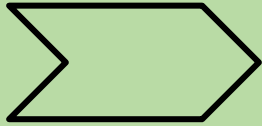




REUTHER MIDDLE SCHOOL

WRITING BOOTCAMP



# BODY PARAGRAPHS



A topic sentence...

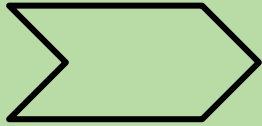
**A topic sentence is a sentence that introduces a paragraph by presenting the one topic that will be the focus of that paragraph.**

## TOPIC SENTENCES DO:

- 1. Answer prompt/connect to thesis**
- 2. Introduce argument**
- 3. Include support**

## TOPIC SENTENCES DO NOT:

- 1. Ask a question**
- 2. Include a quotation**
- 3. Include plot summary**

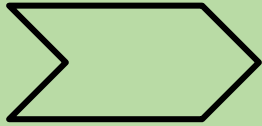


# BODY PARAGRAPHS



## **GENERAL CONTEXT RULES:**

- Always comes before the quotation
- Explains the basic background/situation of the quote
- Introduces the speaker, audience, and/or situation of the quote (can also include the tone or *how* the quotation is said)

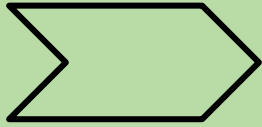


# BODY PARAGRAPHS

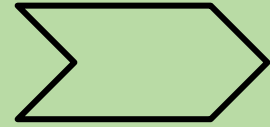


## EVIDENCE/QUOTATIONS:

<b>PARAPHRASED EVIDENCE:</b>	<b>DIRECT QUOTATIONS:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Text put in your own words</li><li>• Used to support thesis/topic sentence</li><li>• Must have citation</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Copied exactly as they appear in the text</li><li>• Chosen carefully to support ideas</li><li>• Must have citation</li><li>• Must have quotation marks!</li></ul>



# BODY PARAGRAPHS



## QUOTATION INTEGRATION METHODS:

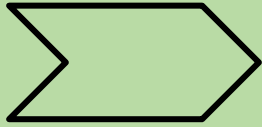
1

INTRODUCTORY PHRASE +  
COMMA,  
OR  
SPEAKER + VERB +  
COMMA,

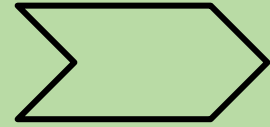
### DEFINITION + EXAMPLES:

#### Examples:

- George tells Lennie, "I got you to look after me" (Steinbeck 3).
- Lennie yells, "Tell me about the rabbits!" (Steinbeck 5).



# BODY PARAGRAPHS



## QUOTATION INTEGRATION METHODS:

2

FULL SENTENCE +  
COLON:

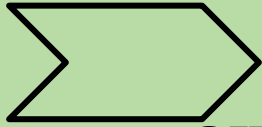
### DEFINITION + EXAMPLES:

**Definition:** Write a full sentence that introduces the context of the quotation, add a colon, and then add quotation.

**Note:** Quotation must be a full sentence.

### Example:

- George and Lennie share a dream together: "We're gonna get a little ranch" (Steinbeck 25).



# BODY PARAGRAPHS



## QUOTATION INTEGRATION METHODS:

3

FLOW OR WEAVE

### DEFINITION + EXAMPLES:

**Definition:** Weave the quotation into your sentence/your own words so that it flows naturally. Without looking, you would not know where the quotation marks are. Watch out for your pronouns.

### Examples:

- George and Lennie “travel together” which makes them different from the other workers (Steinbeck 30).
- Lennie always wants George to “tell [him] about the rabbits” (Steinbeck 5).



# BODY PARAGRAPHS

## **MLA CITATION RULES:**



- **Cite all evidence using (parenthetical citations)**
- **Always cite at the end of the sentence**
- **Punctuate correctly: Put the period after the parentheses**
- **(author last name page #) --- ex. (Mikaelsen 98)**



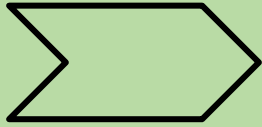


# BODY PARAGRAPHS



## **EXAMPLE OF A PROPERLY INTEGRATED QUOTE USING CONTEXT AND AN MLA CITATION:**

After Cole goes back to the island a second time, he starts to think more about himself and his actions from before. He ends up thinking "...about Edwin, about Garvey, and about Peter. He truly did hope Peter would be okay" (Mikaelsen 141).



# BODY PARAGRAPHS

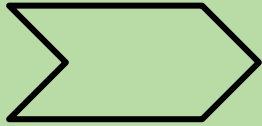


## **WHAT IS ANALYSIS?**

Merriam Webster defines “analyze” as “to study (something) closely and carefully: to learn the nature and relationship of the parts of (something) by a close and careful examination”.

In English class, **analysis is the part of your paragraph where you explain how your evidence supports your argument.**

**ALSO CALLED REASONING :)**



# BODY PARAGRAPHS



## **CONCLUSION/TRANSITION SENTENCES:**

<b>CONCLUSION SENTENCES:</b>	<b>TRANSITION SENTENCES:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <b>Neatly summarize the main idea of the paragraph</b></li><li>● <b>Include the topic/argument and support</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ <b>Similar to a topic sentence</b></li></ul></li><li>● <b>Do not introduce any new ideas</b></li></ul>	