Wednesday September 14, 2011 (9.14.11)

1. Materials



Composition Book
+ Pen or Pencil



HAMPTON Binder



Highlighter



Planner

| 2. Agenda | | | |
|----------------|--|--|--|
| <u>Minutes</u> | <u>Activity</u> | | |
| 5-7 | Warm Up | | |
| 2 | Homework | | |
| 1 | Language Use & Style SLM, Concept 3 | | |
| 10-12 | Notes: Figurative Language | | |
| | Notes: Tone / Mood | | |
| | Notes: How to Make a Composition | | |
| 3 | Example Composition | | |
| Remaining | Practice Composition: Shooting an Elephant | | |

3. Special Announcements

 All classes are pretty close on the scoreboard and we're about a month away from the SWYW
 Challenge Winner being declared!

Warm Up September 14, 2011 (9.14.11)

Volume-O-Meter: 0 (No Talking)

Time: 5 Minutes

1. Using your notes and Shooting an Elephant story, pick out **3-5 words** that you think carry the most emotional value, or seem the most interesting. In about a sentence for each, explain what value you think those words carry (for example, "grandmotherly air," connotates old, feeble, human, and frailty).

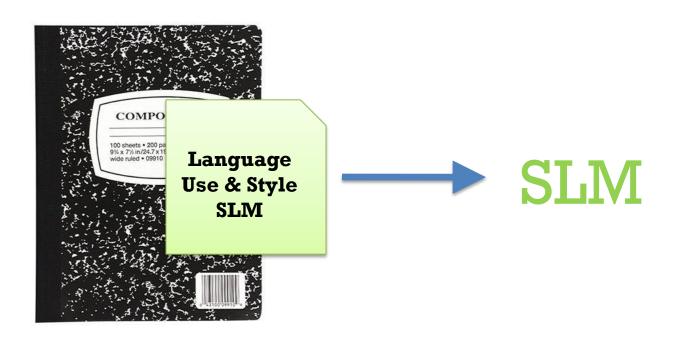
Transition



Homework

| Date Given | Assignment | Rubric | Due Date |
|-------------------|---|--------|------------------|
| Wednesday 9.14 | LL Entry #5 Finish practice composition from today on Shooting an Elephant Aim for 6-8 "comments" on Language | BASIC | Thursday 9.15 |
| Tuesday 9.6 | • Buy a copy of <i>The Grapes of Wrath</i> (any REAL edition by Steinbeck). | N/A | Friday 9.23 |

Transition



Unit Essential Ouestion:

Can words have secrets?

Key Text(s):

Fictional stories, journal entries, speeches

Concept 1: Formalist Criticism

- 1. What is formalist criticism?
- 2. How do formalists differ from RR critics?

Concept 2:

Connotation & Denotation

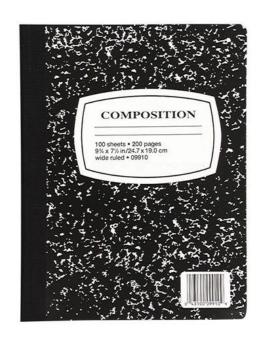
- 3. What are the differences between connotative and denotative meanings?
- 4. Can words have emotion?

Vocabulary Reader response (RR), formalist (new) criticisms, intentional fallacy, close reading

Vocabulary
Connotation, denotation, Z-line
(ads)

Concept 3: Concept 4: **Descriptive & Figurative Rhetorical Devices (Speeches)** Language 5. What is descriptive language and how does it work? 6. What is figurative language and how does it work? 7. How does language affect tone and mood? **Vocabulary** <u>Vocabulary</u> Diction, Adjectives, adverbs, nouns, verbs, imagery, metaphor, simile, tone, mood, personification

Transition





Figurative Language

- Goes beyond the literal meaning of words
 - "She was a fox."

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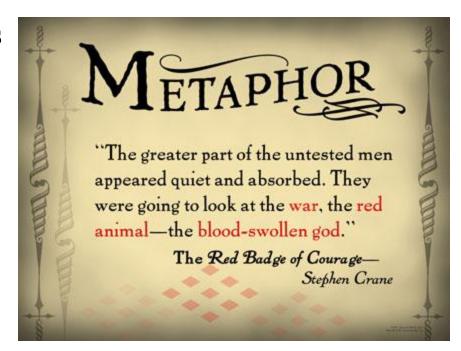
Simile / Metaphor

Simile:

- Comparison using like/as
 - "The river was as blood"

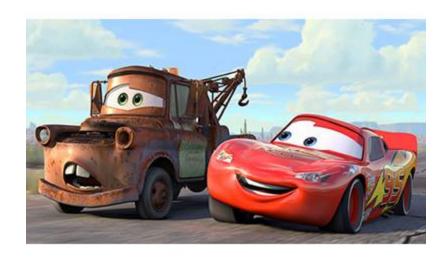
Metaphor:

- Comparison not using like/as
 - "The river was blood."



Personification

- Giving a non-living (or nonhuman) object, human traits
 - The elephant had a "grandmotherly air."



Tone / Mood

- Tone: the attitude the author has towards the subject
 - Apathetic, sarcastic, pessimistic, optimistic, etc.
- Mood: the feeling created by the reader while reading
 - Sad, Romantic, Anger
- Ultimate goal of composition:
 - Explain your "emotional" / interesting words and how they affect the tone or mood of the story

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How to Make A Composition...

- 1. Read story; while reading, highlight/underline words that appear interesting or emotional.
- 2. Scan back through words you've chosen; pick out examples that are strong choices and have multiple connotations.
 - Aim for 13-15 "comments," not jus words
- 3. Write composition; you must explain what the words connotate and how they affect tone/mood of the story.
 - This WORD suggests
 - This WORD evokes

Example from Shooting an Elephant

Directions:

☐ Hampton will show example from last year and we'll grade it together!



Practice: Shooting an Elephant

<u>Directions (Volume-0: 3):</u>

- Work with Shoulder Partner
- ☐ Follow 3 step process
- ☐ Begin making your composition
 - ☐ 6-8 "comments" for homework!

