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One of the most common types of writing is expository writing. Whether you're a student taking an English class or a professional trying to communicate to others in your field, you'll need to use expository writing in your day-to-day work. So, what exactly does this term mean? The short answer is that expository writing refers to any writing designed primarily to explain or instruct. Read on to learn the definition of expository writing as well as some examples of what this type of writing can look like.

What Is Expository Writing? Before we look at examples of expository writing, let's start with a quick definition of what this term actually means. Expository Writing Definition The term expository writing refers to any writing that's designed to explain something. We use the word expository to describe any passage of writing that's supposed to present information and help you understand it in an objective way. Some common examples of expository writing include academic essays, textbooks, instructional guides, and news reports. Good expository writing should be factual, objective, and clear. To better understand what this term means, think about the difference between a scientific article, a short story, and an advertisement. The scientific article is considered expository writing because its primary purpose is to explain a particular topic in more detail. It presents data, analyzes what that data means, and focuses on the facts. On the other hand, the short story isn't considered expository writing, because its core purpose isn't to explain or inform—instead, it's probably trying to entertain you or to take you on a journey. Short stories are narrative writing. Similarly, an advertisement isn't expository writing because its core purpose isn't to explain or inform—instead, it's trying to persuade you to buy what it's selling. Advertisements are persuasive writing.

Here's a quick rundown of what expository essays should and shouldn't do. An expository essay should:

- Teach the reader about a particular topic.
- Focus on the facts.
- Follow a clearly organized structure.
- Present information and details from credible sources.

An expository essay should not:

- Try to change the reader's mind about something.
- Present the author's personal opinions.
- Include made-up narratives or stories.
- Follow experimental or nonlinear structures.

What Is an Expository Paragraph? An expository paragraph is exactly what it sounds like—a paragraph of expository writing. A well-written expository paragraph should follow a specific format to make it as clear and easy to read as possible. Most expository paragraphs do the following things:

- Start with a topic sentence, which explains what the paragraph will be about.
- Then, include 3–5 body sentences that provide supporting details for the topic sentence.
- Finally, wrap things up with a closing sentence that summarizes what the paragraph has said.

Writing an expository paragraph is a great way to practice expository writing. That's because the paragraph follows the same structure as a more complex expository essay, just on a smaller scale. Most expository essays should follow this format:

- Start with an introductory paragraph that includes the thesis statement, which tells the reader the core statement of the essay.
- Then, include 3–5 body paragraphs that provide factual evidence to support the thesis statement.
- Finally, wrap things up with a concluding paragraph that summarizes what the body paragraphs and thesis statement said.

You can see the similarities between the two formats. If you can write a fantastic expository paragraph, you'll be well-prepared to move on to writing a full expository essay.

Example of Expository Paragraph Here's an example of an expository paragraph that follows the structure described above. The leading cause of death in the United States is heart disease, which can be fatal if it leads to heart attack or cardiac arrest. Heart attacks occur when a blockage in the coronary artery prevents oxygenated blood from reaching the heart. Cardiac arrests occur when the heart stops pumping entirely, which prevents the patient from breathing normally. Both of these problems can be deadly, even in seemingly healthy people who don't have noticeable risk factors. As a result, heart disease is an important problem that many doctors and scientists are researching. ProWritingAid will help you improve the style, strength, and clarity of all your assignments. Expository Writing Examples There are many ways you can present information in an expository essay. Here are four of the most popular ways, along with examples of each one.

Problem and Solution Essay A problem and solution essay presents the reader with a problem and then considers possible solutions to that problem. Here's an example passage you might find in a problem and solution essay: Among the many proposed solutions to rising carbon emissions, one promising possibility is carbon trapping. Scientists are figuring out how to pull carbon emissions out of the atmosphere and trap it in less harmful forms, such as by injecting carbon dioxide underground so it will turn to stone. Compare and Contrast Essay This type of essay takes two subjects and compares and contrasts them. It focuses on highlighting the differences and similarities between those two things. Here's an example passage of this type of expository writing: Though country music and R&B music have very different sounds, they also share many similarities. For one thing, both types of music embody a specific cultural identity. For another, both genres trace their roots back to the 1920s, when the Victor Talking Machine Company signed singers from the American South.

