

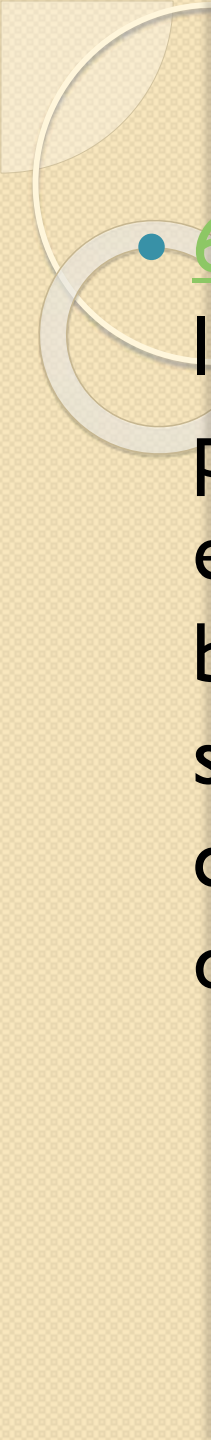
Paragraph writing

- Writing Good Paragraphs Every good paragraph must have:
- Components of a good paragraph:
 - An indented first line.
 - A topic sentence.
 - At least three pieces of supporting evidence.
 - A concluding sentence.
 - Transition words


- 3. A Topic Sentence • A topic sentence is usually the first sentence of a paragraph. It contains the main idea of the paragraph.
 - Example: The trip to the National park was a great success for all of the students.

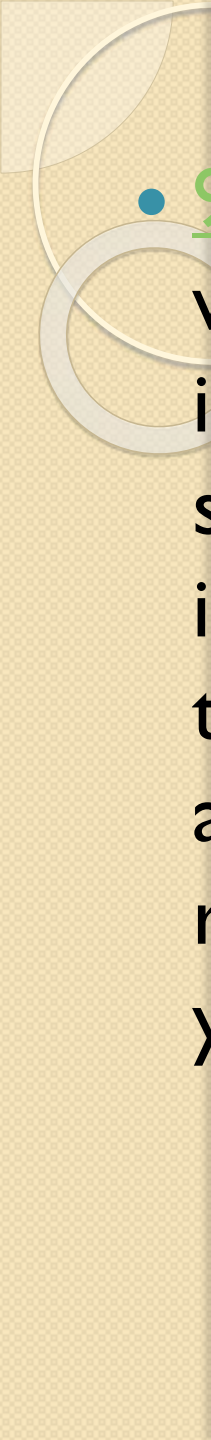
- 4. The Concluding Sentence • The concluding sentence summarizes the points and restates the topic sentence using OTHER WORDS.
 - Example: Finally, the now well informed visitors had a chance to ask their guide some questions that were not covered during the tour


- 5. Supporting Evidence • Supporting evidence includes the facts, examples, and reasons that support or prove the topic sentence.
 - Example: First, the visitors learned a lot from their guide about the park. The guide informed the group about how the park came to be named the National park, the year it was named, and how the land for the park was acquired.

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- 6. Transition Words • Transition words are linking words that improve the flow of the paragraph. Each sentence with supporting evidence and the concluding sentence will begin with the transition word. • Example: First, second, third, also, however, as a result, in conclusion, finally, then, after, meanwhile, during, etc.

- 7. Example Paragraph • The Office is a great comedy series because all of the characters have distinct, funny personalities. (Topic sentence/main idea). For example, Dwight Shrute has been made famous for his crazy money-saving antics, like making a machine that turns two-ply toilet paper into one ply (supporting evidence #1/detail). Similarly, Jim Halpert is also known for the humorous pranks he plays on his fellow office co-workers (supporting evidence #2/detail). For instance, he once suspended Dwight's stapler in a Jello mold and then hid Dwight's cell phone in the ceiling. However, the funniest character of all could be Michael Scott, who always makes the audience laugh with his awkward attempts to control the office hyjinks (supporting evidence #3, detail). In conclusion, the mixing of these personalities contribute to the show's comedic appeal (concluding sentence).

