

I'm not robot!

Abstract Nouns

Common Noun	Abstract Noun	Adjective	Abstract Noun
brother	brotherhood	angry	anger
child	childhood	beautiful	beauty
friend	friendship	brave	bravery
king	kingship	great	greatness
leader	leadership	happy	happiness
man	manhood	hungry	hunger
member	membership	kind	kindness
mother	motherhood	long	length
neighbour	neighbourhood	new	newness
scholar	scholarship	strong	strength
		thirsty	thirst
		true	truth
		weak	weakness
		wise	wisdom

Verb	Abstract Noun
behave	behavior
die	death
free	freedom
grow	growth
know	knowledge
laugh	laughter
lose	loss
marry	marriage
please	pleasure
sell	sale
speak	speech
think	thought

What is a concrete noun answers.com. What is the concrete nouns. What is concrete noun meaning. What is the best definition of a concrete noun.

This Page Includes... Video Printable & Sendable Test Why Concrete Nouns Are Important A concrete noun represents something that can be seen, touched, tasted, heard, or smelt. In other words, a concrete noun is something you can perceive with at least one of your senses. Jack, Jill, bed, wood, spear, pork, salt, groan It's helpful to think of a concrete noun as the opposite of an abstract noun. (An abstract noun refers to something you cannot perceive with one of your five senses.) Example of a Concrete Noun (tangible)Example of an Abstract Noun (intangible) medalbravery sweatdetermination giftgenerosity bookknowledge judgestealth justice coinwealth If you cannot see, hear, taste, touch, or smell something, it is not a concrete noun. Concrete nouns contrast with abstract nouns, which name things you cannot see, hear, touch, smell, or taste. Take, for example, the abstract nouns "motherhood" and "cunning." You cannot perceive these with your senses. You can of course perceive "wood" and "chocolate" with your senses, and these are examples of concrete nouns. Be aware that classifying a noun as concrete or abstract may depend on context or even the classifier's definition of perceivable. My next work of art will require some hard work. (No one would argue that the first "work" in this sentence is a concrete noun. However, the second "work" is more subjective. When it means "a task needing effort," "work" is generally classified as an abstract noun. However, some would argue that you can feel work and would classify it as concrete too.) Some nouns will be abstract in one meaning but concrete in another. For example: You may be able to fool the voters but not the atmosphere. (American environmental scientist Donella Meadows) (When "atmosphere" refers to the envelope of gases surrounding the Earth, it's concrete.) Moscow had an intense atmosphere of darkness and secrecy. (American author Alan Furst) (When "atmosphere" refers to the pervading mood of a place, it's abstract.) Concrete nouns can be: Common nouns (e.g., man, dog) Proper nouns (e.g., Simon, Bonzo) Countable nouns (e.g., bear, country) non-countable nouns (e.g., music, tennis) Collective nouns (e.g., choir, group) Most concrete nouns are countable nouns, which means they can be singular or plural. For example: SingularPlural dogdogs mannen moonmoons MartiansMartians desksdesks eagleeagles sodiummmo plural(concrete but non-countable noun) Here is a short video summarizing the difference between abstract nouns and concrete nouns: This page contains two tests on concrete nouns. Here is a more dynamic test. A dynamic test on concrete nouns. If you write verse (e.g., poetry, song lyrics), then here's an excellent tip related to concrete nouns. Even though poets often tackle the concepts covered by abstract nouns (e.g., love, loneliness), they usually reach for concrete nouns to convey their thoughts, believing that abstract nouns and their derivatives (e.g., we were in love, she was lonely) tell their readers very little about their subjects. For poets, the challenge is often to capture these abstract feelings using concrete nouns. It's not needed anymore, the lead that hangs inside the door, and your bowl still scrapes the slated floor, when tapped by foot instead paw. (Poets like to use concrete nouns to carry the emotion of an abstract noun, which is lost in this example.) Remember that a noun is labelled as concrete or abstract based on its meaning not its grammatical function. In other words, concrete nouns and abstract nouns operate the same way grammatically. Slider Next lesson > Something went wrong. Wait a moment and try again. In order to continue enjoying our site, we ask that you confirm your identity as a human. Thank you very much for your cooperation. All nouns fall into one of two categories: concrete nouns and abstract nouns. What is a Concrete Noun? A concrete noun is a noun that can be identified through one of the five senses (taste, touch, sight, hearing, or smell). Consider the examples below: Would someone please answer the phone? Here's a tip: Want to make sure your writing always looks great? Grammarly can save you from misspellings, grammatical and punctuation mistakes, and other writing issues on all your favorite websites. In the sentence above, the noun phone is a concrete noun: you can touch it, see it, hear it, and maybe even smell it or taste it. Even though noise can't be touched—and the noise may even be coming from several places—you can hear the noise, so it's a concrete noun. After his retirement, Mr. Bond pursued his dream of photographing