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Your first task in writing a how-to essay is to decide on the topic. If you are like many students, you may feel as if you don't know anything good enough to teach others. But that's not true! All people have something they can do so well that they don't even think about how to do more - they just do it. When you read the list below you will realize that you know a lot of things in depth, good enough to teach. Normally, your inspiration will be based on lateral thinking. For example, from the list below, you can write an essay on how to cook a Scottish egg after you see Crack Egg on the list. Or you can write about how to make an Excel spreadsheet with all the homework listed after viewing Organize Homework on the list. Narrow down the selection to a few topics and then brainstorm for a few minutes on each topic. Determine which one has the greatest potential, because it can be divided into five to 10 clear paragraphs that you can explain well. Some topics are easier than others to explain. Direct processes compared to those with more contingencies will be much less difficult to prescribe, for example. If you find that you've chosen a topic that's too wide, select one part to explain. Remember that you want your reader to be able to follow the instructions to successfully complete the process. In your compilation, err on the side of too many details and descriptions, not too little. (It's easier to cut out stuff you don't need than to add to it later.) If you can't use images with instructions, choosing a theme that helps visuals makes writing the learning process much more difficult, so take your destination options into consideration as you choose what to write. If you know your theme so well that it comes naturally for you, it can be difficult to write instructions for a beginner who doesn't know the topic because you forgot how much you didn't know when you first started. Have your partner try your instructions during the design or revision phase (or both) to see what you left behind or what is not explained clearly enough. Raccoon-proof your campsiteMake obstacle course for squirrelsSmeke table animal costumeEarn \$100Starte bandMake pinataMake omeletMilk CowStart beekeeping Read palmsMake blanket carDecorate bedroomMeik podcastBurn CDStart recycling programCollect StampsClean bedroomMake pizzaMake Volcanic Organize homeworkGame guitarMake sock doll dressMeik doll dressCot letter to the editorCot a complaintPlant tree create a cartoon characterProsprotukite layer cakeChange tireDrive stick shiftMake Christmas stocking, to dancePlay chessDo magic trickGo bird watchingMake music videoMake candleMake soapPaint Art with PencilsSit webpagesStay safely on InternetWrite songConsubscribe poemMake handbagTie scarfMow the the HamburgerMake pancakesMake a pillowPlay footballMake sculptureMeke lampMeke shadow dollsMake boxCare for petsBuilt tree housePlay tagPlay hide and seekPaint nailsMeik homemade slippersTe Macrame knotsMake sandwichMake chocolate milkMake hot chocolateMake pot coffeeMake milkshake hairProssing old toysSkateboardE VegetarianMake saladDesign jack-o-lanternRide horseRace turtlesCato lightning bugsMake wild flower bouquetCut paper dollsEai ice cream coneChange diaperMake fruit punchMe campaign posterFrame artMake fake tattooInterview celebrityKatch snowmanMake iglooMake fanWrite CraiherRax eggk like a modelRide motorcyclepitch tentSiped somewhere, that you lostCut your hairSaddle horseMake sandcastleBob for applesGo hikingApply for workDraw stick figuresOpen bank account Recognize a new languageAsk for a later curfewBehave on fancy dinnerAsk someone outPose for a pictureWake in a good moodSend Morse code messagesMake kiteHem your jeansPitch fastballBeBe Ghost HunterMake Strings ArtFly aloneShaveMop floorPeel appleString popcornRemix songWalk ropeStand on the headIn due to Big DipperWrap giftRoast marshmallowClean boxMee bonfireReceive carnival in your yardMake balloon animalPlan surprise PartyWear makeup eyeInvent secret codeReggue animal tracksTrain To shake each other's paper, scissorsHula danceFloss your teeth ThoughtCo uses cookies to provide you with a great user experience. Using ThoughtCo, you accept our use of cookies. A periodic essay is an essay (i.e. a short nonfiction paper) published in a journal or journal, in particular, an essay that appears as part of a series. The 18th century is considered a great century of periodic essays in English. Famous 18th-century periodical essayists include Joseph Addison, Richard Steele, Samuel Johnson, and Oliver Goldsmith. The periodic essay, according to Samuel Johnson, provided general knowledge suitable for dissemination in general conversations. This achievement was rarely achieved in earlier times and was now promoted by political harmony by introducing actors to which the faction had not produced any diversity of sentiment, such as literature, morality and family life. (Marvin B. Becker, The Emergence of Civil Society in the eighteenth century. Indiana University Press, 1994) Mostly middle-class readers do not need higher education to go through the content of periodicals and pamphlets written in the middle style and offering learning for people with rising social expectations. Publishers and editors of the early 18th century recognized the existence of such an audience and found the means to satisfy its taste... Plenty of periodic writers, Addison and Sir Richard outstanding among them, have shaped their styles and content to satisfy the tastes and interests of these readers. The magazines - those medleys of borrowed and original material and open invitations to the reader's participation in the publication - struck what modern critics would call a distinctly middlebrow note in literature. Consequently, the essay played a significant role in such periodicals, presenting commentary on politics, religion and social issues among its many topics. (Robert Donald Spector, Samuel Johnson and essay. Greenwood, 1997) The formal properties of periodic essays were largely defined through the practice of Joseph Addison and Steele in the two most read series, Tatler (1709-1711) and Spectator (1711-1712; 1714). Many of the characteristics of these two papers - a fictitious nominal owner, a group of fictitious contributors who offer advice and comment from their special points of view, different and ever-changing areas of discourse, the use of exemplary character sketches, letters to the editor from fictitious correspondents, and various other typical traits - existed before Addison and Steele set to work, but these two wrote with such efficiency and cultivated such attention in their readers that writing in Tatler and Spectator served as models for periodic writing in the next seven or eight decades. (James R. Kuist, Periodic Essay. Encyclopedia of Essays edited by Tracy Chevalier. Fitzroy Dearborn, 1997) By 1800, the periodic publication of one essay had virtually disappeared, replacing it with a serial essay published in magazines and journals. However, in many ways, the work of early 19th century familiar essayists has intensified the tradition of Addison's essay, albeit emphasizing eclecticism, flexibility and empiricism. Charles Lamb, in his series Essays of Elia (published in a London magazine in the 1820s), reinforced the self-expression of the esdick voice of the empirical. The periodic essays of Thomas de quincy combined autobiography and literary criticism, and William Hazlitt sought in his periodic essays to combine literary and colloquial. (Katherine Hevelow, Essay. Britain in Hanover, 1714-1837. ed. Gerald Newman and Leslie Ellen Brown. Taylor and Francis, 1997) Writers of popular periodic essays have in common both brevity and regularity; their essays are usually designed to fill a specific space in their posts, whether it's so many column inches to feature or an op-editor page or page or two in a predictable place in a magazine. Unlike freelance essayists, who can form an article to serve the subject, the columnist more often forms a subject to meet the limitations of the column. In a sense, it slows down, because it forces the writer to limit and omit the material; Others it frees him because it frees the writer from having to worry about finding a form and allows him to focus on developing ideas. (Robert L. Ruth Jr., writing: Reviewers and Critics of Writing. SIU Press, 1991) 1991) how does the history of easter island reflect garrett hardin's essay the tragedy of the commons. what is the main issue the tragedy of the commons essay by garrett hardin considered

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