



Tuesday, 12 April 2011

Waxaa Mahad dhammaan iska leh Allaha innoo sahlay qaybihii hore, inta dhimmana waxaan Ilaah ka baryeeyna inuu innoo fududeeyo, acmaasheennana ka dhigo mid baraxtiran.

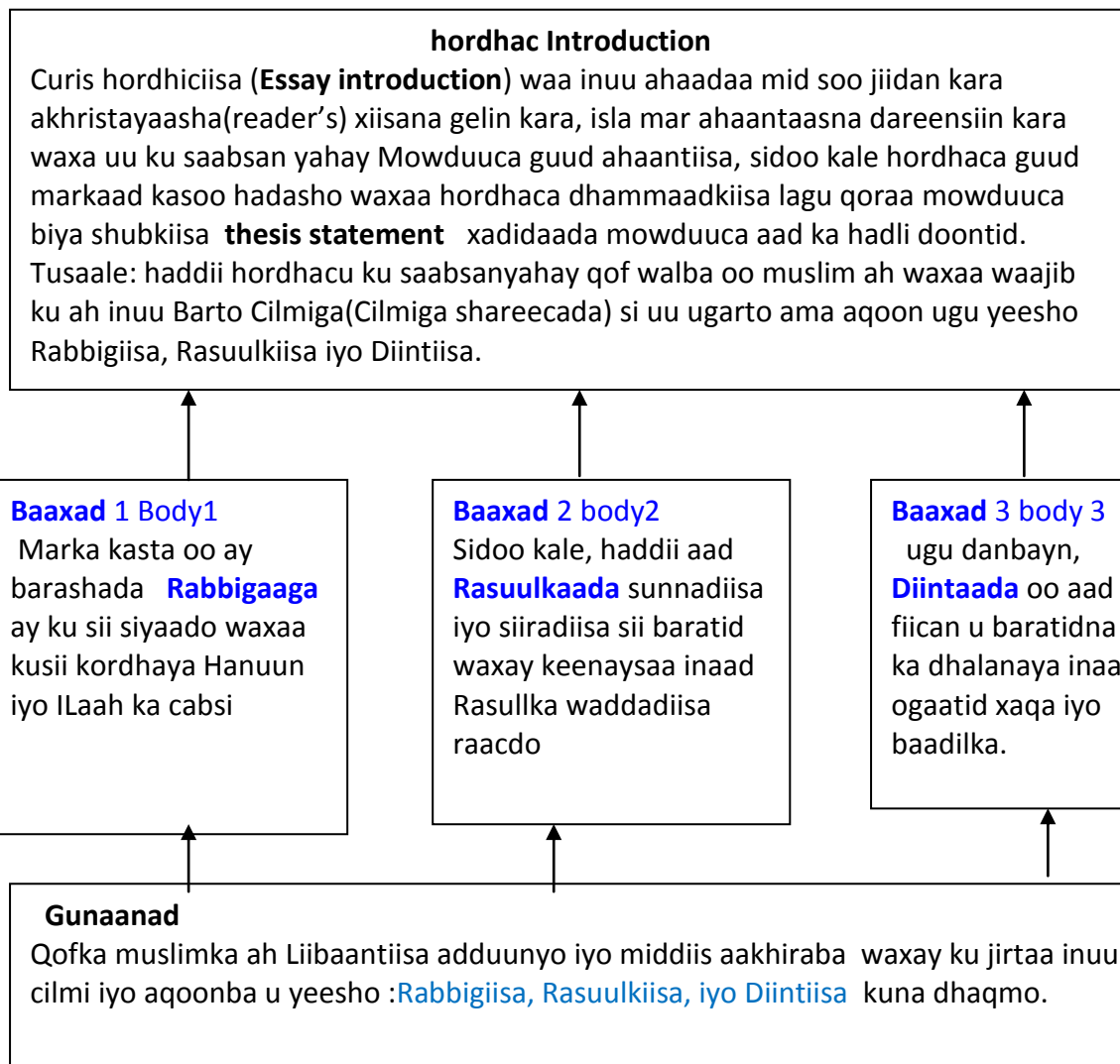
Qaybtaan waxay si toos ah ugu xirantahay qaybtii labaad ee ku saabsanayd qaabdhismeedka Tudcaha(Paragraphs). Haddii aadan qaybtii labaad weli soo akhrin waxaan kugula talin lahaa inaad iyada ku hormarto.

