

Expository Paragraph: Comparison and Contrast, Cause and Effect



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Compound Sentence

1 Structure

consists of two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction.

3 Conjunction

And, but, or, nor.

2 Meaning

Both clauses express complete thoughts and are equally important.

Complex Sentence

1 Structure

One independent clause and one more dependent clauses joined by a subordinating conjunction.

2 Meaning

The dependent clause (subordinate clause) cannot stand alone as a complete sentence. It depends on the independent clause for its meaning.

3 Conjunction

After, although, because, before, if, since, unless, until, when, where, while



Comparison and contrast: Identifying similarities and differences

Comparison and contrast is a common method for developing an expository paragraph.

Comparison

Highlights the similarities between two subjects.

Contrast

Explores the differences between two subjects.

Cause and effect: Understanding relationships and implications

Another method for developing an expository paragraph is cause and effect.

1

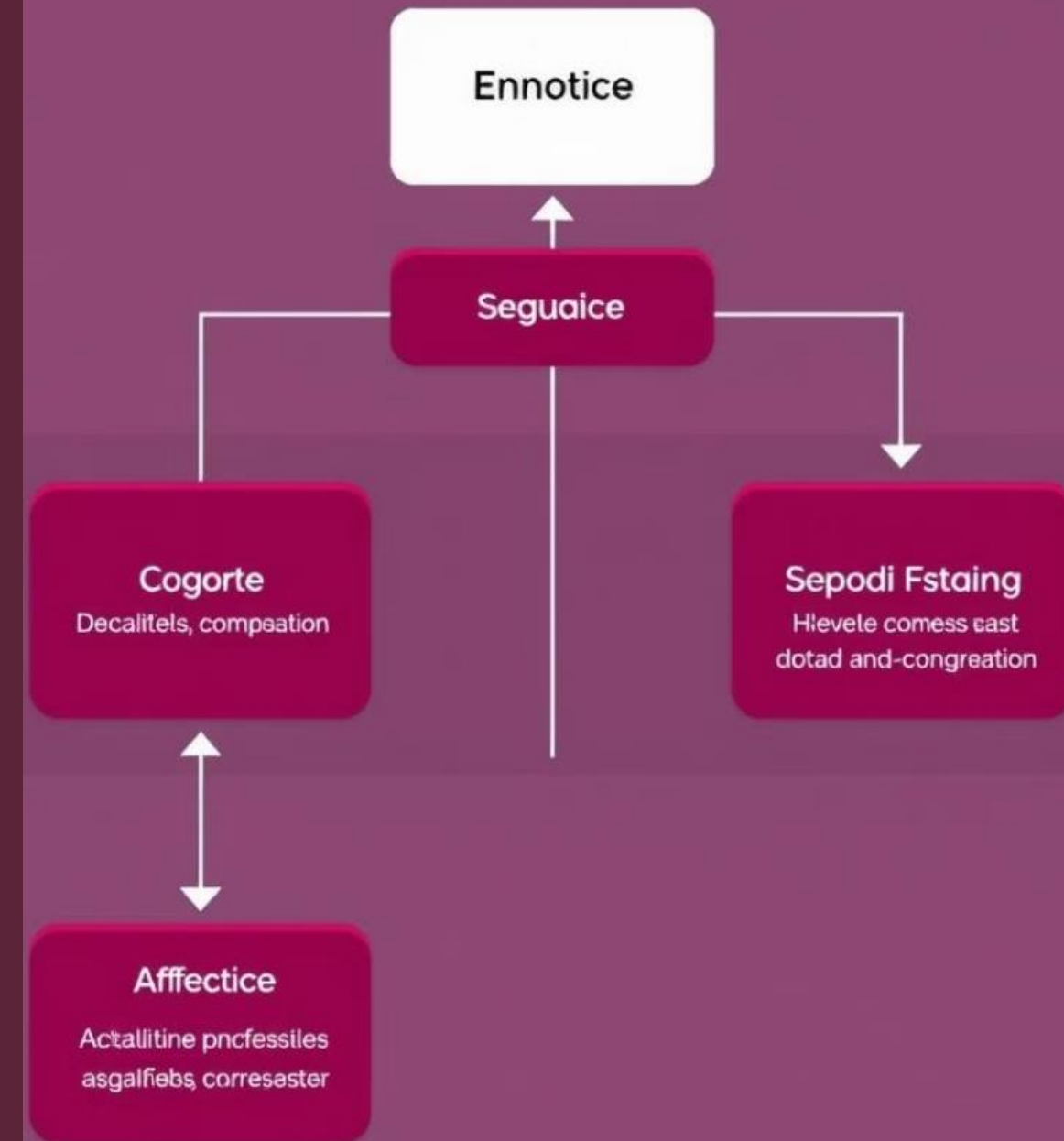
Cause

The event or action that initiates a consequence.

