The image shows the front cover of a notebook. The cover has a black and white marbled pattern. In the center, there is a white, rounded rectangular label with a black border. Inside the label, the text "Writing Bootcamp" is written in a large, black, sans-serif font, underlined. Below it, the word "Notebook" is written in the same font, also underlined.

Writing Bootcamp Notebook

Table of Contents

I. Glossary

II. R.A.C.E.S

III. Introduction

IV. Body Paragraphs

V. Argumentative Writing

VI. Text Evidence

VII. Conclusion

VIII. Analysis Pyramid

IX. Transition Words

X. Persuasive Language

XI. Persuasive Techniques

XII. Essay Checklist

Glossary



Thesis-

Hook-

Draft-

Transition Words-

Proofread-

Concise-

Descriptive-

Opinion-

Explicit-

Implicit-

Informative-

Persuasive-

R.A.C.E.S



Restate

Restate the question by turning it into a statement.

Answer

Answer all parts of the question.

Cite

Give examples and evidence from the text.

"the text states..." *"in paragraph 4..."*

Explain

Explain how your evidence supports your answer.

"this shows that..." *"this means..."*

INTRODUCTION

1 sentence

Attention-grabber options:

- An analogy or metaphor
- Famous quote
- Turn a cliché on its head
- A shocking statement

1 sentence or just part of a sentence that leads into the summary

- Lit. analysis: Identify author/name of work
- Argument/Research: Identify the issue/topic
- Use to smoothly connect hook to summary

2-3 sentences (no more than 3 sentences)

Give necessary background info. that someone who hasn't read the story or doesn't know much about the issue/topic you're going to discuss would need to know in order for your paper to make sense.

Keep it brief.

1 sentence (last sentence of intro. paragraph)

A powerful sentence that directly answers the essay question you were assigned. The thesis should include the subject and your opinion. It needs to be bold and something two reasonable people could debate.

Hook

Bridge

Summary

Thesis



Introductory
Paragraph
Format

INTRODUCTION

Hook Love is a toxic medicine, holding the ability to both heal and harm.

Bridge In James Hurst's short story "The Scarlet Ibis," the narrator known only as Brother discovers this painful truth

Summary as he fails in his attempt to help his little brother, Doodle. Since birth, Doodle has been weak and disabled, unable to perform normal daily functions such as walking, running, and swimming. Dissatisfied with this situation, his older brother decides to teach him all of these physical activities, pushing Doodle further and further until, one day, he dies as a result of the physical strain.

Thesis Ultimately, Hurst uses the complicated relationship between Doodle and Brother to show that love always contains some drops of poison.



Student sample from
"The Scarlet Ibis"

BODY PARAGRAPHS

- Depending on the type of paper, a body paragraph generally follows this outline. Some bullets may be several sentences long:
 - Topic sentence
 - Background information, if necessary
 - Evidence (Quotation, Paraphrase, Summary) #1
 - Analysis of Evidence #1
 - Evidence #2
 - Analysis of Evidence #2
 - Discussion/Conclusion of argument
 - Transition to new paragraph
 - The transition may be the first sentence of the next paragraph



ARGUMENT



GET RIGHT TO THE POINT!

A Quick Guide to Argument Writing



I: HOOK THE READER

The introduction paragraph of your essay should start with a hook—so-called because it should “hook” your readers’ attention. Here are some ideas for writing a great hook.

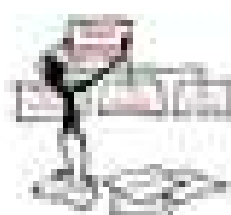
- **Personal story:** Use a few sentences to describe an experience that happened to you or to someone you know.
- **Interesting Fact:** Surprise your readers with a piece of information they aren’t likely to know.
- **Famous quote:** Lead off with a quotation from a well-known person. Be sure to mention the source!
- **Descriptive scene:** Set the stage with crisp details that transport readers to the scene.
- **Leading question:** Start with a question, especially if the answer supports your argument.

II: STATE YOUR OPINION

**YOUR
OPINION
MATTERS**

The thesis, or main claim, of your essay needs to be powerful and convincing. Starting it with one of these phrases can help.

