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| **Introduction** | 1. Introduce **texts**: author, title, publication date, text type *Ex. The poem “Dulce et Decorum Est”, written in 1917 by Wilfred Owen, describes….* 2. **Purpose** + **Audience** of texts 3. **Context**: *Any background information we need to know about the time period or relevant historical elements* 4. **Thesis statement**: A map for your readers to follow through your essay.   Steps to writing a thesis statement  - Identify the subject (ex. “In the article,” or “While text A...text B…” or “Both texts”  - Use a strong verb: highlights, exposes, critiques, demonstrates, challenges, reveals  - Write a debatable opinion about the topics/themes/big ideas.  *Questions to consider:  By comparing the texts, what is exposed about the issue or topic?  Through a comparison of both texts, what do we see being criticized?  By comparing the two texts, what do we better understand or see as a big  difference within the topic?* |
| **Body paragraph 1** | **Topic sentence:** (BOTH texts + a strong verb + an idea from thesis statement)  Support your analysis with quotations and analysis oflanguage features, purpose, or text type for support. |
| **Body paragraph 2** | **Topic sentence:** (BOTH texts + a strong verb + an idea from thesis statement)  Support your analysis with quotations and analysis oflanguage features, purpose, or text type for support. |
| **Body paragraph 3** | **Topic sentence**: (BOTH texts + a strong verb + an idea from thesis statement)  Support your analysis with quotations and analysis oflanguage features, purpose, or text type for support. |
| **Conclusion** | 1. Restate thesis statement & provide a brief summary of main points 2. Draw own conclusions about the texts  * Do the texts achieve their purposes? Does anything get in the way of it being effective? * Are the texts relevant today? * What new level of understanding do you possess about the text, topic, or time period? |

**Paper One Comparative Commentary – Thematic Structure**

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| Possible features to analyze:  **Symbols, Organization/structure** (syntax, title, progression of ideas, text type features, grammar)**, diction and tone, atmosphere, imagery, figurative language** (personification, simile, metaphors, allusions, alliteration, assonance, irony, anaphora, antithesis etc), **rhetorical strategies** |