1. Select appropriate textual evidence.

2. Select a “lead-in/quote set-up” to introduce the textual evidence to the reader:

* 1. According to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ,

 (author/character/narrator) (title of the text) & author

*Example:*

 **According to Fred in “Bloodstain” by Christopher Rowan**, “I’ll never tell [...] They’ll never even suspect me” (Rowan (365).

* 1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states/declares/thinks/ponders/wonders/proclaims

 author/narrator/character’s name

*Example:*

**The first-person narrator of “The Tell Tale Heart” by Edgar Allan Poe admits**, “True!-nervous-very, very dreadfully nervous I had been and am [...]” (Poe 174).

3. Select an appropriate **verb** and **verb tense** to match the textual evidence.

🔺 Is the textual evidence narration? Then the lead-in should state that.

*Example:* The third-person omniscient narrator described, “Dumbly, red with shame, Fred saw the old man uncock both hammers” (Rowan 359).

 See how “described” matches “saw”? (past tense)

🔺 Is the textual evidence a character thinking? Then the lead-in should state that.

*Example:* Fred pondered, “confession, flight, denial, silence...and back again to bitter sorrow” (Rowan 361).

 🔺Is the textual evidence a character proclaiming something with absolute certainty? You guessed it…then the lead-in should state that.

 *Example:* The first-person narrator divulges, “I heard all things in the heaven and in the Earth. I heard many things in hell” (Poe 174).

 See how “divulges” matches “heard”? (present tense)

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4. Put a **comma** after the lead-in.

 Examine the placement of the commas in the examples above.

5. Place **quotation marks** around the textual evidence. They should be “cupping” the textual evidence.

 Examine the placement of the quotation marks in the examples above.

6. **Cite** (which means to give credit to the author and inform reader of where information can be found) your textual evidence by placing the author’s last name and page number of the textual evidence in parenthesis.

 *Note:* If you mention the author’s last name earlier in the sentence, you do not have to repeat it in the citation).

 *Example:* In “The Landlady” by Roald Dahl, seventeen-year-old Billy Weaver, in

 Bath on business, decides to stay at a bed-and-breakfast in a run-down section of town run by a “slightly dotty” woman who “stuffs all her little

 pets,” is cheap but includes breakfast, and serves only two other guests (72).

7. The **period** goes after the parenthesis.

8. **Explain** the textual evidence. This includes thoroughly explaining what transpires in the passage, what literary terms and writing techniques are used, and most importantly, how it supports the claim.

**FINAL PRODUCT:**

*(Keep in mind this will appear in a body paragraph after a topic sentence.)*

The narrator states, “He [Jonas] wept because he was afraid now that he could not save Gabriel. He no longer cared about himself” (Lowry 176). In his weakened cold, hungry, and injured condition, Jonas weeps because he fears he will not be able to offer Gabriel a better life after successfully escaping their community and his scheduled release. He ignores his own needs in order to bring Gabriel to an Elsewhere in which memories, history, color, choice, and love exist. However, Jonas must remember to care for himself since the two-year-old depends on him for survival. This evidence could foreshadow Gabriel’s later death and Jonas’s declining health and eventual death, as well.