**Topic Sentence: mention author, title, and purpose of the paragraph**

**Body: textual evidence and explanation supporting your topic sentence**

**( at least 3 examples)**

**Concluding sentence: finish your paragraph with a final thought or comment that refers back to your topic sentence.**

**Example:**

**In “Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening,” Robert Frost is admiring the peaceful sight of a deserted wood, and metaphorically contemplating the soothing prospect of death. Historically, human beings have had difficulty dealing with the reality of death. Euphemisms for death or old age are abundant; the elderly have “too much snow on the roof” and are in their “twilight years,” as they near “the big sleep” and can finally “rest in peace.” As we are all familiar with this idea of death as the final sleep, it is an easy leap to interpret Frost’s poem metaphorically. The poem is set on “the darkest evening of the year” (line 8) in the dead of winter when all of nature is asleep. The speaker is attracted to the peaceful prospect of a sleeping forest, and the gentle imagery of “easy wind and downy flake” (line 12) is almost successful in convincing him to simply lie down and go to sleep. The lulling repetition in the final stanza adds to the hypnotic effect of the poem. The speaker here, however, realizes that he has obligations that he must fulfill before he simply gives up and succumbs to a more peaceful existence. Though “lovely, dark and deep: (line 13), the woods and the opportunity to “rest in peace” are not enough to convince the speaker to surrender. Instead, he chooses to toil on, for he has “promises to keep” (line 15) and “miles to go before [he] sleeps” (line 16). In other words, while he may be tempted by the prospect of a peaceful rest, whether temporary or permanent, he chooses to continue on his journey.**