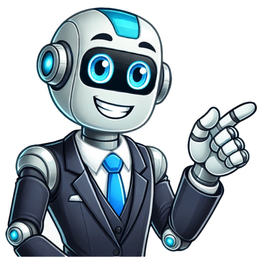
I'm not a bot



En la prueba de Writing del B2 FCE First Certificate de Cambridge, puedes encontrarte con la opcin de escribir una carta formal o informal. Ambas deben seguir una estructura clara y un estilo adecuado al contexto. A continuacin, te explicamos las diferencias y te damos consejos para mejorar tu nota. 1. Estructura del Formal Letter Direccin y fecha (opcional en el examen)En un contexto real, incluiramos la direccin del remitente y la fecha en la parte superior derecha.En el examen, generalmente puedes omitirlo.Saludo formal (Greeting)Si conoces el nombre del destinatario: Dear Mr. Smith / Dear Ms. Johnson,Si no conoces el nombre: Dear Sir or Madam,Prrafo de introduccinExplica el propsito de la carta de manera clara y directa.Ejemplo:I am writing to enquire aboutI am contacting you regardingCuerpo de la carta (2-3 prrafos)Explica la situacin en detalle, organizando la informacin en prrafos bien estructurados.Usa conectores como Furthermore, In addition, However, Consequently.Mantn un tono formal y evita el uso de contracciones (do not en lugar de dont).Prrafo de conclusinResume la carta y, si es necesario, solicita una respuesta o accin.Ejemplo:I look forward to your reply.I would appreciate it if you could provide further information.Despedida formalSi conoces el nombre del destinatario: Yours sincerely,Si no conoces el nombre: Yours faithfully,Luego, escribe tu nombre completo. 2. Estructura de la Carta Informal Una informal letter se usa para escribir a amigos, familiares o conocidos sobre temas personales, experiencias o planes futuros.Saludo informal (Greeting)Hi Sarah, / Dear Tom,Prrafo de introduccinMuestra inters en la otra persona y explica el motivo de la carta.Ejemplo:How are you? I hope everything is going well!I wanted to write to tell you aboutCuerpo de la carta (2-3 prrafos)Explica los detalles de manera amigable y natural.Usa contracciones y expresiones informales como Im, Its, Cant, Dont.Incluye frases como By the way, Guess what?, You wont believe this!Prrafo de conclusinDespdete de forma amigable y sugiere mantener el contacto.Ejemplo:Let me know what you think!Hope to hear from you soon!Despedida informalBest wishes, / Take care, / Lots of love,Luego, firma con tu nombre. Ir al contenido Este sitio web utiliza cookies propias y de terceros ubicados en EE.UU., cuya legislacin no garantiza un nivel adecuado de proteccin de datos, para elaborar estadsticas sobre el uso de este servicio a travs del anlisis de su navegacin.Puedes aceptar el uso de las cookies pinchando en el botn Aceptar. Asimismo puedes rechazar, configurar y guardar tus preferencias de cookies en Personalizar. Puedes obtener ms informacin sobre el uso de cookies y sus derechos en nuestra poltica de cookies.Manage consent Te ests preparando para el examen de Cambridge B2? Ests en el lugar adecuado! Hoy nos sumergimos en una de las partes ms importantes del writing: el essay. Esta seccin puede parecer complicada al principio, pero con las estrategias correctas, ejemplos prcticos y algunos trucos bajo la manga, vers que no es tan difcil como parece. Vamos a por ello!En el examen de Cambridge B2, el essay es una tarea obligatoria en la parte 1 del writing. En esta tarea, se te proporciona un tema general con dos ideas que debes desarrollar en tu redaccin. Adems de estas dos ideas, es fundamental que aadas una idea propia relacionada con el tema, que complemente y enriquezca tu essay.Por ejemplo, si el tema es sobre el impacto de la tecnologa en la educacin, podras tener las siguientes dos ideas:Technology makes education more accessible. It can be distracting for students.Tu tarea es desarrollar estas dos ideas y aadir una tercera, como:Technology helps improve learning efficiency.De esta forma, demuestras tu capacidad para ampliar el tema, usando tus propios argumentos y ejemplos.La clave para un essay claro y bien estructurado es seguir una estructura lgica y fcil de seguir:IntroduccinLa introduccin debe captar la atencin del lector y presentar el tema de manera clara y atractiva. Por ejemplo:The use of technology in education has become increasingly common, but while it offers many benefits, there are also concerns about its potential drawbacks. Cuerpo (2-3 prrafos)El cuerpo de tu essay debe estar formado por prrafos que desarrollen cada idea, utilizando conectores para enlazar tus argumentos y mantener la coherencia del texto.Por ejemplo:Firstly, technology has made education more accessible to students worldwide. With online platforms, students can access learning materials from anywhere, providing equal opportunities for education. ConclusinEn la conclusin, debes resumir tus ideas principales sin introducir nuevos argumentos. Debe ser clara y directa, como en este ejemplo:In conclusion, while technology can be a source of distraction, its benefits in enhancing educational access and efficiency cannot be overlooked.1. Planifica antes de escribir No te lances a escribir sin planificar. Dedica unos minutos a pensar en cmo vas a estructurar tu essay y qu argumentos desarrollars. Esta planificacin no solo te ahorrar tiempo, sino que tambin har que tu texto sea ms coherente.Tip de tiempo: Dedica 5 minutos a planificar, 30 a escribir y 5 a revisar.2. Usa un registro formalEl essay es una tarea formal, as que evita expresiones coloquiales o contracciones. En lugar de I think, usa In my opinion o It seems that.3. Vara tu vocabulario y usa conectoresCambridge quiere ver que puedes manejar un vocabulario variado y utilizar conectores de manera natural. Aqu te dejamos algunos ejemplos tiles:Addition: Moreover, Furthermore, In addition Contrast: However, On the other hand, Nevertheless Conclusion: To sum up, In conclusion4. S claro y preciso Asegrate de que tus frases sean claras y directas. Cada prrafo debe centrarse en una idea principal, y tus oraciones no deben ser demasiado largas o confusas.5. Revisa antes de entregar Dedica unos minutos a revisar tu essay. Busca errores gramaticales o faltas de ortografa, ya que en Cambridge estas se puntan negativamente. Adems, asegrate de que has cumplido con el nmero de palabras (140-190) y que tu essay responde bien a la tarea.No planificar el essay: Esto puede llevar a una estructura desorganizada. Escribir menos de 140 palabras: