Sentence Frames for Literary Analysis Essay

Criteria A:

Although “X” should be considered, it is more important to recognize that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

To the extent that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I support the idea of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Despite the fact that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, we should examine how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Using “X” as a point of comparison, it is possible to establish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

“X” complicates the claim that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Criteria B

This exemplifies how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Furthermore, this establishes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

In this scene, the narrator describes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, showing us how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

In contrast to the earlier passage, this scene illustrates how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

From this example, we see the development of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

In other words, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

This passage portrays \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and develops our understanding of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Criteria C

From this choice of words, “X’s” character develops as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

“X” symbolizes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The author chose the word \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which shapes our understanding of how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The novel’s “X” point-of-view reveals \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The author’s style of including \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_suggests that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The image of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ evokes a feeling of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Criteria D

From the beginning of the novel, “X’s” character lacks the ability to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The narrator unfolds the crisis by saying, “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” (135).

From “X’s” point-of-view, he/she claims that “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” (199).

As a result of their conflict, “X” concludes that “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” (302).

The plot’s action progresses when “X” proclaims “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” (407).

Criteria E

1. Avoid dead words (thing, someone, got, different, stuff, a lot, many, very, something, good, bad)
2. Use strong, precise active voice verbs (see suggestions from the “Verbs for Literary Essays” document)
3. When possible, combine sentences using coordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS—for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)
4. Use parallel structure to create balance and symmetry between and among ideas
5. Create variety in your sentences by using infinitive, participial, and gerund phrases
6. Avoid idioms, colloquialisms, and slang; instead, sound like a professor.
7. Be sure to place ideas next to the word they are modifying. Proximity shows the reader which ideas are linked.