# How to Write

# PEEL PARAGRAPHS

## POINT

**P**

Begin with a clear topic sentence that introduces your main idea.

✓ **Example:** Reading regularly can help students improve their writing skills over time.

## EVIDENCE

**E**

Support your point with a general example, fact, or observation.

✓ **Example:** Some studies have shown that frequent reading is linked to a broader vocabulary and better grammar.

## EXPLANATION

**E**

Explain how or why your evidence supports your point.

✓ **Example:** This suggests that reading exposes students to language use they can apply in their own writing.

## LINK

**L**

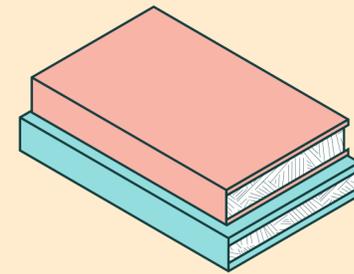Connect back to the main idea or lead into the next point.

✓ **Example:** Therefore, regular reading can play an important role in developing effective communication skills.

## TIPS FOR WRITING WITH PEEL

Stick to one clear idea per paragraph, use linking words, and make sure each sentence connects logically to the next.

# WORD CLASSES

Words are divided into classes or groups depending on their function. Some of the main groups of words include the following:

## Nouns

Words that name people, places, things or ideas.

*E.g. dog, child, pencil, war, Thursday*

## Adjectives

Words that describe the qualities of a noun.

*E.g. kind, clever, expensive, big*

## Verbs

Words that describe actions or states of being.

*E.g. walk, jump, study, be, seem*

## Adverbs

Words that modify verbs, adjectives or other adverbs.

*E.g. quickly, badly, generally, completely*

## Pronouns

Words that take the place of nouns.

*E.g. me, you, his, it, this, that, mine, yours, who*

## Prepositions

Words usually in front of a noun or pronoun that express a relation to another word.

*E.g. after, down, near, of, plus, round, to*

## Interjections

Words that occur as an utterance on their own to expresses a feeling or reaction.

*E.g. ah, hey, oh, ouch, um, well*

## Conjunctions

Words that join words, phrases, clauses or sentences

*E.g. but, and, yet, or, because, although, since, unless, while*

## Determiners

Words that come before a noun to introduce it.

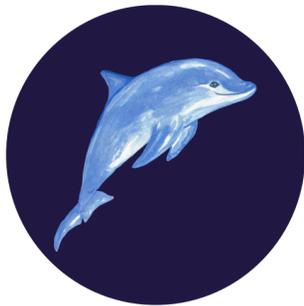*E.g. a, an, the, my, his, some, this, both*

# DIGRAPHS

**CH** →

cherries

cheese

**PH** →

dolphin

elephant

**SH** →

fish

sheep

**WH** →

whale

wheel

**TH** →

sloth

bath