Si te quedas corto, perders puntos. No usar conectores: Sin conectores, tu essay parecer desconectado. Uso de lenguaje informal: Evita expresiones coloquiales y contracciones.Practica con ejemplos realesTrabaja con ejemplos de exmenes anteriores o plantillas. Familiarizarte con el formato te ayudar a abordar la tarea con ms confianza.Tip til: En Bilinwe ofrecemos plantillas especficas para los essays del B2 de Cambridge, til para garantizar que no te salgas del formato!Feedback constructivoPide feedback de profesores o compaeros. Una mirada externa te ayudar a mejorar aspectos que quizs no habas notado. Usa herramientas en lnea para revisar tu textoPlataformas como Grammarly o LanguageTool son excelentes para revisar tus errores y mejorar tu estilo antes de entregarlo.T puedes lograrlo! No te olvides: el essay es tu oportunidad para demostrar todo lo que has aprendido. Si sigues practicando y pones en marcha estos consejos, estars listo para superar el examen con xito. Confa en ti mismo! Recuerda que cada error es una oportunidad para mejorar y cada essay que escribas te acerca ms a tu objetivo.As que, a escribir y a por todas! El certificado de Cambridge B2 est a tu alcance!Written work often reflecting the author's personal point of viewFor other uses, see Essay (disambiguation)."Essays" redirects here. For other uses, see Essays (disambiguation).For a description of essays as used by Wikipedia editors, see Wikipedia:Essays.This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources:"Essay"news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (October 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Essays of Michel de MontaigneAn essay is, generally, a piece of writing that gives the author's own argument, but the definition is vague, overlapping with those of a letter, a paper, an article, a pamphlet, and a short story. Essays have been sub-classified as formal and informal: formal essays are characterized by "serious purpose, dignity, logical organization, length," whereas the informal essay is characterized by "the personal element (self-revelation, individual tastes and experiences, confidential manner), humor, graceful style, rambling structure, unconventionality or novelty of theme," etc.[1]Essays are commonly used as literary criticism, political manifestos, learned arguments, observations of daily life, recollections, and reflections of the author. Almost all modern essays are written in prose, but works in verse have been dubbed essays (e.g., Alexander Pope's An Essay on Criticism and An Essay on Man). While brevity usually defines an essay, voluminous works like John Locke's An Essay Concerning Human Understanding and Thomas Malthus's An Essay on the Principle of Population are counterexamples.In some countries (e.g., the United States and Canada), essays have become a major part of formal education.[2] Secondary students are taught structured essay formats to improve their writing skills; admission essays are often used by universities in selecting applicants, and in the humanities and social sciences essays are often used as a way of assessing the performance of students during final exams.The concept of an "essay" has been extended to other media beyond writing. A film essay is a movie that often incorporates documentary filmmaking styles and focuses more on the evolution of a theme or idea. A photographic essay covers a topic with a linked series of photographs that may have accompanying text or captions.John Locke's 1690 An Essay Concerning Human UnderstandingThe word essay derives from the French infinitive essayer, "to try" or "to attempt". In English essay first meant "a trial" or "an attempt", and this is still an alternative meaning. The Frenchman Michel de Montaigne (15331592) was the first author to describe his work as essays; he used the term to characterize these as "attempts" to put his thoughts into writing.Subsequently, essay has been defined in a variety of ways. One definition is a "prose composition with a focused subject of discussion" or a "long, systematic discourse".[3]It is difficult to define the genre into which essays fall. Aldous Huxley, a leading essayist, gives guidance on the subject.[4] He notes that "the essay is a literary device for saying almost everything about almost anything", and adds that "by tradition, almost by definition, the essay is a short piece". Furthermore, Huxley argues that "essays belong to a literary species whose extreme variability can be studied most effectively within a three-poled frame of reference".These three poles (or worlds in which the essay may exist) are:The personal and the autobiographical: The essayists that feel most comfortable in this pole "write fragments of reflective autobiography and look at the world through the keyhole of anecdote and description".The objective, the factual, and the concrete particular: The essayists that write from this pole "do not speak directly of themselves, but turn their attention outward to some literary or scientific or political theme. Their art consists of setting forth, passing judgment upon, and drawing general conclusions from the relevant data".The abstract-universal: In this pole "we find those essayists who do their work in the world of high abstractions", who are never personal and who seldom mention the particular facts of experience.Huxley adds that the most satisfying essays "...make the best not of one, not of two, but of all the three worlds in which it is possible for the essay to exist."The examples and perspective in this article may not represent a worldwide view of the subject. You may improve this article, discuss the issue on the talk page, or create a new article, as appropriate. (January 2011) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Montaigne's "attempts" grew out of his commonplacing.[5] Inspired in particular by the works of Plutarch, a translation of whose uvres Morales (Moral works) into French had just been published by Jacques Amyot, Montaigne began to compose his essays in 1572; the first edition, entitled Essais, was published in two volumes in 1580.