Expository Essay Notes

What does expository mean?

What are examples of expository writing?

Ways to Explain

Define it. Describe it.

Compare/ Contrast it.

Tell its story.

Classify it.

Analyze it.

Give examples of it.

Describe its causes and effects.

Evaluate it.

What will a prompt look like?

These are supposed to get you thinking.



Read the following quote:

"Love is not something you feel; it is something you do."
-David Wilkerson

Think carefully about the following statement.

Think about the joy you feel when you do something you love.

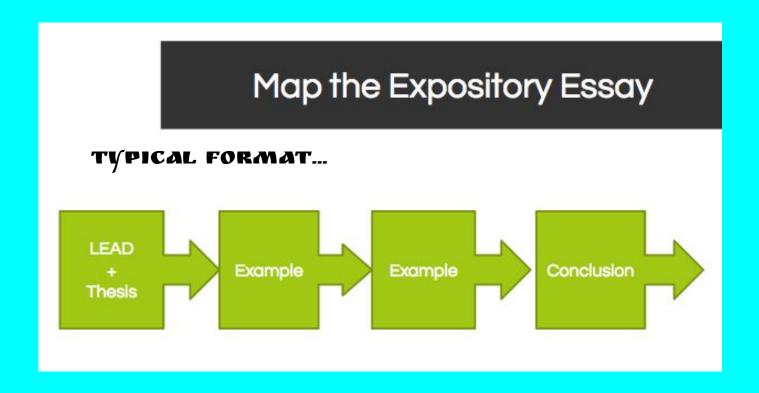
Write an essay about the importance of doing something you love.

This was the actual prompt.

Be sure to --

- clearly state your thoughts
- organize and develop your ideas effectively
- choose your words carefully
- · edit your writing for grammar, mechanics, and spelling

Essay Structure



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Read the following quote:

"Love is not something you feel; it is something you do."
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Think carefully about the following statement.

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Write an essay about the importance of doing something you love.

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Former STAAR EOC Prompts

Expository

Write an essay explaining whether failure can strengthen a person. April 2014 (English 1)

Write an essay explaining why it is sometimes necessary to take a chance. April 2013 (English 1)

Write an essay explaining the effect of one new technology on people's lives. April 2012 (English 1)

Write an essay explaining whether people should be more concerned about others than about themselves. April 2011 (English 1)

Write an essay explaining the importance of getting to know people before forming an opinion about them. April 2013 (English 2)

Write an essay explaining whether a person must always be acknowledged in order to have accomplished something. April 2011 (English 2)

The Writing Process

- 1. Brainstorm:
- 2. Plan the paper: introduction, body paragraphs, conclusion
- 3. Rough Draft
- 4. Revise (add, change, take-away)
- 5. Edit (fix mechanics, usage, and grammar)
- 6. Final Copy

Brainstorm: reflect on the topic.

4 Square Technique... Materials: colored note cards or sticky notes

#1 Define It.
#2 Remember It.
#3 Connect It.
#4 So What?

#1

Define it.

- Define the subject (new technology/ risks)
 - ☑ What do you understand about this topic?

#2

Remember it.

- What does this idea make you remember?
- What experiences of your own life do you remember?
- What does it remind you of?
- Remember the 5 W's and H: Who? What? Where? When? Why? How?

#3

Connect it.

- Mean How does this apply in the real world?
- How does this idea apply in history, current events, songs/ movies/ books?
- Remember the 5 W's and the H: Who? What? Where? When? Why? How?

#4

So What?

- My does this idea matter?
- Mean How would the world be different without it?
- What do you understand now about the topic that you didn't understand before?

4 Square = an Expository Essay!

INTRODUCTION

Define It
What do you
understand about
the topic?

BODY PARAGRAPH 1

Remember It

- What experiences of your own life do you remember?
- Remember to explain the 5W +1H.

Connect It

- How does this apply in the real world?
- How does this apply in history, current events, songs, movies, or books?
- Remember to explain the 5W +1H.

CONCLUSION

So What?

- Why does this idea matter?
- How would the world be different without it?
- What do you understand now about the topic that you didn't understand before?

BODY PARAGRAPH 2

Planning, Planning, Planning.

Putting It Together Graphic Organizer

Thesis Statement:	
Reason One:	Reason Two:
Conclusion should be one sentence me mportant.	etaphor or simile summing up/synthesizing why your point is

The Introduction: Paragraph one includes a hook and a thesis statement.

Thesis Statement:

The most important sentence of the paper!

It is an opinion statement.

It needs careful consideration and planning.

Purpose: It shows the organization of the paper.

Thesis Statement Consider the following:

Thesis Statement Checklist

Does your thesis "do" these things? It should NOT be vague, but should clearly express what the essay is about. It should NOT be factual information, but make a discussable/arguable point. It should NOT start with, "In this essay I will...", but indicate the structure of the essay. Example: "Failure isn't always the best feeling in the world, but without it people will never grow or find out who they are as a person." This thesis statement clearly (1) expresses what the essay is about [failure], gives a topic that can be (2) discussed and argued [that is shows true character], and (3) indicates the structure of the essay [that failure forces people to grow and discover themselves]. Do I address the prompt? Re-reading the prompt after constructing a working thesis can help you fix an argument that has missed the focus of the assignment. Have I taken a position that others might challenge or oppose? If your thesis simply states facts that no one could disagree with, it's possible that you are simply providing a summary, rather than making an argument. Is my thesis statement specific enough? Thesis statements that are too vague often do not have a strong argument. If your thesis contains words like "good" or "successful," see if you could be more specific. Does my thesis pass the "So what?" test? If a reader's first response after reading your thesis statement is, "So what?", then you need to clarify or connect to a larger issue. Does my thesis pass the "How?" and "Why?" tests? If a reader's first response after reading your thesis statement is "How?" or "Why?", your thesis may be too

open-ended and lack guidance for the reader. See what you can add to give the

reader a better take on what your position is in the paper.

Body Paragraphs: reason 1 and reason 2

Purpose: to support the thesis statement.

A body paragraph should explain how it supports the ideas presented in the thesis.

Development of Ideas Graphic Organizer

This graphic organizer represents one body paragraph. In order to write a complete essay, you will need to complete this organizer twice-once for each main reason. Each box only needs one complete sentence.

Reason:		
	1	
	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	
Specific example:		
	↓	
How example proves reason:		
Connect to thesis:		

The Conclusion

Purpose: to reconnect with the thesis one last time.

This reminds the reader of your opinion about the topic.

Conclusions · Wrap it all up · Re-word topic sentence · Remind reader of topic May start with: all in all... as you can see... Clearly... In conclusion. To sur it up

Advanced Technique: How do writers catch a reader's attention? Using a HOOK can accomplish this task.

Read the article.

"Forever War of the Mind"

How did the author begin the article?

Writer's Notebook Tip:

One word statements can be powerful. Choose words wisely and be careful to not over-use.

Ideas for hooks

Start with a "quote." Beginning with a famous quote will make reader thinking want to your reader about your piece know how your piece right from the of writing relates beginning. the quote. Start with start at the & What makes an dialogue. effective lead? Choosing an interesting dialogue want to find out sentence builds your what happened St character from the to get you to very beginning. Let your reader know that place where you stand start with an right away interesting fact. start with a single word Tell the reader something or sound effect. BOOM! they don't already know This creates a dramatic effect and make them want to that makes your reader want learn more. Did to find out what the sound is or You know! why the word is important.