Classification Essay In a classification essay, you describe the categories within a certain group of things. Here's an example passage you might find in a classification essay: There are three ways in which artificial intelligence might become stronger than humans in the future: high speed, high collective intelligence, and high quality. A speed AI would be able to perform calculations and experience the world much faster than humans. A collective intelligence, like a hive mind, would be able to break down a complex task into several parts and pursue them simultaneously. Finally, a quality AI would simply be able to solve more complex problems than humans could.

Process Essay In a process essay, you give the reader the steps for completing a specific process. This is similar to a how-to guide or an instruction manual. Here's an example passage you might find in this type of expository writing: Caramelize the chopped onions in a frying pan. When the onions have caramelized, mix in the bell peppers, mushrooms, and tomatoes and stir for 4–6 minutes or until all the ingredients have softened. If you want to add meat, you can add ground beef and cook for another 4–6 minutes. Season with salt and pepper to taste.

How ProWritingAid Can Help You With Expository Composition Good expository writing should be easy to read. After all, the purpose of exposition is to explain things to your readers, and you won't be able to accomplish that if they have trouble understanding your writing. That's why ProWritingAid can help you write an expository essay. The grammar checker can help you ensure your sentences flow well, you're not missing any necessary punctuation, and all your words are precise and clear. Good luck, and happy writing!

Expository writing is a structured form of writing that aims to explain, inform, or describe a topic in a clear and logical manner. Unlike narrative or persuasive writing, it focuses on presenting facts, definitions, and explanations without personal opinions or emotions. This writing style is widely used in academic writing, journalism, business reports, and instructional materials, making it an essential skill for students and professionals alike. In this article, we will explore the key characteristics of expository writing, its different types, a standard essay structure, examples, and practical tips to enhance your writing skills. Whether you are a student or a professional, mastering expository writing can greatly improve your ability to communicate ideas effectively.

What is Expository Writing? Definition and Purpose Expository writing is a form of writing that aims to explain, describe, or inform the reader about a specific topic in a clear and logical manner. Unlike persuasive or narrative writing, expository writing is fact-based and does not include personal opinions or emotions. The primary goal is to provide well-structured information that enhances the reader's understanding of a subject. This type of writing is widely used in academic essays, textbooks, news articles, business reports, and instructional guides. It helps break down complex ideas into digestible information, making it easier for readers to understand important concepts.

Download: What is Expository Writing? Key Characteristics of Expository Writing: Clear, Concise, and Logical Structure. The information is presented in an organized manner, with each idea flowing smoothly from one point to the next.

Fact-Based and Evidence-Driven: The content relies on facts, data, and examples rather than personal opinions or subjective viewpoints. Objective and Neutral Tone: The writing maintains an unbiased approach, focusing on information rather than persuasion or storytelling.

Well-Organized Format: A typical expository piece follows a structured format, including an introduction, body paragraphs, and a conclusion. Use of Supporting Elements: Writers often incorporate definitions, examples, comparisons, statistics, and explanations to clarify concepts and support their points.

Example Sentence: "The water cycle consists of evaporation, condensation, precipitation, and collection, forming a continuous process that sustains life on Earth." By following these principles, expository writing ensures that readers receive accurate, useful, and well-organized information that enhances their knowledge of the subject.

Types of Expository Writing Expository writing can be broken down into several types, each serving a unique purpose. Let's explore the most common ones:

Download: Types of Expository Writing 1. Descriptive Essays Descriptive expository writing paints a vivid picture of a person, place, or thing. The goal is to create a clear and detailed image in the reader's mind. Example: "Imagine walking through a vibrant farmer's market. The air is filled with the sweet aroma of ripe fruits mingling with the earthy scent of freshly harvested vegetables. Stalls are adorned with bright, colorful produce: plump, red tomatoes glisten under the sun, while baskets of golden-yellow corn sit neatly arranged."

