

## The Double Chunk Paragraph

Directions: Read the paragraph thoroughly. Then label the components below. Use symbols or colors.

1. TOPIC SENTENCE: Zig Zag Underline (or BLUE)
2. EVIDENCE: Transition+ lead= quote or paraphrase (remember to cite line): Circle (or RED)
3. COMMENTARY: (Think, but don't write: "This shows/proves that")...: Bracket (or GREEN)
4. COMMENTARY:(Think, but don't write: "This shows/proves that")...: Bracket (or GREEN)
- 5 EVIDENCE: transition + lead= quote or paraphrase (remember to cite lines): Circle (or RED)
6. COMMENTARY: (Think, but don't write: "This shows/proves that")...: Bracket (or GREEN)
7. COMMENTARY: (Think, but don't write: "This shows/proves that")...: Bracket (or GREEN)
8. SUMMARY: (also called concluding sentence) Zig Zag Underline (or BLUE)

### Sample Paragraph

In George Orwell's *Animal Farm*, Boxer represents the everyday working class of Russia. To begin, Boxer works harder than all of the other animals, as Orwell writes, "From morning to night he was pushing and pulling, always at the spot where the work was hardest" (40). Boxer believes in Animalism and is motivated to work harder for this cause than even for Farmer Jones. Also, Boxer's character reveals that the Orwell believed the common workers of Russia were also working harder than ever with little reward. To continue, Boxer is easily brainwashed by Napoleon and his propaganda, insisting "If Comrade Napoleon says it, it must be right" (Orwell 91). Because Boxer is less intelligent than other animals, Napoleon easily brainwashes Boxer into submission even when Napoleon commits terrible injustices. Consequently, Orwell suggests that the lower class Russian workers were also easily manipulated by Joseph Stalin. In conclusion, Boxer's character, through his relentless work and gullibility, paints a picture of the much abused, hardworking, and honest Russian working class.

## **In-text Citation Format**

*In-text citations come at the end of the sentence that you are paraphrasing or quoting, and BEFORE the period.*

**Format: (author's last name page#)**  
**(Miller)**

Example: In *Of Mice and Men*, the reader becomes aware of Curley's wife impending death through the use of foreshadowing, especially when George scolds Lennie by saying, "You stay away from her, she's nothing but trouble" (Steinbeck 30).

**No author? Then come up with a phrase that is a short form of the title.**

Example: Cell phones are not always a disturbance in the classroom. In fact, many teachers use cell phones in their classrooms as instructional tools for such purposes as research, online testing, and distributing assignments ("Instruction").

## **In-text Citation Format**

*In-text citations come at the end of the sentence that you are paraphrasing or quoting, and BEFORE the period.*

**Format: (author page#)**

Example: In *Of Mice and Men*, the reader becomes aware of Curley's wife impending death through the use of foreshadowing, especially when George scolds Lennie by saying, "You stay away from her, she's nothing but trouble" (Steinbeck 30).

**No author? Then come up with a phrase that is a short form of the title.**

Example: Cell phones are not always a disturbance in the classroom. In fact, many teachers use cell phones in their classrooms as instructional tools for such purposes as research, online testing, and distributing assignments ("Instruction").