

Appendix 4

Workshop

TOWARD THE LEGAL WORLD SENTENCE STRUCTURE HOW TO IDENTIFY THE BASIC STRUCTURE TO WRITE A TEXT WORKSHOP 2

GRAMMAR PILL

When you are going to write a text, you will need to write sentences in a logical order. Use conjunctions and connecting words to enrich your text. Remember that the good use of punctuation is essential.

In the table below, you will find the function of conjunctions and connecting words to use in your writing. In the writing pill, you will read some examples.

To talk about the present	To talk about the past	To give a reason or an example	To say the truth
<p>Hoy en día: Nowadays</p> <p>Actualmente: Currently, at present, at the present time, now, these days</p>	<p>Hace mucho tiempo: A long time ago</p> <p>En la antigüedad: In ancient times</p> <p>Hace poco tiempo: Not long ago</p>	<p>Además: In addition, what's more, besides, furthermore, moreover</p> <p>También: Also, besides</p> <p>Es más: Moreover</p>	<p>Para decir la verdad, para ser sincero: To tell the truth</p> <p>En realidad, a decir verdad: In fact</p> <p>Realmente, en realidad: Actually, suele confundirse con "actualmente"</p>
To show contrast	To show positive or negative aspects	To show difference and similarity	To conclude
<p>Sin embargo, no obstante: However, nevertheless, all the same, still</p> <p>Aún así: Even</p>	<p>Afortunadamente, por fortuna: Fortunately, happily</p> <p>Felizmente, alegremente: Happily</p> <p>Desafortunadamente,</p>	<p>Igualmente: Likewise</p> <p>Del mismo modo: In the same way, similarly</p>	<p>Por lo tanto, por consiguiente: Therefore</p> <p>Consecuentemente, por consiguiente: Consequently</p> <p>En consecuencia,</p>

<p>so</p> <p>A pesar de que, a pesar de todo: notwithstanding, all the same, still, regardless</p>	<p>desgraciadamente: Unfortunately, sadly</p> <p>Tristemente: Sadly</p>	<p>Por otra parte, por otro lado: On the other hand, in contrast</p> <p>De todos modos: Anyway</p>	<p>así: Thus, as a result</p>
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WRITING PILL

Connectors: Connectors are words or phrases that connect your ideas. They are used to add pauses and transitions in sentences. They can be particularly useful for sentences that may appear too long.

- **At the present time**, the law protects women's rights.
- The lawyer presented all the evidence; **nevertheless**, it is not conclusive.
- **A long time ago**, women could not exercise the right to vote.
- When a person is injured, he or she suffers physical injuries, **along with** psychological injuries.
- **In addition to** being a great person, the judge is an excellent professional
- The trial was difficult; **fortunately**, most of the jury was honest.
- The fugitive was captured; **therefore**, she will be imprisoned.

Conjunctions: Conjunctions are parts of speech that connect words, phrases, clauses, or sentences.

- And: I like tea and coffee.
- Because: She goes to the tennis club because she likes to play tennis.
- But: He reads magazines, but he doesn't like to read books.
- In spite of: He looks very fit in spite of his age.
- Or: Do you like tea or coffee?

PRE-WRITING

VOCABULARY

Here are some legal words which can help you to understand the following reading activity you also can use them in this workshop.

Defendant: A person, company, etc., against whom a claim or charge is brought in a court.

Victim: A person who suffers from a destructive or injurious action.

Lawyer: A person whose profession is to represent clients in a court of law or to advice or act for clients in other legal matters.

Eyewitness: A person who actually sees some act, occurrence or thing and can give a firsthand account of it.

Jury: A group of people sworn to render a verdict or answer a set of questions officially made to them.

Judge: A public officer authorized to hear and decide cases in a court of law.

DRAFTING

Sequence Writing

Read the following sentences and organize them according to the picture's description.



- ___ Mr. Brown had an accident with his neighbor's iron.
- ___ The iron was in the socket, but was apparently off.
- ___ The victim has the right to blame the defendant for being careless.
- ___ The judge declared the defendant guilty.
- ___ Mr. Larson was watching TV when Mr. Brown knocked at her door.
- ___ Mr. Brown burned his forearm when he tried to unlock the iron cord from the socket.
- ___ The jury listened to the lawyer as he was describing the victim's testimony.

REDRAFTING

Re-write the sentences from the drafting section in the correct order, and make a short text based on the picture and the previous vocabulary. Include the connectors from this workshop.

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WRITING A PARAGRAPH

A paragraph is consisted of three different parts. These parts are: ~~s~~ Topic sentence

- ➔ Supporting detail
- ➔ Closing sentence.

- **Topic sentence:** The topic sentence is the first sentence in the paragraph. It introduces the main idea.
- **Supporting sentences:** Supporting sentences come directly after the topic sentence, and form the body of the paragraph. They give details to develop and support the paragraph's main idea.
- **Closing sentence:** The closing sentence is the last sentence in the paragraph. It restates the paragraph's main idea.

EDITING

Based on this picture, report what happens in each of the following pictures. Write sentences in an organized manner. Include the connectors from the previous section.



Noisy Neighbour
