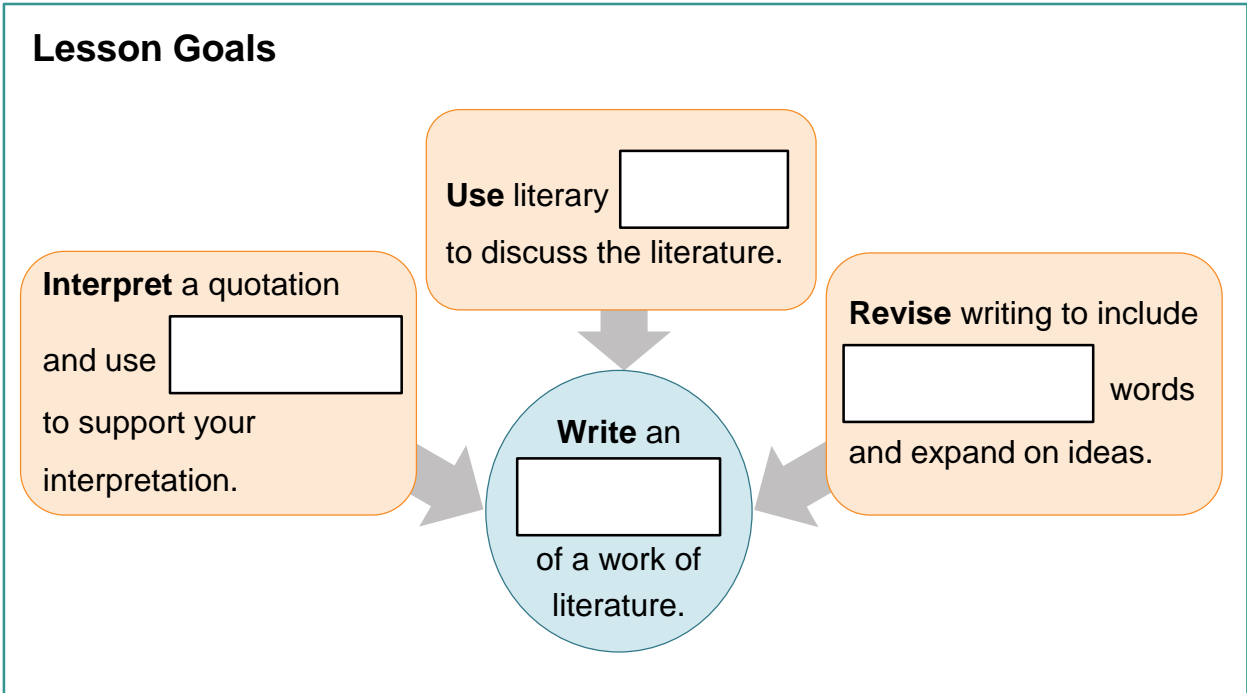


# Warm-Up

## Writing a Literary Analysis through the Lens of a Quotation



### Lesson Question



### Words to Know

Fill in this table as you work through the lesson. You may also use the glossary to help you.

expand	to use greater [ ]
interpret	to explain what something [ ] using new words
literary term	a word used to discuss a [ ] an author uses
transitions	words and phrases that signal [ ] between ideas

Writing a Literary Analysis through  
the Lens of a Quotation

## Thinking about Quotations

He who would learn to fly one day must first learn to stand and walk and run and climb and dance: one cannot fly into flying.

—Friedrich Nietzsche

What does this quotation really mean? It suggests that there are  necessary in achieving a goal. Each step is  on the success of the step before it.

The  of a statement like this is often dependent on the  and the circumstances surrounding it.

