

MANUSCRIPT REPORT

Goldilocks and the Three Bears

2,133	116	18.4w	9 min	Jul 31, 2026
WORDS	SENTENCES	AVG SENTENCE	READING TIME	REPORT GENERATED

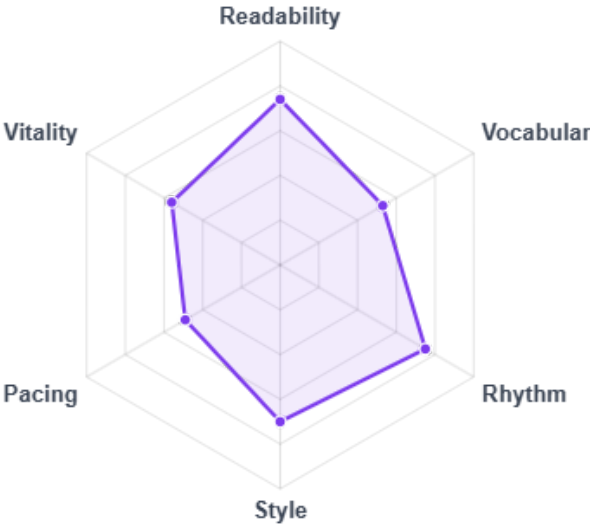
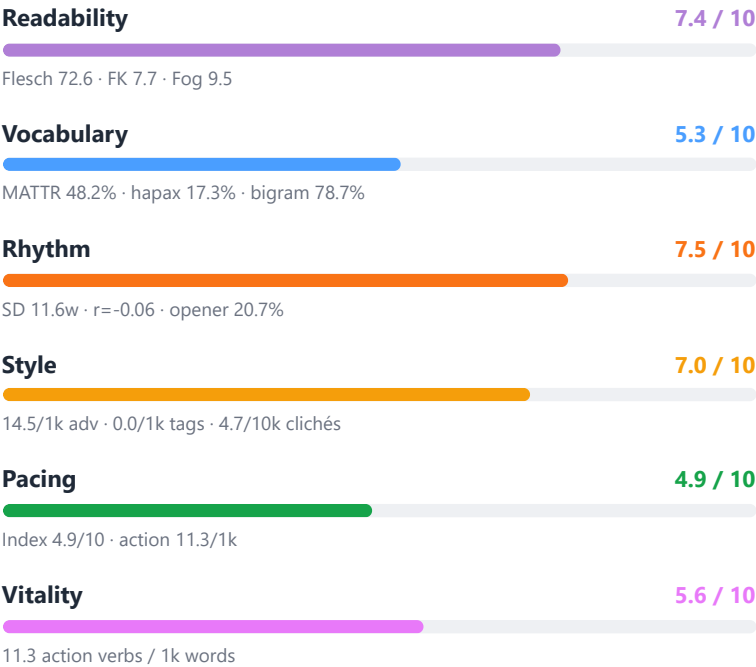


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Overview

Six composite axes, each scored 0–10. Higher is stronger; genre sets the target.



Summary

Every headline metric at a glance, grouped by theme.

🎓 READABILITY

Flesch Reading Ease 0–100; higher reads easier. 60–70 is mainstream.	72.6 · Easy
Grade Level (FK) US school grade needed to follow the prose.	7.7
Grade Level (ARI) Grade estimate from word and sentence length.	8.5
Grade Level (CLI) Coleman–Liau grade from character counts.	8.5
Grade Level (Fog) Gunning Fog; weights long words heavily.	9.5
Grade Level (SMOG) SMOG grade from polysyllable density.	8.8
Readability Volatility Scene-to-scene swing in ease. Lower is steadier.	±4.8

📖 VOCABULARY

Avg Word Length Mean letters per word.	4.4 ch
Content Word Ratio Share of non-filler, meaning-bearing words.	49.5%
Vocab Diversity (MATTR) Length-stable measure of word variety.	48.2%
Vocabulary Richness Unique words as a share of all words.	30.1%
Hapax Richness Words used exactly once.	17.3%
Phrase Originality Share of word-pairs that occur only once.	78.7%

📏 RHYTHM & CADENCE

Avg Sentence Length Mean words per sentence.	18.4 words
Sentence Length SD Higher = more varied sentence lengths.	11.6 words
Longest Sentence Your single longest sentence.	52 words
30+ Word Sentences Share of long, complex sentences.	12.1%
Sentence Autocorrelation Near 0 = varied; high = lengths cluster.	-0.06
Paragraph Length SD Spread of paragraph sizes.	17.1 words
Paragraph Cadence High = long runs of same-size paragraphs.	-0.15
Dialogue Ratio Share of words spoken inside quotes.	4.5%

🗣️ SENTENCE TYPES

Declarative Plain statements — the narrative backbone.	94.0%
Questions Sentences ending in a question mark.	0.9%
Exclamations Sentences ending in an exclamation mark.	0.0%
Fragments Verbless sentences — punch in moderation.	5.2%

✅ CONSISTENCY

Dominant Tense The tense most of your scenes are written in.	Past
Tense Consistency 0 scene(s) lean the other way.	100.0%
Dominant POV The grammatical person most scenes use.	Third-person
POV Consistency 0 scene(s) shift person.	100.0%

PARAGRAPHS

Avg Paragraph Length	37.0 words
Mean words per paragraph.	
Short Paragraphs	72.4%
Paragraphs of 50 words or fewer.	
Long Paragraphs	0.0%
Paragraphs of 150 words or more.	

STYLE · PROSE CLEANLINESS

Adverb Density	14.5 /1k
-ly adverbs per 1,000 words.	
Filler Word %	2.4%
Hollow intensifiers and hedges (just, very, really).	
Glue Word %	4.1%
Connective padding that rarely adds meaning.	
Filter Verbs	16.4 /1k
Distancing perception verbs — tells, not shows.	
Passive Voice	1.4 /1k
Be-verb + past participle constructions.	
Said-Adverb Tags	0.0 /1k
Adverb-propped dialogue tags ("said quietly").	
Cliché Density	4.7 /10k
Worn stock phrases per 10,000 words.	

OPENINGS & ENDINGS

Opener Repetition	20.7% ("she")
Sentences opening on your most-used word.	
Weak Scene Openings	0.0%
Scenes opening on a flat or filtered line.	
Weak Scene Endings	0.0%
Scenes ending on a limp or rambling line.	

PACING

Pacing Index	4.9 / 10
Composite of sentence, paragraph, dialogue & action.	
Action Verb Density	11.3 /1k
Kinetic, physical verbs per 1,000 words.	
Scene Density	4.22 /1k
Scene breaks per 1,000 words.	

STORY STRUCTURE

Chapters	3
Total chapters in the book.	
Scenes	9 / 9 written
Scenes with text vs. total outlined.	
Total Words	2,266
Combined word count across written scenes.	
Avg Words / Scene	251
Mean length of a written scene.	
Story Shape	Back-loaded · 19/45/35%
Beginning / middle / end word balance.	
Emotional Arc	Tragedy
Which of the six basic story shapes the tone resembles.	
Median Chapter Length	800 words
Half your chapters are longer, half shorter.	
Scenes / Chapter	3.0
Average scenes per chapter.	
Cliffhanger Score	0 · Soft
Average hookiness of chapter endings (0–100).	

CHARACTERS & ENTITIES

Characters Tracked	4
Characters defined in the Entity panel.	
Named in Story	4 / 4
Tracked characters actually named in the prose.	
Total Mentions	53
Times any entity name or nickname appears.	
Dialogue Lines	17
Quoted lines attributed to a character.	
Lead Coverage	2 / 3 ch (Goldilocks)
Chapters your most-mentioned character appears in.	
Top Pair Scenes	5
Most scenes any two main characters share.	
Other Entities	6
Tracked items, locations, events and other non-character entities.	