- *I think/believe that...*
- *I am confident/certain that...*
- *I support/oppose...*
- *In my opinion...*
- *From my point of view...*
- *It is clear that...*
- *Without a doubt...*
- *The fact is...*



REMEMBER Before you move on to your body paragraphs, make sure your introduction provides a general overview of what your essay will be about.

III: SMOOTH YOUR TRANSITIONS

Use these words to *introduce your reasons*

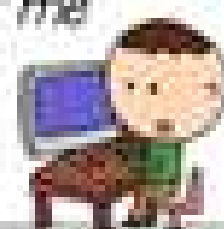
- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| • <i>First/second/third...</i> | • <i>Furthermore...</i> |
| • <i>To start with...</i> | • <i>Most important...</i> |
| • <i>One reason is...</i> | • <i>Of course...</i> |
| • <i>Next/In addition...</i> | • <i>Finally...</i> |
| • <i>Besides...</i> | |

Use these words or phrases to *introduce your details or evidence*

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| • <i>For example...</i> | • <i>Specifically...</i> |
| • <i>For instance...</i> | • <i>In particular...</i> |
| • <i>In fact...</i> | • <i>To illustrate...</i> |
| • <i>As evidence...</i> | • <i>This can be seen...</i> |
| • <i>In support of this...</i> | |

Use these words or phrases to *introduce the other side and argue against it*

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| • <i>Opponents may argue...</i> | • <i>However...</i> |
| • <i>I realize some may believe...</i> | • <i>But I doubt...</i> |
| • <i>I understand others feel...</i> | • <i>On the other hand...</i> |
| • <i>Even though some claim...</i> | • <i>But let me explain...</i> |



IV: WRAP IT UP!

The conclusion paragraph is where you restate your argument and the reasoning behind it. These words and phrases can help.

- *All these reasons...*
- *As you can see...*
- *As I have noted...*
- *On the whole...*
- *In conclusion...*
- *To summarize...*
- *Therefore...*
- *You can see why...*

Conclusion



IMPORTANT When you’re finished with your essay, go back and reread the whole piece - From start to finish. Then edit as necessary. **YOU CAN DO THIS!**

TEXT EVIDENCE

HOW to PROVIDE TEXT EVIDENCE

After reading the text thoroughly:

ANSWER the question using prior knowledge and inferences.

