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As statistics show, the exam in such a subject as social studies is the most popular among graduates who prefer the humanities.

As with all subjects, it is necessary to prepare for the USE in social studies in advance in order to show a decent and high result at the exam itself, which is required in many leading higher educational institutions in the country. In practice, the most difficult task turns out to be where a graduate is required to write an extended essay [Best Custom Writing](#).

An essay is a kind of essay. In this task of the exam, a student is required to choose one particular social science problem, the relevance of which is extremely high, and write an essay on it, expressing his point of view and providing a sufficient number of arguments in evidence.

In addition to knowledge of the topic, the student must also demonstrate his or her speaking skills. For the completeness of the essay, you should use all the well-known cliché phrases for essays, examples of which are given in this article.

First of all, it's worth taking a closer look at the very structure of the essay, which is suggested to be written according to the author's quote.

The first part of the essay consists of three positions.

The first is the author's position. The graduate should identify and formulate the problem that the author touches upon.

The second - the relevance.

The third is the personal opinion of the writer. Here the student has to express agreement or disagreement with the author's opinion. The student may agree or disagree with the author either completely or partially, citing the part in the author's quote with which he or she disagrees.

Cliché in the introduction.

For the part with the author's opinion where the problem is to be formulated, cliché phrases can be used such as:

The author of the statement raises a problem such as.

the author of the quotation means that.

the author of the aphorism implies that.

The second position in the first part, concerning relevance, can be diluted with the following phrases:

the topic in question is quite relevant

in our time it is not uncommon for this to happen...

I have encountered this problem many times in my life

the problem is relevant not only for me personally but for society as a whole (humanity, country, world)

the author's quote makes me think about such a problem as.

The third part is a personal opinion of the writer, where such cliché phrases are not superfluous:

one cannot disagree with the author of the statement that.

I completely agree with the author's opinion that.

like the author himself, I hold the same opinion that.

I partially disagree with the author's view that.

I strongly disagree with the author's idea of the problem...

the author of the statement, in my opinion, is wrong in saying that.

The main part of the essay

The second, main, part of the essay should include two main sub-paragraphs.

One is an extended theoretical part, where the student needs to reveal the problem he or she has chosen with the help of relevant terms and definitions.

The second sub-paragraph is based entirely on practice. The student must fully justify his attitude to the author's opinion with the help of arguments, which can be found in various written and other sources. Also not superfluous will be a story from personal experience.

Cliché phrases in the main body of the essay

The first sub-paragraph would fit such cliché phrases as:

consider the problem in theory

Give a theoretical argument for the problem

Look at the problem from several angles

For the second subparagraph, however, the following phrases should be used:

prove it by the following examples...

Let's look at the problem from personal experience

To prove my point, let's look at some literature

Let's take some examples from history to prove my point

in public life there are many examples to support my point of view

Conclusion

In the conclusion, the student should once again return to the formulation of the problem and draw a final conclusion based on it. It is very important to remember that the wording in the conclusion should not be exactly like the wording in the introduction. The conclusion only draws the final line under all of.