 AI SIGNALS

Overall Assessment	4.3 / 10 · Mixed Signals
Composite of the six signals below; higher = more AI-like. Probabilistic only.	
Sentence Rhythm	1.7 / 10
Uniformity of sentence & paragraph lengths.	
Scene Consistency	8.1 / 10
How flat readability stays scene to scene.	
Lexical Entropy	6.4 / 10
Word-choice predictability (Shannon + MATTR).	
Hapax Richness	6.9 / 10
Scarcity of single-use words.	
Phrase Variety	2.6 / 10
Repetition of two-word combinations.	
Transition Density	0.0 / 10
AI-typical connectives + sentence-opening rate.	

Detailed Breakdowns

Every metric in full — what it measures, how it is measured, how to read it, and the data behind it.

Readability

Flesch Reading Ease		72.6 · Easy
WHAT IT MEASURES	How easy your prose is to read, on a 0–100 scale where higher is easier.	
HOW IT MEASURES	$206.835 - 1.015 \times (\text{words per sentence}) - 84.6 \times (\text{syllables per word})$.	
HOW TO INTERPRET	90+ is very easy; 60–70 is mainstream fiction; below 50 reads as difficult. Most commercial novels sit 60–80.	
LEARN MORE	Wikipedia — Flesch–Kincaid	
Grade Level (FK)		7.7
WHAT IT MEASURES	The US school grade a reader needs to follow the prose (Flesch–Kincaid).	
HOW IT MEASURES	$0.39 \times (\text{words per sentence}) + 11.8 \times (\text{syllables per word}) - 15.59$.	
HOW TO INTERPRET	Most commercial and YA fiction lands at grade 5–8; literary fiction often 7–10. Lower is more accessible, not better.	
LEARN MORE	Wikipedia — Flesch–Kincaid	
Grade Level (ARI)		8.5
WHAT IT MEASURES	A grade estimate built from characters per word and words per sentence (ARI).	
HOW IT MEASURES	$4.71 \times (\text{characters per word}) + 0.5 \times (\text{words per sentence}) - 21.43$.	
HOW TO INTERPRET	Read it alongside the other grades; a wide spread between them signals an uneven register worth a look.	
LEARN MORE	Wikipedia — Automated Readability Index	
Grade Level (CLI)		8.5
WHAT IT MEASURES	A character-based grade level that ignores syllables (Coleman–Liau).	
HOW IT MEASURES	$0.0588 \times (\text{letters per 100 words}) - 0.296 \times (\text{sentences per 100 words}) - 15.8$.	
HOW TO INTERPRET	Useful as a cross-check on the syllable-based scores; large disagreement points to unusual word or sentence shapes.	
LEARN MORE	Wikipedia — Coleman–Liau Index	
Grade Level (Fog)		9.5
WHAT IT MEASURES	Years of formal education needed, weighting long words heavily (Gunning Fog).	
HOW IT MEASURES	$0.4 \times (\text{words per sentence} + 100 \times \text{polysyllabic-word ratio})$.	
HOW TO INTERPRET	Fiction usually reads 6–10. A high Fog with a normal FK means long words, not long sentences, are the load.	
LEARN MORE	Wikipedia — Gunning Fog Index	
Grade Level (SMOG)		8.8
WHAT IT MEASURES	A grade estimate driven by the density of polysyllabic words (SMOG).	
HOW IT MEASURES	$3.1291 + 1.043 \times \sqrt{(\text{polysyllables} \times 30 / \text{sentences})}$.	
HOW TO INTERPRET	SMOG is stable on longer texts and tends to run a little higher than FK. Treat the cluster of grades as a range.	
LEARN MORE	Wikipedia — SMOG	
Readability Volatility		±4.8
WHAT IT MEASURES	How consistent your reading ease is from scene to scene.	
HOW IT MEASURES	Standard deviation of each scene's Flesch Reading Ease (scenes of 50+ words).	
HOW TO INTERPRET	Under ±10 is steady; ±20+ means some scenes read much harder or easier than others — intentional for tense beats, a red flag if not.	

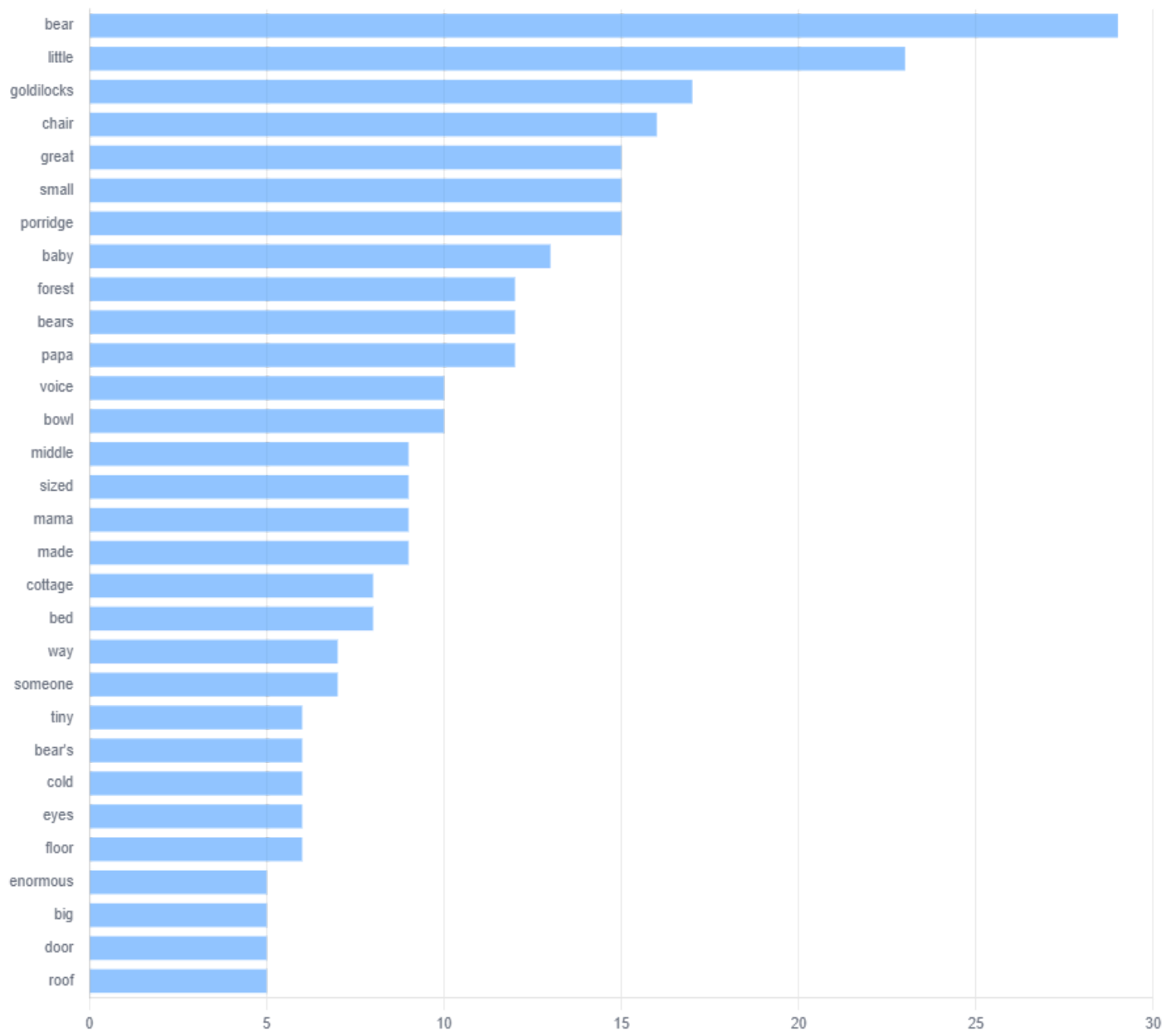
READABILITY BY SCENE

CHAPTER → SCENE	WORDS	FLESCH	FK
The Bear Family → A Cozy Cottage	176	61.6	10.9
The Great Discovery → The Escape	268	66.6	10.0
Goldilocks Arrives → The Chairs	241	70.0	7.8
The Great Discovery → Wake Up!	213	70.0	9.4
Goldilocks Arrives → The Beds	241	72.9	7.7
Goldilocks Arrives → Into the Woods	240	73.4	6.5
The Great Discovery → Someone's Been Here	261	74.8	7.5
The Bear Family → The Morning Routine	267	76.9	7.0
Goldilocks Arrives → The Porridge	226	77.6	5.9

