1. **Introduction**
2. Creative Opening to catch the audience’s attention. A quote, a statistic, an interesting fact or figure, historical references, anecdote.
3. Background information—about the subject, establishes the controversy.
4. The ideas in your essay will preview the essay you are writing
5. Thesis Statement establishes the argument of the essay (1-2 sentences)
6. **Body**
7. **Paragraph I** (often this paragraph is informative or persuasive—you might begin by elaborating on key background of the subject (setting up your argument). OR you will begin your persuasive argument here.
8. **Topic Sentence** states the main idea of the paragraph and transitions from the paragraph before it. **Note:** Your topic sentence should show some link to your thesis statement
9. Supporting details defend or strengthen the topic sentence. Use 1-2 supporting details. Supporting details can include facts, examples, and expert opinion, quotes, data, or even a personal example.
10. **Paragraph II**
11. Topic sentence states the main idea of the paragraph and transitions from the paragraph before it.
12. Supporting details defend or strengthen the topic sentence.
13. **Paragraph II**
14. Topic sentence states the main idea of the paragraph and transitions from the paragraph before it.
15. Supporting details defend or strengthen the topic sentence.
16. **Conclusion**
17. Reaffirm thesis statement—reword and push your argument. Check if your conclusion connects with your thesis and ideas established in your introduction.

**Conclusion Tips:**

**Avoid**

* Ending with a rephrased thesis statement that contains no substantive changes.
* Introducing an unrelated idea or subtopic (although you may end with a provocative question; see below).

**Conclude an essay with one or more of the following:**

* Include a brief summary that emphasizes the paper's main points.
* Ask a provocative question, or evoke an image or use a quote?
* Call for some sort of action.
* End with a warning.
* Universalize (compare to other situations).
* Suggest results or consequences.

Essay Outline

**Student name:**

1.Introduction

1. Opening remarks to catch reader’s interest

Opening would talk about the deaths count due to opiods and how it could’ve been prevented

1. Thesis Statement (belongs at end of Introduction paragraph).

It is very unethical for doctors and the medical industry to be accepting “free money” to promote the medications due to the medication may not be the best of choice but was influenced by the lunch and the compulsion of promoting their brand so they keep coming back. (could fix up a little bit)

Supporting Paragraphs 2, 3, 4 (Body) evidence/supporting

2. Topic Sentence / Transition for Topic 2: A major issue is that the doctor or hospital would recommend a medication brand for the patient to buy even if it is maybe not the best of choice due to cost or effectiveness.

A. A study showed that doctor was swayed to prescribe the more expensive brand medication names even when cheaper generic ones would work just fine, it is ethical for one to recommend what they think is best, not what they are paid to say is best.

B. Even if lunch may not seem like it cost a lot but if a doctor later thinks about how he got a free lunch from prescribing a medication he is influenced by the action of the company.

C. A doctor should only be recommending brands that he/she trust and worked with for many years over some company that gave them free lunch a few hours ago.

D. It only takes a few hundreds of dollar a year for a medication company to do this but study have showed that it could rakes in thousands.

3. Topic Sentence / Transition for Topic 3: A doctor might appeal more to a brand because they want to keep receiving the same benefits such as free lunch.

A. A doctor’s job is to recommend the correct medication and to diagnose and save lives, not be swayed by some lunch money.

B. even if it does not seem like a lot hundreds of dollar a month could add up and some doctor were even happy because it helped with their employee happiness of receiving free foods everyday (almost) and the free samples that they get from the company so they don’t have to buy it themselves.

C. If a medication is powerful and has deadly effect and is promoted by doctors, it could cause mass deaths because surely the company isn’t only promoting it to one single doctor, some company even have up to 90,000 representatives.

D. Some restaurant already capitalized on the business by creating a lunch-ordering program and other company started opening up rewards program for pharmaceutical representative.

E. Some university like \_\_\_ already banned such system which was worth nearly 3 billion dollars and some do expect the government to start banning paid lunch by promoters

4. Conclusion

A. Summary and restatement of the thesis topic.

Free lunch has caused doctor and hospitals to promote medication that isn’t the best option just because they want small benefits like free lunch….