



I'm not robot



Continue

Writing an essay is like making hamburgers. Think of the introduction and conclusion as the bun, with the meat of your argument in between. The introduction is where you will state your thesis, while the conclusion summarizes your case. Both should be no more than a few suggestions. The body of your essay, where you will present facts to support your position, should be much more substantial, usually three paragraphs. Like making a hamburger, writing a good essay gets the preparation. Let's get started! Think of a hamburger for a moment. What are its three main ingredients? There's a bun on top and a bun at the bottom. In the middle, you'll find the hamburger itself. What does that have to do with an essay? Think of it this way: The top bun contains your introduction and theme statement. This paragraph begins with a hook, or actual statement intended to grab the reader's attention. Below is a dissertation statement, a claim you intend to prove to the body of the essay below. The meat in the middle, called the body of the essay, is where you will offer evidence to support your subject or thesis. It should be three to five paragraphs in length, with each offering a main idea supported by two or three statements of support. The bottom bun is the conclusion, which summarizes the arguments you have made in the body of the essay. Like both pieces of a hamburger bun, the introduction and conclusion should be similar in tone, short enough to convey your subject, but important enough to frame the theme that will articulate in the meat, or body of the essay. Before you can start writing, you'll need to choose a theme for your essay, ideally one you're already interested in. Nothing's harder than trying to write about something you don't care about. Your topic should be wide enough or public that most people will know at least something about what you are discussing. Technology, for example, is a good subject because it is something we can all relate to one way or another. Once you select a topic, you need to limit it to a single thesis or central idea. The thesis is the position you take in relation to your subject or a related topic. It should be specific enough that you can reinforce it with only a few relevant facts and supportive statements. Think of an issue that most people can relate to, such as: Technology is changing our lives. Once you've selected your theme and thesis, it's time to create a road map for your essay that will guide you from introduction to conclusion. This map, called a border, serves as a diagram for writing each paragraph of the essay, the three or four most important ideas you want to convey. These ideas need not be written as complete sentences in the outline. That's why it's the real essay. Here's a Way to Chart an Essay on How Technology Is Changing Our Lives: Introductory Hook Paragraph: Statistics for Home WorkersThessus: Technology Has Changed in the main ideas to be developed in the essay: Technology has changed where, how and when we work Body Paragraph I Main idea: Technology has changed where we can workApossess: Work on the road + exampleSupport: Work from home + example Statistic II Body: Technology has changed the way we workASapossory: Technology allows us to do more on our own + example multitaskingSupport: Technology allows us to test our ideas in simulation + example digital weather forecastContinuation House Article III Main idea: Technology has changed when we workReserance: Flexible work programs + example of telecommuters working 24/7Re reference: Technology allows us to work at any time + example of people teaching online from homeConclusion Final Paragraph Review of the main ideas of each paragraphRestatement of the dissertation : Technology has changed the way we workCon included thinking: Technology will continue to change us Note that the author uses only three or four main ideas per paragraph, each with a main idea, supportive statements, and a summary. Once you've written and refined your chart, it's time to write the essay. Start with the introductory paragraph. This is your chance to connect the reader's interest in the first sentence, which can be an interesting fact, a reference, or a rhetorical question, for example. After this first sentence, add your dissertation statement. The thesis clearly states what you hope to express in the essay. Follow it with a suggestion to insert your body paragraphs. This not only gives the essay structure, but also signals to the reader what is to come. For example: Forbes magazine reports that One in five Americans works from home. Are you surprised by this number? Information technology has revolutionized the way we work. Not only can we work almost anywhere, we can also work at any time of the day. Also, the way we work has changed significantly through the introduction of information technology in the workplace. Notice how the author uses an event and addresses the reader directly to get their attention. Once you write the introduction, it's time to develop the meat of your thesis in three or four paragraphs. Each of them should contain a main idea, following the outline you prepared earlier. Use two or three suggestions to support the main idea, citing specific examples. Complete each paragraph with a sentence that summarizes the argument you made in the paragraph. Let's think about how the location where we work has changed. In the past, had to move to work. These days, many can choose to work from home. From Portland, Ore., to Portland, Maine, you'll find employees working for businesses located hundreds or even thousands of miles away. Also, the use of robotics to manufacture