

JHIIIPK NIN

X = connections to lens

state quote as a sentence

Explain/ Interpret

agree. Cite

Thesis:

Connects characters to the lens

Topic Sentence: Makes connection between character + lens

Notice that titles are underlined

Duff Brenna once said, "All literature shows us the power of emotion. It is emotion, not reason, that motivates characters in literature." In other words, a character's feelings are so powerful that they often override practicality and drive him or her to make sometimes unreasonable choices. This is proven in The Crucible, a play by Arthur Miller, and The Great Gatsby, a novel by F. Scott Fitzgerald. John Proctor is guided by intense feelings of guilt and honor, while Gatsby is driven by his obsessive love for Daisy.

In The Crucible, John Proctor goes through a series of emotions which influence several of his decisions but ultimately lead him to peace. In the play, Proctor's usual practicality is challenged by the hysteria taking over Salem during the infamous witch hunts.

Proctor, who is a complex character struggling with his integrity, is forced out of the shadows and launched into the limelight when he finds him and his family caught up in the hysteria.

Proctor initially struggles with guilt over an affair he has with Abigail Williams, his servant, and tries desperately to make amends with his wife, Elizabeth. When Abigail accuses Elizabeth of witchcraft in hopes of taking her place as John's love, Proctor's loyalty and dedication leads him into court where he exposes his sin. His willingness to ruin his good name for the sake of his wife demonstrates his loyalty to her and shows how he is led by his emotions. It also

characterizes him as a good man who is willing to sacrifice himself in order to save his wife. By admitting to his lechery, he's hoping to expose Abigail's true motives and debunk the

accusations. However, Mary Warren succumbs to the girls' pressure and recants her testimony admitting to lying about the accusations. She then turns on John and accuses John

of being "the Devil's man." Proctor then faces another internal conflict - to give a false confession and save his life or refuse an admission of guilt and hang. Logically, he could have

saved his own life, but Proctor is motivated by a sense of honor. A dynamic character who struggles with guilt, he finds a way to clear his conscience and do what he feels is right. In a

climactic moment, he tears up his confession showing his dominant motivation which is to save his name for the sake of his legacy and children. Though this decision leads to his death,

include mention and discussion of literary elements.



he is at peace with himself knowing he did what was right in his heart. Proctor's emotions lead him to his death, but they also help him to regain the honor he feels he lost.

In Fitzgerald's American classic, Jay Gatsby is continually motivated by an obsessive love of Daisy, and this intense emotion often overrules any sense of reason. The story, set in the decadent Roaring Twenties, is a story of the American Dream. Jay Gatsby pursues his dream of breaking out of poverty to become truly great which, in his eyes, means having status and wealth. This dream is inspired further when he meets Dan Cody, a rich copper

tycoon who teaches Gatsby about the life of a wealthy man. Gatsby begins his journey fueled by his intense desire to become rich. Gatsby, whose ambition is evident since he is a child, meets Daisy, a beautiful and affluent girl, who offers him even more incentive to become "great". Once he meets her, he makes it his sole purpose to gain wealth so that he can be with

her. His love becomes obsessive as shown by his purchase of a mansion across the bay from her. While living there, he stares out longingly at the green light symbolizing his quest for a goal which is just out of reach. Reason does not dominate for Gatsby whose love-fueled quest leads him to make unrealistic and poor choices. For example, he throws lavish parties all for the purpose of a chance meeting with her. The dominance of his emotions puts further

distance between him and his grasp on reality. This is evident in the fact that he assumes Daisy will leave her husband for him after they reunite. He is blinded by his emotions much so that he covers up for her when she runs over Myrtle Wilson, Tom's lover and George's wife. Even though it is unreasonable, he thinks he still has a chance with her. This decision leads to his untimely death when Myrtle's husband kills him out of vengeance.

Gatsby's inclination to be led by his emotions destroys his sense of reason and reality.

Both characters make decisions based on emotions even though these decisions might

not be the most pragmatic. John gives up his life as a result of his sense of honor. Gatsby's love for Daisy becomes his sole motivation. As proven in much of literature, emotions tend to dominate over reason.

