

EXPOSITORY WRITING IS DESIGNED TO

EXPOSITORY WRITING IS DESIGNED TO INFORM, EXPLAIN, OR DESCRIBE A TOPIC IN A CLEAR AND STRAIGHTFORWARD MANNER. WHETHER YOU'RE A STUDENT, EDUCATOR, OR PROFESSIONAL WRITER, UNDERSTANDING THE PURPOSE AND STRUCTURE OF EXPOSITORY WRITING IS ESSENTIAL FOR COMMUNICATING COMPLEX INFORMATION EFFECTIVELY. THIS ARTICLE EXPLORES THE KEY FEATURES OF EXPOSITORY WRITING, ITS MAIN OBJECTIVES, THE DIFFERENT TYPES, AND PROVEN STRATEGIES FOR CRAFTING COMPELLING EXPOSITORY TEXTS. READERS WILL ALSO DISCOVER COMMON CHALLENGES, PRACTICAL TIPS FOR IMPROVEMENT, AND WHY MASTERING EXPOSITORY WRITING SKILLS IS VALUABLE ACROSS VARIOUS FIELDS. THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS OFFER A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW, MAKING IT EASY TO GRASP WHAT SETS EXPOSITORY WRITING APART AND HOW TO APPLY ITS PRINCIPLES FOR BETTER COMMUNICATION.

- DEFINING EXPOSITORY WRITING AND ITS CORE PURPOSE
- MAIN OBJECTIVES OF EXPOSITORY WRITING
- KEY CHARACTERISTICS AND ELEMENTS OF EXPOSITORY WRITING
- COMMON TYPES OF EXPOSITORY WRITING
- EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES FOR EXPOSITORY WRITING
- CHALLENGES IN EXPOSITORY WRITING
- TIPS TO IMPROVE EXPOSITORY WRITING SKILLS
- THE IMPORTANCE OF EXPOSITORY WRITING ACROSS CONTEXTS

DEFINING EXPOSITORY WRITING AND ITS CORE PURPOSE

EXPOSITORY WRITING IS DESIGNED TO CONVEY INFORMATION, EXPLAIN IDEAS, OR DESCRIBE PROCESSES IN A LOGICAL AND FACTUAL MANNER. UNLIKE PERSUASIVE OR NARRATIVE WRITING, ITS PRIMARY GOAL IS NOT TO ENTERTAIN OR CONVINCE, BUT TO EDUCATE AND CLARIFY. EXPOSITORY WRITING RELIES ON EVIDENCE, EXAMPLES, AND WELL-ORGANIZED CONTENT TO HELP READERS UNDERSTAND COMPLEX TOPICS. IT IS COMMONLY USED IN ACADEMIC ESSAYS, TEXTBOOKS, MANUALS, NEWS ARTICLES, AND RESEARCH REPORTS, MAKING IT A CRITICAL SKILL FOR EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION IN MANY FIELDS.

AT ITS CORE, EXPOSITORY WRITING PROVIDES CLEAR ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS AND PRESENTS INFORMATION WITHOUT PERSONAL BIAS. WRITERS USE EXPOSITORY TECHNIQUES TO DEFINE CONCEPTS, COMPARE AND CONTRAST IDEAS, AND ANALYZE DATA FOR THEIR AUDIENCE. THIS APPROACH ENSURES THAT READERS GAIN A COMPREHENSIVE UNDERSTANDING OF THE SUBJECT MATTER.

MAIN OBJECTIVES OF EXPOSITORY WRITING

THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF EXPOSITORY WRITING ARE CENTERED ON CLARITY, ACCURACY, AND EDUCATION. IT IS DESIGNED TO HELP READERS LEARN NEW INFORMATION, UNDERSTAND UNFAMILIAR CONCEPTS, AND SOLVE PROBLEMS THROUGH LOGICAL EXPLANATION. EXPOSITORY WRITING AIMS TO REMOVE AMBIGUITY AND PRESENT FACTS IN AN ORGANIZED WAY, MAKING COMPLEX MATERIAL ACCESSIBLE TO A WIDER AUDIENCE.

