LITERARY ANALYSIS- “PERFECT PAPER” **TEST GRADE**  Due date: 10/27/17

**TASK:**

On Fridays throughout the marking period, we read and submit an exit ticket on Google classroom that provides an analysis of a significant passage.

Now, you will choose from the passages you have identified as significant for analysis to turn into an expanded literary analysis that adheres to the requirements below.

Please compare the requirements to the annotated example provided on page two.

**REQUIREMENTS:**

1. **MLA FORMAT:**

Header No contractions

Heading No personal pronouns (I, me, we, us, our)

Title

Double-spaced

Font size: 12

Font: Times New Roman

2. An **objective summary statement** of the chapter to provide context.

Within the first two sentences, provide the *book title*, author, and “chapter number/name.”

3. By the end of the first paragraph, provide the **claim**. The claim will provide the reason why the chosen passage is significant and a critical to the novel.

4. Provide **direct textual evidence**; no literary analysis is ever taken seriously without textual evidence. Embed the textual evidence correctly in a sentence. This means introduce it with a quote set-up, place quotation marks around the textual evidence, cite it, and thoroughly explain its meaning and relevance to your claim.

5. Provide a thorough **analysis** of the passage. Since this is a literary analysis, literary terms should be utilized such as character, complications, foreshadowing, suspense, mood, tone, etc.)

6. Provide a **closing statemen**t that returns to the claim, or purpose behind the analysis.

7. Since this is a “perfect paper,” **proofread and edit** so that your analysis follows all requirements, is thorough but concise, and is free of grammatical and mechanical errors. After five errors, the paper starts at a B. Add **transitions** to help prove and explain your claim.

Length= 1-2 pages

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Foreshadowing in “The Landlady” by Roald Dahl

 Authors provide foreshadowing, or clues to what will happen later, to create suspense, moments of dramatic irony, and reveal the resolution or a character’s fate. 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 (Dahl 72). Readers infer that Billy Weaver joins the other two permanent guests on the third floor when he drinks tea laced with potassium cyanide. Roald Dahl uses foreshadowing in “The Landlady” to reveal the unfolding and solidifying of Billy Weaver’s fate. Dramatic irony is experienced when readers observe the oblivious Billy Weaver continually miss or ignore clues of his impending poisoning and stuffing.

Dahl provides an onslaught of foreshadowing that leaves readers wondering how Billy could have been so oblivious, naive, and foolish. On the very first page, Dahl writes, “But the air was deadly cold and the wind was like a blade of ice on his cheeks” (72). The expression “deadly cold” and the violent simile comparing the wind to a blade of ice on his foreshadow Billy’s inferred death. Second, after being hypnotized and compelled by the bed-and-breakfast sign, the landlady tells Billy, “It’s *all* ready for you my dear” (Dahl 74). Although Billy considers this a typical statement for a B&B owner, readers realize that her tone is too eager. Just a page later, Billy does not realize the landlady’s motive for reducing the already “fantastically cheap” price and throwing in breakfast to guarantee his stay (Dahl 75). He also does not consider it odd that a place that should honor many guests has “no other hats or coats in the hall. There were no umbrellas, no walking sticks—nothing” (Dahl 75). A popular, typical establishment would be crowded with many hats, coats, umbrellas, and walking sticks cluttering the foyer.

 From there, the numerous examples of foreshadowing further develop Billy’s oblivious character, create dramatic irony, and reveal his sealed fate. Billy does not blink an eye at the Landlady’s odd statements of always being ready for the perfect guest, not wanting to break the law, and guests that have not left in years. However, the strongest foreshadowing of Billy’s death are the clues of the smell of potassium cyanide. Roald Dahl’s third person omniscient narrator states, “Now and again, he [Billy] caught a whiff of a peculiar smell that seemed to emanate directly from her person,” and, “The tea tasted faintly of bitter almonds, and he didn’t much care for it” (79-80). Astute readers know the smell and taste is indicative of poison and root for Billy to finally put the pieces of this bizarre puzzle together, leave, and avoid death. On the contrary, Weaver ignores the last of approximately twenty clues and drinks the poisoned tea in the climax of the short story. In conclusion, Dahl’s multiple pieces of foreshadowing make “The Landlady’ a story in which readers experience dramatic irony and suspense across every page, wishing for Billy Weaver to have intuition and avoid death.