[6] For the rest of his life, he continued revising previously published essays and composing new ones. A third volume was published posthumously; together, their over 100 examples are widely regarded as the predecessor of the modern essay.While Montaigne's philosophy was admired and copied in France, none of his most immediate disciples tried to write essays. But Montaigne, who liked to fancy that his family (the Eyquem line) was of English extraction, had spoken of the English people as his "cousins", and he was early read in England, notably by Francis Bacon.[7]Bacon's essays, published in book form in 1597 (only five years after the death of Montaigne, containing the first ten of his essays),[7] 1612, and 1625, were the first works in English that described themselves as essays. Ben Jonson first used the word essayist in 1609, according to the Oxford English Dictionary.Other English essayists included Sir William Cornwallis, who published essays in 1600 and 1617 that were popular at the time,[7] Robert Burton (15771641) and Sir Thomas Browne (16051682). In Italy, Baldassare Castiglione wrote about courtly manners in his essay Il Cortigiano. In the 17th century, the Spanish Jesuit Baltasar Gracin wrote about the theme of wisdom.[8]In England, during the Age of Enlightenment, essays were a favored tool of polemicists who aimed at convincing readers of their position; they also featured heavily in the rise of periodical literature, as seen in the works of Joseph Addison, Richard Steele and Samuel Johnson. Addison and Steele used the journal Tatler (founded in 1709 by Steele) and its successors as storehouses of their work, and they became the most celebrated eighteenth-century essayists in England. Johnson's essays appear during the 1750s in various similar publications.[7] As a result of the focus on journals, the term also acquired a meaning synonymous with "article", although the content may not the strict definition. On the other hand, Locke's An Essay Concerning Human Understanding is not an essay at all, or cluster of essays, in the technical sense, but still it refers to the experimental and tentative nature of the inquiry which the philosopher was undertaking.[7]In the 18th and 19th centuries, Edmund Burke and Samuel Taylor Coleridge wrote essays for the general public. The early 19th century, in particular, saw a proliferation of great essayists in EnglishWilliam Hazlitt, Charles Lamb, Leigh Hunt and Thomas De Quincey all penned numerous essays on diverse subjects, reviving the earlier graceful style. Thomas Carlyle's essays were highly influential, and one of his readers, Ralph Waldo Emerson, became a prominent essayist himself. Later in the century, Robert Louis Stevenson also raised the form's literary level.[9] In the 20th century, a number of essayists, such as T.S. Eliot, tried to explain the new movements in art and culture by using essays. Virginia Woolf, Edmund Wilson, and Charles du Bos wrote literary criticism essays.[8]In France, several writers produced longer works with the title of essai that were not true examples of the form. However, by the mid-19th century, the Causeries du lundi, newspaper columns by the critic Sainte-Beuve, are literary essays in the original sense. Other French writers followed suit, including Thophile Gautier, Anatole France, Jules Lematre and mile Faguet.[9]Main article: ZuihitsuAs with the novel, essays existed in Japan several centuries before they developed in Europe with a genre of essays known as zuihitsuloosely connected essays and fragmented ideas. Zuihitsu have existed since almost the beginnings of Japanese literature. Many of the most noted early works of Japanese literature are in this genre. Notable examples include The Pillow Book (c. 1000), by court lady Sei Shnagon, and Tsurezuregusa (1330), by particularly renowned Japanese Buddhist monk Yoshida Kenk. Kenk described his short writings similarly to Montaigne, referring to them as "nonsensical thoughts" written in "idle hours". Another noteworthy difference from Europe is that women have traditionally written in Japan, though the more formal, Chinese-influenced writings of male writers were more prized at the time.The eight-legged essay (Chinese: ; pinyin: bgwn; lit. 'eight bone text') was a style of essay in imperial examinations during the Ming and Qing dynasties in China. The eight-legged essay was needed for those test takers in these civil service tests to show their merits for government service, often focusing on Confucian thought and knowledge of the Four Books and Five Classics, in relation to governmental ideals. Test takers could not write in innovative or creative ways, but needed to conform to the standards of the eight-legged essay. Various skills were examined, including the ability to write coherently and to display basic logic. In certain times, the candidates were expected to spontaneously compose poetry upon a set theme, whose value was also sometimes questioned, or eliminated as part of the test material. This was a major argument in favor of the eight-legged essay, arguing that it were better to eliminate creative art in favor of prosaic literacy. In the history of Chinese literature, the eight-legged essay is often said to have caused China's "cultural stagnation and economic backwardness" in the 19th century.[10]This section describes the different forms and styles of essay writing. These are used by an array of authors, including university students and professional essayists.The defining features of a "cause and effect" essay are causal chains that connect from a cause to an effect, careful language, and chronological or emphatic order. A writer using this rhetorical method must consider the subject, determine the purpose, consider the audience, think critically about different causes or consequences, consider a thesis statement, arrange the parts, consider the language, and decide on a conclusion.[11]Classification is the categorization of objects into a larger whole while division is the breaking of a larger whole into smaller parts.[12]Compare and contrast essays are characterized by a basis for comparison, points of comparison, and analogies. It is grouped by the object (chunking) or by point (sequential). The comparison highlights the similarities between two or more similar objects while contrasting highlights the differences between two or more objects. When writing a compare/contrast essay, writers need to determine their purpose, consider their audience, consider the basis and points of comparison, consider their thesis statement, arrange and develop the comparison, and reach a conclusion. Compare and contrast is arranged emphatically.