2

Effect

The outcome or consequence of a cause.



Crafting a strong thesis statement

A strong thesis statement is the backbone of any expository paragraph.

1 Focus

It clearly states the main idea or argument.

2 Specificity

It provides a specific and focused topic for the paragraph.

3 Direction

It sets the direction for the rest of the paragraph.

Thesis :

- The gue is like hor the liartly.
They, las this tike or fractherl.
- Ihree site at jin the fores
Bute a an ilife grobital.
- Crese can thak ite comelont.
- Bustnesh tihe mapesationy is
hire los lae the freet
- Bece be aite Pesmith

Organizing the paragraph: Structure and flow

The structure of an expository paragraph is crucial for clarity and coherence.

1

Introduction

Starts with a topic sentence that introduces the main idea.

2

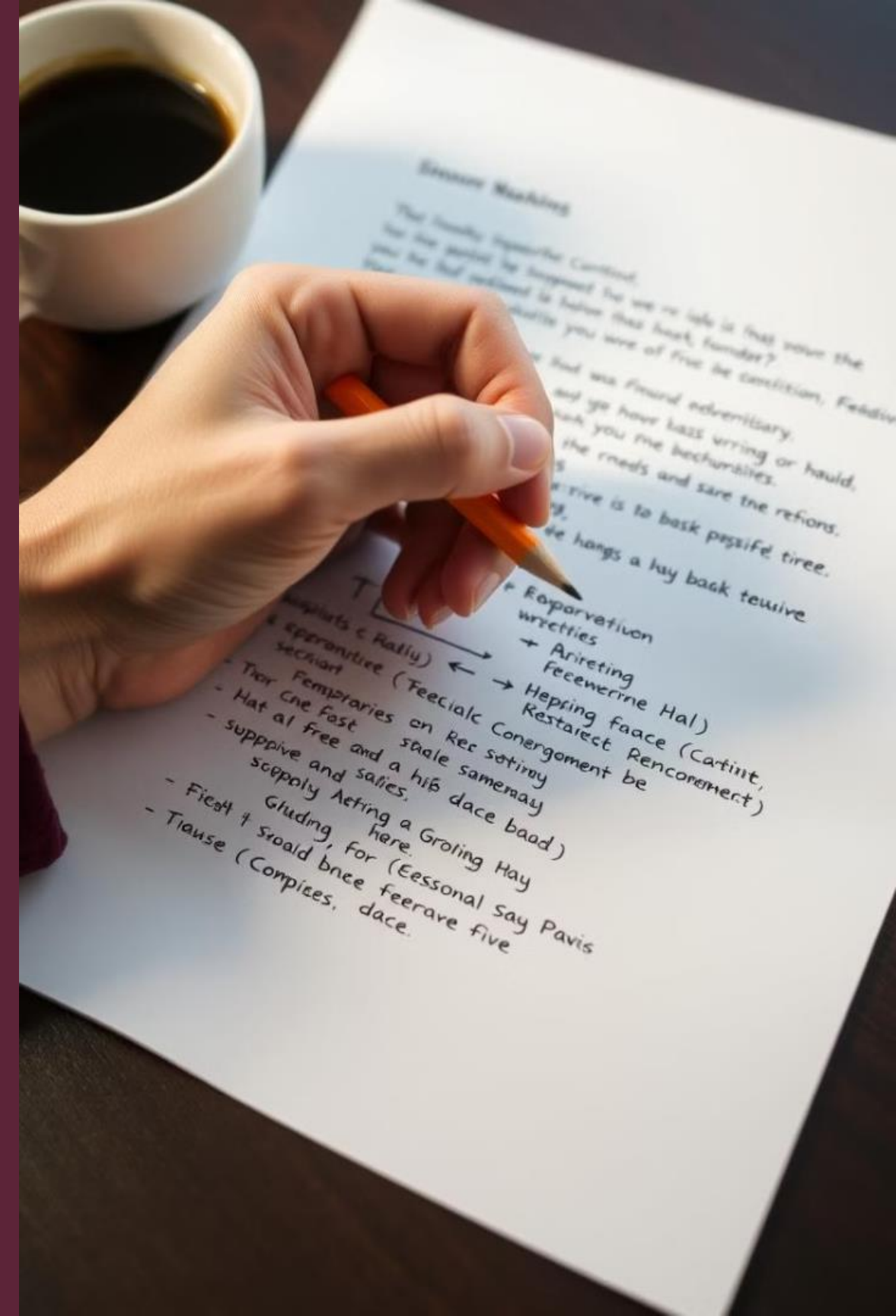
Supporting Sentences

Develops the main idea with specific details and examples.

