

ANNOTATED SAMPLE MODEL

Expert Commentary Showing What Works

HOW TO USE THIS MODEL

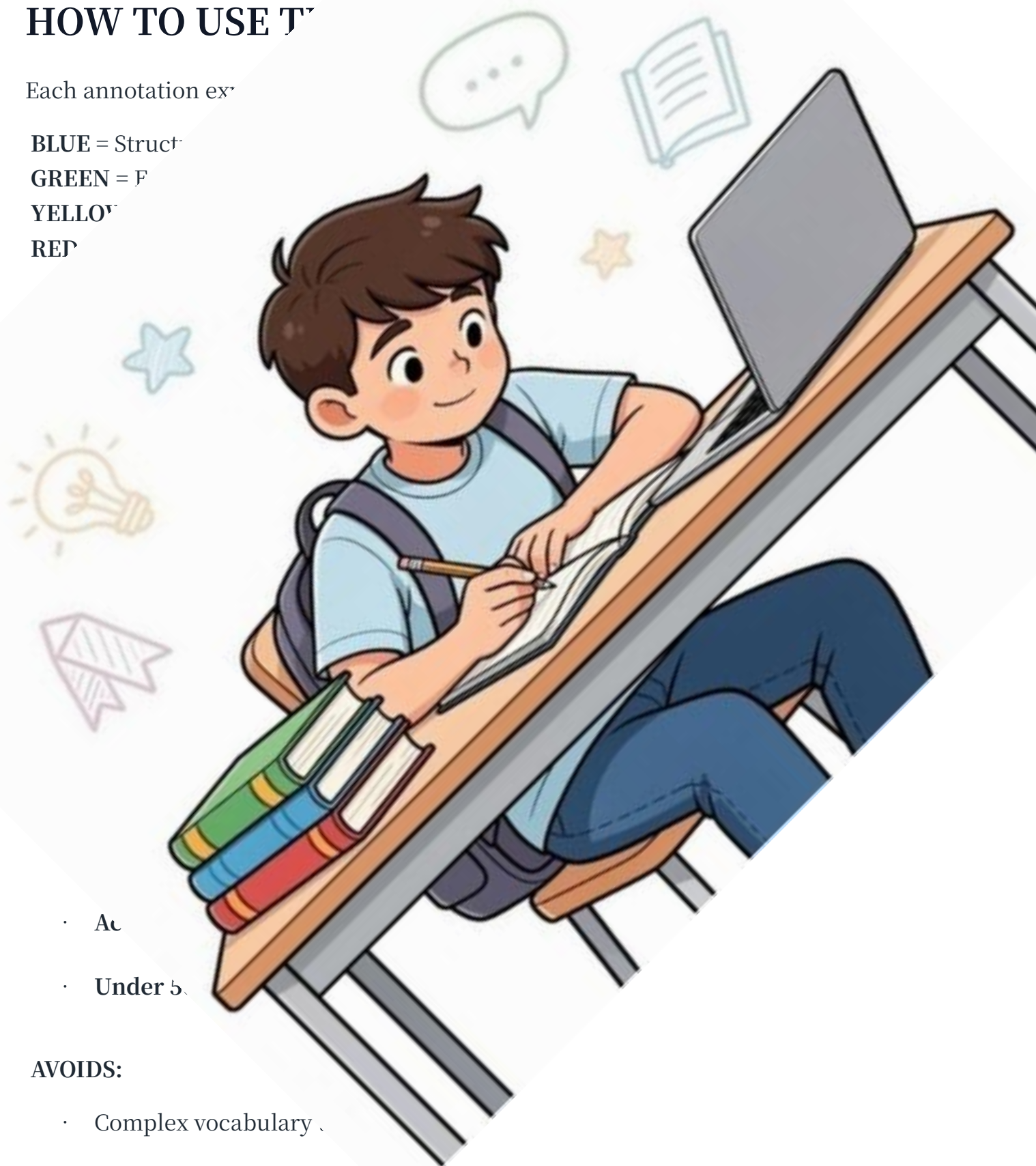
Each annotation explains

BLUE = Structure

GREEN = Focus

YELLOW = Style

RED =



- Accurate
- Under 500 words

AVOIDS:

- Complex vocabulary

- Multiple themes (too advanced)
- Long-winded background info

Plot Summary

The story starts with Wilbur being killed in a barn. He becomes a ghost.