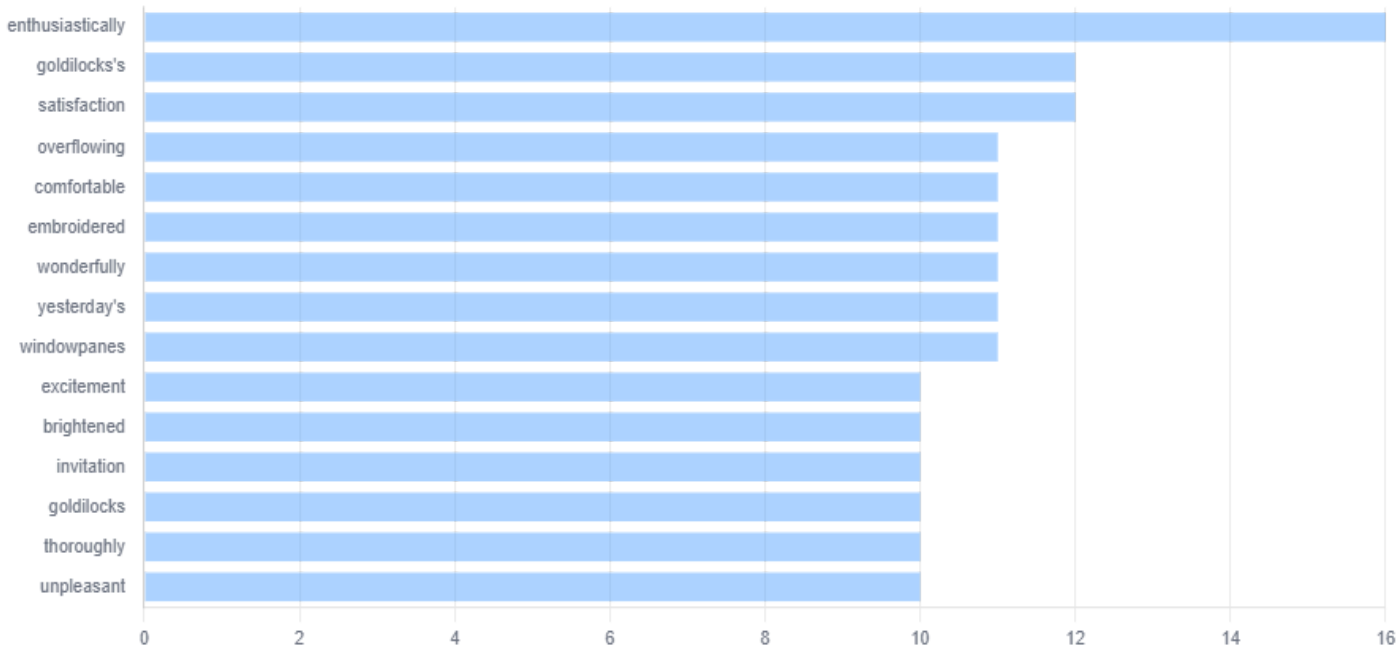
 Vocabulary

Avg Word Length		4.4 ch
WHAT IT MEASURES	The mean number of letters per word.	
HOW IT MEASURES	Total letters ÷ total words.	
HOW TO INTERPRET	English prose averages ~4.5 characters. Higher suggests a more formal or technical register.	
Content Word Ratio		49.5%
WHAT IT MEASURES	The share of words that carry meaning rather than grammatical glue.	
HOW IT MEASURES	Non-stopword count ÷ total words × 100.	
HOW TO INTERPRET	Denser content-word ratios read as more informational; lower ratios read as more conversational and flowing.	
Vocab Diversity (MATTR)		48.2%
WHAT IT MEASURES	Vocabulary diversity that stays fair across books of different lengths.	
HOW IT MEASURES	Average type-token ratio over a sliding 500-word window (Moving-Average TTR).	
HOW TO INTERPRET	70%+ is rich and varied; under 60% signals repeated diction. Unlike raw richness, it isn't deflated by length.	
LEARN MORE	Wikipedia — Lexical diversity	
Vocabulary Richness		30.1%
WHAT IT MEASURES	The raw proportion of distinct words in the book.	
HOW IT MEASURES	Unique words ÷ total words × 100.	
HOW TO INTERPRET	Falls naturally as a book grows, so compare only to books of similar length; use MATTR for a length-fair read.	

MOST FREQUENT WORDS (STOP WORDS EXCLUDED)



LONGEST WORDS



Hapax Richness17.3%

- WHAT IT MEASURES
- How much of your text is words used exactly once (hapax legomena).
- HOW IT MEASURES
- $\text{Words with a frequency of one} \div \text{total words} \times 100$.
- HOW TO INTERPRET
- Higher means a wider, less repetitive vocabulary. Very high can also flag typos or inconsistent spellings.
- LEARN MORE
- [Wikipedia — Hapax legomenon](#)

Phrase Originality78.7%

- WHAT IT MEASURES
- How original your two-word combinations are.
- HOW IT MEASURES
- $\text{Distinct adjacent word-pairs} \div \text{total word-pairs} \times 100$.
- HOW TO INTERPRET
- High originality means fresh phrasing; a low score points to recurring stock combinations and crutch phrases.

Rhythm & Cadence

Avg Sentence Length

18.4 words

WHAT IT MEASURES	The mean number of words per sentence.
HOW IT MEASURES	Total words ÷ total sentences.
HOW TO INTERPRET	Fiction typically averages 12–18. Shorter reads faster and punchier; longer reads more measured and literary.

Sentence Length SD

11.6 words

WHAT IT MEASURES	How much your sentence lengths vary — the engine of prose rhythm.
HOW IT MEASURES	Standard deviation of the word count of every sentence.
HOW TO INTERPRET	Higher is livelier: short and long sentences alternating. A low SD reads as monotone even when each sentence is fine.
LEARN MORE	Wikipedia — Sentence variety

Longest Sentence

52 words

WHAT IT MEASURES	The word count of your single longest sentence.
HOW IT MEASURES	Maximum sentence length across the book (quoted in full below).
HOW TO INTERPRET	One long sentence is fine for effect; check that it earns its length and isn't an accidental run-on.

YOUR LONGEST SENTENCE

Goldilocks Arrives → The Beds

The fall from the little chair had not hurt Goldilocks — not much, anyway — but it had made her feel suddenly tired, and the broken chair had made her feel suddenly sad, and both of these feelings together made her want, more than anything, to lie down for just a moment.

SCENES WITH 30+ WORD SENTENCES

CHAPTER → SCENE	COUNT
Goldilocks Arrives → The Chairs	3
The Great Discovery → Wake Up!	3
The Bear Family → A Cozy Cottage	2
Goldilocks Arrives → Into the Woods	2
The Great Discovery → The Escape	2
Goldilocks Arrives → The Beds	1
The Great Discovery → Someone's Been Here	1

30+ Word Sentences

12.1%

WHAT IT MEASURES	The share of sentences longer than 30 words.
HOW IT MEASURES	Sentences over 30 words ÷ total sentences × 100.
HOW TO INTERPRET	A few percent is normal. A high share can tire readers and often hides sentences that want splitting.

Sentence Autocorrelation

-0.06

WHAT IT MEASURES	Whether a sentence's length predicts the next one's.
HOW IT MEASURES	Lag-1 autocorrelation of sentence lengths (−1 to +1).
HOW TO INTERPRET	Near 0 is ideal — lengths vary freely. High positive means long runs of similar-length sentences (a droning cadence).