**Instruction**  
Part 1

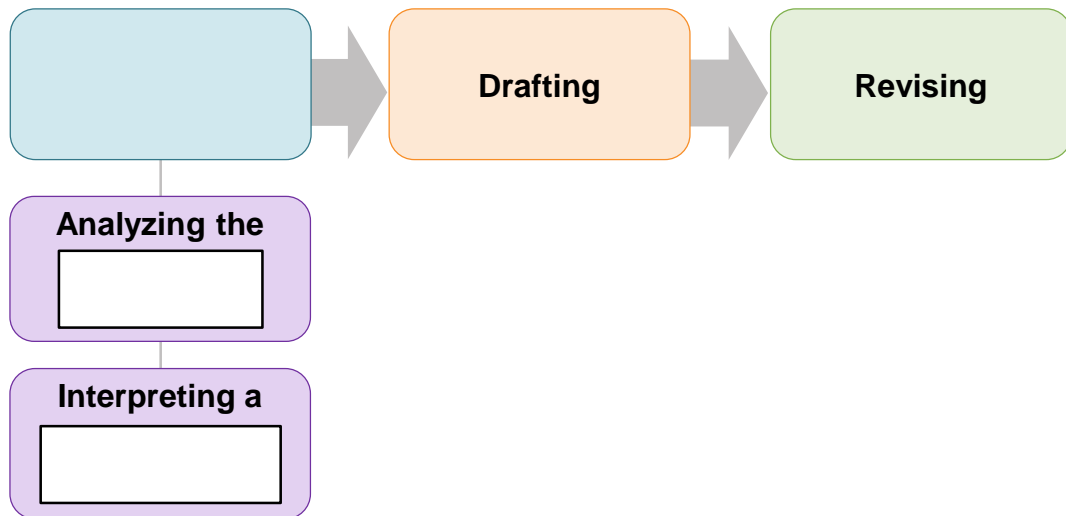
Writing a Literary Analysis through  
the Lens of a Quotation

Slide

1

**The Writing Process**

Fill in the graphic organizer.



2

**Analyzing the Writing Prompt**

Write an essay that analyzes one work of literature that you have read from the perspective of a quotation. In your essay, interpret the quotation and explain whether it applies to a work of literature you have read. Support your opinion using literary terms and elements as well as details from the text.

“  is what you are in the dark.” –Dwight Lyman Moody

**Product:**  will you write?

- A literary analysis

**Audience: Who will read your writing?**

- Your  and adults

: **What will you write about?**

- One work of literature

**Purpose: Why will you write?**

- To  whether the quotation applies to the literature

# Writing a Literary Analysis through the Lens of a Quotation

Slide

2

## Breaking Down the Prompt into Steps

**Write an essay that analyzes one work of literature that you have read from the perspective of a quotation. In your essay, interpret the quotation and explain whether it applies to a work of literature you have read. Support your opinion using literary terms and elements as well as details from the text.**

1.  the quotation.

2.  whether it applies to a text you have read.

3.  your opinion.

**“Character is what you are in the dark.”  
–Dwight Lyman Moody**

## Interpreting a Quotation

To  means to explain what something means using new words.

**“To climb steep hills / Requires slow pace at first.” –Shakespeare**

1) Put the quotation into  words.

- Example: If you’re going to go up something really steep, you have to start out slowly.

2) Interpret the meaning.

- You need  to succeed.

## Instruction

## Part 1

Writing a Literary Analysis through  
the Lens of a Quotation

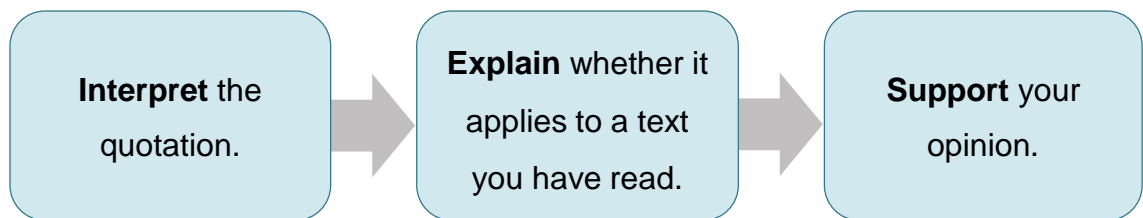
Slide

4

**Next Steps**

The graphic organizer that you see here  the steps that you should take as a writer when writing about the :

“Character is what you are in the dark.”—Dwight Lyman Moody



- the meaning in your own words.
- Choose a text.
- Take a .
- Use  from a piece of literature you have read to prove your opinion.

