**Organizer for Each Body Paragraph**

**Body paragraph (Type 3)**

FCA 1: Paragraph has a clear topic sentence that indicates the point of comparison or contrast. / 5 pts.

FCA 2: At least one quote or detailed summary of a very specific event from the fiction source and one quote/paraphrase from non-fiction research is used to illustrate the point of comparison or contrast.

/10 pts.

FCA 3: The quote/paraphrase from research is followed by a thorough explanation of how the quote/paraphrase demonstrates a similarity or difference between the novel and research (longer than the quote/paraphrase itself and focused on the crucial element(s) of the comparative analysis).

/10 pts.

FCA 4: Clear connections exist between pronouns/antecedents (agreement and no vague references).

/5 pts.

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| **Topic Sentence: Clearly States the point of difference/similarity** |
| **In general, how the event is represented in the book is stated** |
| **A specific quote or summary of the event is used to illustrate the portion of the book that shows the point to be compared to research. (Citation Needed!)** |
| **An explanation/analysis of what the quote demonstrates is given.** |
| **Transition provided, and in general, how the difference of the point is represented in the research is stated.** |
| **A specific quote or paraphrase is used to illustrate the research that shows the point compared/contrasted to the book. (Citation Needed!)** |
| **An explanation/analysis of what the quote/paraphrase demonstrates is given, which is longer than the quote itself and focuses on the crucial elements of the comparison/contrast.** |
| **Conclusion statement is used to restate the compared/contrasted point.** |

**Example of the type of illustrative quotes used:**

DEJ quote: “I’m glad it’s over. I’m glad I don’t have to worry about any lingering effects and I can just pull all this behind me” (Smith 167).

Quote from research: According to “Alcohol Alert,” a web site article published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *“*We do know that heavy drinking may have extensive and far–reaching effects on the brain, ranging from simple “slips” in memory to permanent and debilitating conditions that require lifetime custodial care*.”*