Topic Sentence ties Gatsby to lens

interrupter: offset by commas: a good way to vary rhythm of sentence

try to work in symbolism for Gatsby

cite evidence without plot summary

(conflict)

Clincher "echoes" the main idea/ connection to lens

Be sure to connect ideas

Conclusion:

Rephrase thesis

Rephrase topic sent. #1

Rephrase topic sentence #2

Rephrase interpretation



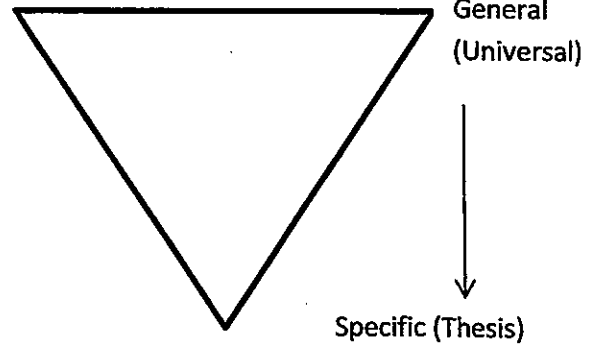
Name: _____

English 11R

LENS REMINDERS

INTRODUCTION:

-Remember your ingredients: R.E.A.C.T.!



-No "I agree with this quote"!!!

-Plays and Novels are Underlined

-Watch pronoun (replaced a noun) -antecedent (what it's replacing) agreement:

YES: One must following one's dreams

YES: People must following their dreams.

NO: One must follow **their** dreams. XXX

-Present tense (Atticus **FIGHTS** for justice vs. Atticus *fought*)

-2-Part Thesis: (*Atticus fights for justice in a racist town, while/and Ralph...*)

-Do NOT start a new sentence with "while" - it'll be a fragment

BODY PARAGRAPHS:

*Make sure **topic sentence** states the main idea of your paragraph (don't launch into 1st idea)

-Avoid "*applies to the quote because...*"

-Remember **present tense** on all verbs

BODY PRE-WRITING:

Topic Sentence: Similarly to your thesis, state how the character applies to the quote (state the MAIN IDEA)

The 4 Guiding Questions for your Body Paragraphs
(Rather than "4 Examples of...")

IDEA 1 - Establish the basics - Who/What/When/Where (Setting/Characterization)

Cite Evidence (Plot)

Explain Relevance

IDEA 2 - What does the character WANT? (Motivation)

Cite Evidence (Plot)

Explain Relevance

Sometimes the conflict drives a character's motivation, so in that case, CONFLICT would come first!

IDEA 3 - What's in the way? (Conflict)

Cite Evidence (Plot)

Explain Relevance

IDEA 4 - What's the outcome? (Resolution)

Cite Evidence (Plot)

Explain Relevance

CLINCHER: Rephrase topic sentence

CRITICAL LENS - STUDENT SAMPLE

English 11R

Half-Lens
(no body 2, or conclusion)

Robert F. Kennedy once said, "The problem with power is how to achieve its responsible use rather than its irresponsible and indulgent use..." It can be interpreted that it's difficult for people to use power for the greater good rather than for their own personal benefit. This is shown to be true in Ken Kesey's novel One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest and in William Shakespeare's play Macbeth. McMurphy is faced with a choice of whether to use his power to help the other patients in his ward or to achieve his own personal benefit, while Macbeth_____.