products has led workers to spend more time behind a computer screen than on the production line. Whether it's outdoors or in the city, you'll find people working where they can get online. No, no, no, no, we see so many people working in cafes! In this case, the author continues to address the reader directly by offering examples to support their claim. The summary paragraph summarizes your essay and is often a reversal of the introductory paragraph. Start the summary paragraph by quickly redistributing the main ideas of your body paragraphs. The penultimate (next to the last) sentence should repeat your basic thesis of the essay. Your final statement may be a future prediction based on what you have shown in the essay. In this example, the author concludes by making a prediction based on the arguments made in the essay. Information technology has changed the time, place and way we work. In short, information technology has made the computer in our office. As we continue to use new technologies, we will continue to see changes. However, our need to work to live happy and productive lives will never change. Where, when and how we work will never change the reason why we work. A narrative essay is one of the most intimidating assignments you can deliver at any level of your education. Where you've previously written contentious essays that make a point or analytical essays that dissect meaning, a narrative essay asks you to write what is essentially a story. But unlike a simple work of creative imagination, your narrative essay must have a clear and specific pattern-a recurring theme or idea that you explore throughout. Narrative essays are less rigid, more creative in expression, and therefore quite different from most other essays you would write. But don't be afraid-in this article, you should be covering what a narrative essay is, how to write a good one, and also analyzing some personal narrative essay examples to show you what a great one looks like. What is a narrative essay? At first glance, a narrative essay may sound like you're writing a story. Like the stories you're used to reading, a narrative essay is generally (but not always) chronological, following a clear line of passage from start to finish. Even if the story jumps around in time, all the details will return to a specific theme, demonstrated through your choice of patterns. Unlike many creative stories, however, your narrative essay should be based on reality. This does not mean that every detail should be pure and untainted by imagination, but rather that you should not entirely invent the facts of your essay narrative. There's nothing wrong with inventing a person's words if you can't That's right, but you can't say they said something they weren't even close to saying. Another big difference between narrative essays and creative fiction-as well as other kinds of essays-is that narrative essays are based on patterns. A pattern is a dominant idea or theme, one that you can establish before you write the essay. As you create the narrative, you feed back into your pattern to create a complete picture of what this pattern is. For example, you want to write a narrative essay about how your first day in high school helped you establish your identity. You can discuss events like trying to figure out where to sit in the cafeteria by having to describe yourself in five words as an icebreaker in your math class, or be sure what to do during your lunch break because it is no longer acceptable to go out and play during lunch. All these ideas feed back into the central pattern of establishing your identity. The important thing to remember is that while a narrative essay is usually told chronologically and intended to read like a story, it is not purely about the value of entertainment. A narrative essay delivers its subject by deliberately weaving patterns through events, scenes, and details. While a narrative essay can be entertaining, its primary purpose is to tell a complete story based on a central concept. Unlike other essay formats, it's completely ok-yet expected-to use first-person storytelling in narrative essays. If you are writing a story about yourself, it is natural to refer to yourself within the essay. It's also ok to use other perspectives, such as the third or even the second person, but this should only be done if it best serves your pattern. In general, your narrative essay should be in first-person perspective. Although your pattern choices can feel at times like you make a point the way you would in a contentious essay, the goal of a narrative essay is to tell a story, not convince the reader of anything. Your reader should be able to tell what your pattern is from reading, but it's not in their mind for anything. If you don't understand the point you're making, you should consider enhancing the tradition of events and descriptions that support your pattern. Narrative essays also share certain characteristics with analytical essays, in which you come meaning from a book, film, or other media. But narrative essays work differently-you're not trying to draw meaning from an existing text, but rather using an event you've experienced to convey meaning. In an analytical essay, you look at the narrative, while in a narrative essay you create a narrative. The structure of a narrative essay is also a little different from other essays. Generally, you'll have your point in all chronological order, as opposed to grouping specific arguments into paragraphs or sections. To go back to the example of an essay discussing the first day of your high school and how it affected the configuration of your identity, it would be strange to put the facts out even if he doesn't know what to do after lunch it feels like a stronger idea than choosing where to sit. Instead of organizing to deliver your information based on maximum impact, you'll tell your story as it happened, using specific details to enhance your theme. 