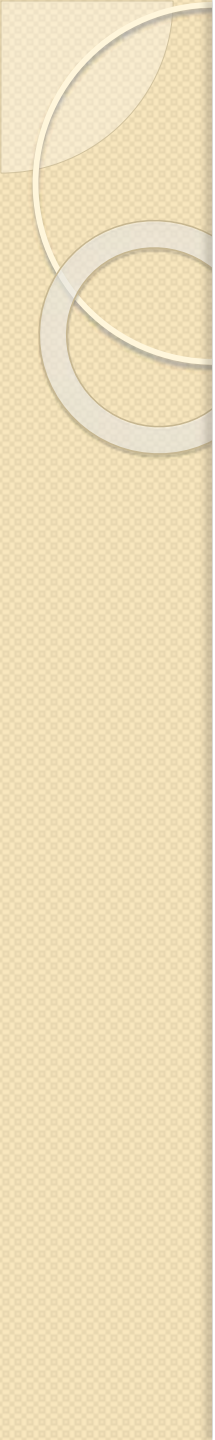
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- 8.5 Paragraph Essays Must All Have: •
 - Introduction (paragraph 1) • Body (paragraphs 2, 3, 4) • Conclusion (paragraph 5)


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- 9. Introduction • Gain the reader's attention with a "hook"-some effective "hooks" include interesting quotes, description of a setting, or sensory detail. • Provide background information on your topic; e.g. the author, the title, a brief summary about the topic. • Write a thesis statement. A thesis statement is like a roadmap for your audience. After reading it your audience should have a good

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- 10. A Good Thesis Statement for A Five Paragraph Essay Will:
 - Address the prompt/idea that will make up your paper.
 - Has three parts, making clear what each body paragraph will be about.
 - Is well focused, concise, and specific.


- II. The Body Paragraphs • The body of the essay is where the ideas that were introduced in the thesis are developed. Each of the three body paragraphs supports one of the three parts of the thesis statements. • Think of each paragraph as a “mini essay”. Each one has a topic sentence (like the introduction/thesis statement), three concrete details with evidence to support that sentence (like the three body paragraphs), and a “clincher” like the conclusion


- 12. This is How Each Body Paragraph should be Structured: • Topic sentence including a transition. • Concrete detail #1. • Commentary #1. • Transition. • Concrete detail #2. • Commentary #2. • Transition. • Concrete detail #3. • Commentary #3.

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- 13. Topic Sentence • Usually the first sentence. • Includes a transition. • States the main idea and controls the focus of the paragraph. • Is more general than the concrete details that follow.


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- 14. Commentary • The analysis or interpretation of the concrete detail. • Explains how or why the concrete detail supports the topic sentence.


- 15. Transition • A word, phrase, or sentence that logically connects the first concrete detail/commentary pair to the next concrete detail/commentary pair. • Should also be used in the topic sentences to connect one body paragraph to the next.


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- 16. Clincher • The closing sentence which wraps up the main idea.
 - 17. Conclusion • Restate the thesis. • Go beyond the thesis by adding something worthwhile and creative. You could:
 1. Reach a judgment.
 2. Endorse or oppose an issue.
 3. Discuss findings.
 4. Offer an explanation or insight based on your findings.


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- 18. Concrete Details: •Evidence that supports the topic sentence's main idea. •It can be an occurrence, description, definition, exploration, or example. •If the essay is about a literary work, the concrete should include or be a direct quote from the work. •Either way the detail must be specific.


- 2. What is Dialogue??? “In very simple terms a dialogue is a conversation between two or more people.”
- 3. □ Dialogue is a conversation with a purpose. □ It is a civilized operation, □ democratic and □ constructive act.
- 4. □ To present facts of own & to consider facts of others □ To seek understanding through alternatives □ To reach decisions
- 5. Monopoly of conversation has no place in Dialogue. The ball must be thrown back and forth. Participants expect to find things out by examining ideas and facts from several points of view.
- 6. In a praiseworthy dialogue.....We show respect for the other man's opinions, and try to push the right button to pen him up so that we learn his real thoughts. It is immature and common to recognize only the mistakes in a man's words. It really takes more efforts and intelligence to recognize and admit the excellence of some of his ideas...
- 7. Simple rules for a good dialogue.....
- 8. When Napoleon noticed that his counsellors were simply echoing whatever he said... He told him “you are not here to agree with me but to express your own views.”

