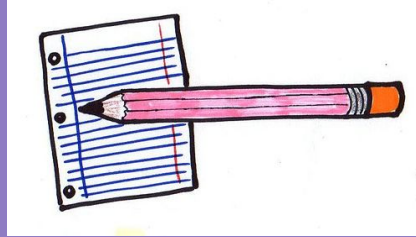


# Turning a Pathos Annotation into Writing



## Steps:

1. Review pathos annotations to find the strongest one that answers the prompt.
2. Next, provide a transition to start the lead-in that establishes context and effectively introduces quote.
3. Next, after stating the quote, start a new sentence for audience and emotion. It is important to clearly state the word PATHOS and then follow with the audience, emotion, and effect.
4. Then, in one sentence, state the other literary element/device and the effect.

## Example 1:

Step 1: "Pop died last year" (Key 7).

- Pathos A: grief-stricken adults E: sympathy emp: lack of loneliness
- Other literary device: T: reflective T: connotative "died" emp. Memory of father

Step 2: Equally important, when referring to the long term effect his father's lessons had on him, Key states, "Pop died last year" (Key 7).

Step 3: Key utilizes pathos to evoke empathy from grief-stricken adults who have lost a loved one, with the goal to help them feel not alone.

Step 4: Additionally, Key emphasizes his gloominess through the use of a reflective tone from the emotional diction of "died" when remembering his father.

## Example 2:

Step 1: "I am confined in bands of iron!" (27).

- Pathos: a: unbothered citizens, em: guilt, ef: emphasizes hardships
- Other literary device: Exclamatory syntax creates indignant tone , ef: displays hopes of freedom

Step 2: Furthermore, Douglass recounts a time of feeling trapped within the horrors of slavery by stating, "I am confined in bands of iron!" (27).

Step 3: Douglass employs pathos evoking guilt from white, unbothered citizens with a goal of emphasizing the hardships of slavery.

Step 4: Additionally, Douglass's use of exclamatory syntax creates an indignant tone displaying his hopes to one day be free.

