

- \* Attention getter
- \* Describe what you will be discussing in the paper.
- \* Thesis statement

# Introduction

- \* Transition sentence
- \* Topic sentence
- \* 3-4 facts about Power
- \* closing sentence

# Power

- \* Transition sentence
- \* Topic sentence
- \* 3-4 facts about Power
- \* closing sentence

# Economic

- \* Transition sentence
- \* Topic sentence
- \* 3-4 facts about Power
- \* closing sentence

# Religious

- \* Transition sentence
- \* Topic sentence
- \* 3-4 facts about Power
- \* closing sentence

# Social

- \* Transition sentence
- \* Topic sentence
- \* 3-4 facts about Power
- \* closing sentence

# Intellectual

- \* Transition sentence
- \* Topic sentence
- \* 3-4 facts about Power
- \* closing sentence

# Artistic

- \* Transition sentence
- \* Topic sentence
- \* 3-4 facts about Power
- \* closing sentence

# Conclusion

# Basic Paragraph Structure

A paragraph consists of several sentences that are grouped together. This group of sentences together discuss one main subject. In U.S. formal academic English, paragraphs have three principal parts. These three parts are the **topic sentence, body sentences, and the concluding sentence**. We will also talk briefly about details in paragraphs.

## The Topic Sentence

A topic sentence usually comes at the beginning of a paragraph. Not only is a topic sentence the first sentence of a paragraph, but more importantly, it is the most general sentence in a paragraph. What does "most general" mean? It means that there are not many details in the sentence, but that the sentence introduces an overall idea that you want to discuss later in the paragraph.

## Supporting Sentences

The second and third sentences are called supporting sentences. They are called "supporting" because they "support," or explain, the idea expressed in the topic sentence. At minimum, you should have at least five to seven sentences in your paragraph.

## Details in Paragraphs

Whenever possible, you should include enough details in your paragraphs to help your reader understand exactly what you are writing about. Think of adding facts like HOW your subject looks, WHY it is the way it is, WHAT others think of it.

## The Concluding Sentence

In formal paragraphs you will sometimes see a sentence at the end of the paragraph, which summarizes the information that has been presented. This is the concluding sentence. You can think of a concluding sentence as a sort of topic sentence in reverse.

Also, please write in professional manner by following these guidelines:

TOO INFORMAL (Do not use)	ACCEPTABLE
don't	do not
doesn't	does not
aren't	are not
weren't	were not
can't	cannot
couldn't	could not
won't	will not

# Basic Paragraph Graphic Organizer

Topic Sentence – What is the general idea of the paragraph?

Supporting Sentence #1 – Support your topic sentence with facts on the same idea

Supporting Sentence #2 – Support your topic sentence with facts on the same idea

Supporting Sentence #3 – Support your topic sentence with facts on the same idea

Details – Add descriptions of additional information that supplements your ideas

Conclusion - Summarizes the information you have presented