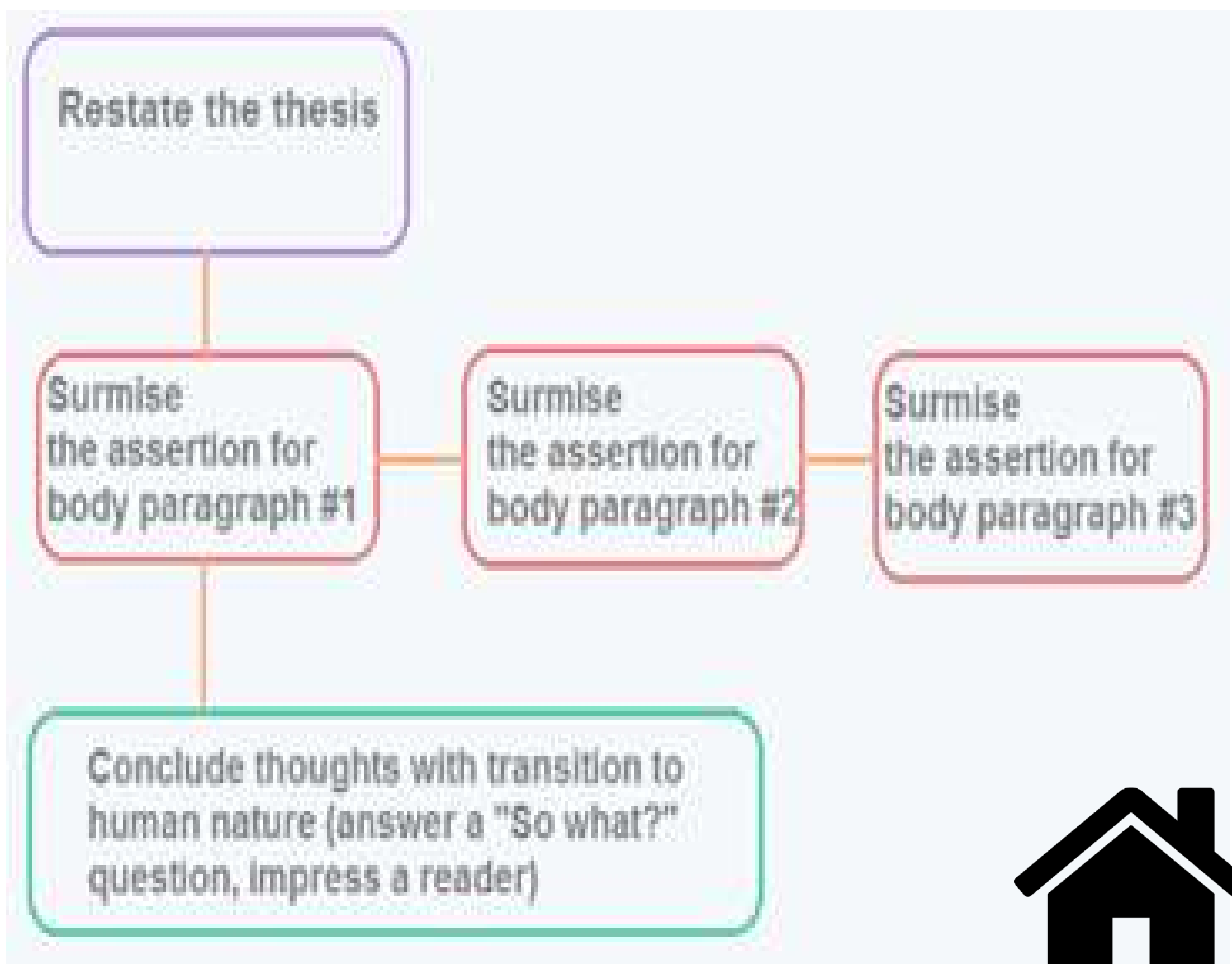
CITE evidence in the text to support your thoughts or opinions.

EXPLAIN your answer with evidence by paraphrasing or directly quoting.