2. Process Essays Process writing explains how to perform a task or how something works. It follows a step-by-step approach. Example: "How to Create a DIY Terrarium. Start by selecting a clear glass container, such as a glass jar or a small terrarium. Layer the bottom with small pebbles for drainage, followed by a thin layer of activated charcoal to keep the soil fresh. Add a layer of potting soil, suitable for succulents or moss, depending on your chosen plants. Carefully plant your greenery, arranging them for aesthetic appeal. Finally, mist the terrarium lightly with water and place it in indirect sunlight. With minimal care, your mini garden will thrive."

3. Comparison and Contrast Essays These essays explore the similarities and differences between two or more subjects. Example: "While Android and iOS are both mobile operating systems, they differ significantly in user interface design. Android offers greater customization, while iOS is known for its seamless integration with Apple devices."

4. Cause and Effect Essays These essays analyze why something happens (cause) and what results from it (effect). Example: "Deforestation contributes to climate change by increasing the levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. This, in turn, leads to global warming, which disrupts ecosystems worldwide."

5. Problem and Solution Essays This type identifies a problem and proposes potential solutions. Example: "Plastic pollution is a growing environmental concern. A possible solution is implementing strict regulations on single-use plastics and promoting alternatives like biodegradable materials."

Structure of Expository Writing A strong structure is the backbone of effective expository writing. Here's how to organize your work:

Download: Structure of Expository Writing Introduction The introduction sets the stage for the essay by grabbing the reader's attention and providing necessary background information. It should include the following elements: Hook: The first sentence should be engaging and relevant to the topic. This could be a surprising fact, a thought-provoking question, or a bold statement that piques the reader's curiosity. Example: "Did you know that nearly 90% of students use expository writing techniques daily without realizing it?" Background Information: Provide a brief overview of the topic, offering context without diving too deep into details. This section helps orient the reader and explains why the topic is important. Thesis Statement: This is the most important sentence in the introduction. It should clearly state the main idea of the essay and outline what the reader can expect. The thesis should be specific, concise, and fact-based. Example: "Expository writing is an essential skill used in academic, professional, and everyday settings, as it helps individuals communicate ideas clearly and effectively."

Body Paragraphs The body paragraphs form the core of the essay, where detailed explanations and supporting evidence are provided. Each paragraph should focus on one main idea and follow a logical sequence. Main Point in Each Paragraph: Each body paragraph should begin with a clear topic sentence that states the main idea. Example: "One key characteristic of expository writing is its reliance on factual evidence rather than personal opinions."

Supporting Details: Facts, examples, statistics, or expert quotes should be used to back up each point. This ensures that the information is credible and well-supported. Example: "For instance, scientific reports use expository writing to explain research findings using data and logical explanations rather than personal perspectives."

Use of Transition Words: To maintain flow and coherence, transition words and phrases (e.g., "for example," "in contrast," "as a result") should be used to connect ideas smoothly. Avoiding Personal Opinions: Unlike persuasive or narrative writing, expository writing remains objective. It should not include personal beliefs, emotions, or biases. Conclusion The conclusion wraps up the essay by reinforcing the key points without introducing new information. Summary of Key Points: Briefly restate the main ideas discussed in the body paragraphs. Example: "Expository writing is a structured and fact-based form of communication that helps convey information clearly, making it an essential skill in education and professional settings."

Reinforce the Importance of the Topic: Explain why the information presented is valuable or relevant. Final Thought or Call to Action: End with a strong closing statement that leaves an impact on the reader. This could be a thought-provoking question, a statement about the broader implications of the topic, or a suggestion for further reading. Example: "By mastering expository writing, individuals can improve their ability to explain complex ideas, making communication more effective in all areas of life."