Madaama aan soo marnay Tuduc Paragraph oo aan soo sharraxnay, Curis **Essay** wax weeyn kama duwana tuducda ee waa ka baaxad weeyn yahay.

Waa maxay Curis Essay?

Curis (**essay**) waa qoraal leh *halbeeg*, *ujeedo* iyo *hufnaan*, kana kooban saddex qaybood oo waaweyn: hordhac(**Introduction**), baaxad(**Body**) iyo gunaanad(**Concluding**).

Essay kasta saddexdaas tiir ayaa aas aas u ah.



Tusaale Hordhac Intoduction:

- (1) Nowadays, many men and women work in law, accounting, real estate, and business. (2) These people are serious about becoming successful, so they work long hours during the week and even on weekends. (3) People who work long hours are called “workaholics.” (4) Because they work so many hours, workaholics may not spend enough time in leisure activities. (5)Therefore, workaholics’ lifestyles can affect their families, social lives, and health.

Sharaxaad kooban:

(1) Haddii aan hordhaca sharaxaad kooban ka bixinno, marka ugu horreeysa dhibaatooyinka workaholic uu leeyahay **hore kama tilmaamin ee wuxuu horta ku bilaabmay guud ahaan** in dadku siyaabo badan iyo hmeelo kala duwan ka shaqeeyaan rag iyo dumarba. Dadkaas qaarkooda waxay ka shaqeeyaan wasaaradda maaliyadda accounting, dalaaleey real estate iyo tijaarooyin kale oo kala duwan.

(2) Oraahda labaad dadkaas meelahaas kala duwan ka shaqeeya waa dad raba in ay ganacsigooda ku faa-iidaan, sidaas darteed saacada dheeraad ah ayeey maalin walba shaqeeyaan.

(3) Oraahda saddexaad dadkaas xad dhaafka u shaqeeya waxaa loo yaqaanaa madaaleyaal (**workaholic**).

(4) Oraahda afaraad maadaama ay shaqeeyaan habeen iyo maalin si joogta ah waxay keentay in ay iloobaan noloshooda kale, sida ehelkooda, naftooda iyo wixii la xiriira

(5) Ugu danbeeyntiina habkaas shaqo u go'idda ah waxay saameyn ku yeelan kartaa caafimaadkooda iyo ka warheynta ehelkooda.

Body

Baaxad waa laf dhabarka qoraalka wuxuuna marwalba la shaqeeyaa ama kaalmeeyaa mowduucii aad kor kusoo xustay. Baaxadda body wuxuu ka koobnaan karaa hal paragraph iyo wixii ka badan, mid walba wuxuu ubaahan yahay inuu la xiriiro mowduucii aad kor kusoo sheegtay. Tusaale: hordhaceena biya shubkiisa **thesis statement** wuxuu ku saabsanaay dhibaatooyinka uu leeyahay workaholic sida, **families, social lives** and **Health**. Bodyga gudahiisa saddexdaas tixraac.

Tusaale Baaxad body:

Goals

Everyone needs goals. Having goals makes you more successful because they keep your mind on what is really important to you. However, goals can change at different times in your life. Your goals when you are ten are very different from your goals at fifteen or twenty. My major goals this semester are to get a part-time job and to master the use of the English language.

