Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Block: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Anticipated Word Count:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Pathways Academy Essay Writing Outline**

**NOTE: This is not a 5-paragraph essay. Students need to include as many paragraphs as necessary to meet the intention and word count of the essay. This is an outline. There are many elements of a strong essay that are not being asked for here that MUST BE added into your rough draft.**

* **It is not in your best interest to complete outlines in chronological order. Jump around as necessary.**
1. Introduction
2. Type of hook you plan to use:

Definition / Statistic / Fact / Rhetorical Question / Anecdote

Possible Hook:

Think about

 the *what*?

1. Background information about the topics presented in your essay:
2. Thesis:

Teacher Sign off: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Body Paragraphs: Each strong body paragraph should contain a **TREAT**
* A **T**opic sentence that tells the reader what you will be discussing in the paragraph.
* A **R**eflection or summary of the context from one of your sources that leads to the evidence you are about to introduce. This acts as “setting the scene”.
* Specific **E**vidence with MLA parenthetical references to support the thesis.
* An **A**nalysis that tells the reader how and why this information supports the paper’s thesis. This is also known as the warrant. The warrant is important because it connects your reasoning and support to your thesis.
* A **T**ransition sentence concluding this paragraph and leading into the topic of the next paragraph to assure smooth reading. This acts as a “hand off” from one idea to the next.

**Body Paragraph I**

T:

R:

E: (Evidence #1 with MLA citation information)

Don’t forget about the 80/20 Rule!

 (Evidence #2 with MLA citation information)

 A:

 T

**Body Paragraph II**

T:

R:

E: (Evidence #1 with MLA citation information)

Don’t forget about the 80/20 Rule!

 (Evidence #2 with MLA citation information)

 A:

T:

**Body Paragraph III**

T:

R:

E: (Evidence #1 with MLA citation information)

Don’t forget about the 80/20 Rule!

 (Evidence #2 with MLA citation information)

A:

T:

C: Conclusion

1. Restate your thesis and topics in a new and interesting way:
2. **Bring things full circle.** Tie your paper together by directly linking your introduction with your conclusion. There are several ways to do this.
	* Ask a question in your introduction. In your conclusion, restate the question and provide a direct answer.
	* Write an anecdote or story in your introduction but do not share the ending. Instead, write the conclusion to the anecdote in the conclusion of your paper.
	* Use the same concepts and images introduced in your introduction in your conclusion. The images may or may not appear at other points throughout the paper.
3. Draw a conclusion: (Think scientifically 🡪 *If all this is true, then what?)*
4. Demonstrate the importance of your ideas. Don't be shy. The conclusion offers you the opportunity to elaborate on the impact and significance of your findings.
5. Introduce possible new or expanded ways of thinking about the research problem; or stating a call to action. This does not refer to introducing new information (which should be avoided), but offering new insights and creative approaches.

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The following only pertains to the **Argumentative Essay**. This should be placed in the body of your essay where it best fits.

Counterclaim:

Evidence Supporting Counterclaim:

Rebuttal:

Notes for Transitioning to the Rough Draft

1. 80/20 Rule in Writing: This means that 80% of the body paragraphs should be analysis and critical thinking. 20% of the body paragraphs should be evidence (quotes and paraphrased examples).
2. Organizing: The transition from the outline and the rough draft is where you think about how ideas fit in relationship to each other. Aside from the introduction and the conclusion, feel free to move around the body paragraphs where they best fit. The outline helps you visualize your ideas, but that doesn’t mean that you’re forced to keep it in that specific order.
3. Writing is a process: There is an expectation that ideas are meant to change as you continue through the process. You should feel like you are struggling through the writing process. Don’t give up, no one is born a good writer! ☺
4. Citing your sources: In any academic essay, citations for work that isn’t your own is required in MLA format. This should be evident in both parenthetical, in-text citations and the Works Cited page.
5. Transitions: Transitions are specific to the essay type. Transitions are words or phrases that carry the reader from one idea to the next. They help a reader see the connection or relationship between ideas. Just as important, transitions also prevent sudden, jarring mental leaps between sentences and paragraphs.

Transition Words & Phrases

Addition

* furthermore
* moreover
* too
* also
* in the second place
* again
* in addition
* even more
* next
* further
* last, lastly
* finally
* besides
* and, or, nor
* first
* second, secondly, etc.

Time

* while
* immediately
* never
* after
* later, earlier
* always
* when
* soon
* whenever
* meanwhile
* sometimes
* in the meantime
* during
* afterwards
* now, until now
* next
* following
* once
* then
* at length
* simultaneously
* so far
* this time
* subsequently

Place

* here
* there
* nearby
* beyond
* wherever
* opposite to
* adjacent to
* neighboring on
* above, below

Exemplification or Illustration

* to illustrate
* to demonstrate
* specifically
* for instance
* as an illustration
* e.g., (for example)
* for example

Comparison

* in the same way
* by the same token
* similarly
* in like manner
* likewise
* in similar fashion

Contrast

* yet
* and yet
* nevertheless
* nonetheless
* after all
* but
* however
* though
* otherwise
* on the contrary
* in contrast
* notwithstanding
* on the other hand
* at the same time

Clarification

* that is to say
* in other words
* to explain
* i.e., (that is)
* to clarify
* to rephrase it
* to put it another way

Cause

* because
* since
* on account of
* for that reason

Effect

* therefore
* consequently
* accordingly
* thus
* hence
* as a result

Purpose

* in order that
* so that
* to that end, to this end
* for this purpose

Qualification

* almost
* nearly
* probably
* never
* always
* frequently
* perhaps
* maybe
* although

Intensification

* indeed
* to repeat
* by all means
* of course
* doubtedly
* certainly
* without doubt
* yes, no
* undoubtedly
* in fact
* surely
* in fact

Concession

* to be sure
* granted
* of course, it is true

Summary

* to summarize
* in sum
* in brief
* to sum up
* in short
* in summary

Conclusion

* in conclusion
* to conclude
* finally