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* “Value add” transitions and introductions to quotations, other evidence, and analysis.
* Value add to keep the reader oriented without stand-alone summary (build context into transitions, set-ups, introductions, etc.).

Avoid: “~~In act one~~, Proctor and his wife argue…”

Possible: **Proctor is a farmer, and we see him coming in from his fields. Though it is spring, he says, “It is winter in here yet,” (Arthur Miller, *The Crucible*, page 51) revealing a tension that already exists in the Proctor marriage.**

Avoid introducing a quotation with a statement that merely rephrases what the quotation will offer: Proctor and Elisabeth argue. “It is winter in here yet.” “You come so late I thought you’d gone to Salem this afternoon.” (page 51)…

Possible: **Proctor, feeling his home and marriage have gone cold, says, “It winter in here yet.” The stage direction points out that though Elisabeth wishes to avoid “friction” with John, she knows that John might be able to enlighten the township as to the dangers of the witch hunts, and to the veracity of Abigail’s claims. She is thinking of the accused, and no longer of John’s infidelity. After some back and forth, she says, “The Deputy Governor promise hangin’ if they’ll not confess, John. The town’s gone wild, I think…Abigail brings the other girls into court, and where she walks, the crowd will part like the sea for Israel.” (pages 51-53) …**

Avoid: ~~This quote shows~~, Elisabeth does not understand the extent to how much John has compromised himself by continuing to speak to Abigail in private.

Possible: **John’s anger is in response to Elisabeth’s incredulity at finding out John has continued to see Abigail alone. He responds angrily to keep what he sees as her accusations, but more importantly, his own feelings of guilt at bay, but her anger, and concern is founded in the reality that John *has* been disloyal before, and that he continues to put himself in reach of temptation despite her forgiving him his earlier infidelity. …**

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* Strong claims (theses or topic sentences) drive analysis.
* Avoid, or be cautious of, “Then” statements which may set up summaries.
* Analysis reveals relationships between persons, literary or rhetorical elements, or ideas.
* Analysis could explain how elements of the subject, support the whole of the subject.
* Just say it. Avoid, ~~This quote shows…~~

**John’s past infidelity1 and his personal sense of imperfection2 delay his participation in the town’s discussion of witchcraft…** (Two parts1 and 2 to a whole. This could be the set up for two paragraphs of analysis.)

* Analysis might compare:

**Unlike Hale who is moved by compassion and a secular understanding of human frailty, Danforth is moved to support a cold logic and system, which at best, serves his political interests.**