

EXPOSITORY WRITING

Mine

Ask the students to bring in papers that they are currently working on. View the program with the class, then review key points emphasized in the program (see list of key points below). Ask the students to examine the papers in small groups, in order to see that each student is taking the necessary steps toward writing a successful expository paper.

Working from their outlines, ask the students to consider their paper's audience in order to formulate what questions the reader will have, as well as the instructor's criteria. Then, working from their first draft, have the students consider whether or not they are thoroughly researching their topic and developing a clear thesis. Have them proofread their drafts for supporting arguments and solid evidence for their claims. If necessary, see if counter-arguments are properly presented.

Irving's Revision:

Working from their outlines, students may be asked to consider their audience as well as the instructor's criteria. Working from their first draft, they may need guidance in thoroughly researching their topic and developing a clear thesis. In order to accomplish this, a library and Internet orientation may be needed.

In conjunction with the video program, it may be helpful to have students to bring in papers on which they are currently working. Then, view the program with the class, and review key points emphasized in the program (see list of key points below). You may want students to examine the papers in small groups, using peer-to-peer assessments of their papers. Have them proofread their drafts for supporting arguments and solid evidence for their claims. If applicable, see if counter-arguments are properly presented.

The following points were emphasized in the video program:

Choose a topic

Freewriting

Researching

Developing thesis topic

Research your topic

Identify topic

Do preliminary research

Research books

Take a position on a topic

Thesis is basis for argument

Argument becomes basis for paper

Write 1st draft

Identify topic, do preliminary research

Form supporting arguments

Test arguments out on friends

Consider counter arguments

Write rough drafts without editing

Changes may be added later

Consider your audience

-what do they know about topic?

-what will they ask?

List these questions on a separate page

Use supporting evidence

Make historical comparisons (if applicable)

Use examples

Consider your audience

Consider your instructor's criteria

Rough outlines should be revised

Outlines help clarify arguments

Outlines help avoid repetition

Use outlines for first draft

Keep a logical flow of ideas and arguments

Create smooth transitions (so you can move comfortably from one point to the next)

Arguments may precede thesis; thesis statement may be added later

Do revisions on 1st draft, if necessary 2nd & 3rd

List cited sources alphabetically

Conclusion should illuminate, underscore, emphasize your thesis

Proofread for spelling, punctuation, & grammar

Dude at the end

Choose a subject

Narrow the topic

Research the topic

Develop a point of view, which will then lead to your thesis

Definition: Thesis statement is a sentence or a group of sentences that take a position on a topic, which then becomes the basis for the argument

Test on friends (for feedback before revising or writing 2nd draft)

Select supporting info from research

Note opposing arguments

Organize information in outline form

Write a rough draft

Remember audience

Consider opposing points of view

Examine ideas, evidence, and arguments

Avoid unnecessary repetition

Conclusion – same as previous

Properly cite sources

Alphabetize work-cited list

proofread