



The outline of a highly organized, specifically supported, richly developed, and logically interconnected one-paragraph essay

Topic sentence

→ A. Subtopic sentence

1. Specific support

2. Specific support

→ B. Subtopic sentence

1. Specific support

2. Specific support

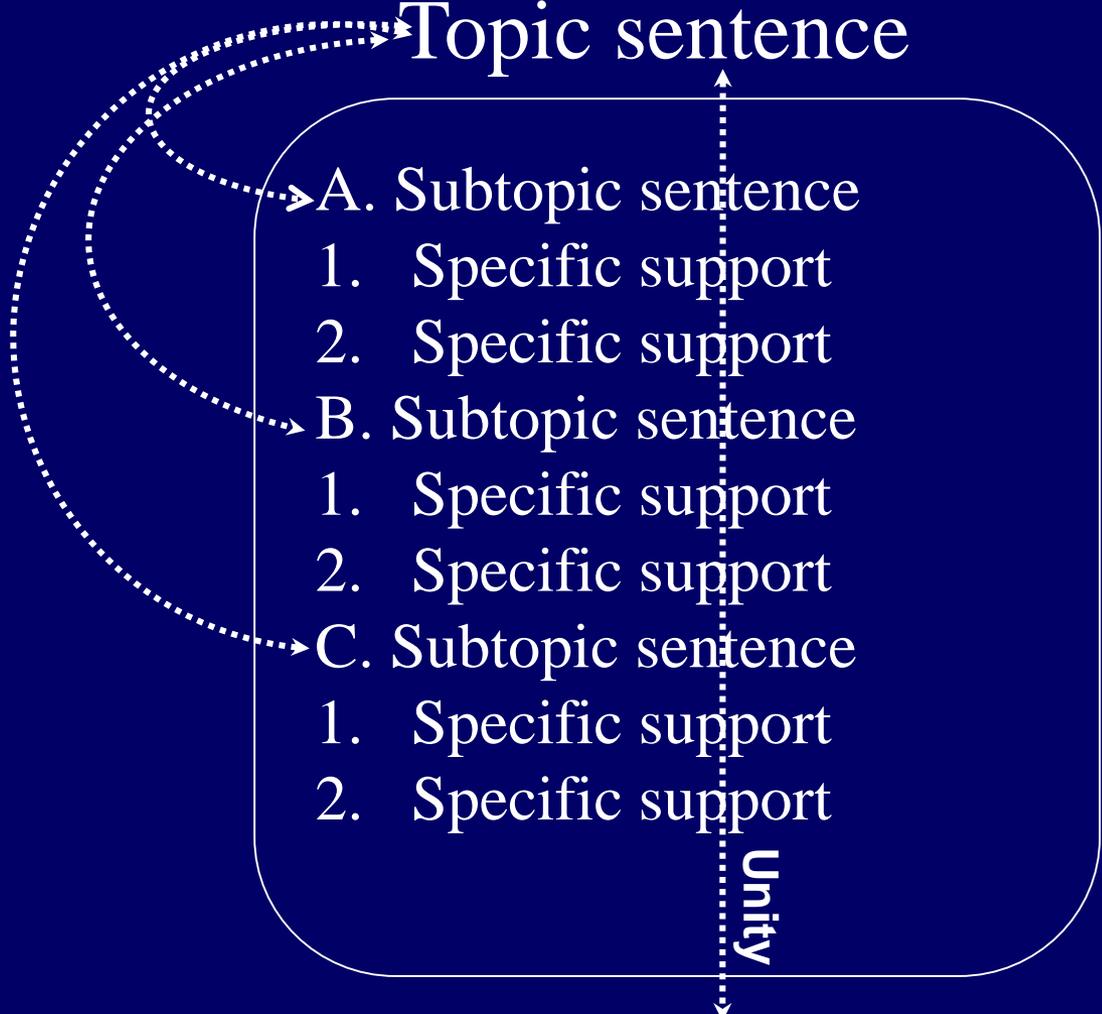
→ C. Subtopic sentence

1. Specific support

2. Specific support

Unity

Reworded topic sentence



Animal camouflage

Topic sentence: Animals have their own protective methods against danger. **Subtopic sentence:** Many animals find security in blending with their environment. **Specific support:** Birds, for example, have their own peculiar ways of hiding. While it is quite common for adult males to be brightly colored and very noticeable, adult females and young chicks are light brown or sand colored in order to blend into their background. This way, they escape the sharp eyes of a predator.