EDUCATE THE AUDIENCE

EXPOSITORY WRITING IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE READERS WITH VALUABLE KNOWLEDGE. IT BREAKS DOWN COMPLICATED

SUBJECTS INTO MANAGEABLE PARTS AND USES EXAMPLES, STATISTICS, AND DEFINITIONS TO EXPLAIN IDEAS. THIS EDUCATIONAL APPROACH HELPS READERS GAIN A DEEPER UNDERSTANDING AND RETAIN INFORMATION MORE EFFECTIVELY.

CLARIFY COMPLEX CONCEPTS

ONE OF THE CORE PURPOSES OF EXPOSITORY WRITING IS TO CLARIFY DIFFICULT TOPICS. WRITERS USE CLEAR LANGUAGE AND STRUCTURED ORGANIZATION TO SIMPLIFY COMPLEX INFORMATION. THIS MAKES IT EASIER FOR READERS TO FOLLOW THE EXPLANATION AND GRASP THE MAIN POINTS.

PRESENT FACTUAL AND OBJECTIVE INFORMATION

EXPOSITORY TEXTS EMPHASIZE OBJECTIVITY AND FACTUAL ACCURACY. UNLIKE OPINION PIECES, EXPOSITORY WRITING AVOIDS PERSONAL BIAS AND ENSURES THAT INFORMATION IS BASED ON EVIDENCE AND RELIABLE SOURCES. THIS ESTABLISHES CREDIBILITY AND TRUST WITH THE AUDIENCE.

- INFORM READERS ABOUT A SPECIFIC TOPIC
- EXPLAIN PROCESSES OR PROCEDURES
- DEFINE AND CLARIFY TERMS OR CONCEPTS
- ANALYZE CAUSES AND EFFECTS
- PROVIDE STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS

KEY CHARACTERISTICS AND ELEMENTS OF EXPOSITORY WRITING

EXPOSITORY WRITING STANDS OUT FOR ITS CLARITY, LOGICAL STRUCTURE, AND IMPARTIAL TONE. UNDERSTANDING ITS CHARACTERISTICS HELPS WRITERS CREATE EFFECTIVE AND ENGAGING TEXTS. HERE ARE THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS THAT DEFINE EXPOSITORY WRITING:

LOGICAL ORGANIZATION

STRUCTURE IS FUNDAMENTAL IN EXPOSITORY WRITING. INFORMATION IS PRESENTED IN A LOGICAL ORDER, USING PARAGRAPHS, HEADINGS, AND TRANSITIONAL PHRASES TO GUIDE THE READER. COMMON ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS INCLUDE CHRONOLOGICAL, CAUSE-EFFECT, PROBLEM-SOLUTION, AND COMPARE-CONTRAST FORMATS.

CLEAR AND CONCISE LANGUAGE

WRITERS USE STRAIGHTFORWARD LANGUAGE THAT AVOIDS AMBIGUITY AND JARGON. SENTENCES ARE CONCISE, AND IDEAS ARE EXPRESSED IN A WAY THAT IS EASY TO UNDERSTAND. THIS ENSURES THAT READERS CAN FOLLOW THE EXPLANATION WITHOUT CONFUSION.

USE OF EVIDENCE AND EXAMPLES

SUPPORTING INFORMATION IS VITAL IN EXPOSITORY WRITING. FACTS, STATISTICS, EXAMPLES, AND EXPERT OPINIONS ARE USED TO BACK UP STATEMENTS AND ENHANCE THE CREDIBILITY OF THE TEXT. EVIDENCE-BASED WRITING HELPS READERS TRUST THE

OBJECTIVE AND NEUTRAL TONE

EXPOSITORY WRITING MAINTAINS AN IMPARTIAL TONE, AVOIDING PERSONAL OPINIONS OR EMOTIONAL LANGUAGE. THIS FOCUS ON OBJECTIVITY ENSURES THAT THE CONTENT REMAINS INFORMATIVE AND UNBIASED.

COMMON TYPES OF EXPOSITORY WRITING

EXPOSITORY WRITING APPEARS IN VARIOUS FORMS, EACH TAILORED TO SPECIFIC NEEDS AND AUDIENCES. UNDERSTANDING THESE TYPES ENABLES WRITERS TO CHOOSE THE MOST EFFECTIVE FORMAT FOR THEIR PURPOSE.

