

A Paragraph- is defined as “a group of sentences or a single sentence that forms a unit”. Paragraphs are the _____ of papers. Ultimately, a paragraph is a sentence or group of sentences that support one _____.

Unity- in a paragraph means that the entire paragraph should focus on _____ single _____. The supporting details should explain the main idea. The concluding sentence should end the paragraph with the _____.

Wordiness-The use of _____ words than necessary to effectively convey _____ in speech or writing

Chronological Order- a method of _____ in which actions or events are presented as they _____.

Order of Importance- ideas or steps are _____ by the writer or speaker according to a hierarchy of value. When using the order of importance pattern of organization, information can be structured from _____ important to _____ important or _____ important to _____ important.

Logical- Developing points and ordering information in a certain way can help keep the reader _____ on the _____ of the paragraph. It can also help the writer create a paragraph with a clear purpose that is easy for readers to follow. Logical order can also apply to _____ of paragraphs within an entire document. Like the organization of a paragraph, the organization of a document should _____.

Spatial- items are arranged according to their _____ or _____ relationships. This pattern might use such transitions as *just to the right*, *a little further on*, *to the south of Memphis*, *a few feet behind*, *in New Mexico*, *turning left on the pathway*, and so on. Spatial order is pretty common in description, but can also apply to examples, to some comparisons, some classifications

Expository- is a type of _____ that is used to explain, describe, give _____, or _____. The text is organized around _____ topic

Narrative-a _____ or account of events, experiences, or the like, whether true or fictitious. Narrative writing can take various forms, including personal essays, biographical sketches (or profiles), and autobiographies in addition to short stories and plays.

Persuasive-a form of writing in which someone tries to get readers to _____ with a _____. A well-written persuasive piece is supported with a series of _____ that help the author argue his or her point. Many authors also include counterpoint arguments in their pieces which they can debunk, showing readers that they have considered both sides of the argument at hand.

Descriptive-The primary purpose of descriptive writing is to describe a person, place or thing in such a way that a _____ is formed in the reader's mind. Capturing an event through descriptive writing involves paying close attention to the _____ by using all of your _____.

Introduction- The introduction paragraph is the _____ paragraph of your essay. It introduces the _____ of your essay. A good opening paragraph captures the _____ of your reader and tells why your topic is _____.

Thesis- A thesis sentence _____ your ideas for the paper; it's your _____ or insight or viewpoint crystallized into a sentence or two that gives the reader your main idea.

Body- The part of an essay, report, or speech that _____ and _____ a main idea (or *thesis*). Body paragraphs come _____ the introduction and _____ the conclusion. The body is usually the _____ part of an essay, and each body paragraph may begin with a topic sentence.

Topic Sentence- A sentence, sometimes at the beginning of a paragraph, that states or suggests the _____ (or topic) of a passage.

Supporting Details- a _____, description, example or other item of information used to back up a _____, illustrate a point, explain an idea, or otherwise support a thesis or topic sentence. Also known as your _____ or _____.

Facts- a truth known by actual experience or observation; something known to be _____: Scientists gather *facts* to prove their theories. Writers gather facts to support their _____.

Examples- is defined as something or someone that is used as a _____.

Sensory Details- include sight, sound, touch, smell, and taste. Writers employ the _____ to engage a reader's interest. If you want your writing to jump off the page, then bring your reader into the world you are creating.

Anecdotes- An anecdote is a short little scene or _____ taken from a _____ experience. Anecdotes can be useful for setting the stage for a speech or personal essay. An anecdote often relays a story that can be used as a theme or _____.

Quotations- a group of words taken from a _____ or speech and repeated by someone _____ than the original _____ or speaker.

Transitions- Transitions are words and phrases that provide a _____ between ideas, sentences and paragraphs. Transitions help to make a piece of writing _____ better. They can turn disconnected pieces of ideas into a unified whole and _____ a reader from getting _____ in the reading. Some examples of transition words or phrases: *another key point, indeed, in fact, first thing to remember, on the negative side, on the positive side, however, therefore, although...*

Conclusion- The function of the essay's conclusion is to _____ the main argument. It reminds the reader of the _____ of the argument: that is, it reiterates the most important evidence supporting the argument, and _____ with a statement that makes the reader think, or impresses them.

Universal Statement- is a statement that is _____ for everything or everywhere you go. Example- "All dogs are mammals." This statement is true no matter _____ or _____ the circumstance.