McMurphy has to decide whether to use his power to help disempowered mental patients or to use his power to be released. McMurphy is a rambunctious, rebellious man who gets sent to Nurse Ratched's mental ward after he feigns psychosis in order to avoid going to jail. He very quickly finds himself in a power struggle with the manipulative and controlling nurse. Initially, McMurphy tries to disempower the abusive Nurse Ratched in order to humor the other patients. He uses the ward as a playground as he plays games and makes bets with the other patients that he can upset the nurse. His goal is to gain power by making Nurse Ratched lose her cool, until one day when the patients go to the pool a patient reveals to McMurphy that Nurse Ratched is the one who decides when he will be released from the mental ward. This is significant because McMurphy realizes just how powerful Nurse Ratched is and he understands that his behavior, while humorous, could be ruin his chances of being released. Immediately, his motivation changes from goofing off to avoid jail, to behaving so that he can be released. His power over the nurse is lost when he begins to conform in pursuit of his freedom. But McMurphy's motivation changes again after the

other patients reveal to him that they are all voluntary and not committed. McMurphy realizes how helpless they are, and that they really need a savior. He then strives to empower the patients. He does this by taking them on a fishing trip. He teaches them how to fish and, when they struggle and ask for his help, he doesn't help in order to force them to learn to do things themselves. The biggest obstacle for McMurphy is the Nurse's dictatorial control. She can control his release, and she also uses lobotomies and electro-shock therapy as threats and consequences for bad behavior. Nurse Ratched is very manipulative and in a climactic moment, she blames McMurphy for the death of Billy Bibbit and, in his final effort, he attacks her. This results in McMurphy being lobotomized, and he becomes a vegetable. The Chief sees how it disempowers McMurphy's legend so he smothers him as a way to save his dignity. The voluntary patients leave and the Chief escapes by throwing the control panel through the window. This signifies the power that McMurphy was able to restore to the patients because before the Chief never thought he could lift it. Even though McMurphy died he took the Nurse's cruel power over the patients away.

Name of Writer: _____ Name of Editor: _____

Self/Peer Editing -Critical Lens Essay ****ATTACH TO YOUR FINAL ESSAY.****

Introduction:

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 1. The writer states the quote as a full sentence including the speaker's name: | Yes | No |
| 2. The writer provides a clear interpretation of the lens? | Yes | No |
| 3. The writer TAGs and underlines both pieces of literature in a separate sentence?
(Includes title, author, AND genre?) | Yes | No |
| 4. Thesis states separately (and/while) how Character A and Character B apply to the quote <i>without using the word "both"</i> ? | Yes | No |

Body Paragraphs:

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 6. The topic sentence states specifically how the character mentioned in the thesis applies to the quote (states the main idea of the whole paragraph): | Yes | No |
| 7. The writer introduces ideas before providing evidence: | Yes | No |
| 8. The writer cites specific examples that support his/her topic sentences: | Yes | No |
| 9. The writer explains WHY this evidence is relevant to the main idea/lens? | Yes | No |
| 10. In his/her analysis, the writer discusses the literary elements used by the author: | Yes | No |
| 11. The writer ends his/her body paragraphs with clincher that echoes the main idea: | Yes | No |

Conclusion:

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| 12. The writer rephrases his/her thesis statement: | Yes | No |
| 13. The writer summarizes the main idea of each body paragraph: | Yes | No |
| 14. The writer ends his/her conclusion with a universal statement that ties literature to life: | Yes | No |

General Grammar & Mechanics:

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| *15. The writer uses present tense when discussing the literature:
(ex. <i>Holden <u>roams</u> the city vs. Holden <u>roamed</u> the city</i>) | Yes | No |
| *16. The writer avoids using personal pronouns (<i>I, you, we</i>) | Yes | No |
| *17. The writer demonstrates Noun/Pronoun agreement
(ex. <i><u>One</u> might discover <u>one's</u> true path in life, not "their"</i>) | Yes | No |
| 18. The writer uses full sentences instead of fragments and/or run-ons:
*You cannot start a sentence with "which" | Yes | No |
| 19. The writer avoids using contractions (ex. <i>haven't, isn't, you're</i>) and uses apostrophes to show possession (ex. <i>Jimmy's decision..., Atticus' choice...</i>) | Yes | No |
| 20. The writer avoids common word choice and spelling errors
(ex. <i>there, they're, their; choose/chose; loose/lose; tries; decision;</i>) | Yes | No |
| 21. The writer utilized the spell check option on their computer (if available)!!!! | Yes | No |