DESCRIPTIVE ESSAYS

DESCRIPTIVE ESSAYS PROVIDE DETAILED EXPLANATIONS OR PORTRAYALS OF A TOPIC, PERSON, PLACE, OR EVENT. THE FOCUS IS ON PRESENTING FACTS AND CHARACTERISTICS RATHER THAN PERSONAL IMPRESSIONS.

PROCESS ESSAYS

PROCESS ESSAYS OFFER STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS OR GUIDE READERS THROUGH A SERIES OF ACTIONS. THEY ARE COMMONLY USED IN MANUALS, HOW-TO GUIDES, AND PROCEDURAL DOCUMENTS.

COMPARISON AND CONTRAST ESSAYS

THIS TYPE OF EXPOSITORY WRITING ANALYZES SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TWO OR MORE SUBJECTS. IT HELPS READERS UNDERSTAND RELATIONSHIPS AND MAKE INFORMED DECISIONS.

CAUSE AND EFFECT ESSAYS

CAUSE AND EFFECT ESSAYS EXPLORE THE REASONS BEHIND AN EVENT OR PHENOMENON AND ITS CONSEQUENCES. THIS FORMAT IS USEFUL FOR EXPLAINING COMPLEX ISSUES IN SCIENCE, HISTORY, AND SOCIAL STUDIES.

DEFINITION ESSAYS

DEFINITION ESSAYS CLARIFY THE MEANING OF A TERM OR CONCEPT, OFTEN USING EXAMPLES, DESCRIPTIONS, AND ANALYSIS TO PROVIDE A THOROUGH UNDERSTANDING.

1. DESCRIPTIVE ESSAYS
2. PROCESS ESSAYS
3. COMPARISON AND CONTRAST ESSAYS
4. CAUSE AND EFFECT ESSAYS
5. DEFINITION ESSAYS

EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES FOR EXPOSITORY WRITING

MASTERING EXPOSITORY WRITING REQUIRES SPECIFIC STRATEGIES TO ENSURE CLARITY, COHERENCE, AND IMPACT. WRITERS SHOULD FOCUS ON PLANNING, RESEARCH, AND CAREFUL COMPOSITION TO ACHIEVE THE BEST RESULTS.

PREWRITING AND PLANNING

SUCCESSFUL EXPOSITORY WRITING BEGINS WITH BRAINSTORMING, OUTLINING, AND RESEARCH. WRITERS IDENTIFY THEIR MAIN TOPIC, GATHER RELEVANT DATA, AND ORGANIZE THEIR THOUGHTS BEFORE DRAFTING THE TEXT. CREATING AN OUTLINE HELPS STRUCTURE THE CONTENT LOGICALLY.

DRAFTING AND REVISING

DURING THE DRAFTING PHASE, WRITERS FOCUS ON PRESENTING INFORMATION CLEARLY AND OBJECTIVELY. REVISING INVOLVES CHECKING FOR ACCURACY, COHERENCE, AND COMPLETENESS. EDITING IS ESSENTIAL FOR ELIMINATING ERRORS AND IMPROVING READABILITY.

INCORPORATING EVIDENCE

SUPPORTING CLAIMS WITH FACTS, EXAMPLES, AND EXPERT OPINIONS STRENGTHENS THE CREDIBILITY OF EXPOSITORY WRITING. WRITERS SHOULD CAREFULLY CITE SOURCES AND INCLUDE RELEVANT DATA TO SUPPORT THEIR EXPLANATIONS.

USING TRANSITIONAL DEVICES

TRANSITIONS HELP CONNECT IDEAS AND GUIDE READERS THROUGH THE TEXT. PHRASES SUCH AS "IN ADDITION," "FOR EXAMPLE," AND "AS A RESULT" IMPROVE FLOW AND COMPREHENSION.

CHALLENGES IN EXPOSITORY WRITING

WHILE EXPOSITORY WRITING IS DESIGNED TO INFORM AND EXPLAIN, WRITERS OFTEN FACE CHALLENGES IN MAINTAINING CLARITY AND OBJECTIVITY. COMMON OBSTACLES INCLUDE LACK OF ORGANIZATION, INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE, AND DIFFICULTY SIMPLIFYING COMPLEX SUBJECTS.

OVERCOMING THESE CHALLENGES REQUIRES CAREFUL PLANNING, THOROUGH RESEARCH, AND A COMMITMENT TO PRESENTING UNBIASED INFORMATION. WRITERS MUST ALSO ENSURE THEIR LANGUAGE IS ACCESSIBLE TO A BROAD AUDIENCE AND AVOID OVERCOMPLICATING EXPLANATIONS.