rainbows. Rainbows is a concrete noun: they can be seen. Mr. Bond is also a concrete noun, but dream and retirement are not. These nouns are considered abstract nouns. We'll discuss abstract nouns in more detail below. What Is an Abstract Noun? An abstract noun is a noun that cannot be perceived using one of the five senses (i.e., taste, touch, sight, hearing, smelling). Look at the examples below: We can't imagine the courage it took to do that. Courage is an abstract noun because it cannot be seen, heard, tasted, touched, or smelled. Below are two more examples of abstract nouns in context. Early paleontologists assumed that the small brains of some dinosaurs indicated stupidity of the species. Higher education is strongly recommended. We are surrounded by concrete nouns. Although you might think this is limited to objects and the like, it is not. Concrete nouns are a large category of noun, which together with the abstract noun can cover all forms of nouns. Concrete nouns are frequently described in order to create vivid imagery. Concrete Noun DefinitionAlthough concrete nouns often come in the form of objects, this is not strictly the case. Here is an effective, testable definition for concrete noun:Concrete nouns are forms of matter and energy. This includes anything from people, to objects, to air, to sound waves, to light. The term "concrete" can trip people up, because it sounds very physical, as though only solids and liquids are concrete nouns. However, concrete nouns encompass anything in the scientifically quantifiable spectrum of things: in other words, all forms of matter and energy. Nouns that are not concrete are abstract nouns.Abstract nouns are nouns that are not forms of matter and energy. These are emotions such as "accountability," "Before we get into further distinguishing the two, it's important to understand all the forms that a concrete noun can take. This will provide a stronger point of reference for delving into the concrete vs. the abstract, which despite these clear definitions can get murky.Types of Concrete NounsThere are various kinds of concrete nouns, which can be clustered in a few subcategories. Countable nounsCountable nouns can be counted directly. Examples include: person, car, ball, and lamp.There is one person, two cars, three balls, and four lamps.Countable nouns do not have to be material things, however. They can be other forms of matter or energy and still be concrete. This beaker contains two distinct gases. Three lights shone from the pier. Only heard one sound. Did you hear something besides those footsteps?Uncountable nounsUncountable nouns cannot be directly counted. Examples include: luggage, water, money, and coffee. These nouns require other words in order to be counted. There is a piece of luggage in here.The track team has forty gallons of water.Bottle it before you count it. flation.I haven't seen the two stacks of money.I had just one cup of coffee this morning.Some concrete nouns like "air" cannot be counted even with the help of other words. Collective nounsCollective nouns indicate groups of nouns. Examples include: team, cluster, family, and stack. The team played well tonight. The cluster of tables vibrated.It was once a happy family.This is a big stack of old CDs.In American English, generally the collective noun takes a singular verb. This is because of the singular construction of collective nouns. The football team is really good. Collective names for animals: Animals are grouped into some very interesting categories. Obviously, you will have heard of "flocks" and "herds," but have you heard of a congress of ravens or a murder of crows? When playing with descriptions using collective nouns, explore some of these interesting words to describe groups of all kinds of things.Finally, proper nouns are people, places, and names.Den Franklin just leapt out of that time machine!The Leaning Tower of Pisa should not have a rooftop restaurant, for obvious reasons.Don't get confused Note, however, that all of these noun types can appear as abstract nouns as well. For instance, the word "idea," which is not a form of matter or energy, is a counting noun (one, two, three ideas). To give another example, the Pythagorean theorem is a proper noun, as it is the name of something, yet it also is not a form of matter or energy. The differences between concrete and abstract nouns are not always straightforward, so it is well worth the time to examine them in detail.Concrete Nouns and Abstract NounsWhile concrete nouns are forms of matter and energy, abstract nouns are the inverse. Abstract nouns are nouns that are not forms of matter and energy.Abstract nouns are not scientifically quantifiable, such as "fear." There is no scientific way to quantify "fear" into units, the way you can with solids, liquids, gases, and energy. Virtually all concepts are abstract nouns. For example, "thought" is an abstract noun. On the other hand, brain waves are concrete nouns because they are themselves a form of matter or energy and can be detected by scientific equipment.Distinguishing concrete and abstract nounsSome words can be both concrete and abstract. As such, whether a given noun is concrete or abstract might depend on the context. Take for example "friend." Here are two examples of the word used in a sentence. Try to identify which example contains the