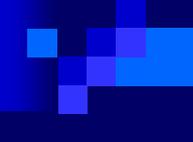
Subtopic sentence: Many mammals have also adopted the colors of their surroundings over the years. **Specific support:** A zebra is almost invisible among the branches and stripes of sunlight in the native Africa. Similarly, a lion is very hard to see when it is sleeping on the beige sands of plains.



Subtopic sentence: Ocean dwellers use camouflage as well. **Specific support:** Most fish are darker on top than on the bottom; besides, many ocean fish have a horizontal line along their body that separates the top from the bottom. **Reworded topic sentence:** In conclusion, the safety that these animals' protective coloring provides has helped them survive over the ages.



The outline of a highly organized, specifically supported, richly developed, and logically interconnected five-paragraph essay

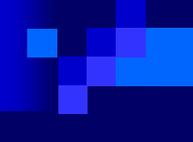


A. Introduction

1. Motivator
2. Thesis statement
3. Blueprint

B. Central paragraph 1

1. Topic sentence
 - a. Specific support
 - b. Specific support



C. Central paragraph 2

1. Topic sentence

a. Specific support

b. Specific support

D. Central paragraph 3

1. Topic sentence

a. Specific support

b. Specific support



E. Conclusion

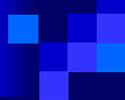
1. Reworded thesis statement
2. Clincher

Animal camouflage

Animals in the wild have many natural enemies. A small bird wants to avoid being seen by a hawk, a zebra does not want the lion to find him, and a flatfish would prefer that the shark swim quite by. If an animal can not easily run away from its predator, how can it easily protect itself? Animals have their own protective methods against danger: peculiar ways of hiding, adopting the colors of surroundings, and using other techniques.



For example, birds use exotic tactics to conceal themselves. While adult males are brightly colored and very noticeable, adult females and young chicks are light brown or sand colored in order to blend into their background and escape the sharp eyes of a predator. Consider the bright red cardinal, a very common bird in older areas of North America. The male is bright and showy to attract mate, but you hardly ever see the females. They are sandy brown, with touches of red on the wings, tail, and breast. The peacock is another bird where the male is bright and showy, while the female is easily overlooked because of her dull coloring. The long tail feathers of the male are generally bright green and gold and have round markings of a rich colour, known as peacock blue. The female, called a peahen, has short tail feathers and is much less colorful than the male.



Many mammals have also adopted the colors of their surroundings over the years. A zebra is almost invisible among the branches and stripes of sunlight in the native Africa because its black and white stripes mimic the shadows among the trees and bushes. A lion is very hard to see when it is sleeping on the beige sand of the plains. The lioness, in particular, looks just like a part of the ground until she raises her head. The camouflage of the lioness makes her invisible to her prey, so she can concentrate on hunting and feeding her young.



Ocean dwellers use other ways of not being seen as well. Most fish are darker on top than on the bottom; from above they look like the land at the bottom of the water, and from below, they look like the water surface. Many ocean fish have a horizontal line along their body that separates the top from the bottom. An ocean mackerel, for example, is easily distinguished by this stripe. Some flatfish have taken this protection a step further; for example, a fish that lives on a sandy bottom has a light brown upper side, while a flatfish that lives on a rocky bottom has an upper side that looks like pebbles.



