

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

TIQA Student Handout

TIQA is a strategy to help you write strong, evidence-based paragraphs. It stands for:

- T – Topic Sentence (your answer to the question/your claim)
- I – Introduce the Quote (Who is speaking?)
- Q – Quote (textual evidence)
- A – Analysis (explain how the quote supports your idea)

Sentence Starters

T – Topic Sentence:

- One reason... is...
- A key idea is that...
- An example of this is...

I – Introduce the Quote:

- According to...
- In a speech, [Name] said...
- [Author/Source] explains...

Q – Quote:

- “...” (Author).
- “...” (Source).
- “...” (Document Title).

A – Analysis:

- This shows that...
- This means...
- This proves that...

Practice Paragraph – Fill in the Blanks

Prompt: Why is freedom of speech important in a democracy?

T: Freedom of speech is important because _____.

I: In a _____, _____ said,

Q: “_____.”

A: This shows that _____.

TIQA Paragraph Strategy – Teacher Resource

Materials Needed:

- Anchor chart or poster with TIQA acronym
- Sample nonfiction texts (e.g., speeches, articles, historical documents)
- Highlighters or colored pencils
- TIQA graphic organizer (optional)
- Student writing notebooks or paper

Step-by-Step Teaching Process:

1. Introduce TIQA: Explain the acronym and its purpose in evidence-based writing.
2. Model a TIQA paragraph using a content-area example (e.g., civics, science, history).
3. Teach each part separately over several days:
 - T: Topic Sentence – Answer the prompt clearly.
 - I: Introduce the Quote – Name the speaker/source and give context.
 - Q: Quote – Use a short, relevant quote with proper citation.
 - A: Analysis – Explain how the quote supports the topic sentence.
4. Guide students through writing their own TIQA paragraph using a graphic organizer.
5. Use peer review and revision to improve clarity and depth.
6. Reflect on what students learned and how they used evidence.

Quick-Reference Guide to TIQA:

- **T – Topic Sentence:** State your main idea clearly.
- **I – Introduce the Quote:** Identify who is speaking and provide context.
- **Q – Quote:** Include a short, relevant quote from a nonfiction source.
- **A – Analysis:** Explain how the quote supports your idea.

Example:

T: Voting is essential in a democracy because it gives citizens a voice.

I: In a 2016 speech, President Barack Obama said,

Q: “The most important office in a democracy is the office of citizen.”

A: This shows that citizens have power and responsibility in shaping their government.

Synonyms for Said for Informational and Argumentative Writing

 Declarative <ul style="list-style-type: none">• stated• explained• reported• noted• described• commented	 Inquisitive <ul style="list-style-type: none">• asked• inquired• wondered• queried• questioned• probed
 Assertive <ul style="list-style-type: none">• declared• insisted• affirmed• maintained• emphasized• asserted	 Argumentative <ul style="list-style-type: none">• argued• debated• contended• challenged• rebutted• countered
 Analytical <ul style="list-style-type: none">• analyzed• evaluated• interpreted• assessed• examined• reasoned	 Persuasive <ul style="list-style-type: none">• urged• encouraged• advocated• recommended• promoted• pleaded

Synonyms for Said for Literary Analysis

Informative / Neutral

- stated
- explained
- reported
- mentioned
- noted
- described
- commented

Questioning

- asked
- inquired
- wondered
- queried
- questioned
- probed

Angry / Demanding

- shouted
- snapped
- yelled
- barked
- demanded
- growled
- argued

Happy / Excited

- exclaimed
- cheered
- laughed
- giggled
- rejoiced
- beamed
- gushed

Sad / Worried

- whispered
- sobbed
- muttered
- sighed
- whimpered
- moaned
- fretted

Sarcastic / Playful

- teased
- joked
- mocked
- quipped
- sneered
- smirked