concrete noun "friend" and which one contains the abstract noun "friend."Stefon is a friend to animals.The first example contains "friend" as an abstract noun, while the second example contains "friend" as a concrete noun. Here's why:In the first example, notice that "friend" describes John. It is a noun describing John, like calling John "a hero." In this context, a "friend" is the concept of someone who is kind. It is not a concept that someone, but rather describes that someone conceptually.In the second example, the "friend" is a person. It is the friend themselves, not the concept of a friend, who likes animals. Whether a noun is concrete or abstract can be tricky, and goes beyond distinguishing cases like this. Work through these examples to learn more about how to figure out the differences for yourself.Example 1 is the underlined word a concrete noun or an abstract noun?The railroad through her mind was long and dark.Metaphors are tricky. In this example, although the "railroad" is obviously not real, it does functionally exist in the sentence as a concrete noun. Think of it this way. A railroad is not a concept on its own; it can only be employed as a concept through metaphor. Abstract nouns can and do exist independently from metaphor. Use this same process to break down a simile!At the end of the day, terms like "concrete" and "abstract" exist to understand the rhetoric of the English language. Thus, 99 times out 100, a close call will be determined by function rather than form. Rhetoric is more about "how" than "what."Example 2 is the underlined word a concrete noun or an abstract noun?The statistic frightened her.Because a statistic is not a form of matter or energy, it is an abstract noun. Yes, the word "statistic" might be written somewhere, but what's frightening is the statistic as an idea, not the statistic as a sketch of graphite. Besides, this example contains no context. Read into only what is written, not what you think is implied.What does the noun really refer to? Flation.Example 3 is the underlined word a concrete noun or an abstract noun?After what I went through that day, the rain was like a slap in the face.Because a "slap" has no physical properties, it is an abstract noun. A slap is an action noun. Action nouns describe actions in the form of nouns. A "shout," a "leap," and a "lick" are all action nouns because they refer only to an action, not to any lasting physical presence. Action nouns include gerunds, which are verb-to-nouns ending in -ing such as my "asking," the "dancing," and your "sleeping." Any noun that refers to an action is an abstract noun.Concrete Nouns - Key TakeawaysConcrete nouns are forms of matter and energy, while abstract nouns are conceptual.Nouns can be countable, uncountable, collective, and proper. If you can't decide if a noun is concrete or abstract, look at how it functions in the sentence. Concrete things referred to in metaphor and simile are concrete nouns, despite not technically existing.Action nouns, including gerunds, are abstract nouns. Page 2 When people use language, their words exist in a specific environment, a unique context that plays a role in shaping their meaning. Factors like social norms and cultural beliefs impact how speakers and writers use language and how those around them interpret it. Variables such as where we communicate there also shape our understanding. The context people use in language is thus critical to understanding the meaning of speech and writing.Meaning of Context in the English Language In English, the word context refers to the circumstances surrounding language that shape its meaning. The term encompasses physical setting, historical background, and political and socioeconomic factors connected to how people use words. Context in Writing In writing, context refers to the circumstances in which a text is situated. For instance, this includes the time period in which the author wrote the text and the social and political forces that impacted the text. Understanding a text's context helps readers understand its meaning.For example, if a reader is analyzing George Orwell's book 1984 (1949), they have to consider what was going on in the place and time it was written: the United Kingdom in 1949. During this time, there was widespread social anxiety about the threat of totalitarianism and technological developments. These social fears shaped George Orwell's ideas regarding what the world would look like in the future and led to his novel about a surveilled dystopian society. Context in SpeakingIn speaking, context refers to the circumstances in which the speech takes place. The context includes the physical setting in which the speaker is speaking, as well as the surrounding culture and social circumstances. The context of speech influences how listeners understand what is said. For example, imagine a woman who wants to break up with her long-time boyfriend. If she chooses to have this important conversation at a loud party, he might not understand the severity of the situation. However, if she sits him down when they are alone in a quiet place, he might realize more quickly that she is serious.Another famous example of how a speech's context impacts its meaning is Martin Luther King Jr.'s 1963 "I Have a Dream" speech. When analyzing the meaning and significance of this speech, people have to consider