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Literary Body Paragraphs follow the same “two-proof” structure as Persuasive Body Paragraphs

- I. Topic Sentence
  - A. Assertion\*
    1. Evidence\*
    2. Commentary
    3. Transition
  - B. Assertion\*
    1. Evidence\*
    2. Commentary
  - C. Concluding Sentence

\*There are, however, some additional considerations for your assertions and your evidence.

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## Assertions

Literary assertions complete two jobs simultaneously:

1. Like all assertions, they \_\_\_\_\_ about the topic that you are trying to prove.
2. They provide brief story context as a \_\_\_\_\_ for the quote. While you may assume your reader has read the book and is familiar with the story, no person can remember every moment of a novel. Remind the reader where the quote is from: when, who, and/or what.

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## Evidence

All literary evidence will be \_\_\_\_\_ from the work with two key features to consider:

1. Even the best quote taken \_\_\_\_\_ can be confusing for your reader. So, you must introduce each quote with some sort of context cue.
2. Quotes must be limited to only the parts that are \_\_\_\_\_ to your argument. You might quote a long passage on occasion, but typically you will quote a sentence or two, part of a sentence, or even just a meaningful phrase.

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Remember, literary analysis is \_\_\_\_\_ and should not contain lengthy retellings or summaries of the story’s plot. So while you must cue your reader with brief reminders of characters and scenes, these should always be blended with your own ideas and analysis.