

Conclusion Paragraphs

Final impressions are important, almost as important as first impressions. A concluding paragraph is the last impression you will make on your reader, so make it good!

Your concluding paragraph could:

RESTATE YOUR THESIS IN A FRESH WAY. Do not use the same wording that you used in your thesis.

There are a number of other options that you have when writing a conclusion. You do not have to limit yourself to one of these. You may use them in any combination that seems appropriate. Remember, your conclusion should be about the same length in development as your introduction.

Your concluding paragraph *might*:

1. Restate the main points of your essay
2. Make a prediction or recommendation
3. Propose a solution to the problem your essay discussed
4. Provide a quotation that supports the ideas
5. Make a reference to an anecdote or story from the introduction
6. A combination of the above

Remember that you want your conclusion to flow smoothly and provide a sense of closure. Do not confuse the reader with excess or added information.

Suggestions for writing conclusions:

Conclusions are often the most difficult part of an essay to write since many writers think they have nothing left to say when they finish their last body paragraph. A writer needs to keep in mind the conclusion is often what the reader remembers best, so the conclusion should be just as effective as the rest of the essay.

A Conclusion Should:

- Stress the importance of the thesis statement
- give the essay a sense of completeness, and
- leave a final impression on the reader

More Suggestions:

- **Synthesize; do not summarize:** Don't simply repeat things in your paper. The reader has read it. Show the reader how the points you made and the support and examples you used were not random. Explain how they fit together.
- **Answer the question "So What?":** Show the readers why this paper was important, meaningful, and useful.
- **Redirect your readers:** Give your reader something to think about: perhaps a way to use your paper in the "real world." If your introduction went from general to specific, make your conclusion go from specific to general. Think globally.
- **Create new meaning:** You don't have to give new information to create a new meaning. By demonstrating how your ideas work together you can create a new picture.

Strategies for writing a conclusion:

- Echoing the introduction:

Echoing your introduction can be a good strategy if it is meant to bring the reader full-circle. If you begin by describing a scenario, you can end with the same scenario as proof that your essay was helpful in creating a new understanding.

Example

Introduction: From the parking lot, I could see the towers of the castle of the Magic Kingdom standing stately against the blue sky. To the right, the tall peak of The Matterhorn rose even higher. From the left, I could hear the jungle sounds of Adventureland. As I entered the gate, Main Street stretched before me with its quaint shops evoking an old-fashioned small town so charming it could never have existed. I was entranced. Disneyland may have been built for children, but it brings out the child in adults.

Conclusion: I thought I would spend a few hours at Disneyland, but here I was at 1:00 A.M., closing time, leaving the front gates with the now dark towers of the Magic Kingdom behind me. I could see tired children, toddling along and struggling to keep their eyes open as best they could. Others slept in their parents' arms as we waited for the parking lot tram that would take us to our cars. My forty-year-old feet ached, and I felt a bit sad to think that in a couple of days I would be leaving California, my vacation over, to go back to my desk. But then I smiled to think that for at least a day I felt ten years old again.

- Challenging the reader

By issuing a challenge to your readers, you are helping them to redirect the information in the paper, and they may apply it to their own lives.

Example: Though serving on a jury is not only a civic responsibility but also an interesting experience, many people still view jury duty as a chore that interrupts their jobs and the routine of their daily lives. However, juries are part of America's attempt to be a free and just society. Thus, jury duty challenges us to be interested and responsible citizens.

- Looking to the future

Looking to the future can emphasize the importance of your paper or redirect the readers' thought process. It may help them apply the new information to their lives or see things more globally.

Example

Without well-qualified teachers, schools are little more than buildings and equipment. If higher-paying careers continue to attract the best and the brightest students, there will not only be a shortage of teachers, but the teachers available may not have the best qualifications. Our youth will suffer. And when youth suffers, the future suffers.

- Posing questions

Posing questions, either to your readers or in general, may help your readers gain a new perspective on the topic, which they may not have held before reading your conclusion. It may also bring your main ideas together to create a new meaning.

Example:

Campaign advertisements should help us understand the candidate's qualifications and positions on the issues. Instead, most tell us what a boob or knave the opposing candidate is, or they present general images of the candidate as a family person or God-fearing American. Do such advertisements contribute to creating an informed electorate or a people who choose political leaders the same way they choose soft drinks and soap?