By following this structured approach, writers can craft clear, informative, and engaging expository essays that effectively communicate their message.

Tips for Effective Expository Writing Mastering expository writing doesn't have to be complicated. Follow these actionable tips to ensure your writing is clear, logical, and engaging:

Download: Tips for Effective Expository Writing Use Clear and Concise Language: Avoid jargon and complex sentences. Aim for simplicity to ensure the reader easily understands the content. Example: Avoid "utilize" and say "use" instead. Stay Objective: Stick to factual information and refrain from inserting personal opinions or biases. Example: Instead of "I feel this is the best solution," say "Research suggests this solution works best."

Organize Logically: Present information in a structured manner, ensuring each point flows naturally to the next. Provide Evidence: Support your statements with credible sources, data, or examples to enhance credibility. Use Visual Aids: Enhance your writing with relevant visuals like charts, diagrams, or infographics to simplify complex ideas. Revise and Edit: Review your writing for clarity, coherence, and grammatical accuracy. Editing is crucial to refine your work and eliminate errors. Frequently Asked Questions 1. How does expository writing differ from persuasive writing? While expository writing aims to inform and explain, persuasive writing seeks to convince the reader to adopt a particular viewpoint. Expository writing presents facts objectively, whereas persuasive writing may include opinions and emotional appeals. 2. Can expository writing include personal opinions? No, expository writing should remain objective and free from personal opinions. Its purpose is to present information and explanations based on facts. 3. What are some common examples of expository writing? Examples include academic essays, how-to articles, manuals, scientific reports, and encyclopedia entries. 4. How is expository writing different from narrative writing? While expository writing focuses on facts and explanations, narrative writing tells a story with characters and events. Closing Notes Mastering expository writing is an invaluable skill that transcends professions and industries. Whether you're explaining a complex topic, providing instructions, or sharing factual information, this style of writing helps you connect with your audience effectively. To hone your skills, explore the variety of writing worksheets available at Worksheetzone. These resources are designed to help you practice different types of expository writing and refine your technique. Start today, and transform the way you communicate information to the world! Expository writing, as its name implies, is writing that exposes facts. In other words, it's writing that explains and educates its readers, rather than entertaining or attempting to persuade them. When you read a scholarly article, a textbook page, a news report, or an instructional guide, you're reading expository writing. Grammatically helps you communicate the way you intend What is expository writing? Expository writing is writing that aims to inform its reader. As we mentioned above, this includes all types of factual writing, like textbooks, news stories, technical guides, and pieces of business writing. Many journalistic pieces are pieces of expository writing, but not all are—advertorials, opinion pieces, and many pieces of political writing are not pieces of expository writing because their primary goal is something other than providing unbiased facts. An easy way to understand expository writing is to compare and contrast it with other types of writing. Three other commonly recognized types of writing are descriptive, narrative, and persuasive. Each of these types of writing has a specific goal. Descriptive writing creates a sense of time, place, and experience in the reader's mind. Narrative writing tells the reader a story. Persuasive writing convinces the reader that a specific position is the right position. Expository writing gives the reader the facts they need about a specific topic to deepen their understanding of it. Expository writing is: Factual Usually presented in a linear format Always presented in a logical format Objective Clear about its purpose Expository writing is not: The author's opinion An attempt to change the reader's mind or shape their perspective Subjective Nonlinear or otherwise unconventional In how it presents content Expository writing can still be fun and engaging Although expository writing is fact-based, it doesn't need to be dry or boring. Skilled writing can present factual information in an engaging way that only increases the reader's comprehension of the topic, often by borrowing techniques used in narrative and descriptive writing to make the facts more vivid and impactful. If you've ever seen the docuseries Cosmos, you've seen engaging expository writing in action. In both the 1980 and 2014 versions, the host captivates viewers by guiding them through our known universe, our solar system, and how life on Earth evolved over millennia. Although Cosmos is a docuseries, the narrative that speaks directly to the viewer and constantly positions them within our universe's story is a kind of expository writing: screenwriting. However, discerning an expository