. . . also . . .
First of all,	. . . , also.
Second,	
Third,	
In addition,	
Also,	
Finally,	

Most listing-order transition signals come at the beginning of the sentence, followed by a comma.

First, living in a foreign country helps you learn another language faster than studying it at school.

In addition, small colleges are friendlier, so new students make friends more quickly.

Also, studying is a popular library activity.

The transition signal *also* is an exception. You can use it at the beginning of a sentence with a comma (as in the example above), but you can also use it with a verb (without a comma) or at the end of a sentence (preceded by a comma).

Studying is **also** a popular library activity.

Students **also** like to study in the library.

Studying is a popular library activity, **also**.

- A** Find the listing-order transition signals in the writing model on page 38. Then fill in the blanks.

1. Transition signal for the first main point: First of all
2. Transition signal for the second main point: _____
3. Transition signal for the third main point: _____
4. What other listing-order transition signal appears in the model?

- B** Complete the paragraph with listing-order transition signals. Add commas where needed. For some, there may be more than one answer.

Kinds of Intelligence¹

There are many kinds of intelligence. First,^{1.} there is mathematical-logical intelligence. People with this kind of intelligence become mathematicians, scientists, and engineers. _____^{2.} there is linguistic² intelligence. People with linguistic intelligence are good at language, so many become musicians and writers. We are familiar with these first two kinds of intelligence, but other kinds are not so familiar. There are _____^{3.} spatial intelligence and musical intelligence. Spatial intelligence is necessary for architects and artists, and musical intelligence is necessary for musicians. _____^{4.} there is kinesthetic³ intelligence. Athletes and performers have kinesthetic intelligence. Personal intelligence is a kind of intelligence _____^{5.} People with personal intelligence manage people well, so they become leaders of society. In short, there is more than one way to be smart.

¹This paragraph is based on the work of Howard Gardner, a professor at the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

²linguistic: related to language

³kinesthetic: related to movement of the human body