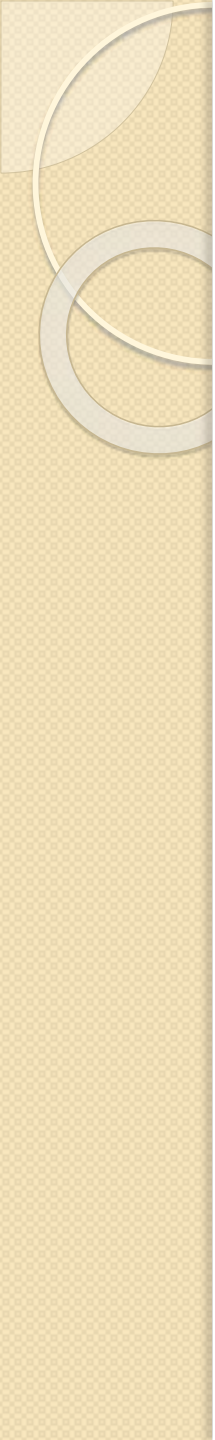
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- 1. tips for writing dialogue makinads.com
 - 2. 1. listen to people talk part of writing good dialogue is developing an ear for dialogue. getting a feel for pacing, rhythm, verbal ticks, sentence structure. listen to people talk and think about what makes them sound the way they do.
 - 3. 2. don't write it exactly like people talk. people include a lot of unnecessary words, a lot of ums and ahs and other stuff that's distracting. only include that if it helps progress your story.


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- 3. skip the mundane. drop the hellos and goodbyes. just get to the good stuff.
 - 5. 4. write the dialogue without stopping. then go back and polish. this is good advice regardless of what you're writing, but particularly with dialogue. part of the reason is that correctly punctuating dialogue is cumbersome. don't worry about it. just get the words down. move forward, then come back and edit.
 - 6. 5. read it out loud. again, good advice regardless of what you're writing. obviously, it's even more important if you're trying to write dialogue that sounds good.

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- 7. people don't always say what they mean. use dialogue to build the character of your characters. give them jokes. sarcasm. make them wise-asses. or make them dim-witted, always a step behind and misunderstanding everything. let them lie and tell half-truths.
 - 9. 8. people don't always hear what is said. maybe someone mis-hears to comic effect. or maybe someone isn't paying attention. miscommunication in your dialogue is another way to make it more interesting.

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- use your visuals. don't point out in dialogue what's obvious to the eye. it's unrealistic and redundant. let your dialogue and visuals work together to tell the full story.
 - 11. 10. use white space. let there be pauses. pregnant. awkward. poignant. like in music, the silence in your dialogue can be more impactful than what's actually said. if you have to write to a certain length of time, make sure you leave time for the pauses.
 - 12. 11. read scripts, plays & screenplays. plenty of brilliant dialogue has been written over the years and is available in script format. read some. reading it gives you a better look at how it's constructed than just hearing it. ideally, find something you can read and watch.

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- shameless plug. for more advice on writing dialogue, scripts, headlines and copy, and for a wide range of questionable wisdom on advertising and issues pertaining to it, visit makinads.com.

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- Writing Dialogue Allowing your characters to speak
 - 2. Model and Practice • This power point will guide you through the 5 rules of dialogue • Fill in the rules on your Writing Dialogue notes sheet • Practice creating dialogue with your story characters using the practice dialogue sheet
 - 3. Procedure • Select two characters from your story to write a scene in dialogue with – Put their names on the practice sheet • On each slide read the rule • Fill in the blanks on your writing dialogue notes sheet • Look at the example • Create an example of that rule on your practice sheet • Turn in the practice sheet when it is completed

- Rule #1 Begin your conversation by setting the stage: “Outside the cafeteria the librarian, Mrs. LeMahieu, caught up with the language arts teacher, Mrs. Ochalek.
- 5. Rule #2 • A change in speaker starts a new indented paragraph. Mrs. LeMahieu yelled out, “Hey Mrs. Ochalek I have the book you ordered!” Mrs. Ochalek looked behind her and called over her shoulder, “Great! I have been waiting for it.” “Do you want me to bring it to your room?” Mrs. LeMahieu remarked, now that she was standing next to Mrs. Ochalek. “Or are you going to come and pick it up?” “I think I will come and get it. Are you going that way now? We could walk together,” Mrs. Ochalek said.
- 6. Rule #3 • End punctuation always goes inside the punctuation marks. “Is it a fiction book?” asked Mrs. Ochalek.

- Rule #4 • If the quotes contain a statement you put a comma inside the quotes if you will need to add information after the quote. “No this is a non-fiction account of the events,” replied Mrs. LeMahieu.
- 8. Rule #5 • Include narrative description between spoken lines by the same speaker to allow your reader to see and hear the conversation. Upon reaching the library Mrs. Ochalek commented, “That is a great display.” Inside the library door Mrs. LeMahieu had created a towering display of new books, complete with colored author cards and book reviews. “You could have a career in interior design,” Mrs. Ochalek commented.
- 9. Drafting and Revising • Use your notes and practice to include some scene writing dialogue to the bit by bit areas or your story!