

The Essay: Outline Frame

An outline organizes material in a logical sequence and allows the writer to place sub-topics and evidence in the most appropriate places. It is more efficient to write in point form than in full sentences.

Working Title:

INTRODUCTION

Paragraph One

Grabber: _____
Grabs the _____
reader's _____
attention _____

General Statements: _____

Thesis: _____
This is your _____
Main point/ _____
opinion/ _____
argument _____

THE BODY OF THE ESSAY

Paragraph Two

Topic Sentence: _____

Supporting Details: _____

Examples (Quotes) Explain _____

Concluding Sentence: _____

Paragraph Three

Topic Sentence: _____

Supporting Details: _____

Examples (Quotes) Explain _____

Concluding Sentence: _____

Paragraph Four

Topic Sentence: _____

Supporting Details: _____

Examples (Quotes) Explain

Concluding Sentence: _____

CONCLUSION

Paragraph Five

Topic Sentence: _____

restate points/ Summarize Discussion

Clincher: _____

Possible transitions to use in your writing:

Transitions for adding ideas: *in addition, also, furthermore, moreover, then, another.*

Transitions for providing examples: *for example, take for example, consider for instance*

Transitions for comparisons: *both, similar to, similarly, likewise, another similarity.*

Transitions for contrasts: *however, but, on the other hand, unlike, yet, on the opposite side, instead, in contrast (with), another difference, whereas, while.*

Transitions for emphasis: *clearly, it is clear, indeed, it is evident, noticeably, it is noticeable, it is indisputable (that), it is obvious, it is reasonable to assume*