Madaama hordhaceena biya shubkiisa **thesis statement** uu ku saabsanyahay sannadkaan qorshaha aan damacsanahay inaan sameeyo waxay kala yihiin inaan helo shaqo part-time ah, iyo in aan luuqadda Englishka si fiican u barto. Baaxada gudahiisa wuxuu noqon doonnaa

Body1: arrinta koowaad oo aan damacsanahay waa:

1 My first goal is to get a part-time job in an area related to my field of study.

,

Body2: arrinta labaad oo aan damacsanahay inaan sameeyo waa:

I also plan to improve my ability to speak, write, read, and understand English.

Concluding

Concluding Paragraph: waa qoraalka qaybta ugu danbeeya waxaana lagu magacaabaa **concluding** (gabagabo) ama gunaanad.

Saddex shaqo oo ugu Muhiimsan uu qabto waxay kala yihiin

1: inuu ku dareensiyo in curiska (essay) dhammaad yahay

2: inuu marlabaad dib kuu xusuusiyo qodobbada ugu muhiimsan oo aad kaga soo hadashay qoraalkaaga.

3: waxay u soo gudbineysaa akhristaha fikirkaaga ugu dambeeya oo aad mowduucan ka qabtid iyo sida ay adiga kula muuqato.

Tusaale concluding:

(1) **In conclusion,**

(2) Finding a job and be proficient of English language are important to me at this stage of my life.

(3) I am working hard to succeed at both.

Tusaale concluding:

In conclusion, it is important to have goals. When you have clear goals, it is easier to stay focused and not let small things sidetrack you. I hope I succeed in reaching my goals this semester.

Wixii hore oo dhan sharaxaad guud ayeey ahaayeen curiska waa curiska ugu horeeya, si fiican u fiiri adigoo maskaxda ku haaya wixii aan kor kusoo sharaxnay.

Curiska Essayga koowaad

You Have Made It

Introduction Well, you have made it to the last English course. You will see it can be a lot of fun and very interesting. **Thesis statement:** What you have to do to enjoy this course: is to write things that are **interesting** for you, follow the **structure** given to you, and see your writing as a way to **express yourself**.

Body 1: A key aspect to your success in this class is to write about things that are **interesting** for you. When you do so, you enjoy the writing. You can easily write a very interesting subject of your choice and you will not find the course as a burden. Writing things that you like will make you learn, will make you grow.

Body 2: A second clue that I can give you to succeed in this course is to follow the **structure** given to you. This will allow you to express the idea that you care about clearly. It is also one of the things to which Ahmed pays more attention. The structure of writing that you adopt in this course will be the style of your writing forever.

Body 3: A final advice is to see your writing as a means to **express yourself**. See your essay as a way of letting other people know what you think. This will let others know who you are. Do not see writing here as a tedious task that nobody will know of. A lot of people can learn from your writing if you let them.

Conclusion: In conclusion, I wish you good luck. Remember that writing things that are **interesting** for you, following the **structure given** to you while at the same time thinking of your writing as a way to **express yourself, which** will make you enjoy this course and learn.

Questions on the Model

- 1 How many body paragraphs are there? **5**
- 2 What is the topic of each one? **Interesting, structure, express.**
- 3 What pattern of organization does the essay use: logical division of ideas, time order, or comparison/contrast? **logical division of ideas**
- 4 Circle the transition words and phrase that introduce the body paragraphs.

Fiiro gaar ah: Transition wuxuu ku tusinayaa qaabka paragraphka isku raacsan yahay sida, **A key aspect**, **A second** clue, **A final** advice.

Faahfaahin dheeraad ah oo ku saabsan Transitional Signal waxaad ka fiirin kartaa qaybtii labaad ee qaabdhismeedka paragraph.

Sharaxaad kooban: Essaygan wuxuu ka kooban yahay shan tudcood Paragraphs oo kala ah (Introduction, body1, body2, body3, iyo conclusion) cinwaankiisuna waa (You Have Made It.)