Paragraph Length SD

17.1 words

WHAT IT MEASURES	How much your paragraph lengths vary.
HOW IT MEASURES	Standard deviation of per-paragraph word counts.
HOW TO INTERPRET	Some spread is healthy — mixing short beats with fuller passages. Very low SD makes the page look uniform and heavy.

Paragraph Cadence

-0.15

WHAT IT MEASURES	Whether a paragraph's size predicts the next one's — the page's cadence.
HOW IT MEASURES	Lag-1 autocorrelation of paragraph lengths (−1 to +1).
HOW TO INTERPRET	Under 0.10 reads as varied; 0.40+ means long stretches of same-size paragraphs (blocky, monotone page rhythm).

Dialogue Ratio

4.5%

WHAT IT MEASURES	The share of your words that are spoken inside quotation marks.
HOW IT MEASURES	Words within quotes ÷ total words × 100.
HOW TO INTERPRET	Dialogue-heavy books (40%+) read fast; description-led literary work often sits 15–25%. Neither is better — genre decides.

DIALOGUE BY SCENE

CHAPTER → SCENE	DIALOGUE %
The Great Discovery → Someone's Been Here	15.6%
The Bear Family → The Morning Routine	11.6%
The Great Discovery → Wake Up!	6.0%
Goldilocks Arrives → Into the Woods	4.6%
Goldilocks Arrives → The Porridge	0.4%
The Bear Family → A Cozy Cottage	0.0%
Goldilocks Arrives → The Chairs	0.0%
Goldilocks Arrives → The Beds	0.0%
The Great Discovery → The Escape	0.0%

Declarative

94.0%

WHAT IT MEASURES	The share of your sentences that are plain statements — the narrative backbone.
HOW IT MEASURES	Sentences ending in a period (no ? or !) that carry a finite verb ÷ total sentences × 100.
HOW TO INTERPRET	Most prose runs 70–90% declarative. Below ~65% means questions, exclamations, or fragments are crowding out the statements; 95%+ can read flat and unvaried.

Questions

0.9%

WHAT IT MEASURES	The share of sentences that ask something.
HOW IT MEASURES	Sentences ending in a question mark ÷ total sentences × 100.
HOW TO INTERPRET	A few percent is normal. 8%+ is interrogative-heavy — natural in introspective or mystery voices, wearing in excess. Near 0% can feel like no one in the book ever wonders.

Exclamations

0.0%

WHAT IT MEASURES	The share of sentences that end on an exclamation mark.
HOW IT MEASURES	Sentences ending in ! ÷ total sentences × 100.
HOW TO INTERPRET	Under 2% is restrained — modern prose keeps exclamations rare so they still land. 5%+ reads breathless; most can become a strong verb or a beat of action instead.

Fragments

5.2%

WHAT IT MEASURES	The share of sentences with no finite verb — deliberate fragments used for punch.
HOW IT MEASURES	Sentences lacking a detected verb (and not ending in ? or !) ÷ total sentences × 100.
HOW TO INTERPRET	Under 3% is clean; 3–8% is a deliberate stylistic tool; 8–15% is fragment-forward (staccato, noir); 15%+ reads choppy or signals verb-detection noise. Genre voice sets the target.

MOST FRAGMENT-HEAVY SCENES

CHAPTER → SCENE	FRAGMENT %
Goldilocks Arrives → Into the Woods	11.8%
The Great Discovery → Wake Up!	11.1%
The Great Discovery → The Escape	9.1%
Goldilocks Arrives → The Beds	7.7%
Goldilocks Arrives → The Porridge	6.3%

Repeated Phrases (Echoes)

WHAT IT MEASURES

HOW IT MEASURES

HOW TO INTERPRET

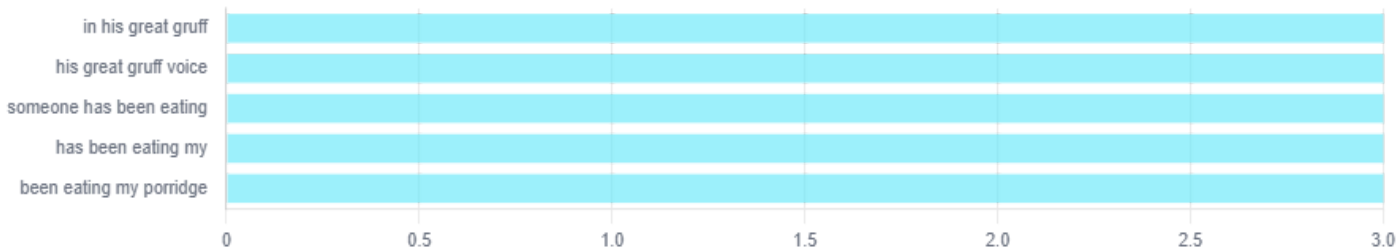
Three- and four-word phrases you repeat three or more times.

All 3- and 4-grams containing a content word, kept when they recur 3+ times.

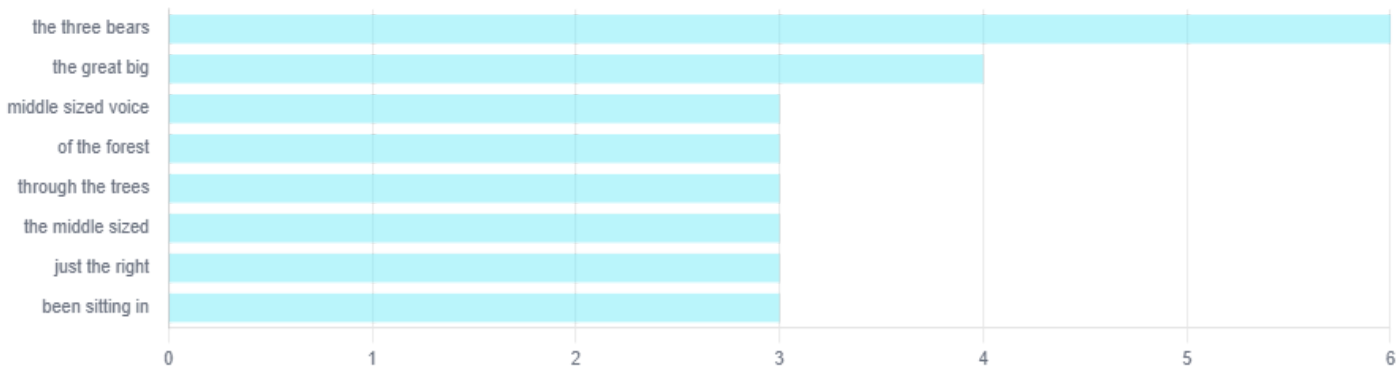
Some repetition is intentional (refrains, character tics); unintentional echoes are the classic crutch-phrase tell.

13 found

REPEATED 4-WORD PHRASES



REPEATED 3-WORD PHRASES



✔ Consistency

Tense Consistency 100.0%

WHAT IT MEASURES	How steadily your scenes hold a single grammatical tense.
HOW IT MEASURES	Share of scenes whose dominant tense matches the book's dominant tense (past vs present), over scenes with enough tense signals to judge.
HOW TO INTERPRET	95%+ is solid; 85–95% is worth a scan; under 85% means several scenes slip between past and present — usually an accidental mid-draft drift. The scenes against the grain are listed below.

POV Consistency 100.0%

WHAT IT MEASURES	How consistently your scenes stay in one grammatical person.
HOW IT MEASURES	Share of scenes whose dominant person (first / second / third) matches the book's dominant POV, over scenes with enough pronoun signals to judge.
HOW TO INTERPRET	95%+ is steady; under 85% means some scenes shift person (a first-person book with third-person scenes, say). Deliberate in multi-POV structures; a red flag when unintended. Deviating scenes are listed below.