TIPS TO IMPROVE EXPOSITORY WRITING SKILLS

DEVELOPING STRONG EXPOSITORY WRITING SKILLS INVOLVES PRACTICE, FEEDBACK, AND A FOCUS ON CORE PRINCIPLES. HERE ARE ACTIONABLE TIPS FOR WRITERS LOOKING TO ENHANCE THEIR PROFICIENCY:

- PLAN AND OUTLINE YOUR WRITING BEFORE STARTING
- USE CLEAR AND CONCISE LANGUAGE

- PROVIDE EVIDENCE AND EXAMPLES TO SUPPORT YOUR POINTS
- MAINTAIN AN OBJECTIVE AND NEUTRAL TONE
- EDIT AND REVISE YOUR WORK FOR CLARITY AND ACCURACY
- SEEK FEEDBACK FROM PEERS OR INSTRUCTORS
- READ HIGH-QUALITY EXPOSITORY TEXTS FOR INSPIRATION

THE IMPORTANCE OF EXPOSITORY WRITING ACROSS CONTEXTS

EXPOSITORY WRITING IS INDISPENSABLE IN EDUCATION, BUSINESS, JOURNALISM, AND TECHNICAL FIELDS. ITS ABILITY TO CONVEY INFORMATION EFFICIENTLY MAKES IT ESSENTIAL FOR TEXTBOOKS, MANUALS, REPORTS, PROPOSALS, AND INSTRUCTION GUIDES. STRONG EXPOSITORY WRITING SKILLS HELP INDIVIDUALS COMMUNICATE IDEAS, SHARE KNOWLEDGE, AND SOLVE PROBLEMS COLLABORATIVELY.

IN ACADEMIC SETTINGS, EXPOSITORY WRITING TEACHES STUDENTS TO ANALYZE, SYNTHESIZE, AND PRESENT INFORMATION EFFECTIVELY. IN PROFESSIONAL ENVIRONMENTS, IT ENABLES CLEAR COMMUNICATION OF POLICIES, PROCEDURES, AND DATA. MASTERING EXPOSITORY WRITING ENSURES THAT VITAL INFORMATION IS ACCESSIBLE, ACCURATE, AND ACTIONABLE FOR DIVERSE AUDIENCES.

Q: WHAT IS THE MAIN PURPOSE OF EXPOSITORY WRITING?

A: THE MAIN PURPOSE OF EXPOSITORY WRITING IS TO INFORM, EXPLAIN, OR DESCRIBE A TOPIC IN A CLEAR, FACTUAL, AND OBJECTIVE MANNER, HELPING READERS UNDERSTAND COMPLEX CONCEPTS AND INFORMATION.

Q: HOW IS EXPOSITORY WRITING DIFFERENT FROM PERSUASIVE WRITING?

A: EXPOSITORY WRITING FOCUSES ON PRESENTING INFORMATION AND FACTS WITHOUT ATTEMPTING TO CONVINCE THE READER, WHILE PERSUASIVE WRITING SEEKS TO SWAY THE AUDIENCE'S OPINION THROUGH ARGUMENTS AND EMOTIONAL APPEALS.

Q: WHAT ARE COMMON TYPES OF EXPOSITORY WRITING?

A: COMMON TYPES INCLUDE DESCRIPTIVE ESSAYS, PROCESS ESSAYS, COMPARISON AND CONTRAST ESSAYS, CAUSE AND EFFECT ESSAYS, AND DEFINITION ESSAYS.

Q: WHY IS LOGICAL ORGANIZATION IMPORTANT IN EXPOSITORY WRITING?

A: LOGICAL ORGANIZATION HELPS PRESENT INFORMATION IN A COHERENT AND EASY-TO-FOLLOW MANNER, ALLOWING READERS TO UNDERSTAND THE TOPIC WITHOUT CONFUSION.

Q: WHAT STRATEGIES CAN IMPROVE EXPOSITORY WRITING?

A: EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES INCLUDE PREWRITING AND OUTLINING, PROVIDING EVIDENCE AND EXAMPLES, USING CLEAR LANGUAGE, MAINTAINING OBJECTIVITY, AND REVISING FOR CLARITY.

