

## TRIP

“The last paragraph conveys a sense of assurance and repose, of business completed” (Baker 22).

<b>Step</b>	<b>Key questions?</b>	<b>Suggest these strategies -</b> (teacher directed to student selected)
<b>T – Reasserted Thesis</b>	Have you reasserted your overall thesis? Does this reasserted thesis do more than repeat the original thesis?	Since the thesis has now been proven, the reasserted thesis should be a variation of the original thesis, not a repetition in the exact same wording. Since the writer has now proven his point, the thesis can now be simplified.
<b>R – Review</b>	Have you reviewed the points you made in your overall writing? Does your review serve to connect the points made rather than just repeat them?	The writer should use key words from the claim statements (topic sentences) in the review
<b>I – Implications/significance</b>	Have you addressed the significance of this topic to the audience? Have you addressed the importance of this information in understanding the discipline or unit topic?	It is important to build enough common ground with the audience in order to allow them to complete the acceptance of the thesis, even if it means discarding previously held beliefs.  It is important to stress the link of the information or argument to the reader.
<b>P – Parting thought</b>	Have you ended your writing in a way that makes your writing seem completed? Have you ended your writing with a clincher that is memorable or profound?	An effective parting is to link back to the hook used in the introduction.

Variations:

The length of the conclusion should be proportionate to the length of the overall writing.