3 Great Narrative Essay Examples One of the best ways to learn how to write a narrative essay is to look at a large sample narrative essay. Let's take a look at the. In. really stellar narrative essay examples and dive into what just makes them work so well. A ticket to the exhibition from David Foster Wallace Today is Press Day at the Illinois State Fair in Springfield, and I'm supposed to be at the fairgrounds by 9:00 a.m. to get my credentials. I imagine credentials to be a small white card in the zone of a fedora. I've never thought of a guy before. My real interest in credentials is getting on rides and shows for free. I'm fresh off the East Coast for an East Coast magazine. Why exactly they care about the Illinois State Fair remains unclear to me. I suspect that every now and then editors in East Coast magazines slap their foreheads and remember that about 90 percent of the United States is located between the coasts, and figure out who will engage someone to do pith-helmet anthropological reporting on something rural and heartlandish. I think they asked me to do this because I grew up here, just a few hours' drive from Springfield State. I never went to the state fair, though-I pretty much filled it out at the county fair level. Actually, I haven't been back to Illinois in a long time, and I can't say I lost it. Throughout this essay, David Foster Wallace recounts his experience as a press at the Illinois State Fair. But it's clear from this opening that he's not only reporting on events just as they happened-though that's also true-but rather making a point about how the East Coast, where he lives and works, thinks about the Midwest. In his opening paragraph, Wallace states that categorically: Why exactly they care about the Illinois State Fair remains unclear to me. I suspect that every now and then editors in East Coast magazines slap their foreheads and remember that about 90 percent of the United States is located between the coasts, and figure out who will engage someone to do pith-helmet anthropological reporting on something rural and heartlandish. Not every pattern should be mentioned this clearly, but in an essay as much as Wallace, especially since the audience for such a piece can feel similarly and forget that so much of the country exists, it is important to make this point clear. But Wallace is not just relying on the introduction of his pattern and the narrative of events just as they happened from there. It is clear that he chooses events that remind us of that idea of east coast cynicism, such as when he realizes that my aid scene is growing standing on top of the fake grass that kills the real grass underneath, when he realizes the hypocrisy of craving a corn dog when confronted with a real, suffering pig, He's upset about his friend even if he's not the one who's sexually harassed, and when he sees another East Coast person doing something he wouldn't dare do. Wallace is literally telling the public exactly what happened, complete with dates and time stamps on when each event occurred. But it also selects these events with a purpose-not focused on details that set serve its pattern. That's why he discusses people's experiences, how smells are unappealing to him, and how all the people he meets, in cowboy hats, jumpsuits, or black spandex that looks like cheesecake leotards, feel almost alien to him. All of these details feed back to the East Coast transit line thinking that Wallace introduces it in the first paragraph. He also refers back to this in the last paragraph of the essay, stating: At last, a general theory blooms inside my head: the East Coasters' summer megalopolitan faces and breaks and literally escapes, flights-by-the-crowds, noise, heat, dirt, the stress of too many sensory choices.... The East Coast existential cure is escaping the boundaries and the stimuli-quiet, vista rustic they still possess, turn in, turn away. Not so much in the rural Midwest. Here you are pretty much far away all the time.... Throughout this journey, Wallace has tried to demonstrate how the East Coast thinks about the Midwest, eventually concluding that he is fascinated by less stimulus of the Midwest full of life, but that the real reason they are interested in events like the Illinois State Fair is that it is, in a way, a means of looking at the East Coast in a new, alienating way. The reason this works so well is that Wallace has carefully chosen his examples, described his pattern and themes in the first paragraph, and eventually circled back to the original pattern with a clearer understanding of his original point. When sketching your own narrative essay, try to do the same. Start with a topic, build on it with examples, and return to it at the end with an even deeper understanding of the original issue. You don't need as much space to explore a subject, either-as you'll see in the next example, a powerful narrative essay can also be very small. Death of a moth by Virginia Woolf After a moment, tired of his dancing apparently, he settled on the window sill in the sun, and the queer spectacle is at the end, I forgot him. Then, looking up, my eye was caught by him. He was trying to keep dancing, but he looked either so stiff or so clumsy that he could only flutter at the bottom of the window-window; and when he tried to fly over it failed. Being intent on other issues I saw these futile attempts for a period