Q: WHO USES EXPOSITORY WRITING?

A: EXPOSITORY WRITING IS USED BY STUDENTS, EDUCATORS, BUSINESS PROFESSIONALS, JOURNALISTS, RESEARCHERS, AND ANYONE WHO NEEDS TO COMMUNICATE INFORMATION CLEARLY.

Q: WHAT CHALLENGES DO WRITERS FACE WITH EXPOSITORY WRITING?

A: CHALLENGES INCLUDE MAINTAINING OBJECTIVITY, ORGANIZING INFORMATION LOGICALLY, PROVIDING ADEQUATE EVIDENCE, AND SIMPLIFYING COMPLEX TOPICS FOR READERS.

Q: HOW DOES EXPOSITORY WRITING BENEFIT STUDENTS?

A: EXPOSITORY WRITING HELPS STUDENTS DEVELOP CRITICAL THINKING, RESEARCH, AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS, WHICH ARE VALUABLE FOR ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL SUCCESS.

Q: WHAT ARE SOME TIPS FOR WRITING EFFECTIVE EXPOSITORY ESSAYS?

A: PLAN YOUR WRITING, USE CONCISE LANGUAGE, SUPPORT YOUR POINTS WITH EVIDENCE, MAINTAIN NEUTRALITY, AND REVISE YOUR DRAFT FOR CLARITY AND ACCURACY.

Q: IN WHAT CONTEXTS IS EXPOSITORY WRITING ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT?

A: EXPOSITORY WRITING IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT IN ACADEMIC RESEARCH, BUSINESS REPORTS, TECHNICAL MANUALS, JOURNALISM, AND EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS, WHERE CLEAR COMMUNICATION IS ESSENTIAL.

Expository Writing Is Designed To

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Expository Writing is Designed To: Inform, Explain, and Enlighten

Are you ready to unlock the power of clear communication? Expository writing, often overlooked, is a fundamental skill with far-reaching applications. This comprehensive guide dives deep into the core purpose of expository writing, exploring its various forms and providing practical tips to master this essential writing style. We'll uncover exactly what expository writing is designed to achieve, equipping you with the knowledge to craft compelling and informative pieces.

What is Expository Writing Designed To Do?

At its heart, expository writing is designed to inform, explain, and enlighten the reader. It focuses on

presenting facts, details, and information in a clear, concise, and objective manner. Unlike persuasive writing, which aims to convince, or narrative writing, which tells a story, expository writing prioritizes the straightforward transmission of knowledge. It's about shedding light on a topic, providing a deeper understanding, and leaving the reader with a clearer perspective.

Key Characteristics of Effective Expository Writing

Several key characteristics distinguish effective expository writing:

1. Clarity and Precision:

Expository writing demands precision. Vague language or ambiguous phrasing undermines its purpose. Every word should contribute to the overall clarity and understanding of the subject matter. This requires careful word choice and sentence structure.

2. Objectivity and Impartiality:

Unlike opinion pieces, expository writing strives for objectivity. While the writer's voice is present, personal opinions and biases should be minimized. The focus should remain on presenting facts and evidence.

3. Logical Organization:

A well-structured expository piece is essential for reader comprehension. Information should flow logically, often employing organizational patterns such as chronological order, spatial order, compare/contrast, or cause/effect. This ensures a smooth and coherent reading experience.

4. Supporting Evidence:

Claims made in expository writing must be supported by credible evidence. This might include statistics, examples, expert opinions, or research findings. Providing evidence strengthens the credibility and persuasiveness (in the sense of convincing the reader of the accuracy) of the writing.

5. Concise Language:

Wordiness detracts from the clarity of expository writing. While detail is crucial, concise language ensures the reader can easily grasp the key concepts without getting bogged down in unnecessary verbiage.

Types of Expository Writing

Expository writing takes many forms, each serving a slightly different purpose:

1. Process Analysis:

Explains how something works or how to do something. Think of a recipe or a tutorial.

2. Comparison and Contrast:

Explores the similarities and differences between two or more subjects.

3. Classification and Division:

Organizes information into categories or groups based on shared characteristics.

4. Definition:

Provides a clear and precise explanation of a term or concept.

5. Cause and Effect:

Explores the relationship between events or phenomena, identifying causes and their resulting effects.