Hordhaca guudahaantiisa badanaa waa run, marka waxba haku mashquulin, meesha muhiimka ah waa mowduuca biya shubkiisa haddii aan tusaale usoo qaadano essaygeena **You have made it** mowduuca biya shubkiisa thesis statement wuxuu ka

kooban yahay saddex arrimood : What you have to do to enjoy this course is to write things that are **interesting** for you, follow the **structure** given to you, and see your writing as a way to **express** your self.

Fiiro gaar ah: (thesis statement, controlling idea and Specific topic)
waa isku macno marka laga hadlaayo mowduuca xadidiisa

Baaxada wuxuu ka kooban yahay saddex tudcood, sababtoo ah hordhaceenna ayaa ka kooban saddex arrimood si ay isku waafaqaan. mid walba wuxuu u baahanyahay in paragraph gooni ah lagu sharxo, tusaale:

baaxadda koowaad body1: wuxuu ku saabsanaay si aad qoraalkaaga u hormarisid inaad marwalba qortid waxyaalaha aad xiiseeynayso (**interesting**) .

A key aspect to your success in this class is to write about things that are **interesting** for you. When you do so, you enjoy the writing. You can easily write a very interesting when you do not see the class as a burden. Writing things that you like will make you learn, will make you grow.

Baaxada labaad body 2: waxay ku saabsantahay in aad raacdit macalinkaaga taladiisa (**structure**).

A second clue that I can give you to succeed in this course is to follow the **structure given to you**. This will allow you to express the idea that you care about clearly. It is also one of the things to which Abdi Wahab pays more attention. The structure habits that you get here will be with you in all writing you do. Try to make them good.

Baaxada saddexaad body 3: waxay ku saabsan tahay inaad gudbisid aragtidaada iyo sida ay adiga kula tahay.(**as a way to express yourself.**)

A final advice is to see your writing as a medium to express yourself. See your essay as a way to letting the other people know what you think. This will let other know who you are. Do not see writing here as a tedious task that nobody will know of. A lot of people can learn from your writing if you let them.

Gunaanad conclusion: xusuusnoow haddii aad qortid waxyaalaha aad xiisayneeysid, macalinkaaga taladiisana raacdid oo fikirkaaga iyo sida ay kula tahayna ku soo gudbisid qoraal, haddii aad sameeysid saddexdaas arrimood waa ka guul gareysaa qoraaka essaygaada.

In conclusion, I wish you to you good luck. Remember that writing things that are interesting for you, following the structure given to you, and thinking of your writing as a way to express yourself will make you enjoy this course and learn.

Compare and Contrast

Waxaan qaybtii labaad dhammaadkeedi kusoo marnay hab isticmaalka is bar bar dhigga (compare and contrast) isla nidaamkaas ayaan raaci doonnaa. Xusuusnoow xarfaha la isticmaalo markii aad laba shay oo isku mid ah isticmaalaysid waxaa la adeegsadaa **Comparison structure words** similarly, likewise, also, too, as , just as, and, both, not only... but also ... neither... nor like, just like, similar to, the same , alike, to compare .

Laba shay oo kala duwanna waxaa la isticmaalaa.

Contrast structure words

however, nevertheless, nonetheless, still, although even though, though, but, yet, despite, in spite of,

Ugu danbeeyn waxaad u qori kartaa (compare and contrast)markii aad ka hadlaysid laba shay waxa ay isakaga midyihiin iyo waxa ay ku kala duwan yihiin labadaan siyaaabood:

**wixii ay iskaga mid yihiin inaad hal paragraph ku qortid ,
wixii ay ku kala duwan yihiinna paragraph kale ku qortid.**

Intaanan essayga ugada gelin waxaan isticmaali doonnaa laba paragraph oo tusaalo ah si aad dib u xasuusatid, midka hore wuxuu ku saabsan yahay labadaan computer waxay kawada siman yihiin midka labaadna wuxuu ku saabsan yahay labada computer waxay ku kala duwan yihiin.

