For AP Purposes, we will use four different kinds of Introductions:

1. **Inverted Triangle**
   a. Panoramic at the top
   b. Microscopic at the bottom
   c. Form: OCI, 4-Ts (Theme, Topic, Titles, Thesis)

   Example:
   
   In today’s world, many believe that education’s sole purpose is to communicate information for students to store and draw on as necessary. By storing this information, students hope to perform well on tests. Good test scores assure good grades. Good grades eventually lead to acceptances into good colleges, which ultimately guarantee good jobs. Many teacher and students, convinced that education exists as a tool to secure good jobs, rely on the banking system. In her essay “Teaching to Transgression,” bell hooks defines the banking system as an “approach to learning that is rooted in the notion that all students need to do is consume information to them by a professor and be able to memorize and store it” (185). Through the banking system, students focus solely on facts, missing the important themes and life lessons available in classes and school materials. The banking system misdirects the fundamental goals of education. Education’s true purpose is to prepare for the real world by allowing them to access pertinent life knowledge available in their studies. Education should then direct students to apply this pertinent life knowledge to daily struggles and praxis. In addition to her definition of the banking system, hooks offers the idea of praxis form the work of Paulo Freire. When incorporated into education, praxis or “action and reflection upon the world in order to change it” (185) offers an advantageous educational tool that enhances the true purpose of education and overcomes the banking system.

2. **Narrative Introduction**
   a. Tell a brief story (establish pathos)
   b. Correlate your story to topic (shows empathy)
   c. Form: OCI

   Example:
   
   Glancing at my watch, I ran into the gym, noting to myself that being late to the first day of boxing practice was not the way to make a good first impression.
flew down the stairs into the basement, to the room the boxers have lovingly dubbed “The Pit”. What greeted me when I got there was more than I could ever have imagined. Picture a room filled with boxing gloves of all sizes covering an entire wall. Now picture the room with seventy-plus girls on the floor doing push-ups, sweat dripping down their faces. I was immediately struck by the discipline this sport would take from me, but I had no idea I would take so much more from it.

The university offers the only nonmilitary-based college level women’s boxing program in America, and it also offers women the chance to push their physical limits in a regulated environment. Yet the program is plagued with disappointments. I have experienced for myself the stereotypes female boxers face and have dealt with the harsh reality that boxing is still recognized as only a men’s sport. This paper will show that the women’s boxing program at ND serves as a much needed outlet for females to come face to face with aspects of themselves they would not typically get the chance to explore. I will accomplish these goals by analyzing scholarly journals, old Observer (school newspaper) articles, and survey questions answered by the captains of the 2002 women’s boxing team of ND.

3. Interrogative Introduction

a. Invites the reader into conversation
b. Asks a question that creates a conversation audience will enter
c. Provokes reader with a question, answer question in your thesis

To what extend do women and men who work in different occupations also work in different space? Baran and Teegarden propose that occupational segregation in the insurance industry is “tantamount to spatial segregation by genre” since managers are overwhelmingly male and clerical staff are predominantly female. The essay examines the spatial conditions of women’s work and men’s work and proposes that working women and men come into daily contact with one another very infrequently. Frothier women’s jobs can be classified as “open floor” while women’s jobs are more likely to be “closed door.” That is, women work in a more public environment with less control of their space than men. This lack of spatial control both reflects and contributes to women’s lower occupational status by limiting opportunities for the transfer of knowledge from men to women.
4. Paradoxical Introduction

a. Establishes uncertainty about a familiar situation
b. Gives different perspective
c. Begin with assumption that the readers accept as true, create thesis that challenges it

The July/August 2001 issue of Book lists JK Rowling as one of the ten most influential people in publishing. She shares space on this list with John Grisham and Oprah Winfrey, along with less famous but equally powerful insiders in the book industry. What these industry leaders have in common is an almost magical power to make books succeed in the marketplace, and this magic, in addition to that performed with wands, Rawlings' novels appear to practice. Opening weekend sales charted like those of a blockbuster movie—not to mention the blockbuster movie itself, the reconstruction of the venerable New York Times bestseller lists, the creation of a new nation's worth of web sites in the territory of cyber-space, and of course the legendary inspiration of tens of millions of child readers—the Harry Potter books have transformed both the technologies of reading and the way we understand those technologies. What is it that makes these books—about a lonely boy whose first act on learning he is a wizard to go shopping for a wand—not only an international phenomenon among children and parents and teachers but also a topic of compelling interest to literary, social, and cultural critics? I will argue that the stories the books tell, as well as the stories we're telling about them, enact both our fantasies and our fears of children's literature and publishing in the context of twenty-first-century commercial and technical culture.

5. Minding the Gap Introduction

a. Writer draws attention to a "gap" in the research
b. Establish how writer's opinion will shed insight on the matter
c. Establishes what readers know and what they don't know

This is a book about men. But, unlike other books about men, which line countless library shelves, this is a book about men as men. It is a book in which men's experiences are not taken for granted as we explore the "real" and significant accomplishments of men, but a book in which those experiences are treated as significant and important in themselves.

But what does it mean to examine men "as men"? Most courses in a college curriculum are about men, aren't they? But these courses routinely deal with men only in their public roles, so we come to know and understand men as scientists, politicians, military figures, writers, philosophers. Rarely, if ever, are men understood through the prism of gender.