***Introduction (The first part of your paper. This can be more than one paragraph, depending on your craft and how you frame your argument. The introduction includes the hook, definition of the topic, and the thesis)***

1. **Hook**- The start of your paper must grab the reader’s attention and hold it. You must know your audience and what interests them. The hook can take the form of:
2. An insightful question that is explained and expanded on
3. A shocking statistic that is explained and expanded on
4. A creative observation or a creative description of a scenario
5. An insightful quote that is explained and expanded on
6. **Definition of the Topic**- After your hook, you must inform the reader of the topic. Summarize the conflict, dilemma, problem, or topic you will be writing about. This informs the reader. You may use bias language in your definition of the topic.

3- **Thesis**- This is the main point of your paper and the last part of your introduction. Here is where you give your point of view on the topic. Be sure to not use “I” or put yourself in the paper. Your thesis must include your main point and three pieces of support that will be expanded on later.

***Body Paragraphs (The body is the real substance of the essay. This is where you expand on the things you said in your thesis statement. If your essay is arguing for (or against) something, the body is where you present your arguments. If your intent is to outline a hypothesis, you present your evidence (and refute any possible evidence against you) in the body.)***

4- **Topic Sentence**- The topic sentence is the main sentence of a paragraph, which describes its content and direction. It also deals with proving part of your thesis. It details the main controlling idea of the paragraph. It also sets the tone for the organization of the supporting sentences that further explain the concept established by the topic sentence.

5- **Introduce the Supporting Detail**- You introduce the author, article, publication here and give a brief synopsis of its contents before using the supporting detail

6-**Supporting Detail-** Supporting details are statements that support your topic or theme. You may quote, summarize or paraphrase the supporting detail. You support your main idea by explaining it, describing it, defining it, or otherwise giving information about it.
When you are writing an essay or report, each paragraph after the introduction should discuss one supporting detail. Depending on how many paragraphs you want to include, you can have any number of supporting details.
These details are then repeated or rephrased in your concluding paragraph, to restate the fact that they support your main idea.

7- **Analysis of the Supporting Detail-** This is an important element of your paper because you will be making your strongest arguments here. Break the supporting detail down and tie it to your thesis. This should be the bulk of your body paragraphs.

8- **Transitional Sentence**- Transitions are essential when moving from one sub-topic to another in an essay. Essentially, a transition is a sentence, or part of a sentence, that smoothes the gap between paragraphs or sections so the reader makes the jump without confusion.

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***Conclusion- The conclusion sums up what you've just spent the whole essay telling the reader, and brings it to a neat finish. In other words, the conclusion concludes. Like the introduction, the conclusion should contain three things: a summary of the main points of the essay and/or a restatement of the thesis; any answers, solutions, or results you've come up with (and/or any further questions you discovered and a clincher or thought-provoker to keep your essay on the reader's mind.***

9- **Restatement of the Thesis in Different Words**

10- **Summary of Main Points**- Use your strongest supporting details and explain them in different words.

11- **Thought Provoker-**The thought-provoker, or clincher, is a sentence (or couple of sentences) at the very end of your essay that leaves the reader something to think about (and keeps your essay in their thoughts). As with the attention-getter at the beginning of the essay, an apt quote often works well as a thought-provoker. A well-phrased question is also a good choice, if you pose one that reminds the reader of the points you made and shows that there is more to consider on the topic.