☰ Paragraphs

Avg Paragraph Length37.0 words

WHAT IT MEASURES	The mean number of words per paragraph.
HOW IT MEASURES	Total paragraph words ÷ paragraph count.
HOW TO INTERPRET	Commercial fiction favours shorter paragraphs (30–70 words); dense literary prose runs longer. Watch for accidental walls.

AVG PARAGRAPH LENGTH BY SCENE

CHAPTER → SCENE	WORDS/PARA
The Bear Family → A Cozy Cottage	44.8
Goldilocks Arrives → The Chairs	40.3
Goldilocks Arrives → The Beds	40.2
Goldilocks Arrives → Into the Woods	40.0
The Great Discovery → The Escape	38.9
Goldilocks Arrives → The Porridge	38.0
The Great Discovery → Someone's Been Here	37.6
The Bear Family → The Morning Routine	33.4
The Great Discovery → Wake Up!	26.9

Short Paragraphs72.4%

WHAT IT MEASURES	The share of paragraphs that are 50 words or fewer.
HOW IT MEASURES	$\text{Paragraphs} \leq 50 \text{ words} \div \text{total paragraphs} \times 100$.
HOW TO INTERPRET	Short paragraphs create white space and speed; a very high share can feel choppy or underdeveloped.

Long Paragraphs0.0%

WHAT IT MEASURES	The share of paragraphs that are 150 words or more.
HOW IT MEASURES	$\text{Paragraphs} \geq 150 \text{ words} \div \text{total paragraphs} \times 100$.
HOW TO INTERPRET	Occasional long paragraphs are fine for immersion; a high share slows the page and can bury key beats.

 Style • Prose Cleanliness

Adverb Density

14.5 /1k

WHAT IT MEASURES	How heavily you lean on -ly adverbs, which often prop up weak verbs.
HOW IT MEASURES	-ly adverbs (5+ letters, excluding non-adverbs like “only”) ÷ total words × 1,000.
HOW TO INTERPRET	Under 5 / 1k is lean; 8–15 / 1k is common in first drafts. “He sprinted” beats “he ran quickly.”
LEARN MORE	Wikipedia — Adverb

MOST FREQUENT -LY ADVERBS

ADVERB	COUNT
surely	2
carefully	2
completely	2
suddenly	2
barely	2
sensibly	1
neatly	1
slightly	1
slowly	1
certainly	1
seriously	1
thoroughly	1
wonderfully	1
loudly	1
entirely	1
violently	1
firmly	1
exactly	1
gently	1
enthusiastically	1

Filler Word %

2.4%

WHAT IT MEASURES	The share of hollow intensifiers and hedges (just, very, really, quite).
HOW IT MEASURES	Filler-word count ÷ total words × 100.
HOW TO INTERPRET	Under 0.8% is tidy; 1.5%+ signals a habit. Most fillers can be cut with no loss of meaning.
LEARN MORE	Wikipedia — Weasel word

FILLER WORDS

WORD	COUNT
very	9
just	6
quite	5
felt	5
went	3
feel	3
found	3
seemed	2
completely	2
began	2
rather	2
perhaps	2
suddenly	2
stopped	2
certainly	1
gotten	1
anyway	1
utterly	1

Glue Word %4.1%

WHAT IT MEASURES	The proportion of connective padding that rarely adds meaning.
HOW IT MEASURES	Glue-word count ÷ total words × 100.
HOW TO INTERPRET	Some glue is unavoidable; a high ratio marks prose that can be tightened sentence by sentence.

GLUE WORDS

WORD	COUNT
little	23
that	16
very	9
just	6
so	5
quite	5
about	4
still	4
completely	2
rather	2
perhaps	2
barely	2
slightly	1
certainly	1
thoroughly	1
bit	1
entirely	1
anyway	1
utterly	1
even	1

Filter Verbs

WHAT IT MEASURES

HOW IT MEASURES

HOW TO INTERPRET

LEARN MORE

16.4 /1k

Distancing perception verbs that tell instead of show (felt, saw, noticed).

Filter-verb occurrences ÷ total words × 1,000.

Under 5 / 1k is immediate, deep POV; 18+ / 1k reads as narrated at arm's length. "Cold bit her skin" beats "she felt the cold."

Wikipedia — Show, don't tell

FILTER VERBS

VERB	COUNT
looked	7
felt	5
tasted	3
feel	3
seemed	2
smelled	2
smells	1
thought	1
saw	1
noticed	1
smell	1
hope	1
decided	1
touched	1
spot	1
think	1
look	1
see	1
hear	1

FILTER-VERB RATE BY SCENE

CHAPTER → SCENE	PER 1K
Goldilocks Arrives → The Beds	33.2
Goldilocks Arrives → The Chairs	29.0
Goldilocks Arrives → The Porridge	22.1
The Great Discovery → Someone's Been Here	19.2
The Great Discovery → The Escape	14.9
Goldilocks Arrives → Into the Woods	12.5
The Bear Family → The Morning Routine	7.5
The Bear Family → A Cozy Cottage	5.7
The Great Discovery → Wake Up!	0.0

Passive Voice

WHAT IT MEASURES

HOW IT MEASURES

HOW TO INTERPRET

LEARN MORE

How often the receiver of an action becomes the subject ("the door was opened").

Be-verb + past-participle matches ÷ total words × 1,000 (an upper-bound heuristic).

Under 8 / 1k is active; 15+ / 1k reads distant and formal. Some passive is right when the actor is unknown.

Wikipedia — English passive voice

1.4 /1k

PASSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS

CONSTRUCTION	COUNT
been warned	1
was golden	1
were flushed	1

PASSIVE VOICE BY SCENE

CHAPTER → SCENE	MATCHES	PER 1K
Goldilocks Arrives → Into the Woods	2	8.3
The Great Discovery → Wake Up!	1	4.7
The Bear Family → The Morning Routine	0	0.0
The Bear Family → A Cozy Cottage	0	0.0
Goldilocks Arrives → The Porridge	0	0.0
Goldilocks Arrives → The Chairs	0	0.0
Goldilocks Arrives → The Beds	0	0.0
The Great Discovery → Someone's Been Here	0	0.0
The Great Discovery → The Escape	0	0.0

Said-Adverb Tags0.0 /1k

- WHAT IT MEASURESDialogue tags propped up by an adverb ("she said quietly").
- HOW IT MEASURES(tag verb + -ly adverb) matches ÷ total words × 1,000.
- HOW TO INTERPRETUnder 0.5 / 1k is clean; 3+ / 1k means the adverbs are doing the acting the dialogue should do.
- LEARN MORE[Wikipedia](#) — [Said bookism](#)

Cliché Density4.7 /10k

- WHAT IT MEASURESHow often worn stock phrases appear (heart of gold, deafening silence).
- HOW IT MEASURESMatches against a curated ~150-phrase list ÷ total words × 10,000.
- HOW TO INTERPRETUnder 1 / 10k is fresh; 8+ / 10k leans on ready-made phrasing. Some clichés in dialogue are deliberate voice.
- LEARN MORE[Wikipedia](#) — [Cliché](#)

CLICHÉS FOUND

PHRASE	COUNT
eyes went wide	1

“ Openings & Endings

Opener Repetition

WHAT IT MEASURES

HOW IT MEASURES

HOW TO INTERPRET

LEARN MORE

How often your sentences begin with the same word.

Sentences opening on the single most-used word ÷ total sentences × 100.

Under 12% is varied; 30%+ is a reader-noticeable drumbeat (usually He / She / The / I).

[Wikipedia — Sentence variety](#)

20.7% ("she")

SENTENCE OPENERS

WORD	COUNT	% OF SENT.
she	24	20.7%
the	21	18.1%
goldilocks	10	8.6%
baby	4	3.4%
it	4	3.4%
her	4	3.4%
and	3	2.6%
papa	3	2.6%
there	2	1.7%
but	2	1.7%
he	2	1.7%
mama	2	1.7%
then	2	1.7%

Weak Scene Openings

WHAT IT MEASURES

HOW IT MEASURES

HOW TO INTERPRET

The share of scenes whose first sentence opens on a measurably weak construction.