Slide

4

**Formulating an Opinion**

“Character is what you are in the dark.” –Dwight Lyman Moody

Interpretation: You are  yourself when  is watching.

*Underline the text in the example that relates to a private space in which no one is watching and supports the interpretation of the quotation.*

*Underline the text in the example that shows Rainsford’s disregard for the watchful eyes of others and disputes the interpretation of the quotation.*

**Agree**

- In “Lather and Nothing Else,” the barber, in the safety of his own mind, has conflicted moments in which he considers murdering the captain. His hesitation shows his true character.

**Disagree**

- In “The Most Dangerous Game,” Rainsford speaks his mind, and he acts the part of a strong hunter no matter who is watching him.

# Instruction

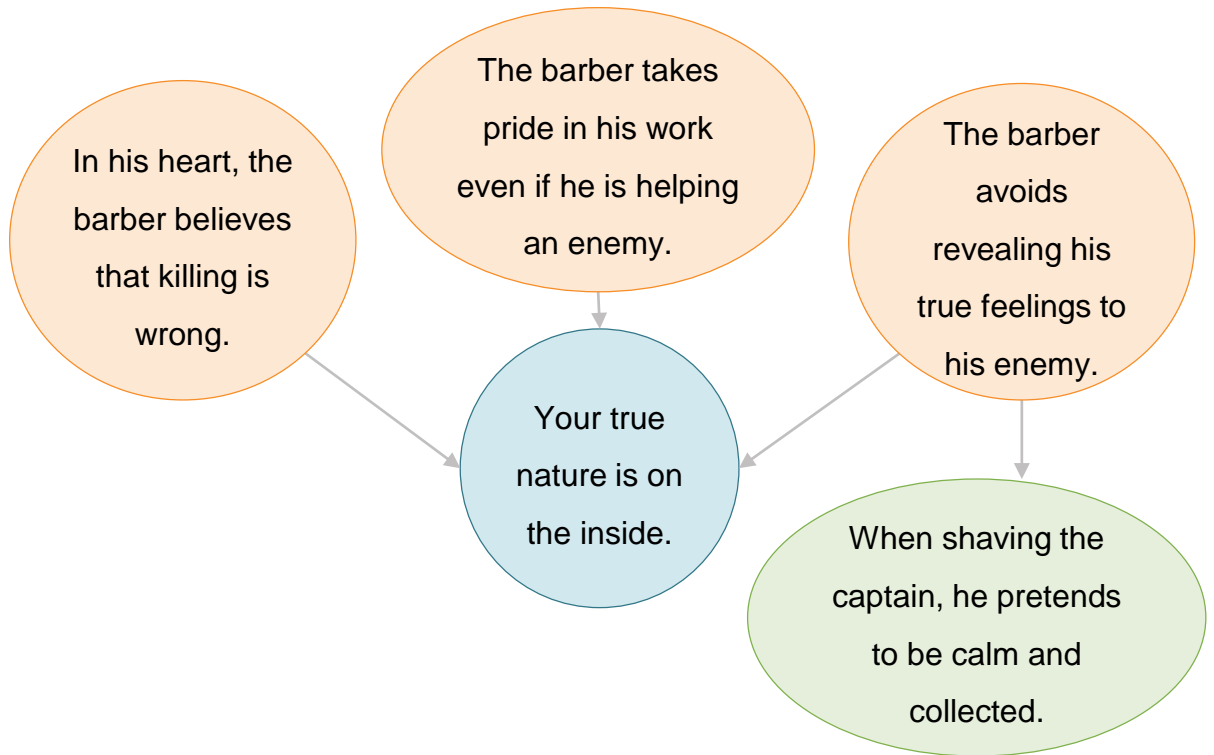
Part 1

## Writing a Literary Analysis through the Lens of a Quotation

Slide

6

### Using a Web to Organize Ideas



- Blue circle: the  of the quotation
- Orange circle:  for how the story supports the quotation
- Green circle: a  from the text that expounds on my reason for agreeing

