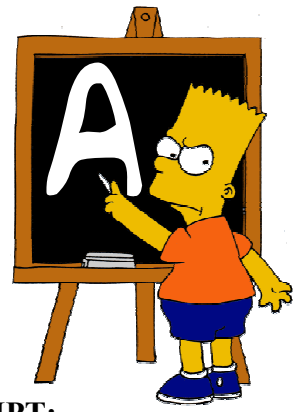


TIP: Keep this in your notebook and you can use it on any quiz or paper.

T I Q



TIQA is a standard format for writing body paragraphs of essays or research papers. Normally, you can repeat TIQA twice per paragraph.

- **Topic Sentence**
This should have the limiting idea of whatever example you are providing in the paragraph.

- **Introduce** example or quote:
Put the quote or example you are about to provide into context. You may not just put a quote down. You need to say something such as *When Atticus visits Tom in the jail, he tells us, “(quote).”*

- **Quote** or example.
You can quote from dialogue or narration. Or you can paraphrase.

- **Analyze** the quote or example.
After you have provided the example or quote, you must spend a few sentences explaining how the example or quote supports the topic sentence.

...if you choose to repeat the TIQA method in the same paragraph, the second T stands for Transition...

- **Transition:** Use a sentence to transition, or change, from your first topic to your second topic.

...

EXAMPLE PROMPT:

Explain the irony in the poem “Mending Wall.” Consider how the wall between the neighbors actually affects their relationship. Explain how this irony adds to the poem’s ambiguity. Support your ideas with at least two details from the poem.

EXAMPLE RESPONSE:

T { In “Mending Wall,” the irony resides in the fact that, although the wall separates the speaker and his neighbor, it helps to bring them together.

I { At the beginning, the speaker says,

Q { “Something there is that doesn’t love a wall.”

A { He expresses his hatred of walls.

T { However, the speaker is the one that initiates the wall building,

I { saying,

Q { “I let my neighbor know beyond the hill.”

A { It is ironic that the speaker is the one to start the wall-mending whenever he clearly dislikes it.

T { Another example of irony occurs...

...and so forth...