piece's credibility can be tricky at times. Remember one of the kinds of writing we mentioned above, advertorials? An advertorial is an advertisement disguised as an editorial. In other words, it's an article presented as either fact or the author's personal thoughts, but really, it's a sponsored advertisement. Advertorials aren't the only instance where you can find subjective opinions disguised as objective facts—many documentaries, journalistic pieces, books, and even scholarly articles are written according to the author's bias or to fit a specific agenda. This is why it's so critical to carefully vet every source you use when you're working on an expository writing assignment. Inadvertently using a biased source in your academic writing can undermine your work by making it look like you either didn't research the topic carefully or are pushing a specific agenda in your writing. Types of expository writing There are numerous ways to present topics in a piece of expository writing: Compare and contrast. In a compare-and-contrast essay, you present two or more subjects and write about their similarities and differences. Definition. This type of expository writing defines a subject. For example, you might write a piece that defines a historic figure by exploring their actions, motivations, and circumstances. Classification. In a classification piece, you write about the characteristics of multiple subjects within one category. For example, you might write a blog post about the types of expository writing. In that blog post, you explain each type of expository writing, covering their differences as well as their similarities. Problem and solution. In a problem and solution piece, you explain an existing problem and then explore the most effective solution for that problem. This kind of structure can also be found in persuasive writing, but when it's used in expository writing, it's generally used in troubleshooting guides and to explain how specific problems have been solved. Process. When you need to explain how a process works or the steps the reader needs to follow to assemble something or complete another task, you write out the process step by step, providing as much explanation as necessary for each step. Just like the other commonly recognized writing styles, you'll find lots of drastically different expository writing examples. Technical manuals and research papers are both types of expository writing. So are lab reports, investigative journalism pieces, expository essays, and explainer video scripts. Even recipes count as pieces of expository writing, as do travel guides and biographies. How to do expository writing effectively As a student, many of your writing assignments are pieces of expository writing. Presenting facts in a logical, clear way is a much different task from writing a fictional story or supporting your opinion. Here are a few tips to keep in mind when you're completing expository writing assignments: Work through the entire writing process The first step in writing a strong piece isn't typing words on a screen, but rather brainstorming your topic. With other kinds of writing, like narrative or persuasive writing, you might have a clear idea of what you want to write from the moment you receive your assignment and, with it, skip ahead a few steps in the writing process. But because you're working with facts and a strategy for presenting them in a coherent, engaging way, you'll need to devote time to thoroughly brainstorming, researching, outlining, and then drafting your work. Be creative, but constrained There's room to have a little fun in your expository writing, but it's not going to be a party on the page. Use literary devices like similes and juxtaposition sparingly and only when they serve to make the facts clearer to your reader. Always check the facts Expository writing is all about the facts. When you're researching, you might come across contradictory sources. If this happens, examine the conflicting information to find the truth. You can do this by researching that specific piece of information and finding what other scholarly sources have to say about it and by examining who published the two conflicting sources. If one is a personal blog and the other is an article from a .edu or .gov website, the latter is more likely to be unbiased. Share the facts with style Expository writing is logical and fact-based, but it doesn't have to be boring. In fact, it shouldn't be. But it's not always easy to present facts and figures in an engaging style. Grammarly can help. Our writing suggestions ensure you're using engaging vocabulary and that your sentences flow clearly. In addition, with Grammarly's tone detector, you can instantly see how your writing is communicating with its reader: confident, friendly, direct, and casual are just a few of the tones Grammarly can pick up. adjective (formal) jump to other results intended to explain or describe something The film suffers from too much expository dialogue. Oxford Collocations Dictionary Expository is used with these nouns: See full entry See expository in the Oxford Advanced American Dictionary You write a lot of essays, and while they might share some broad characteristics such as their structure, they can be quite different from each other. Some essays are meant to convince the reader that the position