

# Extended Response Quick Notes

1/25/16

\*An extended response is an essay.

\***First paragraph**=

- 1) hook,
- 2) an introduction of ideas, and
- 3) the thesis (which is the last sentence)

\***2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph**=

- 1) restated thesis (using an introduction transition word),
- 2) explanation of one of your ideas
- 3) evidence for the idea and
- 4) a concluding sentence

\***3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph**=

- 1) restated thesis (using a supporting transition word),
- 2) explanation of one of your ideas
- 3) evidence for the idea and
- 4) a concluding sentence

\***4<sup>th</sup> paragraph**=

- 1) restated thesis (using a supporting transition word),
- 2) explanation of your last idea
- 3) evidence for the idea and
- 4) a concluding sentence

**OR**

- 1) the counter-claim for your thesis (using a “contrast” transition word)
- 2) explanation of the counter-claim
- 3) evidence for the counter-claim
- 4) a concluding sentence (that transitions back to your thesis)

\***5<sup>th</sup> paragraph**=

- 1) restated thesis (using a supporting transition word),
- 2) summary of all the ideas
- 3) evidence that supports the overall idea
- 4) something to consider

## Hooks

- 1) should be thought provoking, not a yes or no question
- 2) lays the foundation for your essay; gets the reader interested in your writing
- 3) should be either of the following:
  - a. **Anecdote**--A brief story in 1-2 sentences that captures the essence (main idea) of the issue/situation or topic and connects the reader to the thesis
  - b. **Quotation**--Use someone else's words to address the topic while helping the reader connect to the thesis.
  - c. **Statistic or Real-World Application**--The who, what, where, when, why of the issue/topic (and sometimes the how).
  - d. **Simile or Metaphor**--Use a comparison between two unlike things, but stay on topic!
  - e. **Sensory Details**--Using figurative language (i.e. cliché, onomatopoeia, vivid adjectives, etc.) to paint a picture for the reader so that he/she will connect to my thesis. (This is normally used with narrative essays.)

## An introduction of ideas

- 1) Present your claim in a brief statement of points that will support your claim/explanation. DO NOT MAKE A LIST!!
- 2) Your thesis sums up (in a sentence or two) what your entire essay is trying to communicate to the reader.

## Thesis

- 1) should clearly state your belief and what the essay will discuss
- 2) can be anywhere in the paragraph, but it is best to put it at the end of the paragraph

### **Bad Ex. of an intro paragraph**

Do you like cats? I like cats because they are friendly, furry, and calm. This is why I like cats and now I will tell you why.

## Transition Words

Transition words will be used to introduce a new idea (beginning of a paragraph) and a new idea (inside the paragraph).

### Beginning of paragraphs

**F**irst and foremost, (use in the 1<sup>st</sup> body paragraph you will write)

**A**dditionally, (use for the 2<sup>nd</sup> body paragraph; use to “**add**” to what you said in the previous paragraph)

**M**oreover, (use for the 3<sup>rd</sup> body paragraph; use to show “**support**” for what was said in the 2<sup>nd</sup> body paragraph)

**U**nfortunately, (use for the **counterargument** (4<sup>th</sup>) body paragraph; use to acknowledge the counter claim)

**U**ltimately, (use in the **conclusion** paragraph to show “**a final thought**” and give the reader something to consider)

### Inside paragraphs

#### Supporting Transition words

also,	furthermore,	as a matter of fact,	for example,
for instance,	similarly,	such as,	including

#### Conflict (opposite) Transition words

however,	on the other hand,	however,	conversely,
but,	yet,	in contrast,	while,

#### Ending (concluding) Transition words

therefore,	for this reason,	as a result,	no matter the choice,
overall,	so,	Thus,	given that (no comma)

## Counterargument

- \*The opposite point of view for the writer's thesis
- \*1 The first sentence in the counter argument paragraph should begin with **Unfortunately**, (state the counterclaim)
- \* You are to acknowledge the counterclaim by giving one piece of 2 evidence to support it.
- \*Then you write the 3 **rebuttal**=show the reader why the counterclaim is wrong.
  - \*Give evidence to show why the counterclaim is wrong. In essence, the rebuttal is more support for your thesis/claim.
  - \*To introduce the rebuttal use one of the following transition words:  
**however, conversely, on the other hand, in contrast**
- \*Be sure to include a 4 concluding sentence that will transition to the conclusion paragraph

## Conclusion

- \*Begin the paragraph with 1 **Ultimately**, (restate the thesis)
- \*2 Summarize your ideas (an overview to remind the reader of your information)
- \*The very last sentence should 3 leave the reader with something to consider using an ending/concluding transition word

## When pushed for time

- 1) Intro paragraph—\*hook,
  - \*introduction of ideas
  - \*thesis/claim.
- 2) 1<sup>st</sup> body—\*First and foremost, (and an answer to the question)
  - \*Evidence...
  - \*Additionally, (and supporting information or another answer to the question)
  - \*Evidence...
  - \*Concluding sentence with a concluding transition that will transition to the next paragraph
- 3) 2<sup>nd</sup> body—\*Unfortunately, (and the counterclaim)
  - \*Evidence for the counterclaim
  - \*Rebuttal
  - \*Evidence for the rebuttal
  - \*Concluding sentence with a concluding transition that will transition to the conclusion paragraph
- 4) Concluding paragraph--\*Restate the thesis
  - \*Summarize the answers you gave in the body Paragraphs
  - \*Something to consider (no new information)