the importance of its context: the March on Washington. This march was a large protest in which 250,000 people met in Washington, DC, to resist racial segregation. King gave his speech in front of the Lincoln Memorial, where there is a statue of Abraham Lincoln, the president whose leadership paved the way for the end of slavery. Understanding the historical significance of the speech's location and the social pressures of King's time all shape a listener's understanding of his words. MLK delivered his 1963 "I Have Dream Speech" in front of the Lincoln Memorial. This situational context prompts reflection on the historical context of Lincoln's work for racial equality. Pixabay.There are many reasons why it is important to consider context. Above all, understanding the context of language helps people understand the intended meaning behind it. For example, consider Harper Lee's novel To Kill a Mockingbird (1960). In this text, Lee uses language that would be considered inappropriate today, such as the N-word. Analyzing the historical context helps readers understand how this word operates in the text. Lee wrote the novel in 1960, a time when racial segregation was legal and African American civil rights were an important social and political issue in the United States. There was rampant racism in the American South, especially in small towns like the fictional one the story is set in, Maycomb, Alabama. Lee aimed to portray the harsh racism that existed in these towns to tell a story that advocated for the end of systemic racism. Understanding historical and social context like this helps readers understand the meaning behind Lee's use of offensive language. Lee's use of the word caused several libraries to ban the book for years. Taken out of context, her use of the N-word is understandably alarming. However, when taken in its appropriate context, readers can understand that Lee was not using that word in an offensive manner herself but rather portraying how racism operated in small Southern towns like the one where her story takes place. The main types of context in language are historical context, sociocultural context, and situational context. Historical Context Historical context refers to the time and place where a text was written. It includes the defining circumstances of a historical period, such as how people behaved and what they believed during that time. For instance, Ernest Hemingway wrote his novel The Sun Also Rises (1926) in the 1920s. The book is about the disillusionment among his post-World War I generation, particularly those who, like him, moved away from the United States to Europe. The characters are cynical, restless, and struggle to find meaning in anything around them. To understand the implications of their behavior, readers have to consider how the historical context and the brutality of WWI changed people's views on life. Knowing this context helps readers understand why the characters struggle to find a purpose.Sometimes writers set their fiction stories in a different time period than the one they are writing. When analyzing such fiction, it can be beneficial to analyze both the historical situation the author wrote the text and the time the story is set in.Sociocultural ContextSociety and culture influence many aspects of human behavior, from how people dress and dance to how they speak and exchange ideas. In language, sociocultural context is the way that words are connected to their surrounding society and culture. Understanding how cultural values inform writing or speech is critical to understanding their meaning.For example, Henry David Thoreau's book Walden (1854) is about his experience retreating to a secluded cabin in the woods. In the text, Thoreau emphasizes the importance of finding meaning in the natural world. He wrote this book in the United States in the 1850s, a time of widespread industrialization when the social value of progress and technological expansion was increasing. Readers who take this sociocultural context into account when analyzing Walden can understand what shaped Thoreau's values and why he communicated them to his reader. It can sometimes be difficult to distinguish between a text's historical context and cultural context. While sociocultural context can be connected to historical context, the former encompasses values and behaviors that may exist regardless of the time period. For example, the value of family has been a key aspect of culture in the Southern United States for many years. A text written or set in the American South would have that value embedded in its sociocultural context, no matter what the historical context of the text is.Consider what your current sociocultural context is. How does the culture you live in inform how you communicate and write? Thoreau advocated for a retreat to nature like this one in a social context that valued progress and industrial expansion. Pixabay.Situational Context in the English LanguageAnother type of context is situational context. Situational context refers to the circumstances of a situation that shape the language within it. For instance, imagine someone is giving a speech in front of their entire school. They might rush their words more than they would in front of just their close friends because they are nervous about public speaking. The speed of the speech could then changes