[13]An expository essay is used to inform, describe or explain a topic, using important facts to teach the reader about a topic. Mostly written in third-person, using "it", "he", "she", "they," the expository essay uses formal language to discuss someone or something. Examples of expository essays are: a medical or biological condition, social or technological process, life or character of a famous person. The writing of an expository essay often consists of the following steps: organizing thoughts (brainstorming), researching a topic, developing a thesis statement, writing the introduction, writing the body of essay, and writing the conclusion.[14] Expository essays are often assigned as a part of SAT and other standardized testing or as homework for high school and college students.Descriptive writing is characterized by sensory details, which appeal to the physical senses, and details that appeal to a reader's emotional, physical, or intellectual sensibilities. Determining the purpose, considering the audience, creating a dominant impression, using descriptive language, and organizing the description are the rhetorical choices to consider when using a description. A description is usually arranged spatially but can also be chronological or emphatic. The focus of a description is the scene. Description uses tools such as denotative language, connotative language, figurative language, metaphor, and simile to arrive at a dominant impression.[15] One university essay guide states that "descriptive writing says what happened or what another author has discussed; it provides an account of the topic".[16]Lyric essays are an important form of descriptive essays.In the dialectic form of the essay, which is commonly used in philosophy, the writer makes a thesis and argument, then objects to their own argument (with a counterargument), but then counters the counterargument with a final and novel argument. This form benefits from presenting a broader perspective while countering a possible flaw that some may present. This type is sometimes called an ethics paper.[17]An exemplification essay is characterized by a generalization and relevant, representative, and believable examples including anecdotes. Writers need to consider their subject, determine their purpose, consider their audience, decide on specific examples, and arrange all the parts together when writing an exemplification essay.[18]Malthus' Essay on the Principle of PopulationAn essayist writes a familiar essay if speaking to a single reader, writing about both themselves, and about particular subjects. Anne Fadiman notes that "the genre's heyday was the early nineteenth century," and that its greatest exponent was Charles Lamb.[19] She also suggests that while critical essays have more brain than the heart, and personal essays have more heart than brain, familiar essays have equal measures of both.[20]A history essay sometimes referred to as a thesis essay describes an argument or claim about one or more historical events and supports that claim with evidence, arguments, and references. The text makes it clear to the reader why the argument or claim is as such.[21]A narrative uses tools such as flashbacks, flash-forwards, and transitions that often build to a climax. The focus of a narrative is the plot. When creating a narrative, authors must determine their purpose, consider their audience, establish their point of view, use dialogue, and organize the narrative. A narrative is usually arranged chronologically.[22]An argumentative essay is a critical piece of writing, aimed at presenting objective analysis of the subject matter, narrowed down to a single topic. The main idea of all the criticism is to provide an opinion either of positive or negative implication. As such, a critical essay requires research and analysis, strong internal logic and sharp structure. Its structure normally builds around introduction with a topic's relevance and a thesis statement, body paragraphs with arguments linking back to the main thesis, and conclusion. In addition, an argumentative essay may include a refutation section where conflicting ideas are acknowledged, described, and criticized. Each argument of an argumentative essay should be supported with sufficient evidence, relevant to the point.A process essay is used for an explanation of making or breaking something. Often, it is written in chronological order or numerical order to show step-by-step processes. It has all the qualities of a technical document with the only difference is that it is often written in descriptive mood, while a technical document is mostly in imperative mood.[23]An economic essay can start with a thesis, or it can start with a theme. It can take a narrative course and a descriptive course. It can even become an argumentative essay if the author feels the need. After the introduction, the author has to do his/her best to expose the economic matter at hand, to analyze it, evaluate it, and draw a conclusion. If the essay takes more of a narrative form then the author has to expose each aspect of the economic puzzle in a way that makes it clear and understandable for the readerA reflective essay is an analytical piece of writing in which the writer describes a real or imaginary scene, event, interaction, passing thought, memory, or formadding a personal reflection on the meaning of the topic in the author's life. Thus, the focus is not merely descriptive. The writer doesn't just describe the situation, but revisits the scene with more detail and emotion to examine what went well, or reveal a need for additional learningand may relate what transpired to the rest of the author's life.The logical progression and organizational structure of an essay can take many forms. Understanding how the movement of thought is managed through an essay has a profound impact on its overall cogency and ability to impress. A number of alternative logical structures for essays have been visualized as diagrams, making them easy to implement or adapt in the construction of an argument.