**Instruction**  
Part 2

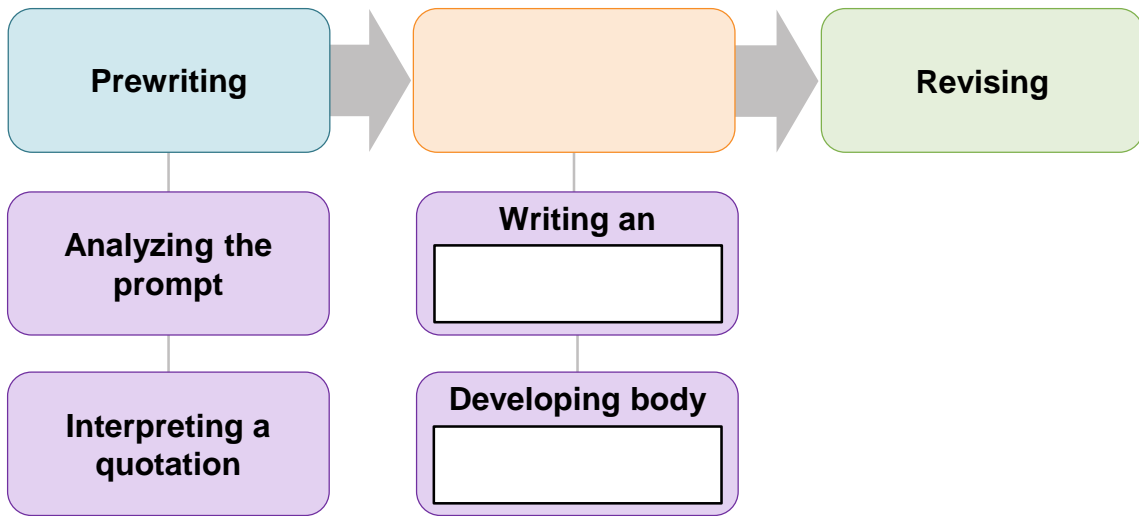
Writing a Literary Analysis through  
the Lens of a Quotation

Slide

1

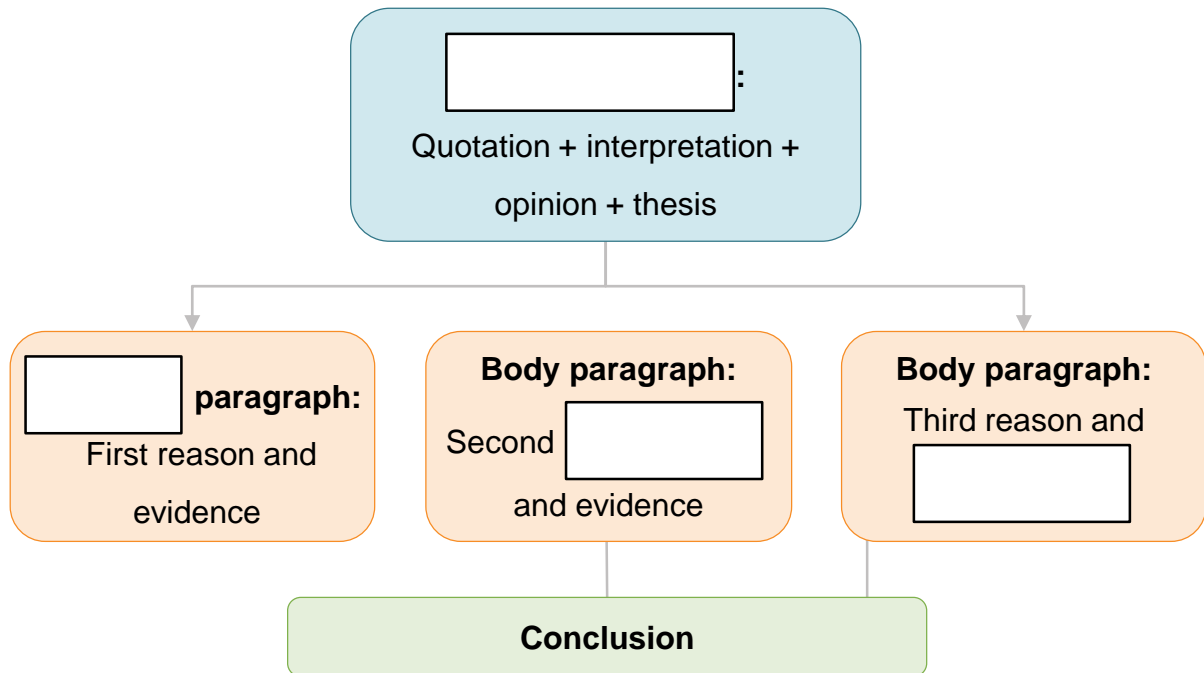
**The Writing Process**

Fill in the graphic organizer.