Scenes (3+ sentences) whose opener is existential, filter-led, or adverb-led ÷ evaluated scenes × 100.

Under ~15% is healthy; a high share signals a default opening reflex. Open on image, action, or dialogue instead.

0.0%

Weak Scene Endings

WHAT IT MEASURES

HOW IT MEASURES

HOW TO INTERPRET

The share of scenes whose last sentence ends on a limp or rambling note.

Scenes (3+ sentences) whose closer trails off, overruns 45 words, or is existential ÷ evaluated scenes × 100.

Strong endings are short and concrete. Under ~15% is healthy; sharpen the flagged final lines below.

0.0%

⚡ Pacing

Pacing Index		4.9 / 10
WHAT IT MEASURES	A 0–10 estimate of overall narrative pace.	
HOW IT MEASURES	Equal-weight average of four signals: sentence length, short-paragraph share, dialogue density, and action-verb density.	
HOW TO INTERPRET	2.5–4.5 reads literary and immersive; 5.5–7.5 reads brisk and commercial; 7.5+ reads thriller-fast. Genre sets the target.	

PACING BY SCENE

CHAPTER → SCENE	INDEX / 10
The Bear Family → A Cozy Cottage	1.9
The Great Discovery → Wake Up!	3.8
The Great Discovery → Someone's Been Here	4.4
Goldilocks Arrives → Into the Woods	4.5
Goldilocks Arrives → The Beds	4.5
The Great Discovery → The Escape	4.6
The Bear Family → The Morning Routine	4.7
Goldilocks Arrives → The Porridge	5.2
Goldilocks Arrives → The Chairs	5.8

Action Verb Density		11.3 / 1k
WHAT IT MEASURES	The density of physical, kinetic verbs (sprinted, grabbed, slammed).	
HOW IT MEASURES	Matched action verbs ÷ total words × 1,000.	
HOW TO INTERPRET	Under 5 / 1k reads introspective; 10+ / 1k reads action-forward. Low isn't wrong for character-driven work.	

ACTION VERBS

VERB	COUNT
ran	4
climbed	4
dropped	2
fire	1
swung	1
bit	1
grip	1
hit	1
crack	1
tumbled	1
fall	1
pushed	1
throw	1
threw	1
scrambled	1
staggered	1
clutched	1

Scene Density

4.22 /1k

WHAT IT MEASURES	How many scenes you have per 1,000 words.
HOW IT MEASURES	Scenes with content ÷ total words × 1,000.
HOW TO INTERPRET	Long scenes (under 1 / 1k) immerse; frequent breaks (2+ / 1k) compress time and add momentum.

🏠 Story Structure

Story Shape

Back-loaded

- WHAT IT MEASURES
- HOW IT MEASURES
- HOW TO INTERPRET
- LEARN MORE
- How your book's words split across its three acts — the large-scale shape of the story.
- Chapters are divided into three equal groups by position; each group's words are summed and shown as a percentage of the whole book.
- Classic three-act structure runs roughly 25% / 50% / 25%. A middle well over half is the 'saggy middle' — the most common structural problem; a thin final act can make the ending feel rushed.
- Wikipedia — Three-act structure

STORY WEIGHT BY ACT

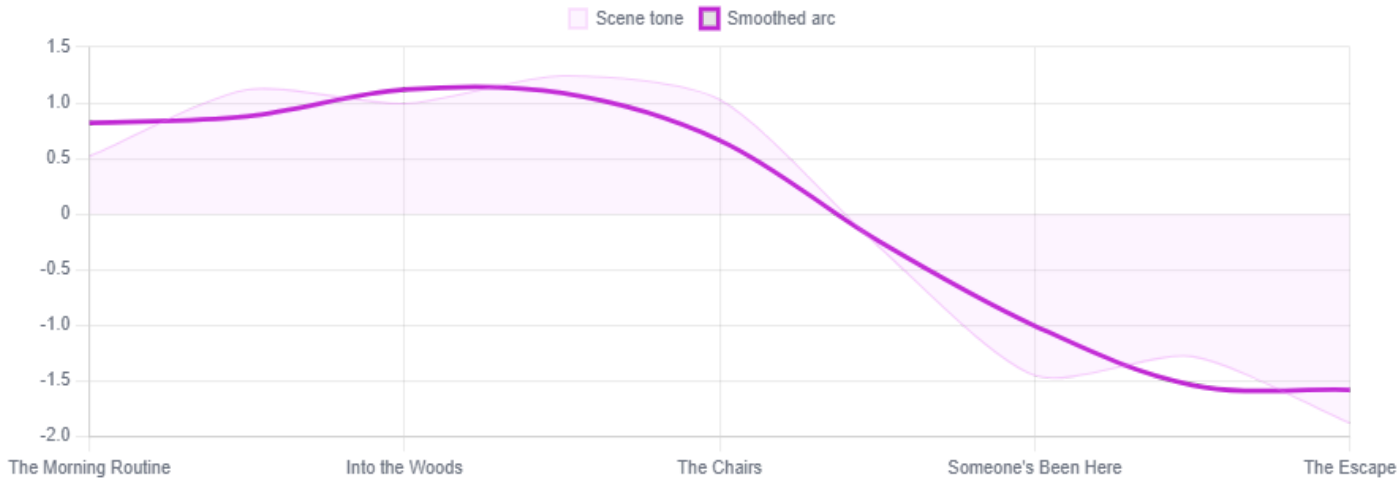
ACT	CHAPTERS	WORDS	% OF BOOK
I — Beginning	The Bear Family	441	19.5%
II — Middle	Goldilocks Arrives	1,025	45.2%
III — End	The Great Discovery	800	35.3%

Emotional Arc

Tragedy

- WHAT IT MEASURES
- HOW IT MEASURES
- HOW TO INTERPRET
- LEARN MORE
- The emotional tone of your prose over the book — a story-shape line that rises when the writing turns positive and falls when it turns dark.
- Each scene's words are matched against a valence lexicon (scored -3 to +3) and averaged, then centered on this book's own baseline so 0 means 'typical for this book'. The shape is read from the rises and falls.
- Most stories follow one of six basic shapes (Reagan/Vonnegut): Rags to Riches, Tragedy, Man in a Hole, Icarus, Cinderella, Oedipus. A flat line can mean emotionally muted prose. It reads word choice only — no irony or negation.
- Reagan et al. (2016) — Six basic shapes

EMOTIONAL TONE BY SCENE (VS. THIS BOOK'S BASELINE)

