How to Fight Loneliness

This is where the essay begins. A catchy and interesting lead/hook that introduces readers to the topic is always a winner. This is the place where readers decide if they want to keep reading.

Gradually, but not too slowly, the introduction “leads readers to a brief outline of the three supporting reasons and the thesis statement” (Hopp). The thesis statement is one declarative sentence with both a subject and an opinion.

Making a transition from the introductory paragraph, the first body paragraph moves the reader to the first point that supports the thesis. According to the Modern Language Association, “this paragraph illustrates the first point with supportive examples, paraphrased ideas, direct quotes, and citations from expert resources” (MLA 8). Naturally, the writer includes an opinion, consistently reminding the reader about the thesis. You typically should have at least one paragraph for each of your three supporting arguments.

Keep the established pattern from above for the entire essay, until it is time for the conclusion (“Writing Skills”). The conclusion is a “memorable and definitive closing” (The Writing Lab) that summarizes, or restates, all of the points made in the thesis and in the body of the essay. Leave the readers with a lasting impression that causes them to think more deeply about the ideas in the essay. The conclusion should be a restatement of your thesis so that the reader is clear as to your point of view, and a brief restatement of your supporting evidence.

Essay Formatting

- Size 12 font
- Times New Roman or Arial
- Double-spaced
  - Set these rules before you begin writing
  - No extra lines between paragraphs; always indent new paragraphs.
Works Cited


Works Cited Formatting

- Size 12 font
- Times New Roman or Arial
- Double-spaced
  - No extra spaces between citations
- Resources are listed in alphabetical order.
- Hanging indent for each new entry.