

Guidance for Physical Educators

P E E L Paragraph Structure

Introduction

The PEEL paragraph structure is a useful tool for enhancing students' writing skills across various subjects, including physical education. PEEL stands for Point, Evidence, Explanation, and Link. This structured approach helps students develop clear, coherent, and well-supported paragraphs, which are essential for effective communication and critical thinking. By integrating the PEEL structure into your teaching, you can guide students to express their ideas more logically and persuasively. This not only improves their writing but can also deepen their understanding of PE concepts, encouraging them to think more critically about their experiences and learning.

Following is a break-down of each part of the PEEL paragraph structure with an explanation of what each part means, why it is important and how a student might approach each step.

	P – POINT	E – EVIDENCE	E – EXPLANATION	L – LINK
WHAT	A sentence which makes a point/states an idea, concisely otherwise known as a 'Topic Sentence'.	The point is supported by evidence, quotations, and or examples.	There is detailed explanation and/or analysis of the evidence linked clearly to the question and/or topic.	Which is explored in depth, linking, relating, connecting to own experiences, other texts, purposes and/or the wider world.
		This is likely to be the largest part of any body paragraph being: explanations, evidence, and examples.		
WHY	This will be your way of announcing the main focus of your paragraph; it should tell the reader what your paragraph will be about.	This is how you support, or back up, your claims. The evidence will help to "prove" each claim to the reader.	Explanation or analysis is important. It's important to include your own explanation or analysis of the information.	Your 'link' or concluding observation is your way of "wrapping up" the information presented in your paragraph.
	The topic sentence, your POINT, summarises the paragraph. The rest of the paragraph supports that topic sentence, by explaining it in detail, giving an example, or giving evidence that reinforces it.	Explanations use logic to fully explain the point raised in the topic sentence. All evidence must be relevant to the point of the paragraph.	This keeps you "in control" of the paragraph; if you end with evidence, you're emphasising ideas from your sources rather than your own. The reader relies on you to analyse the evidence in the paragraph and explain why it matters.	It should explain why the evidence supports your claim (your topic sentence). Your link sentence can also connect to the next paragraph as long as it's not the conclusion.
HOW	You might start with: - To begin with... - Moving on to... - As well as... - Firstly... - In my opinion... - Arguably... - In contrast... - Similarly... - It can be argued that... ...have argued that... - The sources suggest... - We can infer...	Evidence can include: - Facts - Published opinions - Research from books, journal articles, websites, etc... - Published case studies - Research data	When trying to explain yourself, 'signposts' make your writing flow more smoothly and make it easier to follow. 'Signpost' phrases can tell the reader: - what is going to be said - what is being said - what has already been said - how the main ideas support the thesis statement - how each group of ideas follow from the ones before A list of signpost words and phrases is outlined below.	You might start with: - We can therefore see... - It is clear that... - The most important factor is... - In conclusion... - This tells us that... - I believe... - This is similar to... - This is the same as...
THINGS TO CONSIDER				
	- What do I want to say? - What is the main idea? - What point are you making? - Is there a point of view that needs sharing? - Is there an important piece of the puzzle you can share? - Do you need to define something?	- Where is my proof or support evidence? - How can you prove your POINT? - What information do you have to support your point? - Are there quotes, statistics or other information that you can use to illustrate the point that you are making? - Are there examples that you can include that show what you mean?	- Why is this important? - Why have you chosen that example as EVIDENCE? - What effect does this evidence have? - How important is the evidence that you have shared?	- How can I connect this point to other contexts? - What does this point and evidence have to do with the question/topic? - Why have you chosen that example as EVIDENCE? - What effect does this evidence have? - How important is the evidence that you have shared?

SIGNPOST WORDS AND PHRASES

Included here are some ‘signpost’ words or phrases. These can help with adding variety to writing.

HIGHLIGHTING OR EMPHASISING A POINT	CHANGING DIRECTION OR CREATING A COMPARISON	ADDING A SIMILAR POINT
Importantly, ... Indeed, ... In fact, ... More importantly, ... Furthermore, ... Moreover, ... It is also important to highlight ...	However, ... Rather, ... In contrast, ... Conversely, ... On one hand, ... On the other hand, ... In comparison, ... Compared to ... Another point to consider is ...	Similarly, ... Likewise, ... Again, ... Also, ...
SUMMARISING	BEING MORE SPECIFIC	GIVING AN EXAMPLE
Finally, ... Lastly, ... In conclusion, ... To summarise, ... In summary, ... Overall, ... The three main points are ...	In particular, ... In relation to ... More specifically, ... With respect to ... In terms of ...	For instance, ... For example, ... This can be illustrated by, namely,, such as ...
ACKNOWLEDGING SOMETHING AND MOVING TO A DIFFERENT POINT	FOLLOWING A LINE OF REASONING	
Although ... Even though ... Despite ... Notwithstanding ...	Therefore, ... Subsequently, ... Hence ... Consequently, ... Accordingly, ... As a result, ... As a consequence, ... To this end, ...	