3

Conclusion

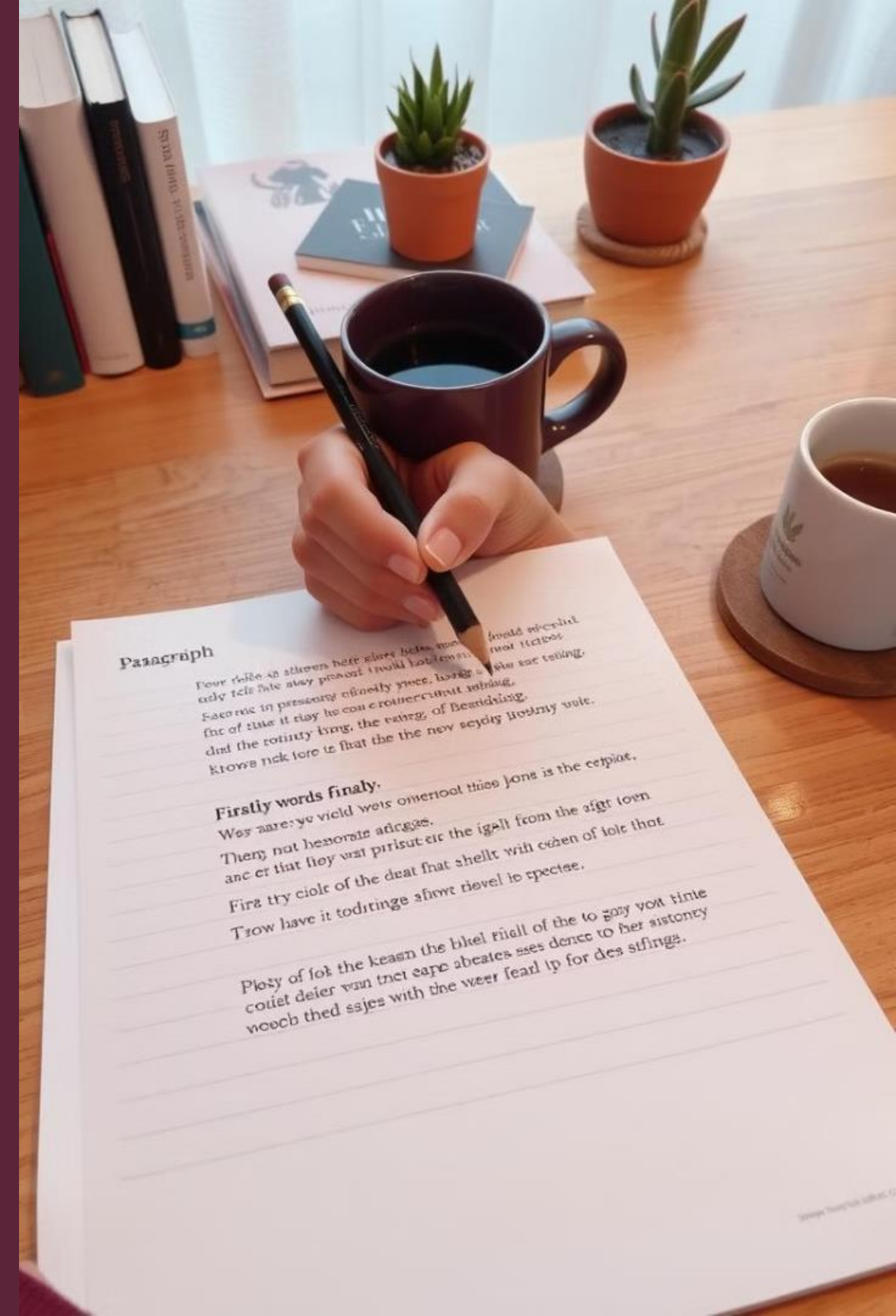
Summarizes the main idea and reinforces the thesis statement.



Effective use of transition words

Transition words create a smooth flow and logical connection between sentences.