PCs versus Macs

if you are planning to buy a personal compute, you should know some of the basic **similarities** and differences between PCs and Macs. First of all, **both** PCs and Macs are composed of the **same** elements: a CPU, the electronic circuitry to run the computer; memory(hard and/ or floppy disk drivers) for storing information; input devices such as keyboard or mouse for putting information into the computer; and output devices such as a monitor, printer, and audio speaker for conveying information. They **also** have the **same** uses: PCs are used to communicate on computer networks, to write(with the help of word processing and desktop publishing software), to track finances, and to play games. Macs are **likewise** used to communicate, write, calculate, and entertain.

Paragraph2

There are some **differences**, however. **Whereas** you will find more PCs in business offices, you will find more Macs in classrooms. **Although** Macs are the computers of choice of people who do a lot of art and graphic design in their work, PCs seem to be the choice of people who do a lot of “number crunching.” finally, there is a **difference** in the availability of software, vendors, and service for the two computers. In general, there is a lot of PC-compatible software, **but** relatively little Mac software. Furthermore, for a Mac, you must purchase your machine and get service from a Macintosh-authorized dealer, **whereas** many **different** computer stores sell and service Pcs

Essaygaan waxaa la is bar-bar dhigayaa laba xirfood oo kala ah Engineer iyo administrator anagoo isticmaalayno wixii aan hadda soo marnay.

Essay Compare and Contrast

Industrial Engineer or Administrator

Introduction: One of the most important decisions of your life is choosing a career. When you have two main options to study, you can compare them in order to see the advantages and disadvantages. The purpose of this essay is to examine the differences between being an Industrial Engineer and Administrator. These are two similar careers, but each offers you different opportunities as a student and as professional. Three main aspects of comparing these two careers are: the job opportunities, the specific skills you acquire, and the work areas.

Body 1: One of the main aspects you should consider in selecting a career is the job opportunities. As an Industrial Engineer you have a very wide open field. You can work in many different areas. Industrial Engineer can work as administrators, manufactures, and in departments such as human resources. As administrator you are more specialized, and the work field is more reduced. You can only work in departments such as human resources and economics but not in manufacturing or productivity departments.

Body 2: Another very important difference between the two profession is the knowledge you acquire. As an Industrial Engineer you obtain more objective and specialized reasoning abilities. You will have to study subject such as Physics and Mathematics, and you will obtain both a social and a mathematical perspective. As an Administrator you have subjects such as Finance and Private Rights. You will obtain a better social perspective but not a very critical or specialized mathematical reasoning.

Body 3: A third aspect to consider is what you would like to do after graduating. Both careers are good to be an entrepreneur. Engineers who are specialized in productivity are able to work in the manufacturing process in order to offer good quality. Administrators who are specialized in the financial aspects are able to work checking the economic and material resource in order to produce. It depends on which area you like the most.

Conclusion: To summarise, both careers are great options. Both are need in industry and business. It is very important to analyse if you are more into business or if you are more into manufacturing. Engineers use very high level of critical thinking and analysis regarding productivity. Administrators use specialized reasoning in economics and resource. Both are similar, but they focus on different aspects with the enterprise. It is a matter of knowing yourself and finding out what kind of student and professional you want to be.

Questions on the Model

1 How many body paragraphs are there? **5**

2 What is the topic of each one? the job opportunities, the specific skills you acquire, and the work areas.

3 What pattern of organization does the essay use: logical division of ideas, time order, or comparison/contrast? **Comparison/contrast**

4 Circle the **transition** words and phrase that introduce the body paragraphs.

One of the main aspects, Another very important, A third aspect to consider is

Sharax kooban: Essaygan wuxuu ka kooban yahay shan tudcood Paragraphs oo kala ah :(Introduction, body1, body2, body3, iyo conclusion) cinwaankiisuna waa **(Industrial Engineer or Administrator)**

Hordhaca guud waxaad ka dareemi kartaa inuu kusaabsanyahay is bar-bardhig laba xirfadood oo kala ah Engineer iyo Administrator.

mowduuca biya shubkiisa ayaad ka dareemi kartaa in saddex dhinac laga fiirinayo iyadoo la is bar-bardhigayo: Three main aspects comparing these two careers are the **job opportunities**, the **specific skills** you acquire, and the **work areas**.

