

ACCE and Embedding TE Guidelines and Examples

The structure of analysis is **A.C.C.E.** The beginning of the sentence ANSWERS or ADDRESSES THE PROMPT then leads into the text CITATION. Provide any CONTEXT needed for the reader to understand the TE. Finally, EXPLAIN the significance of the citation, focusing on the prompt. Using “Because” or “Since” as the first word in the sentence after the TE ensures you are explaining the significance of the TE and why it matters. Your “E” does not and often should not be only one sentence. Address the prompt thoroughly!

<p>Dialogue TE</p> <p><i>PUNCTUATION PARTY!</i></p>	<p>, “TE.” (#).</p>	<p>Katniss’s love for Rue is evident when Katniss promises, “I’m going to. Going to win for the both of us now.” (233). Because Katniss had been losing faith and feeling depressed, Rue’s death is a turning point in Katniss’s determination propelling the action toward a climax.</p>
<p>NON Dialogue TE</p> <p><i>BARE BONES!</i></p>	<p>“TE” (#).</p> <p>(no comma!)</p> <p>(end punctuation only if part of original citation)</p>	<p>Collins makes Katniss’s ability to think critically and clearly when she is first brought into the arena and she realizes “without hesitation” (283) what she must do. This act of not only bravery but critical thinking sets her apart as a competitor to contend with.</p>
<p>Mix of dialogue and non-dialogue TE</p>	<p>See above</p>	<p>Harry 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).</p>
<p>Brackets and ellipses</p>	<p>See notes</p>	<p>Simon begins to show humanity when “sitting between the twins and Piggy, ... [he] shoved his piece of meat over the rocks to Piggy, who grabbed it” (Golding 74). Since Jack had denied Piggy meat, Simon sacrifices his piece despite any future threat from Jack, revealing his true character.</p>

- 70% of analysis is **your ideas, your COMMENTARY (CM)**. Be sure and focus on the explanation of the TE back to the prompt. This is your voice--let it be heard!
- Choose only 'GOLDEN' pieces of citations/textual evidence (TE) . TE should just prove your point, your **COMMENTARY**.
- Never just "drop in" a sentence of text. ALWAYS **blend and connect** your citations with your own words (commentary). The sentences should flow!
- [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.
- Write about literature in PRESENT TENSE!
- Most of the time, attach the quote to a character or to the author. Avoid writing "The text says...".
- Textual evidence is **targeted and considered**, 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**, or sections of sentences or paragraphs. Use ellipses to get to the strongest TE. Any text longer than one or two sentences is formatted in block- style.
- Poetry is formatted by slash marks at the end of the lines.
- Once the author's name has been mentioned once, only use the page numbers in citations after, unless multiple authors are being cited; OR, if you use the author's name in the sentence, you do not need to repeat it again in the parentheses.
- **Avoid** 1st and 2nd person in analysis, meaning NO "I" or "me" or "you" in analysis!