

Name: _____ Date: _____

Citing Textual Evidence in Literature



Objective

In this lesson, you will:

- identify evidence that supports an interpretation of the text
- write a response supported with textual evidence and commentary
- revise writing by using phrases to clarify meaning

Introduction

To _____ our ideas about a piece of literature, we can refer to specific _____ from the text. When we do this, we're using _____ to support our ideas about the text.



details in text that support an _____ or _____

Textual Evidence Basics

When you express an idea about a literary text, it's important to _____ your idea with _____ and _____ textual evidence. Here are some key elements of textual evidence:

- ❖ provides support to show that your _____ or _____ of the text is accurate
- ❖ includes specific _____ that directly _____ to the _____ you're trying to make about the text
- ❖ may require _____ piece of textual evidence to completely support your idea

READING FOR TEXTUAL EVIDENCE IN *ROGUE HEART*: EXAMPLE

Notice the underlined _____ from the passage.

This textual evidence _____ the _____ that the narrator is **recovering from a past filled with fear**:

The dreamers gather in Neo Beijing's starlight district. . . .

All those running from pasts painful and unforgiven. . . .

Two years ago, I stumbled into the city, half starved and afraid, and I couldn't hear the song. My heart beat louder than the music.

Memories rise unbidden—of pain, of loss, of a handsome face so beloved yet turned from me. I place a hand against my throat until the rapid pulse steadies. The past is in the mind, as Dr. Koga used to say. Let it go. Let it be.

? Question

You may have noticed that TingTing is more interested in technology than her parents are. Which piece of textual evidence **best** supports this idea?

Explanation: _____ textual evidence always directly _____ to the idea you're trying to support.

Citing Textual Evidence in Written Responses

A.C.E. STRATEGY

You've practiced _____ textual evidence to _____ your ideas about a literary text.

Here's a strategy to _____ textual evidence in a _____ response:

A = _____ the question, or _____ your idea about the text.

C = _____ textual evidence to support your idea.

E = _____ how the textual evidence supports your idea.

CITING TEXTUAL EVIDENCE IN A WRITTEN RESPONSE: EXAMPLE

Let's look at an example response that answers this question about *Rogue Heart*:

- **How would you describe TingTing?**

Sample Response	Part of A.C.E. Strategy Shown
TingTing seems to be more interested in technology than her parents.	____ = _____
In <i>Rogue Heart</i> , TingTing buys dust bots and learns to restore them "by watching instructional videos on the Net." Whereas, her parents "prefer lowTech amenities."	____ = _____
These details show that TingTing uses technology to solve a problem, while her parents rely on older tools, such as a broom.	____ = _____

USING INTRODUCTORY PHRASES TO CITE TEXTUAL EVIDENCE

It's important to _____ textual _____ in a way that makes it clear that we're including specific examples from the text. To provide smooth _____, we can use _____. Here's an example:

_____, TingTing's old bots were "restored by watching instructional videos on the Net."

The **introductory phrase** "In the story" _____ readers that the writing is going to provide _____. The _____ is set off from the rest of the sentence by a _____.

Examples of Introductory Phrases

_____, we learn that . . .

In the beginning of the selection _____ the author notes . . .

Near the end of the text, the narrator reveals . . .

_____, the reader can see . . .

During their conversation, we notice that . . .

These introductory phrases are also _____ phrases. That means they're a group of words that begin with a **preposition** and _____, or add detail to, an idea.



A word that connects a noun to a verb or adjective in a sentence.

Examples: *in, with, to, on, about, after, during, by, from, over*

Fill in the chart on the next page as you complete the Phrases worksheet.

Phrases

A phrase is a group of words that acts as a single _____.

Prepositional phrases are just one type of phrase. Phrases can help improve writing out ideas by adding details, clarifying meaning, or signaling a _____.

Type of Phrase	Example
Noun Phrase: a group of words that _____ as a noun. It includes a _____ and all its modifiers.	The older dust bots needed to be fixed.
Verb Phrase: a group of words that functions as a _____. It includes a _____, including helping verbs and verb parts, and all its modifiers.	The girl had been sweeping the porch.
Adjectival Phrase: a group of words that _____ a _____. It answers the questions <i>which one, what kind, how many, how much, and whose</i> .	The floor covered in dust needed to be cleaned
Adverbial Phrase: a phrase that modifies the _____. It answers the questions <i>where, when, why, how, and to what extent</i> .	The birds were singing so beautifully
Participial Phrase: a group of words that begins with a _____ or _____ participle (<i>cooked, spent, given, running</i>). It acts as an _____ and is formed by a participle + modifiers.	It was peaceful listening to the raindrops pounding on the window
Absolute Phrase: A group of words that includes a noun and its modifiers, which acts as an adverb telling _____, _____, or why. An absolute phrase is always set off by a _____.	The table set , we sat down to eat.