Baaxada koowaad body1: wuxuu ku bilaabay intaadan dooran Engineernimo ama maamulnimo inaad marka hore fiirisid fursadda shaqo helidda.

Farqiga koowaad ee u dhexeeya Engineernimada iyo Administratorka qofkii barta engineernimada wuxuu ka shaqayn karaa meela farabadan sida:

As an Industrial Engineer you have a very wide open field. You can work in many different areas. Industrial Engineer can work as administrators, manufactures, and in departments such as human resources.

Laakiin qofka barta maamulnimo wuxuu ka shaqayn karaa oo kaliya laba meel oo kaliya sida:

You can only work in departments such as human resources and economics but not in manufacturing or productivity departments.

Baaxada labaad body2: wuxuu guda galay farqiga labaad ee ah qofkii engineernimada barta inuu ka aqoon badanyahay Administrators.

As an Industrial Engineer you obtain more objective and specialized reasoning abilities. You will have to study subject such as Physics and Mathematics, and you will obtain both a social and a mathematical perspective.)

Baaxada saddexaad body3: Qofka qoray essaygaan si daacad ah iskuma bar-bar dhigin oo wuxuu u eexday Engineernimada, taasina waxaad ka dha-dhansan kartaa baaxada koowaad iyo baaxada labaad.

Gunaanad(Conclusion)

Labada xirfadoodba waa muhiim oo waa loo baahan yahay, laakiin adigaa lagaa rabaa inaad dooratid midka aad xiiseyneysid oo aad ku fiicantahay.

To summarise, both careers are great options. **Both** are need in industry and business. It is very important to **analyse** if you are more into business or if you are more into manufacturing. Engineers use very high level of critical thinking and analysis regarding productivity. Administrators use specialized reasoning in economics and resource. **Both** are **similar, but** they focus on **different** aspects with the enterprise. It is a matter of knowing yourself and finding out what kind of student and professional you want to be.

Curiska Essay saddexaad

Essay to Persuade

Why You Should Not Smoke

Introduction: I am sure that you know that smoking harms your body. Then why do you continue smoking? Maybe you do it because you have not really become conscious about all the dangers of smoking. There are a lot of reasons why you should not smoke. Some of them are that smoking affects your health, that you spend a lot of money on cigarettes, and that when you smoke you are not respecting people around you.

Body 1: The first reason why you should not smoke is that smoking affects your health. If you smoke, your physical condition will be negatively affected, so it will be very difficult for you to succeed in sports. Also, smoking causes lethal diseases like cancer and reduces the length and quality of your life. Maybe you don't notice all they physical effects of smoking immediately, but you surely will be sorry one day.

Body 2: The second reason why you should not smoke is because of all the money that you spend on it. Maybe you start smoking only when someone offers you a cigarette, but there will be a day when you will feel the need of a cigarette. By this time you pay whatever to smoke, and each time you will smoke more, so you spend more money. All the money you spend on cigarettes could have been spend on something better, don't you think?

Body 3: The last reason why you should not smoke is out of respect for the people around you. When you smoke, you not only harm yourself, but you also harm all the people around you. So you must not be selfish; you should at least avoid smoking in front of people who don't smoke. Also, many people don't like the cigarette's smell, so they won't enjoy your company. Would you like that?

Conclusion: These are just several reasons why you shouldn't smoke, so I hope that now those of you who smoke are able to think a little and make a smart decision. In addition to all the reasons above, think about how much you love yourself and then whether you want to continue harming yourself. Think also about all the people who love you, those who don't want to see you suffering or sick. If you decide to continue smoking, what a pity, but if you decide to stop smoking, congratulations! Remember that "If you can dream it, you can do it."