2

**Building an Effective Draft**





# Instruction

Part 2

## Writing a Literary Analysis through the Lens of a Quotation

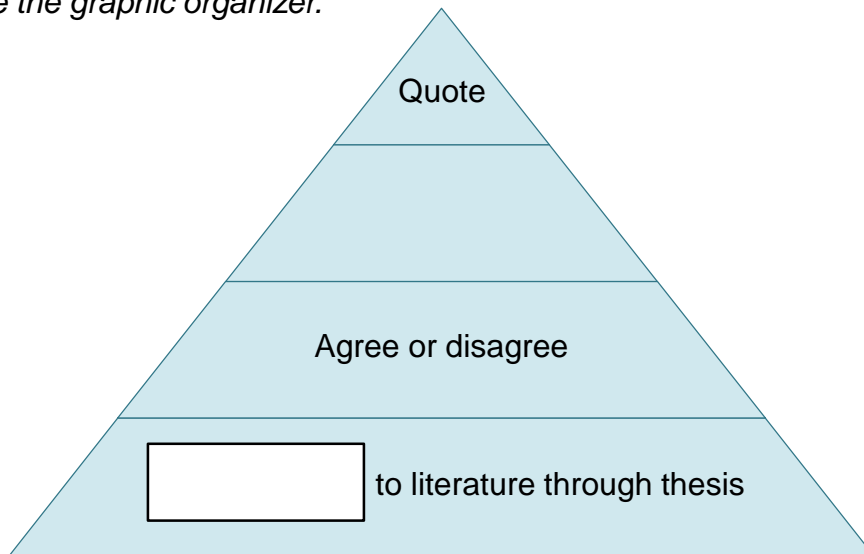
Slide

2




### Writing an Introduction Using a Quotation

There are  key  that make up your introduction paragraph.

Complete the graphic organizer.



### Forming an Introduction

1.  the quotation.  Dwight Lyman Moody once , "Character is what you are in the dark."
2.  the quotation.  In other words, someone's true nature is on the inside.
3. Agree or disagree.  This quotation is true  often characters are forced to hide who they are.

**Instruction**  
Part 2

Writing a Literary Analysis through  
the Lens of a Quotation

Slide

4

**Crafting a Thesis Statement**

A thesis states the  of an essay.

“To climb steep hills / Requires slow pace at first.” –Shakespeare

, Shakespeare was saying that one must have patience in order to succeed.

**thesis:**

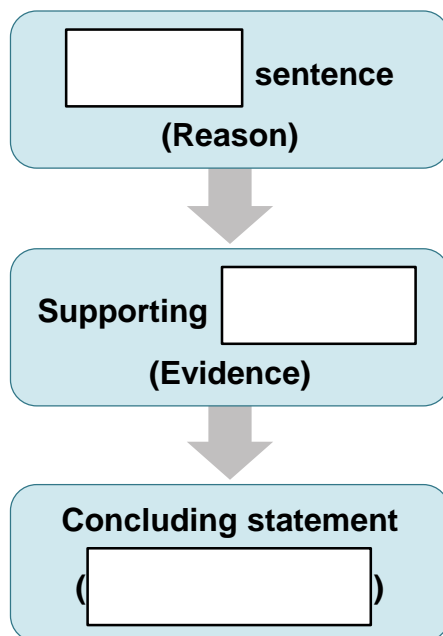
In the short story “The Most Dangerous Game,” Richard Connell shows that Rainsford needs control of his emotions, patience, and careful thought to outwit Zaroff.

**thesis:**

In “The Most Dangerous Game,” Rainsford is patient enough to defeat Zaroff.

