

# Rudiments of Writing (part 2)

## Principles of paragraph structure



### Opening sentence

- A topic sentence which outlines the topic that will be explored in the rest of the paragraph.



### Supporting sentences

- A range of evidence is presented in the form of quotes or paraphrases.
- The evidence is analysed and evaluated.



### Concluding sentence

- Summarise what has been learnt or discovered by analysing the evidence.
- Provide some critical comment or emphasis of the importance of the point being argued.

Example: Stem cells are cells from mammalian organisms which have the potential to replace themselves and to develop into specialised cell types. These cells are defined as pluripotent, which means that, “they have the ability to become any type of cell in the organism” (Cullen, 2019). This allows them to repair or replace absent or damaged tissues, potentially opening new avenues for medical treatment.

## PEEL formula

### Point

Outline the **point** you are about to explore in the paragraph. Also, provide an example of how the point your writing about works and define key terms or terminology.

### Evidence

Draw upon the most relevant evidence to explore your point, by including quotes and paraphrases. Present divergent arguments and focus on the ideas that you find most interesting.

### Explanation

Your argument is built by analysing (breaking down the meaning) and evaluating (weighing the value) of evidence. Create comparisons between evidence to gain perspective

### Link

Summarise findings, and create a link to emphasise how they relate to the point of the paragraph or the purpose or wider argument of the essay, which was outlined in the introduction.

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## Synthesis

In academic writing, synthesis occurs when we **draw together multiple perspectives** and combine them **to form a new analysis**, by **using linking words and phrases**. To create synthesis between sources you might:

- **Compare sources to show similar arguments or findings.**
- **Contrast sources to show different arguments or findings.**
- **Connect sources with relatable arguments or findings to build a larger, coherent point.**

## Linking words

### To provide additional comments

Also; moreover; furthermore; again; further; then; in addition; additionally; besides; too; as well as; either; neither; nor; not only; but also; similarly; indeed; in fact; in reality; regarding; with respect to.

### To write in lists

Firstly; secondly; thirdly; another; yet another; finally; to begin with; moreover; to conclude.

### To introduce examples

Such as; for instance; for example; namely; as follows; an example of this is; especially; mostly; this is evident in ...

### To introduce alternative points of view

Whereas; conversely; in comparison; however; by contrast; another view is; alternatively; on the one hand; on the other hand; although; otherwise; instead.

### To show the results of something

Therefore; accordingly; as a result; the consequence is; consequently; it can be seen; for this reason; that implies; in other words; owing to this; this suggests that; this implies.

### To summarise or conclude

Therefore; in short; in conclusion; to conclude; to summarise; to sum up; overall; on the whole; altogether.

### To compare

In comparison; comparatively; to compare; in the same way; likewise; similarly

### To contrast

In contrast; to compare; although; conversely; despite; however; yet.



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