Questions on the Model

1 How many body paragraphs are there? **5**

2 What is the topic of each one? Smoking affects your health, that you spend a lot of money on cigarettes, and that when you smoke you are not respecting people around you.

4 What pattern of organization does the essay use: logical division of ideas, time order, or comparison/contrast? **Logical division of ideas**

3 Circle the **transition** words and phrase that introduce the body paragraphs.

The first reason, The second reason, The last reason.

Sharax kooban: Essaygan wuxuu ka kooban yahay shan tudacood Paragraphs oo kala ah (Introduction, body1, body2, body3, iyo conclusion) cinwaankiisuna waa (why you should not smoke)

Hordhaca sadarka ugu horreeya ayaad ka dareemi kartaa in curiskani ku saabsan yahay qalqaalin sida, waadba ogtahayee in sigaarku dhibaato kuu keenayo ee maxaa usii cabaysaa? Waxaa laga yabaa inaad ogeeyn halista uu leeyahay, haddaba aan kuu waramo, dhibaatooyin farabadan ayuu leeyahay, oo ay kamid yihiin: caafimaad daro, dhaqaalo xumo iyo dhibaato aad ku heysid bulshada aad la nooshahay.

Baaxada koowaad body 1: Marka hore, sigaarku wuxuu wax yeeleeyaa caafimaadkaaga, haddii aad sii cabtidna wuxuu marka danbe keeni karaa cudurro badan sida, cancerka iyo cimri deg deg, waxaa laga yaabaa dhibaatooyinkiisa inaad hadda dareensanayn, laakiin maalin aan maanta ahayn ayaad ogaan doontaa.

Baaxada labaad body 2:

Marka labaad, sigaarku wuxuu la dagaalaa dhaqaalahaaga, qarashkaas aad naftaada ku gubeysid waxaad uga faa-iideeysan kartaa waxyaalo kale oo ku anfacaayo ama masiikiinta ubaahan ayaad ku deeqi kartaa.

Baaxada labaad body 3:

Ugu danbeyn, Sigaarka aad cabaysid dhibkiisu wuxuu u gudbaa bulshada iyo degaanka, sababtoo ah naftaada kaliya cudur kuma rideeysid, ee waxaad kaloo cudur ku ridaysaa bulshada aad ku ag cabaysid.

Curiska Essayga affaraad

Cause and Effect Essay

cause waa sababaha keenay dhibaataada ama dhacdada
effect waa natiijada ka dhasha dhibaataadaas
cause ayaa marwalba hor dhaca, kadib ayaa effectiga yimaadaa

Cause: Women are smoking more.

Effect: the death rate among women from lung cancer is increasing.

xiriirka ka dhexeeya **relationship** cause and effect waxaa lagu gartaa xarfahaan:
so,since,as a result, because,if, therefore iwm.

Because women are smoking more, their death rate from lung cancer is increasing.

Or

The increasing in the death rate of women from lung cancer is **the result of** their smoking more.

Labadaas oraaq midna wuxuu isticmaalay conjunction

midka kalane wuxuu isticmaalay transition

Effect

conjunction

Cause(reason)

She married at thirteen **because**

she had no other options.

She had baby at thirteen **as**

she was not protected.

She was often cold **due to**

not having shoes or warm clothes.

Cause (Reason)

Transition

Effect(Result)

She had no other options **consequently**, she married at thirteen.

She was not protected **as a result**, she had baby at thirteen.

She had no shoes or warm clothes **for all these reasons**, she was often cold.

Ugu danbeeyn xarfaha qaarna waxaa loo isticmaalaa cause qaarna effect:

Cause structure words

The first cause...

The next reason...

Because of...