[24]University students, like these students doing research at a university library, are often assigned essays as a way to get them to analyze what they have read.Main article: Free responseIn countries like the United States and the United Kingdom, essays have become a major part of a formal education in the form of free response questions. Secondary students in these countries are taught structured essay formats to improve their writing skills, and essays are often used by universities in these countries in selecting applicants (see admissions essay). In both secondary and tertiary education, essays are used to judge the mastery and comprehension of the material. Students are asked to explain, comment on, or assess a topic of study in the form of an essay. In some courses, university students must complete one or more essays over several weeks or months. In addition, in fields such as the humanities and social sciences,[citation needed] mid-term and end of term examinations often require students to write a short essay in two or three hours.In these countries, so-called academic essays, also called papers, are usually more formal than literary ones.[citation needed] They may still allow the presentation of the writer's own views, but this is done in a logical and factual manner, with the use of the first person often discouraged. Longer academic essays (often with a word limit of between 2,000 and 5,000 words)[citation needed] are often more discursive. They sometimes begin with a short summary analysis of what has previously been written on a topic, which is often called a literature review.[citation needed]Longer essays may also contain an introductory page that defines words and phrases of the essay's topic. Most academic institutions require that all substantial facts, quotations, and other supporting material in an essay be referenced in a bibliography or works cited page at the end of the text. This scholarly convention helps others (whether teachers or fellow scholars) to understand the basis of facts and quotations the author uses to support the essay's argument. The bibliography also helps readers evaluate to what extent the argument is supported by evidence and to evaluate the quality of that evidence. The academic essay tests the student's ability to present their thoughts in an organized way and is designed to test their intellectual capabilities.One of the challenges facing universities is that in some cases, students may submit essays purchased from an essay mill (or "paper mill") as their own work. An "essay mill" is a ghostwriting service that sells pre-written essays to university and college students. Since plagiarism is a form of academic dishonesty or academic fraud, universities and colleges may investigate papers they suspect are from an essay mill by using plagiarism detection software, which compares essays against a database of known mill essays and by orally testing students on the contents of their papers.[25]Main article: Long-form journalismEssays often appear in magazines, especially magazines with an intellectual bent, such as The Atlantic and Harpers. Magazine and newspaper essays use many of the essay types described in the section on forms and styles (e.g., descriptive essays, narrative essays, etc.). Some newspapers also print essays in the op-ed section.An 1895 cover of Harpers, a US magazine that prints a number of essays per issueEmployment essays detailing experience in a certain occupational field are required when applying for some jobs, especially government jobs in the United States. Essays known as Knowledge Skills and Executive Core Qualifications are required when applying to certain US federal government positions.A KSA, or "Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities", is a series of narrative statements that are required when applying to Federal government job openings in the United States. KSAs are used along with resumes to determine who the best applicants are when several candidates qualify for a job. The knowledge, skills, and abilities necessary for the successful performance of a position are contained on each job vacancy announcement. KSAs are brief and focused essays about one's career and educational background that presumably qualify one to perform the duties of the position being applied for.An Executive Core Qualification, or ECQ, is a narrative statement that is required when applying to Senior Executive Service positions within the US Federal government. Like the KSAs, ECQs are used along with resumes to determine who the best applicants are when several candidates qualify for a job. The Office of Personnel Management has established five executive core qualifications that all applicants seeking to enter the Senior Executive Service must demonstrate.Hxan (1922), a horror essay film about the historical roots and superstitions surrounding witchcraftA film essay (also essay film or cinematic essay) consists of the evolution of a theme or an idea rather than a plot per se, or the film literally being a cinematic accompaniment to a narrator reading an essay.[26] From another perspective, an essay film could be defined as a documentary film visual basis combined with a form of commentary that contains elements of self-portrait (rather than autobiography), where the signature (rather than the life story) of the filmmaker is apparent. The cinematic essay often blends documentary, fiction, and experimental film making using tones and editing styles.[27]The genre is not well-defined but might include propaganda works of early Soviet filmmakers like Dziga Vertov, present-day filmmakers including Chris Marker,[28] Michael Moore (Roger & Me, Bowling for Columbine and Fahrenheit 9/11), Errol Morris (The Thin Blue Line), Morgan Spurlock (Supersize Me) and Agns Varda. Jean-Luc Godard describes his recent work as "film-essays".[29] Two filmmakers whose work was the antecedent to the cinematic essay include Georges Mlis and Bertolt Brecht. Mlis made a short film (The Coronation of Edward VII (1902)) about the 1902 coronation of King Edward VII, which mixes actual footage with shots of a recreation of the event. Brecht was a playwright who experimented with film and incorporated film projections into some of his plays.