**Organizer**

*You can use this structure as a template for organizing your research paper. Write sentences for the corresponding elements in the spaces provided below:* **CSI English 12**

**Introduction:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Begin your paper with an **opening****sentence** or **“hook”** about your topicthat catches the reader’s attention. |  |
| Include **context:** provide theinformation the reader will need tounderstand the topic and how it relates to *your* Capstone project. |  |
| State your **thesis**, your purpose. *What will you prove in your**paper? What are you going to explore?* |  |

**Body Paragraph:** *(repeat this section multiple times)*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Write a general **topic sentence** thatstates the main idea of the paragraph foryour first body paragraph, or for oneyou are having difficulty organizing. |  |
| Write down the specific textual**evidence**: cited quotes, paraphrases, or evidence that supports your thesis from othersources, anecdotes, first-person interviews, etc.(Consider the minimum requirements for citations in this paper, and balance them accordingly)  |  |
| **Analyze** your evidence: tell the readerwhat is significant or important aboutthis evidence. *How does the piece of**evidence support your thesis? Why did**you choose to include it?* |  |
| Don’t forget a **transition sentence:**Connect each paragraph with a sentenceor two that demonstrates how each idealeads into the next. |  |

**Conclusion:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Make connections for the reader.You should refer back to your thesis, but don’t simply restate it. Re-word it. Use some of the following questions toguide you:• *Did you propose any solutions? Are**there solutions yet to be discovered?*• *What questions still need to be**answered?*• *What is the larger significance of the**topic you chose to write about?*• *What should the reader do or think**after reading your paper?* |  |

**Structure: Expository Research Essay CSI English 12**

**Introduction**

**Body Paragraphs**

**Conclusion**

*Opening Sentence*

Start your paper with a general statement about your topic that

catches the reader’s attention, a relevant quotation, question,

anecdote, fascinating fact, definition, analogy, the position

opposing one you will take, or a dilemma that needs a solution.

*Context*

Provide the information the reader will need to understand the

topic.

*Thesis Statement*

State your arguable position on the topic that you will support

with evidence in your body paragraphs.

*Topic Sentence*

Provide the main idea of the paragraph.

*Supporting Evidence*

Include specific textual evidence: cited quotes, paraphrases, or evidence that supports your thesis from other

Sources, anecdotes, first-person interviews or your own

Experience, etc

*Analysis*

Explain to the reader the significance of the evidence you have

provided. Think about why you chose to include it. How does the

piece of evidence support your thesis or your project.

*Transition*

Connect each paragraph with a sentence or two that demonstrates

how each idea leads into the next, and how they work together to

support your position.

Provide the reader an overview of the main ideas you discussed,

but also be sure to highlight the progression of your thought

process, offer solutions, next steps or present new questions that

your paper generated. Don’t only restate your thesis but show the

significance of your synthesis of the information.