Mastering Expository Writing: Practical Tips

To create effective expository writing, consider these tips:

Choose a focused topic: A narrow focus allows for greater depth and clarity.

Develop a strong outline: Planning your structure ensures logical flow and coherence.

Use clear and concise language: Avoid jargon and overly complex sentence structures.

Support your claims with evidence: Cite sources and provide data to back up your assertions.

Revise and edit carefully: Proofreading is crucial for eliminating errors and improving clarity.

Conclusion

Expository writing is designed to illuminate, to educate, and to empower the reader with knowledge. By mastering the principles of clarity, objectivity, and logical organization, you can craft expository pieces that inform, explain, and enlighten your audience effectively. Whether you're writing a scientific report, a news article, or an instructional manual, understanding the core purpose of expository writing is key to effective communication.

FAQs

1. What's the difference between expository and persuasive writing? Expository writing aims to inform; persuasive writing aims to convince. Expository writing presents facts objectively; persuasive writing uses rhetoric and appeals to emotions.
2. Can expository writing include personal anecdotes? While objectivity is key, relevant personal anecdotes can enhance understanding and engagement, provided they support the main points and don't overshadow the factual information.
3. Is expository writing only for academic purposes? No, expository writing is used in various contexts, including journalism, technical writing, and everyday communication.
4. How can I improve my expository writing skills? Practice regularly, read widely, and seek feedback on your work. Focus on clarity, precision, and logical organization.
5. What are some examples of expository writing in everyday life? News reports, instruction manuals, scientific articles, encyclopedia entries, and even many blog posts are examples of expository writing.

Samuel Reid, Sean Wray, Yoko Yamazaki, 2011-12-15 This textbook is suitable for self-study. It takes students through a step-by-step process of writing expository, argumentative, and compare and contrast essays. Includes information on structuring an essay, enhancing introductions, judging the quality of sources, citing information and improving the academic tone of language.

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and writing about research literature—skills that remain valuable in both academic and professional careers. Literature review is approached as a process of engaging with the discourse of scholarly communities that will help graduate researchers refine, define, and express their own scholarly vision and voice. This orientation on research as an exploratory practice, rather than merely a series of predetermined steps in a systematic method, allows the researcher to deal with the uncertainties and changes that come with learning new ideas and new perspectives. The focus on the practical elements of research design makes this book an invaluable resource for graduate students writing dissertations. Practicing research allows room for experiment, error, and learning, ultimately helping graduate researchers use the literature effectively to build a solid scholarly foundation for their dissertation research project.

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inclusion, is thinking in exposition; politicians are ceaselessly active in explaining to themselves how they may, and to their constituents how they did. We cannot escape Exposition. The question then arises, since this form of writing is always with us how can we make it effective and enjoyable? All writing should be interesting; all really effective writing does interest. It may not be required that every reader be interested in every bit of writing—that would be too much to hope for in a world where sympathies are unfortunately so restricted. To peruse a directory of Bangkok, if one has no possible acquaintance in that city, might become tedious, though one might draw pleasure from the queer names and the suggestions of romance. But if one has a lost friend somewhere in New York, and hopes that the directory will achieve discovery, the bulky and endless volume immediately takes on the greatest interest. Lincoln, driven at length to write a recommendation for a book, to escape the importunities of an agent, wisely, whimsically, wrote, This is just the right kind of book for any one who desires just this kind of book. Wide though his sympathies were, he recognized that not every one enjoys[Pg 3] everything. The problem of the writer of exposition is to make as wide an appeal as he can. Interest in reading is of two kinds: satisfaction and stimulation. And each of these may be either intellectual or emotional or both. The interest of satisfaction largely arises when the questions which the reader brings with him to his reading are answered. A reader who desires to know what is done with the by-products in a creamery, where the skim milk goes to, will be satisfied—and interested—when he learns the complete list of uses, among them the fact that skim milk is largely made into the white buttons that make our underclothing habitable. The reader who leaves an article about these by-products with the feeling that he has been only half told is sure to be dissatisfied, and therefore uninterested. In the same way, when a reader picks up an article or a book with the desire to be thrilled with romance or wonder, to be taken for the time away from the business of the world, to be wrenched with pity for suffering or with admiration for achievement—in other words, when a reader brings a hungry emotion to his reading—if he finds satisfaction, he is interested.

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