you're arguing is the correct position, while others explore the differences and similarities between literary works. Beyond these, you might also be assigned to write essays that explain subjects, events, and concepts to the reader, sometimes walking through processes. These essays are known as expository essays. Grammarly helps you write with confidence What is an expository essay? An expository essay is an essay that communicates factual information. Broadly, this type of writing is known as expository writing. Expository essays rely on different structures to communicate their positions, like compare and contrast, process essays, and analyzing cause and effect. Expository writing is one of the four main types of writing. The others are persuasive, narrative, and descriptive writing. Knowing how to write an expository essay, along with knowing how to write other types of essays, is an essential skill for any student to master. Expository writing isn't the place to be cute, clever, or edgy; it's the kind of writing where you position facts and observations to let them speak for themselves in the most effective way possible. It's the kind of writing you do when you're analyzing information you've been assigned to study, thinking critically about concepts covered in class, and explaining the processes and reasons behind the conclusions you've reached. The purpose of expository writing Expository writing has a clear purpose: to educate the reader. While it may also entertain or persuade the reader, these are secondary benefits and not the author's goal. Well-crafted expository writing demonstrates the author's expertise on the subject and in many cases demonstrates how they learned about their subject. For example, you might be assigned to write an essay about the mock trial your class held. In this essay, you would introduce the assignment and the case your class worked on through the trial. Then in the following body paragraphs, you would describe each stage in the mock trial process (discovery, opening statements, cross-examination, closing statements, jury deliberation, and verdict) and how your class completed each of these stages. In the final paragraph, you would state the verdict your class reached and the judge's ruling. Your essay about the mock trial doesn't argue that the ruling was right or wrong. It merely explains the process your class used to work through the trial process and learn how real court cases move through the court system. In other words, your essay would present facts and process rather than opinion and commentary. 5 types of expository essays As we mentioned above, expository essays come in many forms. These include the following: 1 Classification essays In a classification essay, you write about various subjects within one category, discussing each subject's unique characteristics alongside the characteristics that connect it with others in its category. For example, you might write a classification essay about different kinds of herding dogs. Your essay would start with a thesis statement about how herding breeds are different from other categories of dogs, then in each paragraph, discuss specific herding breeds (corgi, collie, heeler, etc.). 2 Definition essays A definition essay defines its subject by presenting clear facts about it. Your definition essay might challenge commonly repeated myths about a historical event by presenting firsthand accounts of the event from primary sources and discussing relevant social, political, and economic trends that impacted the event and influenced perceptions of it. 3 Process essays A process essay walks the reader through the steps involved in completing a task. A recipe has a lot in common with a process essay. A process essay's opening paragraph explains the process that will be covered and the end result of following the directions. Each body paragraph is a step in the process, then the conclusion explains what the reader should have achieved by completing each step. 4 Compare-and-contrast essays In a compare-and-contrast essay, you support your thesis statement by examining the differences and similarities between the sources cited. For example, you might write an essay comparing and contrasting the dress code at your school with the dress codes at two neighboring schools. Your body paragraphs might examine the differences in which articles of clothing are and aren't allowed as well as the overall preciseness of each dress code's language and the amount of "gray area" present in each policy. 5 Cause-and-effect essays As the name implies, a cause-and-effect essay gets into how specific events and/or actions caused others to occur. They sometimes trace chains of events to explore why we find ourselves facing certain circumstances today. An example of a cause-and-effect essay might be one tracking how shifting market trends over the past few decades impacted the industries in your region, creating the current local economy. How to structure an expository essay Expository essays follow the same general structure you use with every essay assignment: an introduction, body paragraphs that support and expand upon the points you made in your introduction, then a conclusion that reiterates those points and underscores your thesis. Unless your instructor requires your essay to hit a certain word count, there's no specific