CONCLUSION

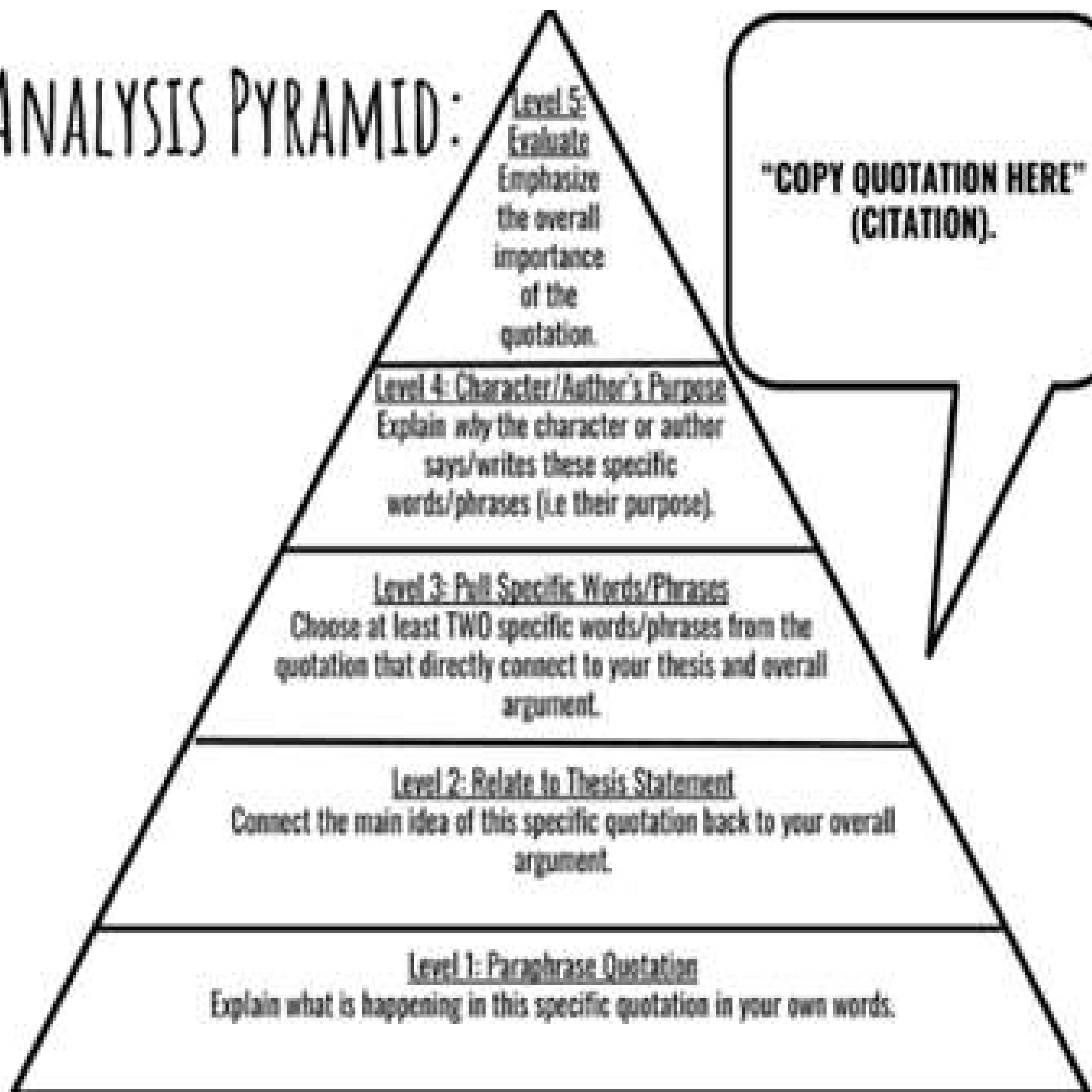
1. Restate the thesis IN DIFFERENT WORDS.
2. Make reference to your hook.
3. Summarize main points in ONE SENTENCE.
4. Choose a strategy.
 - General to specific
 - Specific to general
 - Give a warning and state the consequences of failing to act
 - Give advice or offer a possible solution.
 - Tell the reader what he should now think, do, or feel
 - Tell what you really think of the topic.
 - **Tell what lessons or truths should now be understood**



ANALYSIS PYRAMID



ANALYSIS PYRAMID:



TRANSITION WORDS



To Add to an Idea	To Compare Points	To Prove a Theory	To Show Exception	To Give an Example	To Show Sequence
And	However	Because	Nevertheless	For example	First
Furthermore	In contrast	In any case	However	For instance	Second
Besides	Although	Moreover	In spite of	To illustrate	Third
Finally	Nevertheless	Evidently	Sometimes	To demonstrate	Fourth, etc.
In addition	Meanwhile	Obviously	Of course	In this situation	Then
Again	By comparison	Indeed	Yet	Take the case of	Next
Equally important	On the contrary	Since	Once in a while	On this occasion	When that is done

Note: Do not use "firstly", "secondly," etc.

PERSUASIVE LANGUAGE



Words Showing Similarity

in addition
coupled with
similarly
furthermore
additionally
likewise
moreover
like
also
by the same token
of course

Words Showing Difference

although
despite
conversely
however
nevertheless
even though
after all
in spite of
on the other hand
on the contrary
yet

Words Showing Cause/Effect

if/then
in the event that
in case
since
because
in order to
with this in mind
due to
as a result
consequently
therefore

Words Showing Examples

for example
in other words
specifically
for instance
as an illustration
namely
like
notably
to demonstrate
in fact
such as

Words Showing Sequence

eventually
whenever
first, second, third...
prior to
until now
as soon as
when
as long as
sooner or later
until
in time