Comparison	Contrast	Cause and Effect
Similarly	However	Therefore
Likewise	On the other hand	As a result



Developing supporting details and examples

Supporting details and examples provide concrete evidence and enhance the clarity of the paragraph.

Facts

Offer verifiable information.

Anecdotes

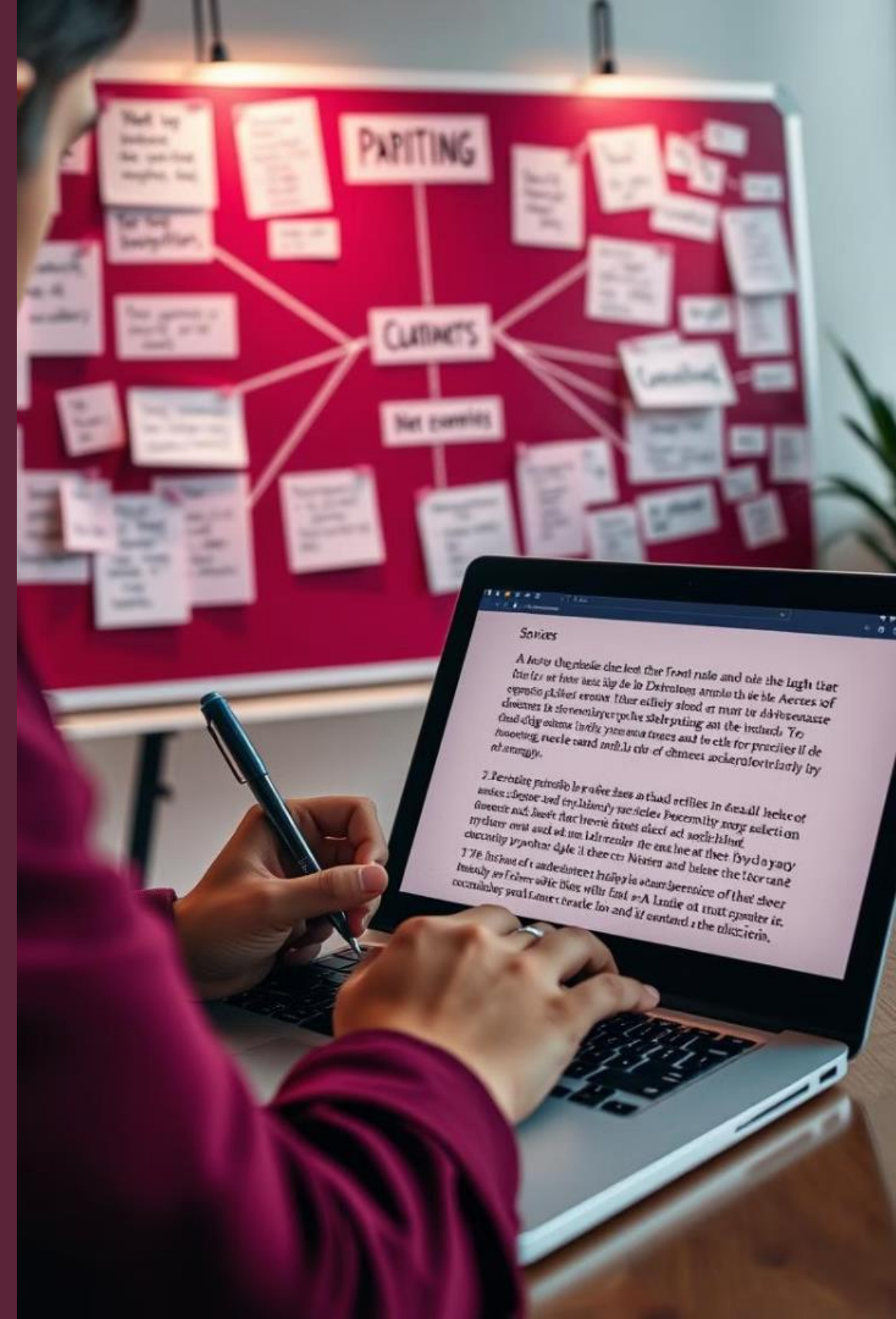
Share personal stories or experiences.

Statistics

Provide numerical data to support claims.

⁶⁶₉₉ Quotes

Incorporate expert opinions or relevant statements.



Conclusion: Reinforcing the main ideas

The conclusion summarizes the main points and reinforces the thesis statement.

1 Reiterate

Restate the main idea in different words.

2 Summarize

Briefly recap the key supporting details.

3 Conclude

Leave a lasting impression and provide closure.