

Introductions & Conclusions

Introductions:

When you sit down to start talking about the subject of your paper, you'll want to start by plainly describing the subject matter in the specific way that it appeals to you. Even if you find the material to be dry and boring, that is still an accurate representation of how the content appeals to you. By writing about the difficulty of the material, you are telling a story from your unique perspective. In writing, even academic writing, that is the very point of the assignment. So knock yourself out, talk about how much you dislike Shakespeare, the thesis statement will be successful when you pinpoint the specific reasons why.

The last sentence of the introduction is the embodiment of what your paper will prove, the thesis statement. Do not get too caught up in the specifics of the thesis in the early stages of writing, because the thesis will be edited many times throughout the assignment. In the beginning, you'll want to consider your thesis as a "working thesis statement" which is an essential aspect of the outline and first drafts, but not the most important aspect of the paper just yet.

Conclusions:

The thesis statement is the major point of the concluding statement, as well. It is the culmination of the many paragraphs you have outlined, analyzed, and explained to the audience throughout the paper. In the conclusion, you bring back bits and pieces of the article to remind the audience why your opinion is, in fact, the most accurate way to look at the material in question.