Using Textual Evidence in your Writing

Textual Evidence

When including textual evidence into your own writing, IT MUST MUST MUST be connected to your own sentence. You cannot just abandon a quote and leave it alone to die. Your words must BLEND and CONNECT with the other text.

The pattern of textual evidence is A.C.E. The beginning of the sentence **ANSWERS** or **ADRESSESSES** THE PROMPT then leads into the text **CITATION**, and finally, **EXPLAINS** the significance of the citation, focusing on the prompt. Example

Katniss demonstrates bravery when she realizes "it's clear that I must get to the table next. Anyone who beats me to it will easily scoop up my pack and be gone. Without hesitation, I sprint for the table. I can sense the emergence of danger before I see it" (Collins 283). Katniss understands the drive of her competitors and takes brave actions to overcome obstacles.

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Example 2

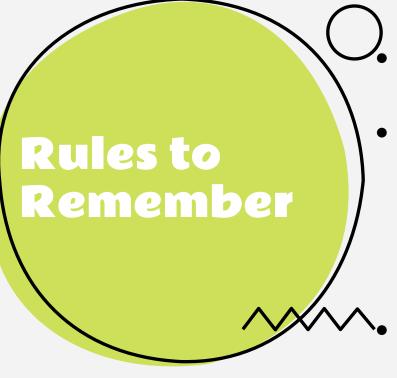
The key to better writing is integrating the quote seamlessly rather than using scripted sentence stems.

Henry Bittering demonstrates the loss of his zest for building when he "stood, very dark now, very golden-eyed, upon the slope of his villa... 'Yes, but we're not going,' he said quietly. 'There's nothing" there any more." (Bradbury 489). Henry's disappointment is obvious through his body language. Bradbury's development of his character helps the reader embrace Henry's defeat.



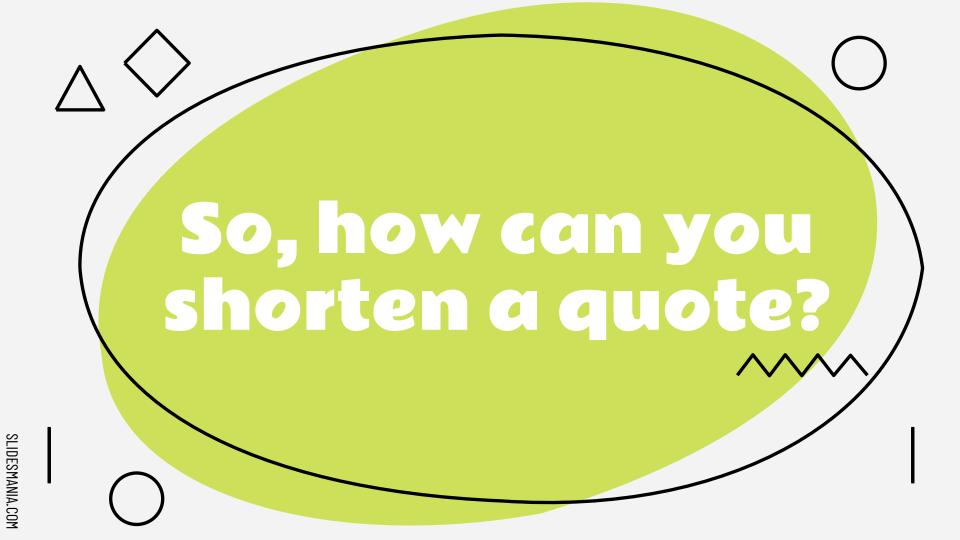
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Always attach the quote to a **character** or to the **author**. Do not write that **the text says**.

- Textual evidence is targeted and considered, the meaning narrowed to fit your needs.
 Avoid lengthy text; rather, embed only the golden nuggets. TEXT EVIDENCE SHOULD NOT
 BE MORE THAN A SENTENCE OR TWO. Embed
 with commentary. Any text longer than pieces of one-two sentences is formatted block style.
 - Once the author's name has been mentioned once, only use the page numbers in citations after, unless multiple authors are being cited.
- Avoid FIRST and SECOND person in analysis. Do not write I think Hinton's message is ... or Hinton is alluding to you to Revise taking out the I and the you.



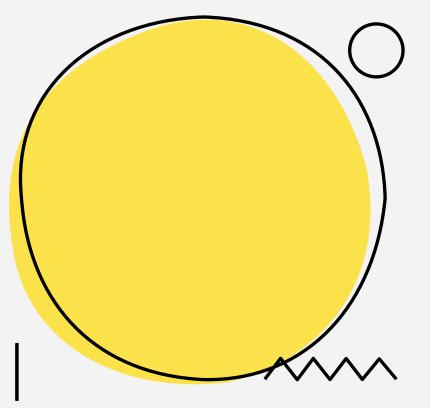
Replace or Remove Words or Phrases



- [Brackets] indicate a **change to the original text**use them to change capitalization, verb tense, etc. so that the sentence maintains its grammatical integrity.
- Ellipses (...) indicate text has been removed. They are only used in the middle of the quote, never the start or end.

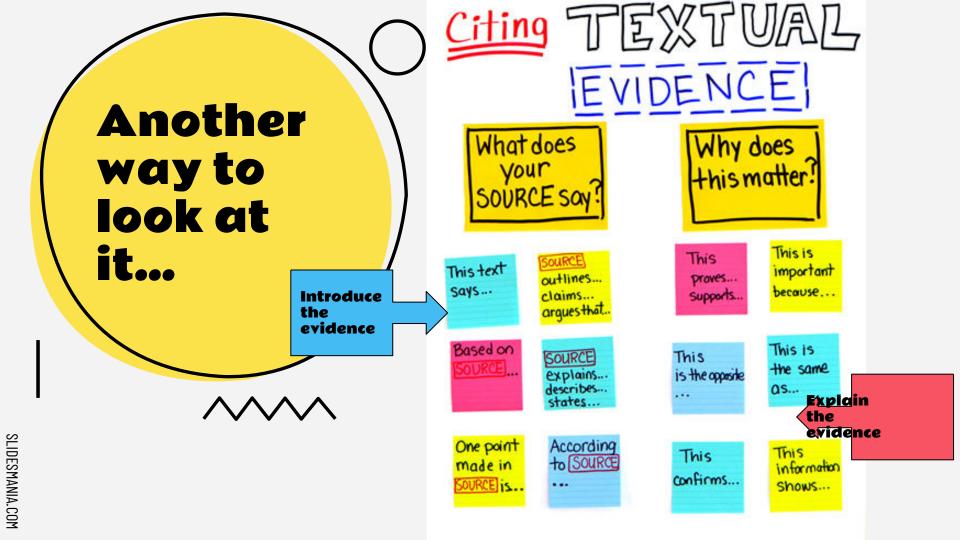
Example:

Simon is considerate because when "sitting between the twins and Piggy, ... [he] shoved his piece of meat over the rocks to Piggy, who grabbed it" (Golding 74). Jack had denied Piggy meat, but Simon sacrificed his piece despite any harm that might have resulted from Jack.





Use A.C.E. in your Writing Answer or address the thesis Cite textual evidence Explain how your evidence supports your thesis



Additional Tips for your Writing

- Avoid first or second person in analysis—no "I think" or "You should", essays are different from stories. Be sure your writing uses the correct voice.
- 2. An essay is different from a story it is more formal. Make sure you maintain a formal tone.
- When writing about the author, write that he/she believes, writes, explains, but not the text states or she talks.

Time to work on using textual evidence in your writing....

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