I.E.S ESTUARIA
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EXPOSITORY TEXT

DEFINITION → **Expository text** is writing with a purpose of informing the reader. The text is fact-based with the purpose of exposing the truth through a reliable source. True and deliberate expository text will focus on educating its reader. Other descriptors of exposition are clear, concise, and organized writing. Expository text gets to the point quickly and efficiently. Some common examples are: Textbooks, News articles, Instruction manuals, Recipes, City or country guides, Language books or Self-help books.

STRUCTURE → **It is divided in three parts :**
OPENING   BODY   CLOSING

EXAMPLE OF AN EXPOSITORY TEXT *THE YOUNG SPORTSMAN'S GUIDE TO CANOEING*	
INTRODUCTION (The main topic is introduced)	*An important technique to learn first is how to enter the canoe.*
BODY (This represents the explanation of the topic presented)	*This craft, with the stern resting on the shore, and the bow in the water, is in its most unstable position. The stern paddler first steadies the canoe. He places one foot on either side of the stern, pressing with his knees to hold it firmly. Then he grabs either gunwale (i.e. top edge of a canoe) with his hands, approximately eighteen inches forward. The bow paddler then steps to the centre of the canoe just forward of the stern seat with one foot, then moves forward, bent at right angles from the waist. Sliding his hands forward on either gunwale, he moves to the bow seat. His hands do not leave the gunwales until he is seated. He then sits immovable while the stern paddler places one foot into the canoe just forward of his seat, grasps the gunwales, and thrusts the canoe gently out into the water with the other leg. With the canoe in motion he brings his other leg into the canoe. If this seems time-consuming and silly to you, watch a pair of north woods voyageurs who have spent their lives in a canoe.*
CLOSING (A summary of the ideas previously explained)	*You will find that they follow this procedure automatically, not because the book says so, but because they have learned through experience that this is the easiest and safest method.*
LINGUISTIC ASPECTS	**USEFUL EXPRESSIONS**
* Use of abstract terms. * Use of connectors expressing sequence, opposition, cause and effect. *Accuracy and precision.	**Cause - effect**: because, consequently, If so, then, since, therefore, so that, thus, as a result, not only, but. **Comparison- contrast**: however, but, on the other hand, instead of, as well as, similar to, different from, and compared to. **Definition - example**: for example, for instance, specifically, in addition, described as, to illustrate, another, first, second, third. **Problem-solution**: because, since, consequently, so that, nevertheless, a solution, however, therefore, in addition, as result. **Proposition-support**: for example, therefore, first, second, third, before, after, then, finally, in conclusion.