

- ✓ **LITERARY PRESENT TENSE:** When writing about the events in a piece of literature, use the present tense. We pretend as though the story keeps happening again and again as people read it; thus, it is never really done (in the past tense).

Knowing this rule, which statements below would be appropriate in your literary analysis:

- A. Odysseus was the one who came up with the Trojan Horse trick.
- B. Telemachus, the only son of Odysseus, searches for his father in the first part of the story.
- C. Athena watches over Odysseus and protects him throughout the story.
- D. Penelope was loyal to Odysseus, even though Odysseus wasn't always loyal to her.

PARAPHRASING AND QUOTING

For this writing, you will need to use two pieces of textual evidence to support your thesis statement. One example must be written as a paraphrase, and the other must be a direct quotation.

Please note: Both paraphrased ideas and direct quotations require parenthetical citations.

- ✓ **PARAPHRASED IDEAS:** Paraphrasing means taking someone else's idea and putting it into your own words.
 - **Example—***When none of the other suitors is able to do it, Odysseus strings the bow without any effort at all (935-936).*

- ✓ **DIRECT QUOTATIONS:** Quoting means you are using someone else's words exactly. You need to use quotation marks around any group of words that is taken directly from the text.

There are three main ways to quote a text:

1. Credit the author/narrator for his/her written words
 - **Example—***Homer writes, "So effortlessly Odysseus in one sweet motion strung the bow" (936).*
2. Credit a character for his/her spoken words
 - **Example—***Odysseus tells the suitors, "I did not miss, neither did I take all day stringing the bow" (936).*
3. Integrate words from the text into your own sentence
 - **Example—***No one else is able to do it, but Odysseus "in one sweet motion strung the bow" (936).*