6

**The Body Paragraph**



# Instruction

Part 2

## Writing a Literary Analysis through the Lens of a Quotation

Slide

6

### Writing a Body Paragraph

: “To climb steep hills / Requires slow pace at first.”

–Shakespeare

: In the short story “The Most Dangerous Game,” Richard Connell shows that Rainsford needs control of his emotions, patience, and careful thought to outwit Zaroff.

*Underline the topic sentence that introduces the first point established in the thesis statement.*

Rainsford needs control of his emotions to overcome Zaroff, who is Rainsford’s “steep hill.” When he finds out he is going to be hunted, his instinct is to run in a panic, but he stops to look around and get a handle on the situation. Then, when Zaroff finds him hiding in a tree, Rainsford panics again, knowing Zaroff is playing with him. Once more, he controls his emotions and focuses on forming a plan. Even when the general is hot on his heels with a pack of dogs, Rainsford keeps his calm. His self-control helps him win the game.

Slide

8

**Literary Elements and Terms**

are words used to discuss an author's techniques.

- Characterization – the way a  is presented or developed
- Mood – the atmosphere or emotions a text creates
- – a struggle between opposing forces or characters
- Foreshadowing –  that suggest what will happen later in the story
- – a distance between what is expected and what occurs
- Imagery – vivid language that appeals to the

Slide

10

**Using the Language of Literature**

*Underline the phrase in the text where the literary term “characterization” might be added to describe the development of the barber. Underline the phrase where the literary term “internal conflict” might be added.*

In “Lather and Nothing Else,” the barber must show extreme restraint and control to avoid revealing to the captain that he is an enemy. The barber is a secret member of the rebellion, and it is his job to shave the enemy captain. The barber constantly has the opportunity to kill the captain, but he does not do it. His actions might seem to make him a coward, but the struggle he faces is with himself. Even though he wants to kill the captain, he reveals that he does not believe in murder. When he is just about to have his perfect moment, he restrains himself and finishes his job without killing the captain. His ability to control himself shows that he overcomes his steepest hill: his own emotions.

**Using the Language of Literature**

*Underline where the language of literature has been added.*

In “Lather and Nothing Else,” the barber must show extreme restraint and control to avoid revealing to the captain that he is an enemy. The barber is **characterized as** a secret member of the rebellion, and it is his job to shave the enemy captain. The barber constantly has the opportunity to kill the captain, but he does not do it. His actions might seem to make him a coward, but the struggle he faces is ~~with himself~~ an **internal conflict**. Even though he wants to kill the captain, he reveals that he does not believe in murder. When he is just about to have his perfect moment, he restrains himself and finishes his job without killing the captain. His ability to control himself shows he overcomes his steepest hill: his own emotions.

Slide

12

### Concluding an Essay

The essay's conclusion should:

- the quotation and your interpretation of it.
- the reader of how the quotation applies to the work of literature you wrote about.
- and extend your main points.
- back to your thesis.

### Drafting Your Literary Analysis

Your draft should include:

1.  – Include the quotation, your interpretation, your , and your thesis.
2. Body paragraph 1 – State the first  you agree or disagree with the quotation, and provide supporting details.
3.  2 – State the second reason you agree or disagree with the quotation, and provide supporting details.
4. Body paragraph 3 – State the third reason you agree or disagree with the quotation, and provide supporting details.
5. Conclusion –  and extend your main points, and connect back to the thesis.

