

Formal Literary Paragraphs

Based on content in Lesson 5.1.

1. What is an FLP (formal literary paragraph)? Provide a quick description.

2. Your **topic sentence** must inform your reader of **three things**:
 - The _____(s)
 - The _____(s)
 - Your _____

3. When referring to titles of books, plays, poems, and articles there are rules you **MUST** follow:
 - a. Underline or _____titles of novels and plays.
 - b. Use _____marks for poems, short stories, and articles.

4. You want to include a minimum of **three** points in your paragraph. The best way to present your points is to use the _____structure. For **EACH** of your points, you would be using this structure.
 - **A** _____ (your point)
 - **C** _____(a quote or paraphrase)
 - **E** _____(explains how your citation supports your assertion)

5. In the "C" portion, you'll often use quotes from your reading. What are three tips for integrating quotes into your FLP?

6. What is included in a conclusion and why is it important?

7. What are 5 rules for formal writing (include examples):

A. Rule #1:

B. Rule #2:

C. Rule #3:

D. Rule #4:

E. Rule #5:

8. Below is a sample FLP. Your job is to identify all the parts of this FLP.

In John Boyne's *The Boy in the Striped Pajamas* the character of Bruno is very innocent, but also deeply ignorant. Bruno does not understand what is happening around him. For example, when Bruno says "Heil Hitler", he believes that he is simply saying goodbye. *This demonstrates how little Bruno understands and how naive he is.* In addition, Bruno is jealous of Schmucl because he believes that life on the other side of the fence is better. He states, "That's not fair at all. There's no one to play with on this side of the fence. Not a single person" (Boyne, p. 131). *This statement further confirms Bruno's misinterpretation of life in the concentration camp. It is not until Bruno ventures onto the other side of the fence that he realizes his assumption is wrong.* However, even though Bruno's age and innocence can account for some of his misunderstanding, Bruno ignores many key signs that things are not as they should be. For instance, Schmucl is underweight and always hungry, but Bruno does not really acknowledge this. In fact, he even eats some food that he means to bring to Schmucl. Additionally, Schmucl provides Bruno with many anecdotes of horrible events which Bruno ignores. In particular, Schmucl describes the treatment by the soldiers on the other side of the fence. He explains how horrible the conditions are and expresses his intense hatred of the soldiers, but Bruno always thinks about himself (Boyne, p. 195). In conclusion, although Bruno's age and innocence can excuse a certain amount of ignorance, ultimately Bruno chooses to think about himself and not what is happening on the other side of the fence.

a) Topic Sentence:

b) ACE #1 - Assertion:

c) ACE #1 - Citation:

d) ACE #1 - Explanation:

e) ACE #2 - Assertion:

f) ACE #2 - Citation:

g) ACE #2 - Explanation:

h) ACE #3 - Assertion:

i) ACE #3 - Citation:

j) ACE #3 - Explanation:

k) Conclusion:

l) How did the author shift from ACE #1 and ACE #2?

m) How did the author shift from ACE #2 and ACE #3?