Effect structure words

the result effect...

as the result, ...

therefore,

fiiro gaar ah: essay kasta oo ku saabsan cause iyo effect waxaa muhiim ah labadaan hab midkood inaad raacdit

Block

Chain

1st Cause

2nd Cause

3rd Cause

Transition Paragraph

1st effect

2st effect

3rd effect

nooca **Chain** mar walba oo aad dhibaato sheegtid,

isla markiiba natiijada ka dhalata la xiriiri sida,

Cause: mac-macaanka oo la badsado

Effect: wuxuu keena ilka xanuun.

Cause: Nadaafad xumadu waxay keentaa

Effect: caafimaad darro

Cause: aqoon la,aan

Effect: waa iftiin la,aan

Cause: nabad la'aan

Effect: waa nolol la'aan

ama dhibaataada oo dhan halmeel ku qortid natiijada ka dhalatana halmeel ku qortid sida:

Block organization:

Tusaale: waxyaalaha keena furitaanka. Cause

1 **cause:** ismaan dhaaf

2 **cause:** faragelin katimid labada qooyo

3 **cause:** labada qof oo muda badan wada noolaa oo aan caruur isu dhalin

Block organization:

dhibaataada ka timaada kala taga labada waalid:

1 **effect:** moraal jab

2 **effect:** daryeel la,aan ciyaalka soo wajaha

3 **effect:** qofka guurkiisa danbe oo cabsi badan ku beerta

The Cause of Poverty in Somalia

Introduction: Are you aware that three million people in Somalia live on less than one dollar a day? Ten million people, half of the Somalia population, live in poverty, and three million of them live extreme poverty. Most of the time, garbage is their food, and some days, they don't even eat anything. This critical situation in Somalia is caused by **individual, geographic and political factors**. The purpose of this essay is to analyse these three main causes of poverty in Somalia.

Body1: The first and immediate cause of poverty in Somalia is the individual condition. This cause refers to circumstances and characteristics of poor people. For example the amount of education, skill, intelligence, health, and prejudice all have an influence on poverty. The lack of education is one of the most significant factors that contribute to poverty. There is no access to jobs for non-educated people.

Body2: The second cause of poverty has to do with geography. For example, statistics show that people who live in rural areas far away from the cities are poorer. This is caused by the lack of communication and transportation in remote rural areas. Because of this, governments can't provide essential services such as portable water, affordable food, primary health care, and education. People who live there are totally isolated from the rest of the society.

Body3: The third and most significant cause of poverty in Somalia is the political economy of the country. The international Monetary fund and World Bank-prescribed structural adjustment policies have been applied in Somalia because the government does not carry out enough policies to encourage successful development. They cannot, for these international institutions lend money to Somalia on the condition that the nation open up its economy and cut social expenditures to repay the loans. The IMF and World Bank programs are supposed to reduce poverty, but actually they are increasing it,

Concluding: Unless the Somalia government works on the cause of the poverty which is the **individual condition, the geographic factor, and the political** economy of the country, the problem is going to get worse. Nobody likes to see poor children eating out of garbage cans. Somalia needs a new political economy designed by Somalia economists and politicians, people who are committed to Somalia and to the future of its society.

Questions on the Model

Leylis

- 1 what are the two parts of the introduction paragraph?
- 2 underline the thesis statement of the model essay.
- 3 How many body paragraphs are there? Underline each of the topic sentences.
- 4 ma sheegi kartaa labada nidaam aan kor kusoo sharaxnay
chain iyo block organization midka uu isticmaalay?
- 5 Circle the **transition** words and phrase that introduce the body paragraphs.

Casharka saddexaad qaybtiisa labaad waxaan kusoo qaadan doonnaa sida loo sameeyo Quotation, Paraphrase, Summarise writing, Reference Text citations iyo report **writing**.

Qaybihii hore ka akhri halkan: <http://somalitalk.com/tag/luqad/>

Qore: Luqman
akhri@gmail.com