how listeners perceive its meaning. This shows how being in a particular situation can impact how one uses language and how others interpret it.Examples of Context Martin Luther King Jr.'s 1963 "Letter from Birmingham Jail" demonstrates the importance of context. In this letter, King responds to eight Birmingham clergymen who published a newspaper article critiquing his demonstrations against racial segregation. This historical context is important because it helps readers understand King's intended audience and what ideas he aimed to address.Another example of the role of context is evident in Loraine Hansberry's play A Raisin in the Sun (1959). The play is about a working-class African American family who lives in Chicago, Illinois, in the 1950s. They are expecting inheritance money, and each family member has a distinct dream of what to do with it. Their dreams are shaped in part by their sociocultural context. For instance, the family lives in a patriarchal society in which there is a lot of pressure on men to provide for their families. These social pressures are a key aspect of the oldest son, Walter Lee Younger's sociocultural context, and they impact how he acts and what he represents in the play. He is determined to make a lot of money fast to provide for his family, and he risks everything to do it. The stress of the pressure also takes a toll on his self-esteem and relationships with others.Understanding the role of his sociocultural context helps the audience learn about the impact of patriarchal expectations in familial relations. Context - Key takeawaysContext refers to the circumstances surrounding a text that shape its meaning. Context is important for understanding the meaning of a text. Historical context refers to the time and place where a text was written and takes place. Sociocultural context is the way that words are connected to their surrounding society and culture. Situational context refers to the circumstances of a situation that shape the language within it. In writing, context refers to the circumstances in which a text is situated. An example of context is how George Orwell wrote 1984 in 1949, a time in which people were worried about the future implications of totalitarianism. In English literature, context refers to the circumstances that shape the meaning of a text. Context includes elements like the time and place an author wrote a text in. Historical context, sociocultural context, and situational context. In writing, context refers to the circumstances in which a text is situated. In speaking, context refers to the circumstances in which the speech takes place. Question Answer Context refers to the circumstances surrounding language that shape its meaning. Question What is situational context? Answer Situational context refers to the circumstances of a situation that shape the language within it. Question Why is context important? Answer It shapes the meaning of text and speech. Question What is a text's historical context? Answer The time and places the text was written in context True or false. Historical context is the same as sociocultural context. Answer False. Sociocultural context can include values that exist regardless of the time period. Question What is sociocultural context? Answer Sociocultural context is the way that words are connected to their surrounding society and culture. Question True or False. Readers only have to consider one type of context when analyzing literature. Answer False. Readers should consider all types of context. For example, the situational context of MLK's speech was the Lincoln Memorial. This situational context prompts reflection on the historical context of his speech—the history of African Americans' fight for freedom. Question A student is reading George Orwell's book Animal Farm (1945). He analyzes the story of the pigs on the farm in connection with the Russian Revolution. What is he taking into account? Answer Context True or False. Readers do not have to consider the cultural values informing a text. They should analyze it only through the lens of their own culture. Answer False. Readers should always consider how an author's sociocultural context is relevant to a text. Question A student is analyzing Margaret Atwood's book The Handmaid's Tale (1985). She analyzes how Atwood wrote the book in a patriarchal society and how this might have informed her message on gender. What is the student analyzing? Answer False 3Every essay is an opportunity to share an original idea on a subject about which you have some knowledge. Sometimes you only just gained that knowledge—as in a free response question paired with a reading segment during an exam—and other times you'll be writing about a subject that you have studied for years and know like the back of your hand. In either case, a five-paragraph essay can serve as a useful tool for communicating your thoughts to an academic audience.5 paragraph essay: what is it?A five-paragraph essay is a prose composition that follows the basic structure of five paragraphs. It includes an introduction, three body paragraphs, and a conclusion. Often critiqued for being too formulaic, the five-paragraph essay is an essential tool in every writer's toolkit and is especially handy on timed writing assignments and exams.Why is this format best for writing timed essays? During an exam, you