## **Expository Intro and Conclusion Outline**

## **Introduction Outline**

- I. CREATIVE HOOK: Write a sentence (or a few sentences) that previews or hints at the essay's topic but does not give it away. Possible options: Intriguing Question, Quotation/Saying, Story/Descriptive Picture, Interesting Fact, Unexpected Statement, Metaphor/Simile, Creative Dialogue, Show a Benefit. You may not use the same type of hook that you did in the descriptive essay.
  - A. NARROWING: Guide your reader from your broad, general hook to your narrow, specific thesis statement. How will you introduce the topic? You may give background information or a summary of your main ideas, but do not include specific evidence.
  - B. THESIS STATEMENT: Write your revised and approved thesis statement last. You might need to add a transition to the beginning or change the wording slightly to best incorporate it into the overall flow of the paragraph.

## **Conclusion Outline**

Parent Signature:

- II. RESTATED THESIS: Remind your audience of your thesis, but state it in a new way. Make several of the following changes to avoid repetition: use synonyms, reorder the prongs, different sentence structure, new sentence opener, shorter/longer, show vs. tell, etc.
  - A. BROADENING: Remind your reader of your strongest or most memorable points of evidence and/or suggest an application. Lead your reader to your closing thought.
  - B. CLINCHER: Finish with a closing thought that ties back to your creative hook in the introduction and wraps up the entire essay. You may even repeat a few key words or ideas from the hook to remind your reader of where you started.

Pare	nt/Student Checklist:  Minimum of 4 sentences in both the introduction and conclusion.  All sentences are complete and grammatically correct. (no sentence fragments)  Student attempted a new type of hook not previously used in this course. Creative and interesting; only hints at the essay's full topic. Intro includes the author's name and book title. The title is in italics, not in quotes.		The first time you refer the author, use his full name. After that, use his last name only.  No new evidence in the conclusion.  Writing includes strong, descriptive language. (strong verbs, specific nouns, adj/adv)  MLA formatted and double-spaced.  Staple this page BEHIND the printed outline.
I verify that my student has followed the outline shown above and included all elements as indicated on the checklist.			

Date: