

A Fabulous Title That Catches the Reader's Attention

If an audience analysis paragraph is required, you can put the paragraph on the title page, offset from the title and your name information. An audience analysis is single-spaced. The audience analysis should identify and describe your audience in specific, concrete, relevant, useful ways. In particular, what about your audience might be important to know or what kind of audience are you writing for? An audience of one or limited to just a very small, closed group does not a good audience make. Your audience analysis will also identify what you think your audience's stance toward your writing might be, whether they're open or hostile, and what strategies you might need to take in order to keep them interested and to convince them of your arguments. Finally, your audience analysis might identify a publication that your writing would appear in, a publication that represents your readers.

Student Q. Student
ENGL 111 M
January 3, 2006
Chang

Open with a wonderful first sentence. Your introduction needs to capture the reader's attention, establish exigence, and make a claim. Develop your claim. Develop your ideas. Do not rely on vague or banal generalizations or clichés. Your introduction needs to capture the reader's attention, establish exigence, and make a claim. Develop your claim. Develop your ideas. Do not rely on vague or banal generalizations or clichés.

Open with a wonderful first sentence or topic statement. Develop your topic sentence. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. Conclude and wrap up by articulating what is important, so what, what does all of this mean.

A quotation, or any other kind of evidence really, must be used with care. Quotations should be used when necessary to support your arguments. A quotation should not be in substitution of your own writing or your own argument. Dr. Writer A. Extraordinaire says, "Quotations are support, they are the lettuce, cheese, tomatoes, and other toppings of a sandwich. In other words, an argument, the meat of the sandwich, cannot stand alone, nor can just its condiments. The writer's words frame everything like the bread holds the sandwich together" (17). In other words, quotations cannot stand by themselves. They need to be properly set-up,

introduced, incorporated, and provide useful and telling support. Quotations are not the meat of an argument, but the fine dressing that makes the argument taste better.

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Then close with a good conclusion that does more than just sum up your main ideas. A good conclusion offers one last piece of information, makes one last argument, provides a call to action, leaves the reader with a stirring image or feeling. Make it work. Then close with a good conclusion that does more than just sum up your main ideas. A good conclusion offers one last piece of information, makes one last argument, provides a call to action, leaves the reader with a stirring image or feeling. Make it work.

Bibliography (or Works Consulted)

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