[27] Orson Welles made an essay film in his own pioneering style, released in 1974, called F for Fake, which dealt specifically with art forger Elmyr de Hory and with the themes of deception, "fakery", and authenticity in general.David Winks Gray's article "The essay film in action" states that the "essay film became an identifiable form of filmmaking in the 1950s and '60s". He states that since that time, essay films have tended to be "on the margins" of the filmmaking the world. Essay films have a "peculiar searching, questioning tone ... between documentary and fiction" but without "fitting comfortably" into either genre. Gray notes that just like written essays, essay films "tend to marry the personal voice of a guiding narrator (often the director) with a wide swath of other voices".[30] The University of Wisconsin Cinematheque website echoes some of Gray's comments; it calls a film essay an "intimate and allusive" genre that "catches filmmakers in a pensive mood, ruminating on the margins between fiction and documentary" in a manner that is "refreshingly inventive, playful, and idiosyncratic".[31]Video essays are an emerging media type similar to film essays. Video essays have gained significant prominence on YouTube, as YouTube's policies on free uploads of arbitrary lengths have made it a hotbed. Some video essays feature long, documentary style writing and editing, going deep into the research and history of a particular topic. Others are more akin to an argumentative essay in which a single argument is developed and supported throughout the video. Video essay styles have become especially prominent among BreadTube creators such as ContraPoints and PhilosophyTube.[32]In the realm of music, composer Samuel Barber wrote a set of "Essays for Orchestra", relying on the form and content of the music to guide the listener's ear, rather than any extra-musical plot or story."After School Play Interrupted by the Catch and Release of a Stingray" is a simple time-sequence photo essay.A photographic essay strives to cover a topic with a linked series of photographs. Photo essays range from purely photographic works to photographs with captions or small notes to full-text essays with a few or many accompanying photographs. Photo essays can be sequential in nature, intended to be viewed in a particular orderor they may consist of non-ordered photographs viewed all at once or in an order that the viewer chooses. All photo essays are collections of photographs, but not all collections of photographs are photo essays. Photo essays often address a certain issue or attempt to capture the character of places and events.In the visual arts, an essay is a preliminary drawing or sketch that forms a basis for a final painting or sculpture, made as a test of the work's composition (this meaning of the term, like several of those following, comes from the word essay's meaning of "attempt" or "trial").Abstract (summary)Body (writing)Book reportEssay thesisFive-paragraph essayIntroductionList of essayistsSAT EssaySchaffer paragraphTreatise^ Holman, William (2003). A Handbook to Literature (9ed.). New Jersey: Prentice Hall. p.193.^ Owens, Derek (1996). "Essay". Keywords in Composition Studies. Portsmouth, NH: Boynton/Cook. pp.8588. ISBN0-86709-399-4.^ Gale Free Resources Glossary DE Archived 2010-04-25 at the Wayback Machine. Gale.cengage.com. Retrieved March 23, 2011.^ Aldous Huxley, Collected Essays, "Preface", London: Harper and Brothers, 1960, p. v.^ "Book Use Book Theory: 15001700: Commonplace Thinking". Lib.uchicago.edu. Archived from the original on 2013-08-01. Retrieved 2013-08-10.^ Montaigne, Michel de (1580). Essais de messire Michel de Montaigne,... livre premier et second (Ied.). impr. de S. Millanges (Bourdeaus). Retrieved 22 November 2019 via Gallica.^ a b c d e Gosse 1911, p.777.^ a b Essay (literature) Britannica Online Encyclopedia Archived 2009-12-04 at the Wayback Machine. Britannica.com. Retrieved March 22, 2011.^ a b Gosse 1911, p.778.^ Elman, Benjamin A. (2009). "Eight-Legged Essay" (PDF). In Cheng, Linsun (ed.). Berkshire Encyclopedia of China. Berkshire Publishing Group. pp. 695989. ISBN9780190622671.^ Chapter 7: Cause and Effect in Glenn, Cheryl. Making Sense: A Real-World Rhetorical Reader. Ed. Denise B. Wydra, et al. Second ed. Boston, MA: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2005.^ Chapter 5: Classification and Division in Glenn, Cheryl. Making Sense: A Real-World Rhetorical Reader. Ed. Denise B. Wydra, et al. Second ed. Boston, MA: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2005.^ Chapter 6: Comparison and Contrast in Glenn, Cheryl. Making Sense: A Real-World Rhetorical Reader. Ed. Denise B. Wydra, et al. Second ed. Boston, MA: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2005.^ "Subject Verb Agreement" (PDF). Nova Southeastern University.^ Chapter 2: Description in Glenn, Cheryl. Making Sense: A Real-World Rhetorical Reader. Ed. Denise B. Wydra, et al. Second ed. Boston, MA: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2005.^ Section 2.1 of the Simon Fraser University CNS Essay Handbook. Available online at: sfu.ca^ "How to Write an Ethics Paper (with Pictures)". wikiHow. Archived from the original on 2016-08-28. Retrieved 2016-07-01.^ Chapter 4: Exemplification in Glenn, Cheryl. Making Sense: A Real-World Rhetorical Reader. Ed. Denise B. Wydra, et al. Second ed. Boston, MA: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2005.^ Fadiman, Anne. At Large and At Small: Familiar Essays. p.x.^ Fadiman, At Large and At Small, xi.^ History Essay Format & Thesis Statement, (February 2010)^ Chapter 3 Narration in Glenn, Cheryl. Making Sense: A Real-World Rhetorical Reader. Ed. Denise B. Wydra, et al. Second ed. Boston, MA: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2005.^ "Examples and Definition of Process Essay". Literary Devices. 2017-04-04. Retrieved 2018-11-07.^ "'Mission Possible' by Dr. Mario Petrucci" (PDF). Archived from the original on 2014-10-26. Retrieved 2014-10-25.^ Khomami, Nadia (20 February 2017). "Plan to crack down on websites selling essays to students announced". The Guardian. Archived from the original on 27 April 2017.^ Laura Rascaroli (2008). "The Essay Film: Problems, Definitions, Textual Commitments". Framework: The Journal of Cinema and Media. 49 (2): 2447. doi:10.1353/frm.0.0019. ISSN1559-7989. S2CID170942901.