8"

Character

The main character is Wilbur. At the end, he is brave and independent.

Wilbur is scared and lonely. By the end, he becomes a good friend like Charlotte was to him.



ANALYSIS LEVEL:

- Simple before/after comparison wr
- Two traits each (scared/lonel
- Growth mentioned wit'
- 60 words total ar

AVOIDS:

- Deer



-
- Lists
- States aut.
- Contains "argue, (signal)
- 40 words = detailed bu elming

STRUCTURE TIP:

This thesis format works grades 6-12:

"Through [character's] experience with

+ [main message]."

Evidence Integration

When she tells ' problems to

EVIDENCE

sh.

ANALYSIS P.

1. State problem
2. Give specific details
3. Explain consequences (death)



4. **Connect to thesis** (superficial vs. real)

AVOIDS:

- Vague statements ("They're
- No specific examples
- Stopping at der

HIGH



ADVANCED

"Through [character]
through [obvious n.

[system/force] achieves [goal] not
[method], thereby [larger consequence]."

Concept Analysis

Newspeak, the Party's invented language, is designed to suppress rebellious concepts. Without words, how can we conceive of resisting? This gives the Party a way to control dangerous ideas from spreading and to suppress rebellious ideas.

These words that express these concepts can people even prevent the Party from controlling such ideas?

SOPHISTICATED

• Definition

• Example

Literal

Orwell structured *1984* to show how the Party's control over language leads to conformity and a loss of individuality. In *Brave New World*, Huxley's dystopia is more appealing, but whether any middle ground exists between the two is debatable.

the World State's comfortable conformity. [...] By making both societies equally appealing, which dystopia they'd choose and why?



STRUCTURE ANALYSIS:

- Identifies author's craft (structural)
- Names specific technique (juxtaposition)
- Explains effect on reader
- Discusses purpose

GOES BEYOND

Not just WHAT

HOW



	Words (500-word
Elementary	50-175 words
Middle School	100-125 words
High School	75-100 words

KEY RULE: As grade increases, the number of words shrinks, analysis grows.

EVIDENCE-TO-EXPLANATION

Elementary (1:1 ratio):

- Evidence: 1 sentence
- Explanation: 1 sentence

Middle School /

- Evidence
- Explanation



1.

Weak (Elementary)
"Next, Chara

Medium (Middle

"After the web writing, _____ improves."

Strong (High School):

"This moment of crisis catalyzes Charlotte's manifests through action rather than ser

ow genuine friendship

COMMON MISTAKE

MISTAKE #1:

WRONG:

Charl
ki



in Charlott-
from death.
lessly even when

MISTAKE , analysis

WRONG:

Charlotte says "After all, what's a life, anyway" (164).

"n, we live a little while, we die"

WHY IT FAILS:

- Quote dropped with no e^x
- Reader must guess
- No connectio

FIXED:

C^h



-
- No evⁱ
- No analysis

FIXED:

The central theme examines how true friendship isn't just about affection for Wilbur—she uses her energy weaving words in her web to save him, knowing this effort will be worth it. Friendship's depth is measured not by longevity but by the benefit to the other's benefit.

as personal sacrifice. Charlotte uses her energy weaving words in her web to save him, knowing this effort will be worth it. Friendship's depth is measured not by longevity but by the benefit to the other's benefit.

MISTAKE #4: P

WRONG:

I really 've
shown



QUICK

STRUCTURE = Organization

ANALYSIS = Evidence

LANGUAGE = Word choice

MISTAKES = What to avoid

SYMBOLS

Use these symbols to annotate your own draft:

- Mark each paragraph by type
- Check balance (should be more)
- Identify mistakes
- Improve language

SELF-

Pri