Words Showing Conclusion

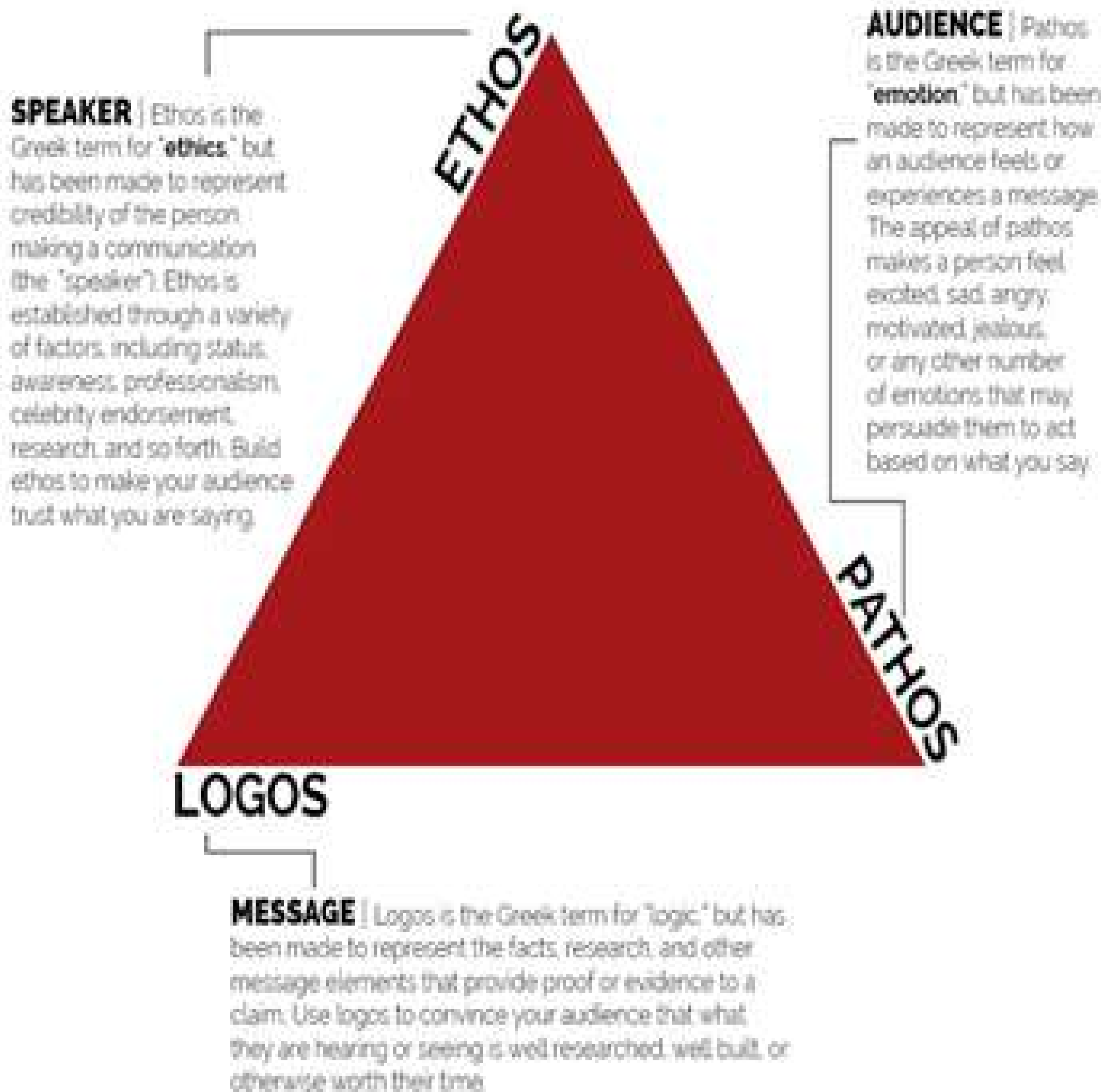
finally
as can be seen
given these points
in summary
in conclusion
to sum it up
in the long run
in fact
overall
all in all
consequently

PERSUASIVE TECHNIQUES



THE RHETORICAL TRIANGLE

AN OVERVIEW OF THE THREE RHETORICAL APPEALS



PERSUASIVE TECHNIQUES



PERSUASION

LOGOS

1 Content

Arguments
Benefits
Facts
Figures
Data
Numbers
Statistics
Scientific research
Processes
Product characteristics

