Access the passage for Question 2 (page 3), found at the link below:

https://secure-media.collegeboard.org/apc/ap10_frq_eng_lit_formb.pdf

TAG	Exposition from the prompt	C and C	Conquer Answer
T: "Cherry Bomb"	Adult is remembering	Command:	In text:
	childhood	AnalyzeWorld	Full of youthful adventures and innocent misunderstandings
A: Maxine Clair	Memories are from Fifth-	Conquer Question(s):	Universal Ideas:
G: Short Story	grade summer	What is the narrator's characterization of her memories?	Maturation Comfort Nostalgia

Topic Sentence Stems	Literary Element/Technique/Event	Purpose
Chronological Sentence Stem:	Quick Summary of Literary Element/Event and Lines Numbers of Textual Evidence:	Sentence Ending that Connects to Literary Complexity.
Topic Sentence 1:		
Clair begins by (presenting)	1st-person narrator reflecting on two youthful misunderstandings	,which highlights (insert element of complexity from conquer answer): The speaker's immaturity.
Chronological Sentence Stem: Topic Sentence 2: Narrator then shifts to	Quick Summary of Literary Element/Event and Lines Numbers of Textual Evidence: describing an arduous journey to a sentimental treasure	Sentence Ending that Connects to Literary Complexity. ,showcasing (insert element of complexity from conquer answer): her naively adventurous mindset and the process's symbolic relationship to tracing back memories
Chronological Sentence Stem:	Quick <u>Summary</u> of Literary Element/Event and Lines Numbers of Textual Evidence:	Sentence Ending that Connects to Literary Complexity.
Topic Sentence 3: The (author/speaker) concludes by/with	downplaying a dangerous encounter	in order to reveal (insert element of complexity from conquer answer): her blissfully sentimental mindset

Templates:

<i>In the</i>	_(Genre)	(Title),	(Author's Name)	presents ¹	_(Literary element	t(s) 2X~4X)	in order to
(Answe	er to Conque	r (textual unde	rstanding), ultimately ii	'lustrating tha	t (universal idea)	(specific insig	zht about
the idea ba	sed on the li	iterary elements	s).				

Topic Sentence Stems:

- 1. (Speaker or Author) begins by (summarize impactful element as seen in text), which highlights (idea that is implied by the text).
- 2. The (Speaker or Author) then shifts to (summarize impactful element as seen in text) showcasing (idea that is implied by the first shift in text).
- 3. The (Speaker or Author) then finishes by (summarize impactful element as seen in text) in order to reveal (idea that is implied by the transition in text).

Thesis:

In the excerpt from the story "Cherry Bomb," Maxine Clair presents two youthful misunderstandings, describes an arduous journey to a sentimental treasure, and downplays a dangerous encounter in order to characterize the narrator's childhood as a time of blissful and naive adventure, ultimately illustrating that nostalgia brings comfort and joy to a mature mind.²

Topic Sentences:

- 1. Clair begins by presenting a 1st-person narrator reflecting on two youthful misunderstandings, which highlights the speaker's immaturity.
- 2. The narrator then shifts to describing an arduous journey to a sentimental treasure, showcasing her naively adventurous mindset and the process's symbolic relationship to tracing back memories.
- 3. The narrator finishes by downplaying a dangerous encounter in order to further reveal her blissfully sentimental mindset.

¹ Feel free to reference other literary verbs from the verb list.

² Originally produced by Sammy O'Connor (Valley Tech class of 2017)

Body Paragraphing Template:

TS (What and Why): (Chronological phrasing), (Author/Narrator/Speaker) (<u>lit</u> element/technique #) in order to (textual understanding).

Textual Evidence (Where): Take, for example, how after (insert context and textual evidence that shows the verb/device from the topic sentence).

Analysis (How): (Mention the language from the text you will focus on) (verb from topic sentence) (answer to the textual understanding also found in the topic sentence) because (explain how the textual evidence reveals the effect; this is usually done in at least two sentences. This is also done by choosing precise verbs, focusing on explaining word connotations, and articulating stereotypical assumptions. Make sure to use purposeful verbs and cause/effect language in this section of your text: because, due to, since, so, consequently, etc.).

Example Paragraph: Body Paragraph 2

Topic Sentence:

The narrator then shifts to describing an arduous journey to a sentimental treasure, showcasing her naively adventurous mindset and the process's symbolic relationship to tracing back memories.

Evidence:

Take, for example, how after she details a youthful misunderstanding, the narrator remembers the complex path to her "strong-smelling cigar box" that would require someone to "close [her] eyes" and hold "[her] hands up over [her] head" while placing "one foot in front of the other" just waiting to touch the "smooth cool of slanted plaster," so she could bend down and feel around "on the floor."

Analysis:

This whole description showcases the childish nature of the narrator because rather than simply putting the box under a bed or in a night stand, she develops a complex method to access an item protected by the legend of "the hairy man," who—quite mistakenly—was someone traumatized by war. In this case, like any child, she overcomplicates a process for added security, when not many people would really be searching for her box. Furthermore, the detailed process that is required to get to the box symbolizes the struggle to preserve her beloved childhood memories once she has reached adulthood since it's quite a labor to return to those times of innocence once a person has been corrupted by the pains of the adult world, but she remembers the way. Having the box described as a storage place of her "private things" highlights that what is treasured there contrasts the grueling reality of adulthood. Instead these "private things" remind her of the loy of her carefree, and actually quite dangerous, summer mischief. 3

³ Modified from an original document produced by Mackenzie Gorman (Whitinsville Christian class of 2020)

Literary Verbs and Transitions Words to Give "Uses" a Break

Addressing Exposition	Verbs to Pair with Literary Devices	Evaluating Author's Purpose
Contextualizes	Creates	Advocates
Chronicles	Expresses	Argues
Identifies	Foreshadows	Accepts
Incites	Hyperbolizes	Advocates
Introduces	Illustrates	Alludes
Narrates	Overstates	Attacks
Outlines	Personifies	Attributes
	Presents	Challenges
	Represents	Claims
	Satirizes	Concludes
Description	Symbolizes	Considers
Defines Defines	Understates	Defends
		Defies
Depicts Describes		Demonstrates
		Elicits
Details		Envisions
Develops		Evokes
Displays		Explores
Dramatizes		Guides
Explains	MACTO	Highlights
Illustrates		Illuminates
Summarizes		Imagines
Traces		Implies
Addressing Comparisons		Indicates
		Interprets
Compares	TICIL	Justifies
Contrasts	ULINZES	Manipulates
Correlates		Moralizes
Differentiates Distinguishes		Observes
Distinguishes		Ponders
Juxtaposes		Promotes
Addressing Of superiority	E-mail or ro	Proposes
Addressing Characterization	EINPIOYS	Qualifies
Categorizes		Questions
Characterizes		Rationalizes
Transforms		Reflects
Depicts		Ridicules
		Suggests
		<u> </u>

Transitions

Contrasts	Connections	Illustrations (examples)
However	Accordingly	For example
Although	Similarly	For instance
But	Likewise	To illustrate
On the other hand	As well as	To support
Yet	In a similar manner	In fact
In contrast	In like manner	Especially
Unlike	Equally	notably
Ironically	Following	
Paradoxically	As a consequence	
Beginning	Ending	CERTAIN DEATHI YOU MUST AVOIDI
To open	In essence	First, second, third
Initially	Ultimately	Moving on
At first	Therefore	Anyway
	As a result of	The next point is
		In Conclusion