In summary, looking like their environment is helpful to these animals for the survival of the species. The mother bird that is invisible among the brown leaves, the lion sleeping on the sandy plains, and the fish that hides among the pebble will live to see another day. The safety these animals find in their protective coloring has helped them to survive over the ages.



The layout of a five-paragraph essay

- 
- I. Introduction
 - A. Motivator
 - B. Thesis statement
 - C. Blueprint



II. Body

A. Central paragraph one

B. Central paragraph two

C. Central paragraph three



III. Conclusion

A. Reworded thesis statement

B. Clincher

Introduction

Motivator

Thesis statement

Blueprint

Body

Central paragraph one

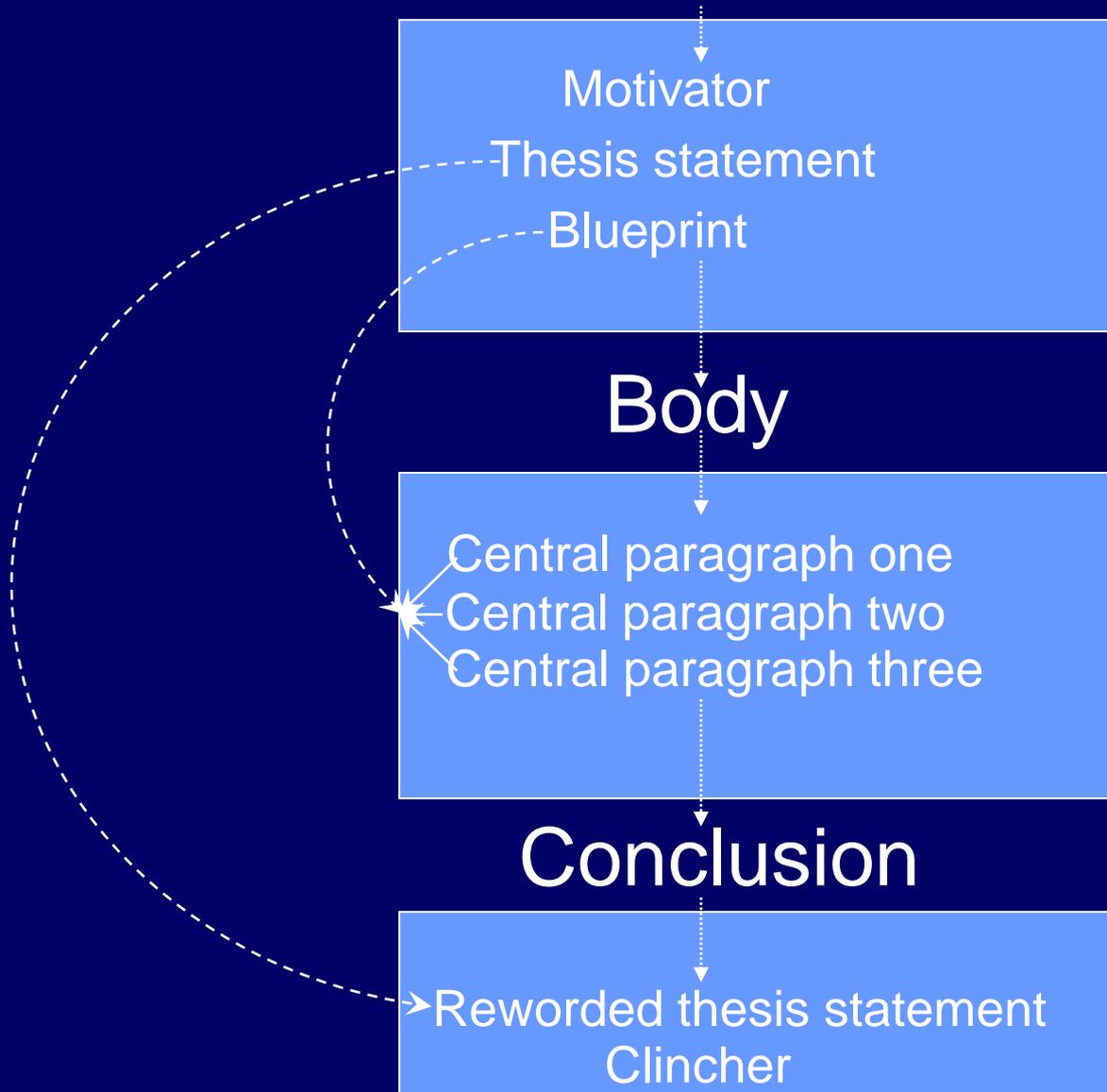
Central paragraph two

Central paragraph three

Conclusion

Reworded thesis statement

Clincher



The hazards of movie going

I am a movie fanatic. My friends count on me to know movie trivia (who was the pigtailed little girl in E.T.: The Extra-Terrestrial? Drew Barrymore) and to remember every big Oscar awarded since I was in grade school. My friends, though, have stopped asking me if I want to go out to the movies. While I love movies as much as ever, the inconvenience of going out, the temptations of the theatre, and the behavior of some patrons are reasons for me to wait and rent the video.

Body

Paragraph one

Topic sentence: To begin with, I just don't enjoy the general hassle of the evening. (1) Since small local movie theaters are a thing of the past, I have to drive for fifteen minutes to get to the nearest multiplex. The parking lot is shared with several restaurants and a supermarket, so it's always jammed. I have to drive around at a snail's pace until I spot another driver backing out.



(2) Then it's time to stand in an endless line, with the constant threat that the tickets for the show I want will sell out. (3) If we do get tickets, the theatre will be so crowded that I won't be able to sit with my friends, or we'll have to sit in a front row gaping up at a giant screen. I have to shell out a ridiculous amount of money—up to \$8—for a ticket. That entitles me to sit while my shoes seal themselves to a sticky floor coated with spilled soda, bubble gum, and crushed Raisinets.