ETHOS

2 Content

Personal anecdotes (Why me?)
Client testimonials
Success stories
Track record
Titles

PATHOS

3 Content

Stories
Positive and negative
emotions like frustration,
anger, love, or respect

4 Delivery

Eye contact
Body language
Vocal variety
Poise

5 Delivery

Coherence (body language and
voice are coherent with the
specific content)

essay checklist

INTRODUCTION

- ☐ Did you clearly state your **THESIS**?
- ☐ Have you effectively introduced the reader to your topic?
- ☐ Does your **THESIS** answer the research question?

BODY

- ☐ Is the main idea clearly and effectively stated?
- ☐ Is the main concept clearly discussed?
- ☐ Did you cite all borrowed information?
- ☐ Does the evidence support your argument?
- ☐ Do all body paragraphs follow a similar structure?

CONCLUSION

- ☐ Did you summarize your argument?
- ☐ Did you restate your thesis?
- ☐ Did you make larger connections?
- ☐ Does the conclusion flow from the body?



STYLE / EDITING

- ☐ Is your language formal?
- ☐ Are sentences concise and free from unnecessary words and content?
- ☐ Do sentences flow properly?
- ☐ Is grammar and spelling correct?
- ☐ Is the paper free from contractions? (Don't, it's etc.)
- ☐ Did you **REREAD** your paper? Once? Twice?

REFERENCES

- ☐ Does everything have a cite?
- ☐ Are references and citations properly formatted?
- ☐ Have you used enough **CREDIBLE** sources?
- ☐ Did you include a reference page?

PAPER

You can choose between blank, ruled paper or grid. Or edit the master and add your own!

IMPORTANT!

Remember to set your instructions on the master to avoid they get deleted or moved by accident! See next slide.

WRITE YOUR TITLE HERE

Did you know that dogs can smell your feelings?

Dogs can pick up on subtle changes in your scent, which can help him figure out how you are feeling, such as by smelling your perspiration when you become nervous or fearful.

Did you know that a cat uses its whiskers as feelers to determine if a space is too small to squeeze through?

Also, cats love to sleep. A fifteen-year-old cat has probably spent ten years of its life sleeping.



FONTS

We have chosen Caveat and Pompeiere, but you can replace the fonts used on the whole template. Go to Edit Master, click on the MASTER (not the particular layout) and select the desired font for title and body

