**STEP 1:** Open a new doc. Set up **MLA FORMAT:**

Header No contractions

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

Title

Double-spaced

Font size: 12

Font: Times New Roman

**STEP 2:** Choose a passage to further analyze from the ones submitted. Look at your original analysis. What literary terms or writing techniques did you leave out? In this writing this analysis, you need to consider the “bigger picture.” Yes, the author used those literary terms and writing techniques, but why? What what purpose do they serve?

**1st paragraph**

**STEP 3**: An **objective summary statement** of the chapter/novel to provide context to your chosen passage. Within the first two sentences, provide the *book title*, author, and “chapter number/name.”

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). Readers infer that Billy Weaver joins the other two permanent guests on the third floor when he drinks tea laced with potassium cyanide.

**STEP 4:** 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.

Example: 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.

**2ND paragraph**

**STEP 5:** 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.

Example: 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.

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

Example: 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.

**STEP 7:** Proofread (flea comb/robot voice)

 Revise (Rearrange words and sentences, add in, delete

 Edit (capitalization & punctuation)