**Instruction**  
Part 3

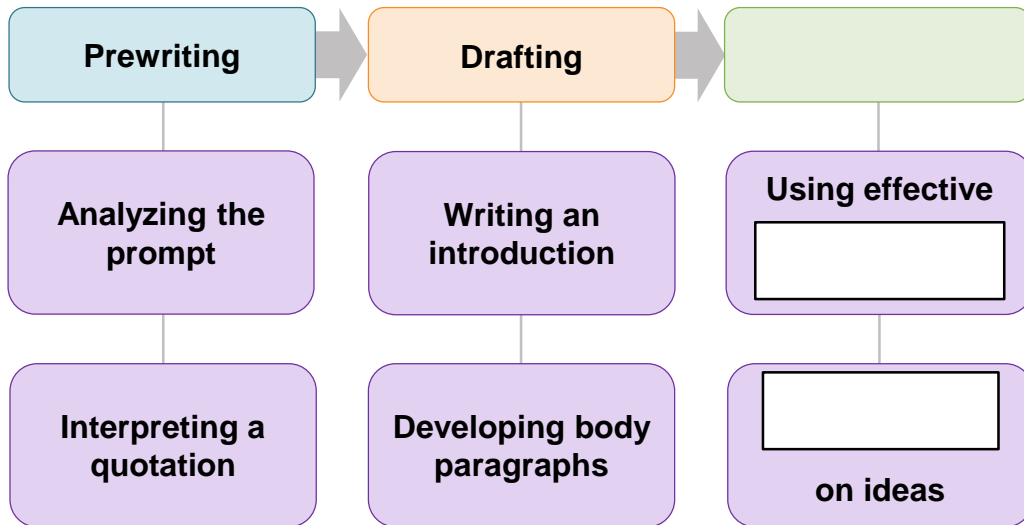
Writing a Literary Analysis through  
the Lens of a Quotation

Slide

1

**The Writing Process**

Fill in the graphic organizer.



2

**Transitions**

are words and phrases that signal relationships between ideas.

Transitions help your writing flow.

**To give an**

- For instance
- In particular
- Specifically
- To illustrate

**To prove**

- Because
- Since
- In addition
- Likewise

**To**

- Certainly
- Clearly
- Absolutely
- Surprisingly

**To show**

- First
- Then
- Later
- Finally

# Instruction

Part 3

## Writing a Literary Analysis through the Lens of a Quotation

Slide

2

### Using and Adding Transitions

*Underline the transitions used in the paragraph.*

Rainsford needs control of his emotions to overcome his largest conflict, General Zaroff. When he finds out he is going to be hunted, his instinct is to run in a panic, but he stops to look around and get a handle on the situation. Then, when Zaroff finds him hiding in a tree, Rainsford panics again, knowing Zaroff is playing with him. Once more, he controls his emotions and focuses on forming a plan. Even when the general is hot on his heels with a pack of dogs, Rainsford keeps his calm. His self-control helps him win the game.

4

### Expanding on Ideas

To  writing means to use greater detail. Adding detail helps develop ideas.

In “Lather and Nothing Else,” the barber faces the challenge of shaving the enemy, a cruel captain. At first, he reflects on all the terrible things the captain has done. Then, he explains his internal conflict over whether to kill the captain when he has a chance. **He worries that others on his side have seen the captain come into his shop, and he believes that it is his responsibility to do what is right for his own side.** However, he does not believe in murder. **He says that he is a revolutionary, but not a killer, and that nothing can be gained from killing more.** In addition, he takes great pride in his work. In the end, he controls his emotions and lets the captain live. Certainly, overcoming his own emotions is his greatest challenge.



Slide

6

**Revising and Editing Writing**

Revision checklist	Editing checklist
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do the transitions clearly <input type="text"/> ideas within paragraphs?</li> <li>Does each paragraph maintain the focus stated in the topic sentence?</li> <li>Will expanding on any ideas help <input type="text"/> my overall point?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have I used complete sentences?</li> <li>Is my essay free of spelling <input type="text"/> ?</li> <li>Have I checked for <input type="text"/> errors?</li> <li>Have I checked for grammatical errors?</li> </ul>

# Summary

## Writing a Literary Analysis through the Lens of a Quotation



### Lesson Question

How do you write about literature through the lens of a quotation?



### Answer

Slide



### Review: Key Concepts

How do you write about literature through the lens of a quotation?

Organizing ideas	Revising for clarity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <input type="text"/> the quotation.</li> <li>• Formulate an <input type="text"/> based on literature.</li> <li>• Present three clear <input type="text"/>.</li> <li>• Use supporting <input type="text"/> from the text.</li> <li>• Use literary terms to discuss literature.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <input type="text"/> transitions to increase <input type="text"/>.</li> <li>• <input type="text"/> your writing by including purposeful <input type="text"/> and explanations.</li> </ul>



## Summary

### Writing a Literary Analysis through the Lens of a Quotation

*Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.*