

- ⌘ 1. Topic Sentence
- ⌘ 2. Present your source information (you may be comparing or contrasting more than one source).
- ⌘ 3. Give your analysis of your source information. What does this add to your understanding of the word?
- ⌘ 4. Make sure you have properly cited your sources in text or in parenthesis.
- ⌘ 5. Transition to the next idea.

Body Paragraphs

⌘ 1. Topic sentence which gives the main idea of this paragraph. Be sure these are specific enough.

⌘ Not so great: "Anxiety has many causes."

⌘ Better: "We can blame anxiety on outside forces, but it is best to recognize that the root cause lies within is."

Body Paragraphs

- ⌘ 2. Present your source info in a way that gives your reader a clear and full understanding.
 - ⌘ Craft your sentences carefully!
 - ⌘ “According to English teacher Kevin Haney,…”
 - ⌘ “World-renowned scientist Stephen Hawking once said,…”
 - ⌘ USE YOUR SUMMARIZING SKILLS
 - ⌘ Unlike literary analysis, you can’t assume we know all about your source. You will need to tell us about the plot of *Romeo and Juliet*, or the film *The Pursuit of Happyness*, including the scene you are referring to, to contextualize the quote or the idea you want to get across.

Body Paragraphs

⌘ 3. Give your analysis of your source information. This is the most important part of your paragraph. How did this source add to your understanding of the word?

Body Paragraphs

⌘ 4. Be sure to cite your sources in text or in parentheses!

Body Paragraphs

⌘ 5. Transition to the next idea/source on your outline. Make sure the next topic you will address follows logically from the one you just discussed. Sometimes, posing a question at the end of your paragraph is the best way to go.

⌘ Ex: With this new understanding of the causes of anxiety, I realized that I may have some control over its effects on me. But first, I wanted to explore the effects of anxiety as described by others.

⌘ Considering these causes of anxiety, I next wondered, what are its effects?

Body Paragraphs