

Informative Essay Guidelines

Structuring an Informative Essay

An informative essay educates the audience about a specific idea or topic. To create a compelling informative essay, it is necessary to have a solid understanding of the content or to use research skills to gather adequate information. An informative essay will deliver the subject matter clearly and concisely to produce a strong informative essay. *This essay type is not intended to present an argument or to convince the reader of anything.*

There are four major steps to writing an informative essay.

1. Choose an appropriate topic that lends itself to educating (or informing) the reader about the chosen subject.
2. Begin outlining the knowledge you already possess regarding the subject, and then add to the information by conducting informative research. Gather necessary details and begin to organize them.
3. Organize the content by listing the most important key details first and then adding supplemental supporting details.
4. Create an essay outline that provides the key points in a logical and easily understood order so that you can then begin your rough draft.

Remember, an informative essay allows you to share complicated or in-depth subject matter in the most straightforward fashion possible.

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Informative Sample

Title:
Do not underline, italicize, or boldface your own title. Note how the title complements topic.

Introduction:
Informative content is used to then present the thesis statement. The thesis statement is bold in this example. Do not bold yours.

Body paragraphs:
Note specific details that support the thesis statement.

Transition words:
Note bolded transition words that help essay move from point to point. Do not bold yours.

Conclusion:
Summarizes the main ideas, repeats thesis idea, and draws a conclusion.

Dyslexia: The Disorder and its Signs

Learning to read is a basic skill that most children learn by four or five years of age. Some children learn before beginning school. They start with learning the alphabet and sounds. From there, they move on to recognizing small basic words. Before they understand meaning, they learn frequently-used words. As they grow, they begin to comprehend the words they are reading. Unfortunately, some will struggle with learning to read because of a disorder called dyslexia. Also called reading disability, dyslexia affects areas of the brain that process language. **Dyslexia is a learning disorder that involves difficulty reading because of problems identifying speech sounds and learning how they relate to letters and words (decoding), and the disorder does come with symptoms.**

People with dyslexia frequently have normal intelligence and normal vision. Most can succeed with the proper diagnosis and support. While there is no cure for the disorder, early assessment and intervention can help avoid future educational obstacles. Recognizing the signs of dyslexia is important.

To begin, noticing signs may be difficult until a child reaches school age. At that time, a teacher is likely the first to notice. The severity will vary per child, but once a child begins to read, the condition often becomes apparent. **One** of the first noticeable symptoms is late talking in the child. The child may also learn new words much more slowly than classmates. **Often**, dyslexic children will struggle to form words correctly, and they will reverse sounds or confuse words that sound alike. Remembering or naming letters, numbers, and colors is also a potential sign of dyslexia. Rhyming games can cause problems also.

During the later school years, other symptoms may present themselves in a dyslexic learner, such as reading below the expected level for age, difficulty spelling, and problems processing what is verbalized. Many times, dyslexia causes students to avoid any activity that involves reading. **Moreover**, reading becomes so labor intensive for them that they suffer in many subject areas.

Finally, dyslexia tends to run in families. It appears to be linked to certain genes, affecting how the brain processes reading and language. **Unfortunately**, the inability to read can prevent children from reaching their full potential, which can have long-term effects on social, economic, and educational goals. Recognizing the symptoms of the learning disorder early can help to alleviate some of these effects.