

# THURSDAY

September 10th, 2009 (9.10.2009)



## Required Materials:



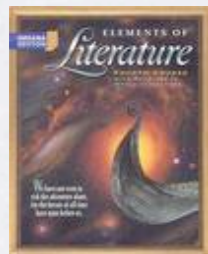
**pen/pencil**



**3-ring binder**



**paper**



**textbook**

## Agenda:

1. Study for Quiz (2 min)
2. **Quiz # 1 (7 min)**
3. Reminders: Popcorn Reading (1 min)
4. Notes: Characters & Characterization (15 min)
5. Reading: *Two Kinds* (35 min)
6. Assignment: Re-cast Story (remaining time)
7. 1st/2nd period only: Silent Reading (15 min)

Quote of the Week:

*“Today a reader, tomorrow a leader.”*

# Study for Quiz!

## NONOTES

- You have 2 minutes to study for your quiz:
  - The four parts of Freytag's triangle.
  - Setting
  - Difference between concrete and abstract nouns

# Quiz # 1

- Label your quiz as:
  - “Turn back Sarah...turn back before it’s too late!”
- There are 7 questions.

# Quiz # 1

- Question 1

- The plot of a story is shaped like a:

Circle

Triangle

Square

Dodecahedron

# Quiz # 1

- Question 2

- The first part of Freytag's Triangle is:

Denouement

Climax

Exposition

Conflict

# Quiz # 1

- Question 3

- When a problem develops in a story, this is called:

Climax

Conflict

Resolution

Exposition

# Quiz # 1

- Question 4

- Resolution is when the conflict is solved.

True

False

# Quiz # 1

- Question 5

- Setting is:

Where a story takes place

When a story takes place

Where and when a story takes place



# Quiz # 1

- Question 6

- Which of these is a concrete noun?

Mr. Hampton

Desk

Water

All the above

# Quiz # 1

- Question 7

- Which of these is an abstract noun?

Desk

Bravery

Chair

Air

# Quiz # 1

- Pass up your quiz to the first person in the row.

Q2-N

# Reminder: Hand Raising

NONOTES

- If you'd like to be acknowledged, or you have something to add, raise your hand so I can mark you down for participation.

# Review: Parts of a Story

## NON NOTES

- Plot (Freytag's Triangle): events in the story
- Setting: where and when a story takes place

# Review: Parts of a Story

## NONOTES

- Plot (Freytag's Triangle): events in the story
- Setting: where and when a story takes place
- Characters: people in the story who drive the action

# Characters

## NONOTES

- Characters are arguably the most important part in a story.
- They drive action, make situations funny, and bring emotion to an otherwise boring story.

# Characterization

- Two ways characters are revealed:
  - Direct Characterization
  - Indirect Characterization



# Direct Characterization

T  
A  
K  
E  
  
N  
O  
T  
E  
S

- The author tells us the traits of that character.

# Direct Characterization

- Example:
  - Bob was a serious person who spent all day studying in his room. Bob had no friends.

# Indirect Characterization

## T A K E N O T E S

- The author hints or suggests what a character is like through detailed description.

# Indirect Characterization

- Example:
  - Bob always wore grey. In fact, his whole closet was filled with grey clothes.

# Stock Characters

- Stock characters are basic characters that look and act like most people imagine them to be.

# Stock Characters

## NOTES

- Example: On your sheet of paper, draw a Wizard character.
- Think about what a wizard would wear.
- Don't peek at other people's drawings!!!
- You have 90 seconds.

# Point of View

- POV, or Point of View: A character's unique view on the world.

# Point of View

## NOTES

- Certain characters have a unique point of view...they see the world differently than other characters would.
- Example:
  - A baby shower
    - Seen by the mother
    - Seen by a friend
    - Seen by the baby
  - All of these characters have a unique view of the world and of other characters.



# Today...

## NONOTES

- We'll be reading *Two Kinds*
  - Hampton's Popcorn
- Turn to pg. 95 in your textbook.

# Set a Purpose!

## NOTES

- Focus on:
  - The character of the mother and the daughter, Jing-Mei...and their relation to each other.
  - Try to connect to the story--you might have similar life situations.

# Two Kinds

## NOTES

- Your project for today is to re-cast a section of the Jing-Mei's story into a journal entry by her Mother.
- In other words...parts of Jing-Mei's story will now be told from her mother's Point of View.

# Two Kinds

- For example:
  - The opening scene about Jing-Mei:

“My mother believed you could be anything you wanted to be in America....You could become rich. You could become instantly famous. “Of course, you can be a prodigy, too,” my mother told me when I was nine.

America was where all my mother’s hopes lay. She had come to San Francisco in 1949 after losing everything in China: her mother and father, her home, her first husband, and two daughters, twin baby girls. But she never looked back with regret. Things could get better in so many ways.”

# Two Kinds

## NOTES

- For example:
  - The opening scene by her mother's Point of View.

“I want my daughter to be famous. I want her to have all the things that I didn't have growing up in China. I had to leave my whole family behind in China so I could come to America to make a better life for myself. I was watching Shirley Temple on television and thought that my daughter could be like her. Unfortunately, she didn't have the right hair cut, so I took her to the beauty training school...”

# Two Kinds

## NOTES

- Pick a scene below from “Two Kinds.” Look back at the story and make a journal entry from the mother’s Point of View.
  - 1. pg. 95 (Jing-Mei wanting to be a prodigy)
  - 2. pg. 98 (Jing-Mei’s piano lessons with Chong)
  - 3. pg. 100 (Jing-Mei failing at the talent show)
  - 4. pg. 102 (Jing-Mei’s hateful comments to her mom)
- Use details from the text to support your journal entry...NO ALIENS or ZOMBIES please!

# What You Just Did...

## NONOTES

- Is called SYNTHESIS....taking existing parts and making a new whole.
- It is the highest level of thinking skills.

# What You Just Did...

NOTES