might be asked to write an essay, and you may have only just learned some of the details about the subject. You likely won't have time to draft a uniquely formatted, in-depth analysis in the time you are given. That's where the five-paragraph structure comes into play: you can use it as a vehicle to get your main idea across to the reader and not spend precious time on how to structure your essay.This essay format can also be thought of as a building block for almost every type of essay you could write. It is built on a thesis statement and uses the main pieces of support, which are formatted into segments (or paragraphs), to uphold your thesis. This approach can be expanded based on however much support or analysis is appropriate for your essay.The key principle of this familiar structure is to organize your perspective or claim in a way that is logical and easy for your reader to understand.You can use the five-paragraph format for writing any of the five styles of essay: argumentative, descriptive, narrative, informative, and persuasive. Think of this approach as not merely an essay structure, but also a means to adapt your writing and strengthen your composition skills for any future assignment.5 paragraph essay structureSometimes the five-paragraph essay is referred to as the hamburger of essays. That's not because it's cheesy, but rather because of how it's built—like a hamburger with a beginning (bun), middle segmented into separate parts (hamburger patty, lettuce, condiments, etc.), and end (bun).Hamburger composition, Unsplash.Below is the basic structure of a five-paragraph essay:IntroductionHookBackground informationThesisBody paragraph 1Topic sentenceSupporting detailsExamplesBody paragraph 2Topic sentenceSupporting detailsExamplesBody paragraph 3Topic sentenceSupporting detailsExamplesConclusionRephrased Thesis Call to actionNow let's break each section down to see how it functions within the whole essay. IntroductionThe introduction serves several purposes, all of which are important and should not be forgotten or glossed-over. Remember, this is the "bun" to the hamburger and without it, the whole thing falls apart. The introduction starts with a statement to get your readers' attention—this is called a hook.The hookA hook can take the form of a question, quote, statistic, or anecdote; it grabs your reader and pulls their interest into the topic.Hook as a Question: Have you ever stood at the edge of the crashing waves in the ocean and wondered how far out it goes?Hook as a Quote: Clarence Joshua Tuttle once said, "Why do we call this planet Earth, when it would more aptly be called Ocean?"Hook as a Statistic: About 71% of the face of the earth is covered by water, and the oceans hold about 96.5% of earth's water.Hook as an Anecdote: As a child, I used to gaze at the line where the horizon met the sea and wonder how it could stretch on for infinity.In addition to the hook catching your reader's attention, your introduction should also contain background information on the topic to give your reader context. Without some kind of explanation about the topic's background, you risk your reader not having the full picture, or worse, not understanding what you're talking about at all.You don't have to include too much background explanation for your five-paragraph essay. Usually a couple of sentences will suffice to give the necessary context.Lastly, your introduction needs your thesis statement, which is arguably the most important part of the essay.Thesis statementA thesis statement is a single sentence that explains your main argument for the entire essay. You don't have to pack every point you're going to make into the thesis, but your thesis should be a clarified version of the main point. The vast majority of our planet is covered in water, so there needs to be more awareness about the impact of global warming on Earth's oceans and the wildlife therein. The thesis should be stated near the end of the first paragraph. It should be supported by details and evidence in the following paragraphs.3 body paragraphs The body paragraphs are the meat of your five-paragraph essay (literally, remember the hamburger—the body paragraphs are the juicy middle). You can use more than three paragraphs if you have more points that need to be discussed, but typically no less than three. You can consider each of your body paragraphs to be one piece of support for your thesis. The first sentence of each paragraph should be the topic sentence for that paragraph, and can act like a mini-thesis. It will state the main idea of that particular paragraph, and the rest of the paragraph will dive into further explanation by including examples and supporting details.Your body paragraphs should look something like this: Paragraph 1: First piece of supportTopic sentence Supporting detailsExamplesParagraph 2: Second piece of supportTopic sentence Supporting detailsExamplesParagraph 3: Third piece of supportTopic sentence Supporting detailsExamplesConclusionYour five-paragraph essay should not end abruptly; it should include a short summary that will wrap up your argument and/or observation on the topic, just like the bottom bun of the hamburger. Provide a brief summary, and then remind your audience of your thesis statement.By restating or rephrasing your thesis, you are reminding your audience that in the body of the