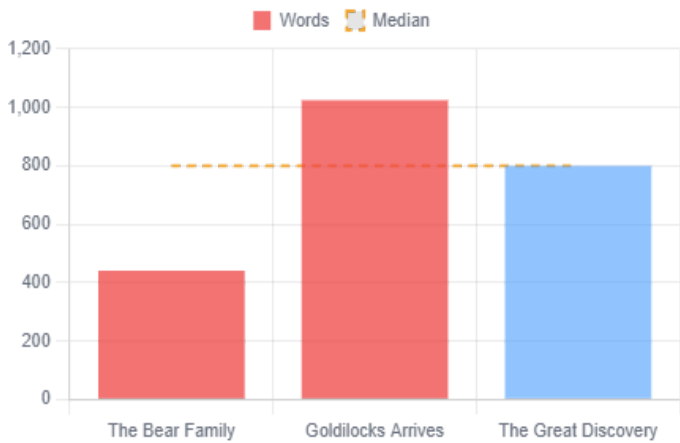


Median Chapter Length

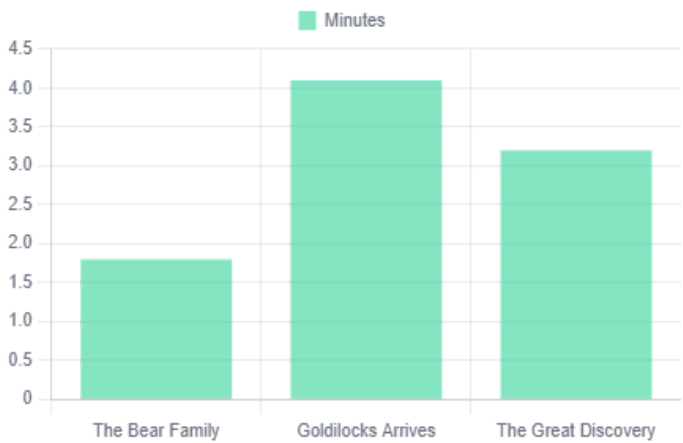
800 words

- WHAT IT MEASURES
- HOW IT MEASURES
- HOW TO INTERPRET
- LEARN MORE
- Chapter-length consistency — each chapter against the median, plus its reading time.
- The median chapter length sets a $\pm 25\%$ band; chapters outside it are flagged. Reading time divides each chapter's words by 250 — average adult fiction reading speed.
- Uneven lengths are not wrong, but a chapter far shorter or longer than its neighbours jars the reader's rhythm. Consistent lengths feed the 'just one more chapter' pull.
- Wikipedia — Words per minute

CHAPTER LENGTH BALANCE (RED = OUTSIDE MEDIAN ±25%)



READING TIME PER CHAPTER



Scenes / Chapter

- WHAT IT MEASURES
- How finely each chapter is broken into scenes — scene count alongside word count.
- HOW IT MEASURES
- Scenes are counted per chapter (written scenes shown against the total outlined); words are summed per chapter.
- HOW TO INTERPRET
- Many scenes but few words reads fragmented; few scenes but many words may run long. Where total exceeds written, you have outlined scenes still to draft.

3.0

SCENES PER CHAPTER

CHAPTER	SCENES (WRITTEN / TOTAL)	WORDS
The Bear Family	2 / 2	441
Goldilocks Arrives	4 / 4	1,025
The Great Discovery	3 / 3	800

Cliffhanger Score

- WHAT IT MEASURES
- How 'hooky' each chapter's final line is, plus an overall average across scored chapters.
- HOW IT MEASURES
- The last written scene's closing sentence earns points for an open question, unresolved dialogue, an ellipsis trail-off, an exclamation, and short-punchy brevity; scores average to a 0–100 rating.
- HOW TO INTERPRET
- Strong hooks pull readers on; a run of soft endings mid-book is where readers put a book down. Not every chapter needs a cliffhanger — this scores the closing line alone, so read flagged chapters in context.
- LEARN MORE
- Wikipedia — Cliffhanger

0 · Soft

CHAPTER ENDINGS

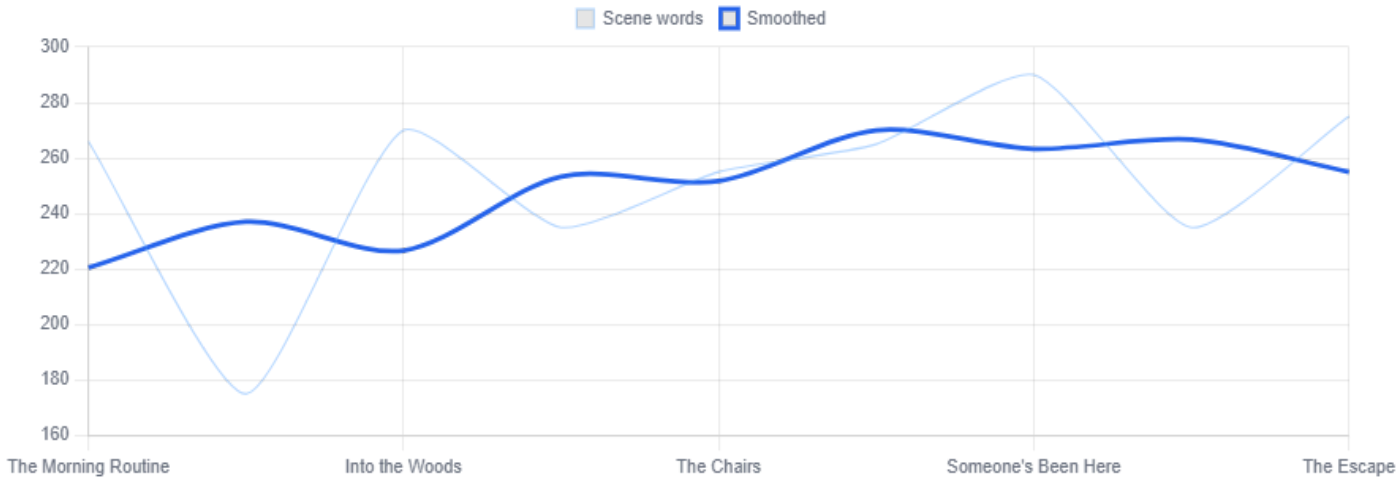
CHAPTER	HOOK	CLOSING LINE
The Bear Family	Soft ending	To a little girl wandering lost and hungry through the forest, that half-open door and the warm, sweet-smelling air drifting out from it would have seemed li...
Goldilocks Arrives	Soft ending	Within moments, Goldilocks was fast asleep and dreaming, utterly unaware that three bears were making their way back through the trees.
The Great Discovery	Soft ending	And if Goldilocks sometimes lay awake at night thinking of Baby Bear's stricken face above his broken chair, well, that was perhaps no more than she deserved.

Avg Scene Words

- WHAT IT MEASURES
- Scene-level pacing — average scene length, with every written scene's word count in reading order.
- HOW IT MEASURES
- Scenes are plotted in narrative sequence (chapter order, then scene order); the average is words ÷ written scenes.
- HOW TO INTERPRET
- Watch for drift: scenes that steadily bloat as the book goes on, or a dip near the end that signals a rushed finish. Varied scene lengths with no runaway climb read as healthy rhythm.
- LEARN MORE
- Wikipedia — Pacing (narrative)

251 words

SCENE LENGTH TREND (NARRATIVE ORDER – REVEALS PACING DRIFT)



🧑🏻 Characters & Entities

Character Mentions

WHAT IT MEASURES

HOW IT MEASURES

HOW TO INTERPRET

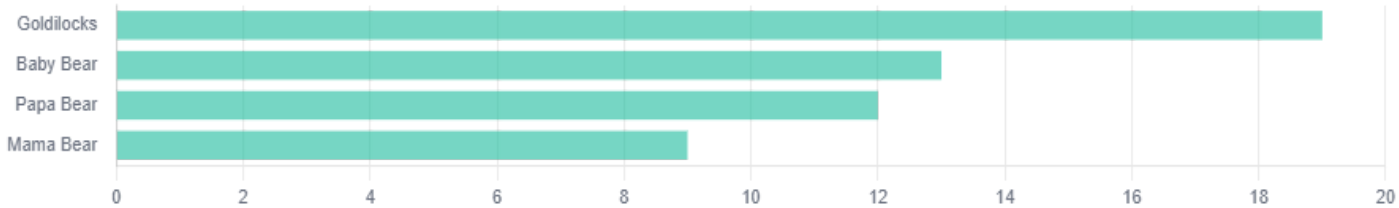
How often each tracked character is named across the whole book.

Every mention of a character's name or nickname is counted across all scene text (case-insensitive, whole-word).

The lead should dominate; a long tail of rarely-named characters may be underused or mergeable. A character you consider major but who sits low is a flag worth a look.

