

Introduction	
Hook	<i>Ask a question, give an example, share a surprising fact, or tell a very short two-three sentence story to interest the reader.</i>
Background	<i>Explain the facts the reader needs in order to understand your paper. Provide context. Answer the question: why is it important to write about this topic?</i>
Thesis	<i>A simple, strong, clear sentence that states what the writer is trying to prove in the essay. This statement easily breaks into three body paragraphs.</i>
Body Paragraphs (Claims)	
Topic sentence	<i>When you break your thesis down into 3 or 4 smaller topics, this is one of those topics. A body paragraph will be written to prove this sentence.</i>
Background	<i>If you need to explain your topic sentence/claim further or give some background to help the reader understand your paragraph, do that here.</i>
Introduce the source/quotation	<i>Include the Author, the Book (or text), the College/ company/ job description of the author, and the Date of publication. Also use interesting verbs in present tense.</i>
Quote your source	<i>Do this directly (with exact words and quotation marks) or indirectly (with paraphrasing or summary in your own words). This should be short, about two or three lines.</i>
In-text citation	<i>If you have a last name and a page number, write them in parentheses. This will go after the closing set of quotation marks and before the period like this.</i>
Explain/analyze	<i>Avoid summarizing the quotation or repeating it in any way. Instead, take the reader deeper into new ideas</i>

	<i>connected to the thesis. This is about your own thoughts.</i>
Transition	<i>Look at the paragraph you just wrote. Now look at the next topic sentence you'll write. What do these two paragraphs have in common? Write a sentence about it.</i>
Body Paragraph (Counterclaim)	
Topic sentence (counterclaim)	<i>Start by explaining that the other side has a valid argument against your thesis/claim. Write, "Some say/others disagree/critics claim that...."</i>
Background (if needed/ counterclaim)	<i>If you need to explain your counterclaim further or give some background to help the reader understand your paragraph, do that here.</i>
Introduce the source/ quotation (counterclaim)	<i>Include the <u>A</u>uthor, the <u>B</u>ook (or text), the <u>C</u>ollege/ company/ job description of the author, and the Date of publication. Also use interesting verbs in present tense.</i>
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Explain/analyze (counterclaim)	<i>Explain what the other side thinks. Pretend you agree. Avoid summarizing the quotation or repeating it in any way. Instead, take the reader deeper into new ideas connected to the thesis.</i>
Turn	<i>Turn back to your thesis/claim. Write, "However...," and explain why the counterclaim you just wrote is actually flawed, and your thesis was right all along.</i>

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Conclusion	
Restate your thesis	<i>Put your thesis into new words. If you can, make it stronger or a little more complicated. If you're not sure how to do that, just restate your thesis in new words.</i>
Summarize your topic sentences	<i>Restate all the topic sentences in your body paragraphs. You don't have to write three or four sentences here. It's completely fine to do this in one sentence.</i>
"So what?"	<i>Tell the reader why your paper matters. Why should the reader listen to you? If you had to continue writing this paper, what might be further related ideas to explore?</i>

Control: Answer Key

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