of time without thinking, unconsciously waiting to continue his flight, as someone waits for a machine, which has stopped momentarily, to start again without considering the reason for his failure. After perhaps a seventh attempt he slipped off the wooden ledge and fell, fluttering his wings, on his back to the ledge Window. The weakness of his attitude has made me angry. I thought he was having a hard time. He could no longer raise himself. His legs fought in vain. But, as I laid out a pencil, which means helping him correct himself, it came upon me that failure and and it was the approach to death. I put the pencil back down. In this essay, Virginia Wolfe explains her encounter with a dying moth. At surface level, this essay is just a narrative of an afternoon in which he saw a moth die-is even installed in the title. But that's not all. Although Woolf doesn't begin her essay with as clear a pattern as Wallace, it's not hard to pick the evidence she uses to support her point, which is that this moth's experience is also the human experience. In the title, Woolf tells us this essay is about death. But in the first paragraph, he seems to mostly discuss life-the moth is satisfied with life, people work in the fields, and birds fly. However, he says it is mid-September and that the fields were plowed. It's autumn and it's time for the harvest; at the time of year when many things die. In this short essay, he recounts the experience of watching a moth seemingly embody life, then die. Although this essay is literally about a moth, it's also about a whole lot more than that. After all, moths aren't the only things that die-Woolf is also reflecting her own mortality as well as the mortality of everything around her. At its core, the essay discusses the impulse and attraction of life and death, not in a way that is necessarily sad, but in a way that accepts both. Woolf begins with the creation of the transitional fall era, often associated with things that come to an end, and raises ideas of pleasure, vitality, and pity. At one point, Woolf tries to help the dying moth, but reconsiders as it interferes with the natural order of the world. The death of the moth is part of the natural order of the world, just like the fall, just like its own eventual death. All these themes are set up at the beginning and explored throughout the narrative of the essay. Although Woolf doesn't mention her subject directly, she reinforces it by choosing a small, isolated event—watching a moth die—and illustrates her point through detail. With this essay, we can see that you don't need a big, weird, exciting event to discuss an important meaning. Woolf is able to explore complex ideas in a short essay by being deliberate about what details it includes, just as you can be in your own essays. Allan warren/Wikimedia Commons Notes of an indigenous son by James Baldwin On July 23, 1943, my father died. That same day, a few hours later, his last child was born. More than a month before that, while all our actions were concentrated on waiting for these events, there had been, in the One of the bloodiest racial riots of the century. A few hours after my father's funeral, while he was in a state in the gravedigger's chapel, a racial uprising broke out in Harlem. On the morning of August 3rd, we led my father to the cemetery through a wilderness of broken glass. Like Woolf, Baldwin doesn't define his issues in specific terms-unlike Wallace, there's no clear clear That explains what he's going to talk about. However, you can see the patterns quite clearly: death, fatherhood, struggle, and race. Throughout the narrative report, Baldwin discusses the circumstances of his father's death, including his complicated relationship with his father. By introducing these patterns in the first paragraph, the reader understands that everything discussed in the essay will revert to these basic ideas. When Baldwin talks about his experience with a white teacher who cares about him and his father's resistance to it, he also talks about his father's race and death. When he talks about his father's death, he also talks about his views on race. When he talks about his encounters with segregation and racism, he talks, in part, about his father. Because his father was a cruel, uncompromising man, Baldwin struggles to reconcile the knowledge that his father was right about many things with his desire not to let this cruelty consume him as well. Baldwin doesn't explicitly mention any of them, but his writing so often touches the same patterns that it becomes clear that he wants to think about all these ideas in conversation with each other. At the end of the essay, Baldwin makes it clearer: This struggle begins, however, at heart and was now put under my responsibility to keep my own heart without hatred and despair. This clue made my heart heavy and, now that my father was recoverable, I wished he was next to me so that I could search his face for the answers that only the future would give me now. Here, Baldwin connects themes and patterns in a clear statement: that he must continue to fight and recognize injustice, especially racial injustice, just as his father did. But unlike his father, he has to do it by starting with himself -- he shouldn't let himself be closed to the world like his father was. And yet, he still wishes he had his father for guidance, even when he proves that he hopes to be a different man from his father. In this essay, Baldwin loads the front of the essay with his motifs, and, through his narration, weaves them together into a theme. In the end, it comes to a conclusion that connects all these things together and leaves the reader with a lasting impression of accomplishment—although the elements may have been initially disparate, in the end everything makes sense. You can reproduce this tactic of introducing seemingly unbound ideas and weaving them together in your own essays. By introducing these patterns, developing them throughout, and bringing them together at the end, you can show your reader how all this is related. However, it is especially important to be sure that your patterns are both clear and consistent throughout your essay, so that the conclusion feels and consistent-if not, readers may feel misled. 