length your essay needs to be. Similarly, it doesn't need to have a specific number of paragraphs—but it does need to express your points thoroughly and accurately. To achieve this, your essay should follow this format, give or take the quantity of body paragraphs for the number of supporting points you make: Introduction In the introduction, you present your essay topic and your thesis statement, ideally hooking your reader with intriguing facts. You also introduce your supporting evidence and all necessary context to help your reader understand your thesis. Body paragraph Each supporting point you make needs its own body paragraph. Although the five-paragraph essay is typically considered the "standard" essay length, you might need a six-paragraph or longer essay to thoroughly communicate your thesis statement. Body paragraph Use transition words and sentences to transition between body paragraphs. Transition words and sentences are the phrases that express the relationship between two paragraphs, signaling to the reader why you're making a specific point and how that point fits into your overall work. Body paragraph In your last body paragraph, you'll need to transition to your conclusion. That doesn't mean you should start summarizing here—give your final body paragraph as much insight and detail as you gave your previous body paragraphs. Conclusion In your conclusion, you restate your thesis statement and summarize the points you made in your body paragraphs. It should neatly tie up any loose ends and answer any lingering questions the reader may have. How do you write an expository essay? Before you write your next expository essay, familiarize yourself with the conventions and rules for essay writing. These general guidelines will help you structure your essay and determine the most effective way to present your information. But because you're writing an expository essay, it's also important that you understand and incorporate all of the characteristics that separate expository essays from other kinds of writing. Keep the following rules for expository writing in mind: Your thesis statement needs to be well thought out and presented clearly in your opening paragraph. Your thesis statement is the decisive statement around which you've built your entire essay. A good thesis statement is a sentence that communicates your essay's position, the context for this position, and the scope of your essay's supporting paragraphs. This might sound like a lot for one sentence—generally, these statements are fairly long sentences with multiple clauses. Here are two examples of good thesis statements: Despite the taboo, insects make an excellent food source and could stem humanity's looming food shortage, based on both their protein output and the sustainability of farming them. The backlash to rock 'n' roll music in the '50s by religious groups and traditionalists actually boosted the genre's popularity instead of diminishing it as intended. Your tone should be objective and academic. While narrative and descriptive essays can take on artistic, impassioned, and familiar tones, expository essays stick to conventional language and a neutral tone. The facts. An expository essay is not the place to express your opinion—or even present the facts in a way meant to change or shape the reader's opinion. Always be completely sure of the facts you're presenting. That means thoroughly vetting your sources, cross-checking them with other reputable sources, and properly citing every fact you put forth as the truth. Start writing your expository essay the same way you would start the writing process for any other project: by brainstorming. If you weren't assigned a topic, you'll need to determine an appropriate topic on your own—brainstorming is where you'll determine that topic. It's also where you'll determine your thesis statement, the most important component of your expository essay. Don't move forward with outlining your essay until you have a thesis statement. Once you have a clear thesis statement, it's time to outline your essay. With an expository essay, it's especially important that you present accurate facts in a logical way. It can be very helpful to note your sources for each paragraph in your outline. With a completed outline, it's time to start writing. Follow the standard writing process through this first draft, editing, and your revision. Once you're finished, make sure you proofread your essay carefully—not only for grammar and spelling mistakes, but to double-check that you've properly cited every source and formatted your essay according to your assigned style guide. You write the essay. Grammarly gives it extra polish In an expository essay, it's especially important that your writing is mistake-free. Having spelling and grammatical mistakes in your writing undermines your credibility as a writer, so even if your ideas and insights are solid, readers won't get as much out of your work as they would if it had no mistakes. That's why proofreading is so important. . . . and why Grammarly is so helpful. Before you submit your essay, use Grammarly to catch any mistakes or unclear sentences that might have sneaked past you while you were proofreading your work. It can also ensure that the tone you're using is the tone you want to be using—and that it's consistent through your whole essay.