Paragraph two

Topic sentence: Second the theatre offers tempting snacks that I really don't need.

(1) Like most of us, I have to battle an expanding waistline. At home I do pretty well by simply not buying stuff that is bad for me. I can make do with snacks like celery and carrot sticks because there is no ice cream in the freezer. Going to the theatre, however, is like spending my evening in a Seven-Eleven that's been equipped with a movie screen and comfortable seats.



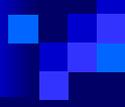
(2) As I try to persuade myself to just have a diet Coke, the smell of fresh popcorn dripping with butter soon overcomes me. Chocolate bars the size of small automobiles seem to jump into my hands. I risk pulling out my fillings as I chew enormous mouthfuls of Milk Duds. By the time I leave the theatre, I feel disgusted with myself.

Paragraph three

Topic sentence: Many of the other patrons are even more of a problem than the concession stand. (1) Little kids race up and down the aisles, usually in giggling packs. (2) Teenagers try to impress their friends by talking back to the screen, whistling, and making what they consider to be hilarious noises. (3) Adults act as if they were at home in their own living room. They comment loudly on the ages of the stars and reveal lots of twists that are supposed to be a secret until the film ends.



(4) And people of all ages create distractions. They crinkle candy wrappers, stick gum on their seats, and drop popcorn tubs or cups of crushed rice and soda on the floor. They also cough and burp, squirm, endlessly in their seats, file out for repeated trips to the rest rooms or concession stands, and elbow me out of the armrest on either side of my seat.



Conclusion

After arriving home from the movies one night, I decided that I was not going to be a moviegoer anymore. I was tired of the problems involved in getting to the theatre, resisting unhealthy snacks, and dealing with the patrons. The next day, I arranged to have premium movie channels installed as part of my cable TV service, and I also got a membership at my local video store. I may now see movies a bit later than other people, but I'll be more relaxed watching box office hits in the comfort of my own living room.