^ a b Cinematic Essay Film Genre Archived 2007-08-08 at the Wayback Machine. chicagomediaworks.com. Retrieved March 22, 2011.^ (registration required) Lim, Dennis (July 31, 2012). "Chris Marker, 91, Pioneer of the Essay Film" Archived 2012-08-03 at the Wayback Machine. The New York Times. Retrieved July 31, 2012.^ Discussion of film essays Archived 2007-08-08 at the Wayback Machine. Chicago Media Works.^ Gray, David Winks (January 30, 2009). "The essay film in action". San Francisco Film Society. Archived from the original on March 15, 2009.^ "Talking Pictures: The Art of the Essay Film". Cinema.wisc.edu. Retrieved March 22, 2011.^ Schindel, David (December 29, 2023). "The best video essays of 2023". Polygon. Retrieved July 11, 2024.This articleincorporates text from a publication now in the public domain:Gosse, Edmund (1911). "Essay, Essayist". In Chisholm, Hugh (ed.). Encyclopdia Britannica. Vol.9 (11thed.). Cambridge University Press. pp.776778.Theodor W. Adorno, "The Essay as Form" in: Theodor W. Adorno, The Adorno Reader, Blackwell Publishers 2000.Beaujour, Michel. Miroirs d'encre: Rhtorique de l'autoportrait. Paris: Seuil, 1980. [Poetics of the Literary Self-Portrait. Trans. Yara Milos. New York: NYU Press, 1991].Bensmaa, Reda. The Barthes Effect: The Essay as Reflective Text. Trans. Pat Fedkiew. Minneapolis: Univ. of Minnesota Press, 1987.D'Agata, John (Editor), The Lost Origins of the Essay. St Paul: Graywolf Press, 2009.Giamatti, Louis. "The Cinematic Essay", in Godard and the Others: Essays in Cinematic Form. London, Tantivy Press, 1975.Lopate, Phillip. "In Search of the Centaur: The Essay-Film", in Beyond Document: Essays on Nonfiction Film. Edited by Charles Warren, Wesleyan University Press, 1998. pp.243270.Warburton, Nigel. The Basics of Essay Writing. Routledge, 2006. ISBN0-415-24000-X, 978-0-415-24000-0Wikibooks has a book on the topic of: How to write an essayWikimedia Commons has media related to Essays.Wikiquote has quotations related to Essay.Essay writing category on EnglishGrammar.orgEssay eTexts at Project GutenbergWhat is an Essay? from WikidotThe Age of the Essay Criticism of the modern essay, by Paul GrahamRetrieved from " vamos a centrarnos en el essay que nos pueden pedir escribir en un examen oficial, ya sea en exmenes de Cambridge, de EOI, Trinity (ISE), o cualquier otra institucin. En primer lugar, y algo que hay que tener muy presente cuando nos disponemos a escribir un writing en un examen es el tipo de writing al que nos vamos a enfrentar, porque ste puede ser formal, informal o neutro (registro), lo cual condicionar nuestra manera de escribir, y porque cada tipo de writing sigue una estructura diferente. Hoy aqu vamos a hablar del essay, porque a menudo me encuentro que mis alumnos no saben cmo escribir un buen essay para sus exmenes.El essay es un texto muy formal que nos piden hacer sobre un tema de actualidad, por ejemplo, education, technology, globalisation, climate change and global warming, fashion, immigration, television, sport, social networking sites, healthy lifestyle and diet, politics, etc.Para poder desarrollar cualquiera de estos temas, es imporante mantenerse al da para as tener ideas suficientes y interesantes que le den a nuestro essay calidad. Para ello te aconsejo ver y/o leer las noticias, leer artculos sobre distintos temas de actualidad, tanto a nivel nacional como internacional, leer en espaol, porque es tu lengua, por qu no, pero tambin en ingls, para as aprender vocabulario que luego puedas utilizar en tu essay y as darle calidad.Cuando estamos ante un texto formal debemos tener en cuenta varias consideraciones. A esto le llamamos en lengua Registro, que no es otra cosa que adaptar nuestra manera de expresarnos dependiendo de la situacin que tenemos delante. Para que lo entendis, no nos expresamos igual cuando estamos con amigos tomando una cerveza que cuando estamos en la consulta del mdico, verdad que no? Pues esto es el Registro, que puede ser, como os deca, formal, informal o neutro. En el neutro podemos incluir aspectos formales y algo informal, pero no demasiado informal.Centrndonos en el essay, como es formal, stas son las cosas a tener en cuenta:No utilizamos contracciones: I am, I have, do not, cannot, did not, etc.No expresamos nuestras opiniones de manera clara y directa, sino que mostramos distanciamiento, aunque sea lo que nosotros pensamos, porque lo estamos escribiendo nosotros, lo hacemos de tal manera que parece que t no lo piensas, sino otros.No expresamos nuestra opinin en el primer prrafo de introduccin, ni en los prrafos de desarrollo, sino en l ltimo, el de conclusin.Se deben evitar los phrasal verbs, que se consideran informales o neutros.El vocabulario debe ser formal y especfico, cuando mayor dominio semntico demostremos, mayor nota nos darn en este punto.PRRAFOS:El essay debe tener entre 4 o 5 prrafos y sta es la estructura:Prrafo 1: INTRODUCTION. Algo muy importante a tener en cuenta es que la introduccin debe ser un prrafo trabajado e interesante. Hay alumnos que utilizan la introduccin para decir que el tema, por ejemplo, la tecnologa, presenta ventajas y desventajas, hacen una introduccin de dos lineas para decir esto, cuando eso es lo que les peda el ejercicio en las instrucciones. Esto es, en mi opinin, un error, porque no aporta nada nuevo ni interesante. Como digo, la introduccin debe resultar interesante al lector, en este caso, el examinador de vuestro examen. Si no sabis qu poner en la introduccin suelo decir que podis comparar el pasado con el presente, me explico. Si por ejemplo os hacen hablar de las redes sociales y los medios de comunicacin, podis utilizar la introduccin para decir cmo ha cambiado el mundo de la informacin en los ltimos aos, como antiguamente, la nica forma de estar informado era viendo el telediario o leyendo el peridico, en formato papel, mientras que ahora, aparte de estos dos, tenemos las redes sociales y los peridicos digitales. Una vez hecho esto, podis entonces decir en una lnea o menos, los puntos concretos que trataris en el essay, pero esto slo en unas palabras, que no sea lo nico que digo en mi introduccin.Prrafo 2 y 3: BODY. Un prrafo por idea, no utilizo dos prrafos para la misma idea.Prrafo 4: CONCLUSION. Este prrafo tambin juega un papel importante. Lo