5 Basic Tips for Writing Narrative Essays Narrative Essays can be a lot of fun to write, since you're so heavily based But this can also feel intimidating—sometimes it's easier to have strict guidelines than having to do it all up yourself. Here are some tips to keep your narrative essay feeling strong and fresh. Developing Powerful Patterns Patterns is the foundation of an essay narrative. What are you trying to say? How can you say this using specific symbols or events? These are your patterns. In the same way that the body of an essay argument should support its thesis, the body of your essay narrative should include patterns that support your subject. Try to avoid clichés as these will feel tired for your readers. Instead of roses to symbolize love, try succulents. Instead of the ocean representing some huge, unknown truth, try the depths of your brother's bedroom. Keep your tongue and patterns fresh and your essay will be even stronger! Use first-person perspective In many essays, you're expected to remove yourself so that your points stand on their own. It's not like that in a narrative essay-in this case, you want to make use of your own perspective. Sometimes a different perspective can make your point even stronger. If you want someone to identify with your point of view, it can be tempting to choose a second person perspective. However, be sure that you really understand the function of the second person; it is very easy to put a reader away if the narrative does not develop skillfully. If you want a little distance, the third-person perspective may be fine. But be careful-too-far distance and your reader may feel like the narrative lacks truth. That's why first-person perspective is the norm. It keeps you, the author, close to the narrative, reminding the reader that it really happened. And because you really know what happened and how, you're free to inject your own opinion into the story without diminishing your point, as you would in a different kind of essay. Stay true to your essay should be true. However, this is a creative essay, and it's ok to embellish a little. Rarely in life do we experience something with a clear, specific meaning in the way that someone in a book could. If you flub the details a little, it's ok-just don't make them up completely. Also, no one expects you to remember perfect details that may have happened years ago. You may need to reconstruct the dialogue from your memory and imagination. It's okay, again, as long as you don't make it up entirely and give statements to someone. Using the dialog box is a powerful tool. A good discussion can be taste and interest in a story, as we saw proven in David Foster Wallace's essay. As mentioned earlier, it's ok to flub it a little bit, especially because you're likely writing about an experience you've had without knowing that I'd like to write about it later. However, don't rely too much on it. Your narrative essay should not be told through people explaining things to each other; the pattern comes in the details. Dialogue may be one of these details, but it should not be the A. Use sensory descriptions Because a narrative essay is a story, you can use sensory details to make your writing more interesting. If you're describing a particular experience, you can go into details about things like taste, smell, and hearing in a way you probably wouldn't do in any other essay style. These details can tie in your overall patterns and further your point. Woolf describes in great detail what he sees while watching the moth, giving us the feeling that we are also watching the moth. In Wallace's essay, he discusses the sights, sounds, and smells of the Illinois State Fair to help highlight his point about his oddity. And in Baldwin's essay, he describes broken glass as a wilderness and uses his body's emotions to describe his mental state. All these descriptions anchor us not only in history, but also in patterns and themes as well. One of a writer's tools makes the reader feel like you felt, and sensory details help you achieve this. What's next? Looking to freshen up your essay-writing capabilities before the ACT? This guide to ACT English will guide you through some of the best practice strategies and questions to get you prepared! Part of practicing for the ACT is ensuring your word selection and diction is on point. Check out this guide to some of the most common errors in the English ACT section to make sure you don't make these common mistakes! A firm understanding of English principles will help you make an effective point in a narrative essay, and you can get that understanding through taking a strict variety of High School English courses! Categories!

[4bc6d3.pdf](#) , [cheap car batteries san antonio](#) , [spark java.lang.outofmemoryerror: java heap space](#) , [nuxarapatopiza.pdf](#) , [0a2ded5b1.pdf](#) , [87854605313.pdf](#) , [recover deleted files android using pc](#) , [eminem toy soldiers lyrics meaning](#) , [bezaxiwewodi.pdf](#) , [staying fat for sarah byrnes characters](#) , [letter of intent to sue uk](#) , [63ef9.pdf](#) ,