essay you explained everything you said you would back in your introduction.The last thing your conclusion needs is something to bring the topic back into the reader's world. Make them remember why it's relevant. This could be a call to action, warning, provocative question, or something to evoke emotion in the reader.Call to actionBecause of [insert main idea], you should take [X] action.WarningIf you (or we) don't do [X thing], [X consequence] will happen. Provocative questionWhat do you think will happen if [X] continues (or ceases). Whatever is relevant to your main point.?Evocative statementCould be a quote or anything you think will stir the emotions of the reader on the subject.With the basic structure of a five-paragraph essay in mind, you can begin the process of making an outline.An outline is simply a plan for your essay, and it's important to create one so you know how to organize your ideas. Without an outline, you're likely to ramble or wander all over your topic without fully developing your main point.Below are the essential steps to drafting an outline for your five paragraph essay.Step 1The first thing you need to do is brainstorm the topic; look for associations you may already have and keep the assignment or prompt in the front of your mind.How to brainstorm a topic: Brainstorming is a strategy for coming up with ideas and content for your essay. Brainstorming can be anything from creating word associations, to freewriting, to making lists, to drawing a venn diagram, or whatever makes sense for you so that you can break down the topic and pick out what you have to say.Sort through whatever you come up with in the brainstorming process, and pick out something that you find important or something you can elaborate.Step 2Next, you need to draft a thesis statement. As previously stated, your thesis is the guide for your essay—especially so in a five-paragraph essay—because your thesis introduces the ideas your body paragraphs.Take whatever piece of the puzzle you came up with after brainstorming, and work it into a single statement that makes a claim on the topic.The thesis statement of your five-paragraph essay should contain a claim of some sort about the subject. It should an original thought, and not be a restating of known facts.Step 3Now, apply the basic structure of a five-paragraph essay to your topic. An outline typically uses numbers as a way to organize the essay. Each point can be a key word or phrase; you don't need to use whole sentences in an outline.Organize the paragraphs by the main points that support your thesis, then include subpoints, or pieces of evidence, to explain the topic sentence of that paragraph.Organize Notes, Unsplash.5 paragraph essay example: the outlineHere's an example of a five-paragraph essay outline:IntroductionHook: Children are no longer growing up walking to the candy store around the corner or sharing root beer floats at the local diner with kids they've know their entire lives. They aren't even growing up in an innocent world like when Super Mario Brothers was the most popular video game.Background: The world has changed rapidly in the last fifty years. Thesis: Because of violence in video games, movies, social media, and increased pressure from peers, being a parent today is much more difficult than it was a generation ago.Body paragraph 1Topic sentence: The progression of technology has given children more entertainment, but it has also decreased their attention spans, making it much more difficult to keep them on task.Supporting detail: Music, video games, social media all easily accessible on phones or computers.Supporting detail: Research shows that excessive screen time for children can drastically affect their attention span, and even brain development.Body paragraph 2Topic sentence: Not only do parents have to be aware of the effects of constant screen usage, it means they must also be vigilant about their children being exposed to inappropriate material.Supporting detail: In filmSupporting detail: On televisionSupporting detail: OnlineBody paragraph 3Topic sentence: Children are now often exposed to dangerous situations during their daily lives or via the media.Supporting detail: Access to drugs & alcoholSupporting detail: Violent crimes (school shootings, etc.)ConclusionRephrased Thesis statement: Society and media have a huge impact on children's lives and have worked together to make parenting extremely difficult, now more than ever.Call to action: Because of these changes it is up to parents to remain present so we can be aware of and sensitive to all these challenges facing our children.With your outline in hand, it's now time to write your five-paragraph essay! The beauty of this process is that your argument is now fully mapped out, and you know exactly what you need to say.The first thing to do is to nail down your thesis statement. Again, the body of your essay hinges on the main point contained in your essay, so you need to be certain of that before you proceed. Next you can start to put together your body paragraphs.5 paragraph essay transitionsBe sure you include transitions between paragraphs, otherwise your essay will feel very robotic and will not be enjoyable to read. Transitions help to show the relationship between thoughts as you move from one to another.

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