primero, no se debe repetir nada de lo dicho anteriormente, y mucho menos las mismas palabras, porque eso no aportara nada nuevo y recuerda, tenemos que impresionar al examinador y demostrar nuestro gran nivel de ingls, por tanto, cuanto ms variedad, ms posibilidad de demostrar ese buen nivel. Si no sabes qu incluir en tu conclusin, quiz podras dedicarla a hacer predicciones para el futuro sobre el tema en cuestin. Siguiendo con el ejemplo de los medios de comunicacin y redes sociales, podras decir cmo auguras el futuro, si habr redes sociales dentro de unos aos, o por el contrario, se inventarn otras herramientas, si desaparecern los peridicos en papel, etc. Para hacer predicciones, aprovecho para decirte que hay grammar muy buena que te ayudara a demostrar tu buen nivel, por ejemplo: probably + will / be likely / may, might, could, etc.Si decides hacer 5 prrafos, entonces hars 3 de BODY. Es importante que todos los prrafos sean ms o menos igual de tamao, incluidos la introduction y la conclusion.LENGUAJE PARA MOSTRAR DISTANCIAMIENTOOpinion de expertos:Some experts claim thatExperts strongly believe thatSome experts argue thatStudies have shown thatA new study suggests thatThe vast majority ofpsychologistsclaim thatOpinin de la gente:According to peoples belief,It is a common belief thatContrary to popular belief, People have been debating the principles of beauty for thousands of yearsPeople question whether technology is benefiting children or harming themThe vast majority of peopledefend the theory thatSeem / Appear:Technology appears/ seems to be playing an important role in childrens eductationSport seems/ appears to be be more and more popular among teenagersFace-to-face communication seems/ appears to be vital for human beingsThere would appear to betwo possible approaches (parece que pudiera haber dos posibles enfoques)There seems to be no universal consensus on how important it is . (parece que no hay consenso universal en cmo de importante es)May / Might (modals of probability):Many young people might be reluctant to work for freeOld people may be deemed as an important group in societyVoluntary workmay be guessed as a straightforward matterto do when you are a childTurn out (resultar):It turns out to be clear that (resulta claro que)It truly turns out necessary tomake the most of that experience (resulta muy necesario sacar el mayor provecho a esa experiencia)Passive of reporting verbs:Studentsare known to be playing videogames all the time (Se sabe que los alumnos estn todo el tiempo jugando a los vdeo juegos)There will reportedly be several hindrances (Supuestamente habr contratiempos)Cooperationis said to be crucial (Se dice que la cooperacin es crucial)There are thought to be thousands of species in danger of extinction (Se piensa que hay miles de especies en peligro de extincin)There are said to be many people living in poverty (Se dice que hay mucha gente viviendo en la pobreza)It is claimed that / it is believed that / it is reported / it is thought / it is knownAlguna cosa ms:In the event of = en el caso deIt is of utmost importance = es de especial importanciaNo one would dispute the fact that = nadie discutira el hecho de queThere is no doubt that/ about = no hay duda de queIt is likely that = es probable queIt goes without saying = no hay duda de queDuring the last fifty yearsthere has been a considerable debate overIt can be clearly seen thatThis can be proved (un)true = esto puede comprobarse que (no) es verdadThere can be little that worries parents more than discovering their children are not enjoying school = no hay ms que preocupe a los padres que descubrir que sus hijos no estn disfrutando de la escuela.INTRODUCIR CITAS (QUOTES) DE ALGN EXPERTO EN EL TEMA Y EJEMPLOS PARA ILUSTRAR LA IDEA:To illustrate this issue, As a way of example, For instance, Barack Obama saidIn Barack Obamas words, As Barack Obama once claimed, ADVERBIOS:UndoubtedlyConverselyAdditionallyCuriously enoughAccordinglyDramaticallyDrasticallyEnormouslyReportedlySeverelyLos adverbios sirven, en ocasiones, para hacer nfasis sobre alguna idea, y en otras ocasiones, los utilizamos para introducir un prrafo o una nueva idea, como en el caso de Additionally, Conversely, etc.PARA LA CONCLUSIN:In the light ofthese pros and consWith all the above in mind,I tend to believe thatOn balance,weighing ups and downs,I believe thatI genuinely think thatOf the two arguments outlined above,as far as I am concerned, the most effective abilityAdems de todo esto, debes introducir en tu essay una gran variedad de conectores. Decirte tambin que hay conectores y conectores, es decir, no es lo mismo utilizar in my opinion, que todos los alumnos conocen y es por tanto archiconocido, que utilizar por ejemplo to my mind, in my view, o utilizar however, que nevertheless, nonetheless, verdad que a ti tambin te parecen ms avanzados stos que propongo? Pues si es as, ya sabes, anmate a usarlos. Te recomiendo una lista de linkers que te puede venir muy bien para mejorar este punto en tu essay: linkers en ingls para exmenes oficialesY por ltimo, pero no por ello menos importante, es importantsimo que incluyas en tu essay gramtica y vocabulario de nivel avanzado, como os deca antes. Si estamos ante un nivel b2, o c1, no puedo hacer todo mi essay en present y pasado simple. Siempre hay que demostrar que tenemos un nivel alto para aprobar el examen y que nos merecemos el ttulo que voy buscando, como a mi me gusta decirlo, debemos impresionar al examinador y que ste diga: este chico/a se merece aprobar Te recomiendo nuevamente otra lista con gramtica para utilizar en tus writings: grammar para writings.Y esto es todo. Si te ha gustado esta extensa explicacin sobre cmo hacer un buen essay en tu examen y tienes amigos y conocidos que estn estudiando ingls, no olvides hacer click en algunos de los iconos de abajog+ share,Me gusto enTweetpara que ellos puedan verlo tambin.Share your knowledge. Its a way to achieve immortality, Dalai Lama.

Como hacer un essay en ingles b2. Como hacer una essay b2. Como hacer un essay nivel b2. Como hacer un argumentative essay. Como hacer essay. Como hacer un essay b2 cambridge. Como hacer un thesis statement. Como hacer un summary. Como hacer un essay para b2. Como hacer un essay b2. Como hacer un buen essay b2.