



STARTS, STOPS, & TITLES

Starts

ANECDOTE

A wee story that stands on its own, usually ending with a punch line. Usually funny.

Ex: _____

EVENT / INCIDENT

A “reported” happening, closely connected to the topic matter, but not the topic itself.

Ex: _____

REFLECTION

A nostalgic or pondering look back on something significant and the lesson learned.

Ex: _____

STATEMENT

A straightforward statement of fact, naming (or suggesting) the topic idea.

Ex: _____

STARTLING STATEMENT

An alarming statement designed to grab the reader’s attention.

Ex: _____

EMPHATIC STATEMENT

A “no nonsense” declaration that sets the tone.

Ex: _____

SUMMARY

A concise, telling statement that explains what the essay or article is about.

Ex: _____

QUOTATION

A pertinent quote that introduces the topic under discussion.

Ex: _____

DIALOG

Letting the reader eavesdrop yanks the reader right in.

Ex: _____

DESCRIPTION

Narrowing in and focusing on the visuals first sets the mood.

Ex: _____

QUERY

Asking a question germane to the topic.

Ex: _____

SURVEY

Brief statistics of a survey regarding the topic.

Ex: _____

SCENE

An on-stage look at people who will be key (or symbolic) actors in your essay, in order to create a sense of immediacy.

Ex: _____

METAPHOR

Offer word pictures rather than words.

Ex: _____

Stops

ANECDOTE

Can be used to summarize or underscore your thesis.

Ex: _____

EVENT / INCIDENT

A “reported” happening, closely connected to the topic matter, but not the topic itself.

Ex: no classroom example (sorry) _____

REFLECTION

Underscores the thesis.

Ex: _____

STATEMENT

A restatement of thesis.

Ex: _____

STARTLING STATEMENT

An alarming statement designed to grab the reader’s attention.

Ex: no classroom example (sorry) _____

EMPHATIC STATEMENT

Dramatic rephrase of thesis.

Ex: _____

SUMMARY

Reduce entirety to bare bones.

Ex: _____

QUOTATION

Use a quote and/or statistic to nail your thesis.

Ex: _____

DIALOG

Let your guys have the last word.

Ex: _____

DESCRIPTION

If used in a loop, you can frame your thesis within metaphorical imagery.

Ex: _____

QUERY

Asking questions to drive home your point.

Ex: _____

PROJECTION

Designed to almost “scare” the reader to action.

Ex: _____

SURVEY/STATISTICS

Use a surbey and/or statistic to nail your thesis.

Ex: _____

SCENE

Being on stage can illustrate your thesis.

Ex: _____

PUNCH

Using forced paragraph of few words, one sentence, to challenge, underscore, restate.

Ex: _____

CHALLENGE

Take the reader beyond your thesis.

Ex: _____

CLICHÉ ON ITS HEAD

Turn around cliché's and truisms to tie up your thesis.

Ex: _____

LOOP

A return to the introduction in order to create a completed word picture as a satisfying frame.

Ex: _____

Titles

EXPLANATION

Ex: "Breakthroughs That May Save Your Life"

WORD PLAY

Ex: "Tug of Love"

RYHMES

Ex: "Harassed In Class"

ALLITERATION

"From Flyboy to Fryboy"

"Highjacked on the High Seas"

THESIS

"What the Gambling Industry Won't Tell You."

QUESTIONS

"What Cracks A Marriage?"

SUMMARY

"Cark Buchan's Gold"

STATEMENT

"Writers Will Honor Ross At Retirement Reception"

DRAMATIC STATEMENT

"I Was Stabbed in the Heart"

