

Yellow Green Pink Writing

Yellow- Introductory paragraph- H.I.T.

Hook- attention grabber.

Introduce the title, author, & main characters.

Thesis- your argument or main idea (This is the only part you highlight in your introductory paragraph)

Never use "I..."

Green- text evidence: directly from the text in quotation marks or paraphrased.

Pink- in your own words, explain how the green supports your thesis (For every green, there must be a pink).

Blue- transition words are "bridges" that carry a reader from section to section.

Orange- conclusion: final thoughts, restate the thesis and summarize your supporting details. Purple- moral or theme of the story (if using one.) Always a part of the conclusion.

Introductory Paragraph

Hook

Introduce the text
(and the main characters)

Thesis (main idea)

Evidence #1

Page #

Evidence #2

Page #

Evidence #3

Page #

Second Paragraph

Transition (Blue)

Text Evidence (Green)

Support #1
introduction

Explain in your own words (Pink)

Concluding
statement

Third Paragraph

Transition (Blue)

Text Evidence (Green)

Support #2
introduction

Explain in your own words (Pink)

Concluding
statement

Fourth Paragraph

Transition (Blue)

Text Evidence (Green)

Support #3
introduction

Explain in your own words (Pink)

Concluding
statement

Closing Paragraph

Blue

Restate your thesis (main idea)

Evidence #1

Evidence #2

Evidence #3

Final Thoughts



Transition Words (BLUE)

To signal conclusion:

therefore
this
hence
in final analysis
in conclusion
in final consideration
indeed
eventually
lastly
finally

Transitional chains:

first... second... third...
generally... furthermore...
finally
in the first place... also...
lastly
in the first place... pursuing
this further... finally
to be sure... additionally...
lastly
in the first place... just in
the same way... finally
basically... similarly... as well

To support or continue a line of reason:

admittedly
assuredly
certainly
granted
no doubt
nobody denies
obviously
of course
to be sure
true
undoubtedly
unquestionably
generally speaking
in general
at this level
in this situation
thus
above all
more importantly
especially
particularly
namely
indeed

Time:

after
afterwards
as soon as
at first
at last
before
before long
finally
first... second... third
in the first place
in the meantime
later
meanwhile
next
soon
then
until
since
prior to

To further a line of reasoning:

clearly, then
furthermore
additionally
and
in addition
moreover
because
besides that
in the same way
following this further
also
indeed
too
as well
further
that is
accordingly
likewise
as a result
for example
consequently
pursuing this further
in the light of the... it is easy
to see that

Citing Text Evidence (GREEN)

- According to the text “_____.”
- According to the author “_____.”
- The text states “_____.”
- The author states “_____.”
- The author describes “_____.”
- One example from the text is “_____.”
- On page _ the text says “_____.”
- On page _ I notice “_____.”
- Paragraph _ states “_____.”

WHAT IS A CONCLUDING SENTENCE?

- **In conclusion**
- **Thus**
- **Therefore**
- **Finally**
- **As expressed**
- **Lastly**
- **Overall**
- **For this reason**
- **As a result**
- **In general**

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Conclusion: The End



Just as every essay has a clear beginning, it should have a clear ending. The last paragraph, also known as the *conclusion*, should make your essay sound finished.

The **concluding** paragraph typically has two parts:

1. The **summary statement** is one or two sentences which restate the thesis in a fresh way to reinforce the essay's main idea.
2. The **clincher** is a final thought which should create a lasting impression on the reader.