HIGHLIGHT YOUR TITLES

HIGHLIGHT YOUR TITLES

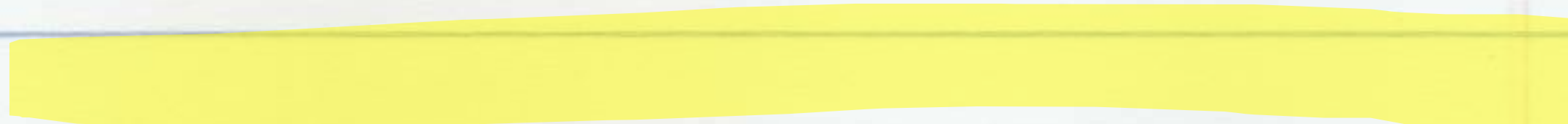
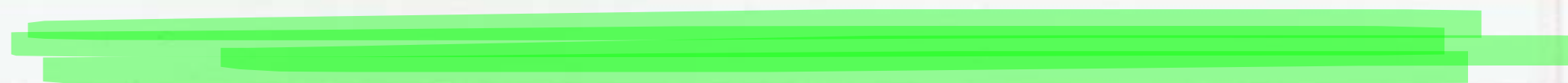
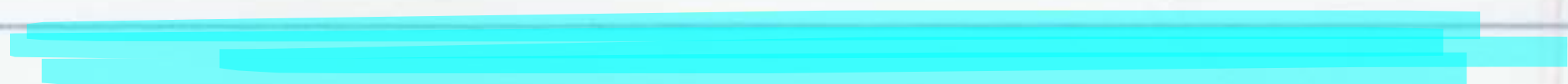
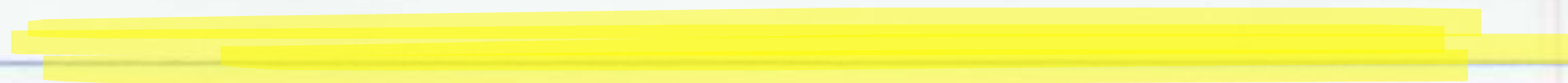
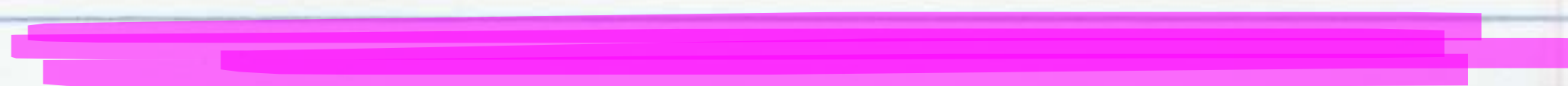
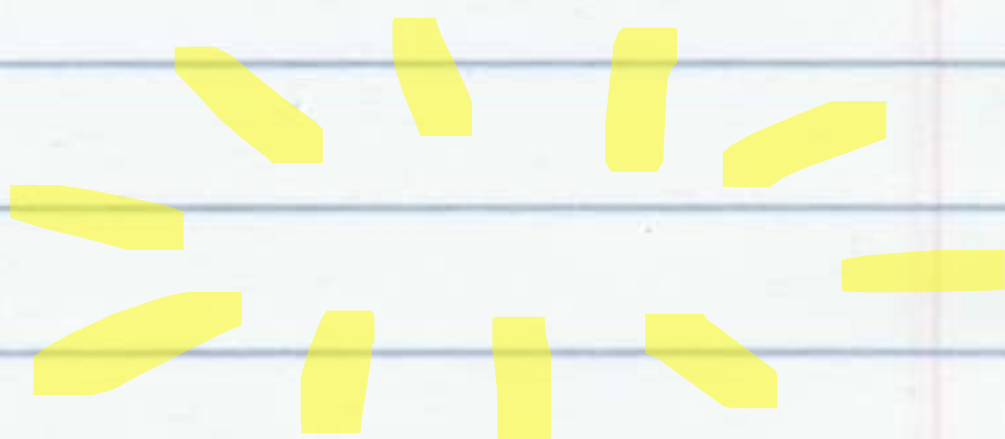
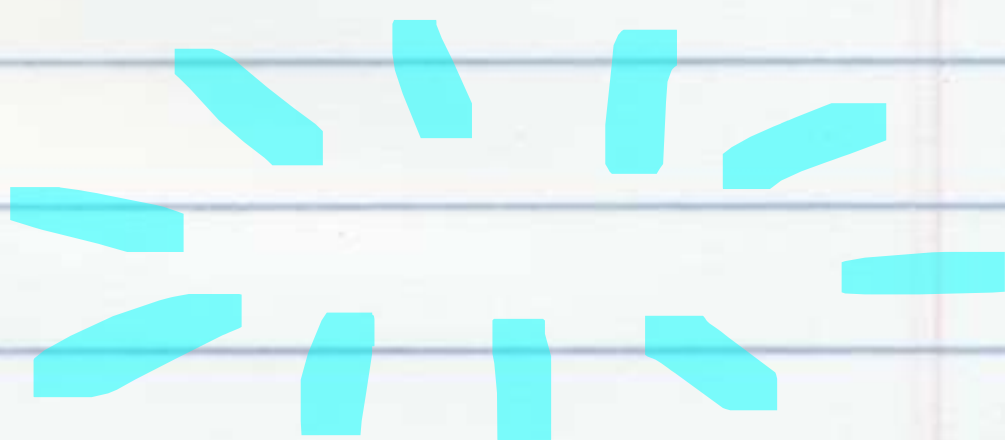
HIGHLIGHT YOUR TITLES

HIGHLIGHT YOUR TITLES

Select the highlight shape, copy it as many times you need, change fill color - select custom and adapt transparency.

Once you are done, select it and send it to the back.

MORE HIGHLIGHTS!



THANK YOU!