53 total

CHARACTER MENTION FREQUENCY



Dialogue Voice

WHAT IT MEASURES

HOW IT MEASURES

HOW TO INTERPRET

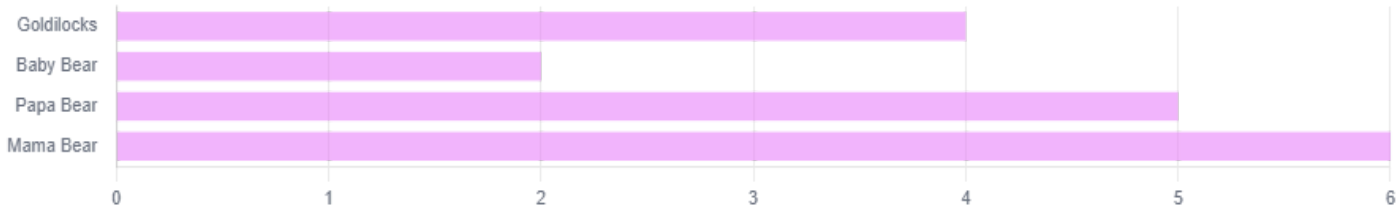
Which characters do the talking, and whether they sound distinct.

Each quoted line is attributed to the nearest character name within ~120 characters; per character it tallies lines, words, average line length, vocabulary breadth, and favourite words.

Near-identical Avg/Line and Vocabulary across characters can mean everyone 'sounds the same' — distinct voices usually diverge. The quietest main character (flagged below) may be underused. Attribution is a proximity heuristic, so read tagless back-and-forth with care.

17 lines

DIALOGUE LINES BY CHARACTER



CHARACTER VOICE

CHARACTER	LINES	WORDS	AVG/LINE	VOCAB	FAVOURITE WORDS
Goldilocks	4	12	3.0	12	forest, alone, hello
Baby Bear	2	13	6.5	9	someone, eating, porridge
Papa Bear	5	29	5.8	22	smells, wonderful, dear
Mama Bear	6	39	6.5	28	porridge, someone, eating

Quietest main character: Baby Bear — only 2 attributed lines.

Character Presence

WHAT IT MEASURES

HOW IT MEASURES

HOW TO INTERPRET

Where each main character appears across the book — and how much of it the lead carries.

Each chapter's text is scanned for every character's name and nicknames; the grid shows mentions per chapter, and Lead Coverage is the top character's chapters-present out of all chapters.

Read a character's row of chapters left to right: a run of dashes is someone who drops off the page for several chapters — often a subplot gone cold. A character in every chapter may be crowding others out.

2 / 3 ch

CHARACTER PRESENCE BY CHAPTER (MENTIONS PER CHAPTER)

CHAPTER	GOLDBLOCKS	BABY	PAPA	MAMA
The Bear Family	—	5	6	6
Goldilocks Arrives	15	—	—	—
The Great Discovery	4	8	6	3

Character Co-occurrence

5 top pair

WHAT IT MEASURES	Which characters actually share the page together.
HOW IT MEASURES	For every scene the set of characters present is recorded; each pair's cell counts the scenes both appear in (the diagonal is each character's own scene count).
HOW TO INTERPRET	Empty cells between major characters reveal pairs your story never puts together — sometimes deliberate, sometimes a missed relationship. If two leads never share a scene, consider whether a confrontation or alliance would strengthen the book.

SCENES SHARED BY CHARACTER PAIR (DIAGONAL = EACH CHARACTER'S SCENE COUNT)

	GOLDBLOCKS	BABY	PAPA	MAMA
Goldilocks	6	2	2	1
Baby	2	5	5	4
Papa	2	5	5	4
Mama	1	4	4	4

👁 AI Signals

Probabilistic only. These signals reflect statistical patterns from AI-detection research — no method is definitive, and formal or heavily-edited human writing regularly scores AI-like. Use as self-reflection, not proof of authorship. Higher scores (0–10) mean more AI-like; accuracy improves past ~1,000 words.

Overall Assessment

WHAT IT MEASURES

HOW IT MEASURES

HOW TO INTERPRET

A single 0–10 estimate of how AI-like your prose reads, averaged across six independent signals.

The mean of the six signal scores below, each 0–10 where higher = more AI-like.

Under 2 reads strongly human; 2–4 likely human; 4–6 mixed; 6–8 AI-adjacent; 8+ likely AI. Formal, technical, or heavily-edited human writing regularly scores high — treat as self-reflection, never proof of authorship.

4.3 / 10 · Mixed Signals

Sentence Rhythm

WHAT IT MEASURES

HOW IT MEASURES

HOW TO INTERPRET

Whether your sentence and paragraph lengths vary the way human writing does ('burstiness').

Composite of sentence-length SD (50%), lag-1 sentence autocorrelation (30%), and paragraph-length SD (20%), flipped so uniform prose scores high.

AI text tends toward unnaturally even sentence and paragraph lengths with higher sequential patterning. A high score means smooth, uniform rhythm — alternate short and long sentences to lower it.

1.7 / 10

SENTENCE RHYTHM — INPUTS

SIGNAL	VALUE
Sentence Length SD	11.6 words
Avg Sentence Length	18.4 words
Sentence Autocorrelation	-0.06
Paragraph Length SD	17.1 words

Scene Consistency

WHAT IT MEASURES

HOW IT MEASURES

HOW TO INTERPRET

How flat your readability stays from scene to scene.

Derived from readability volatility — the scene-to-scene standard deviation of Flesch Reading Ease — flipped so flatter scores high.

AI-generated content stays suspiciously consistent; human writers vary tone, complexity, and pace. A high score means little variation — let tense and quiet scenes read differently.

8.1 / 10

SCENE CONSISTENCY — INPUTS

SIGNAL	VALUE
Readability Volatility	±4.8 Flesch

Lexical Entropy

WHAT IT MEASURES

HOW IT MEASURES

HOW TO INTERPRET

How predictable your word choices are.

Composite of Shannon lexical entropy (60%) and MATTR vocabulary diversity (40%), flipped so predictable diction scores high.

AI systems optimize for high-probability words, lowering both entropy and variety. A high score means predictable diction — reach for more varied, specific words.

6.4 / 10

LEXICAL ENTROPY — INPUTS

SIGNAL	VALUE
Shannon Lexical Entropy	7.98 bits
Vocab Diversity (MATTR)	48.2%

Hapax Richness

WHAT IT MEASURES

HOW IT MEASURES

HOW TO INTERPRET

LEARN MORE

How many words you use exactly once — a human fingerprint.

From the hapax ratio (single-use words ÷ total words), flipped so few one-off words scores high.

Idiosyncratic, rare vocabulary is characteristically human; AI reuses high-frequency words. A high score means few unique one-off choices.

[Wikipedia — Hapax legomenon](#)

6.9 / 10

HAPAX RICHNESS — INPUTS

SIGNAL	VALUE
Hapax Ratio (single-use words)	17.3%

Phrase Variety

WHAT IT MEASURES

HOW IT MEASURES

HOW TO INTERPRET

How often you repeat the same two-word combinations.

From the share of unique bigrams — consecutive word pairs that occur only once — flipped so repetitive prose scores high.

Formulaic or templated prose repeats phrases; more unique bigrams suggests original composition. A high score flags recurring stock phrasing.

2.6 / 10

PHRASE VARIETY — INPUTS

SIGNAL	VALUE
Unique Bigrams (word pairs)	78.7%

Transition Density

WHAT IT MEASURES

HOW IT MEASURES

HOW TO INTERPRET

How heavily you lean on AI-typical connectives and sentence-opening transitions.

Composite of transition density per 1,000 words and the rate of sentences that open with a transition (Furthermore, In addition, As a result...), flipped so heavy use scores high.

High density and a high sentence-open rate are both strong AI signals. A high score means frequent formal connectives — cut or vary them.

0.0 / 10

TRANSITION DENSITY — INPUTS

SIGNAL	VALUE
Transition Word Density	0.0 / 1k words
Sentence-Open Rate	0.0% of sentences
Consecutive Rate	0.0% of sentences
Transition Diversity	0.0% unique

Manuscript Report · generated by Draftwell Pro. Metrics are directional guides, not rules — genre and intent set the target. Per-scene tables list up to the 60 most notable scenes.