<u>Thursday</u> September 20, 2012 (9.20.12)

1. Materials



Composition Book + Pen or Pencil



Student Planner



Workbook

<u>2. Agenda</u>					
<u>Minutes</u>	<u>inutes</u> <u>Activity</u>				
4-6	Warm Up				
2	Homework				
2	Language Analysis, Concept 3				
10	Notes: Figurative Language				
Remaining	Teams: Revisit Shooting an Elephant /				
	Shopping for Stories with Organizer				

3. Special Announcements

■ Progress reports have been finalized; if you have questions, see me before or after school.

Warm Up September 20, 2012 (9.20.12)

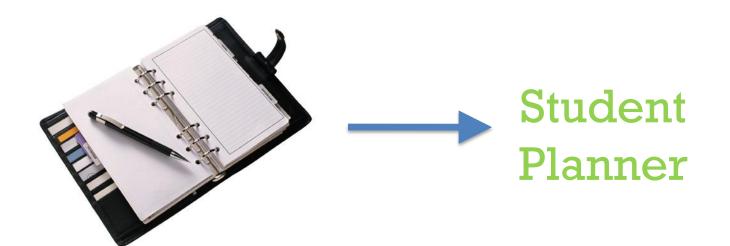
Volume-O: 0 (No Talking)

Time: 4 Minutes

Word of the Day: acumen: insight or understanding

- 1. Write down the word of the day and its definition. Now, try using the word to complete question #2.
- 2. On a scale of 1 to 10 (1=low, 10=high), what do you feel is the possibility that authors are *intentionally* choosing words certain words on purpose? Take for example, "grandmotherly" in *Shooting an Elephant*; do you think the author meant to use this word to mean old, gentle, etc.? Explain.

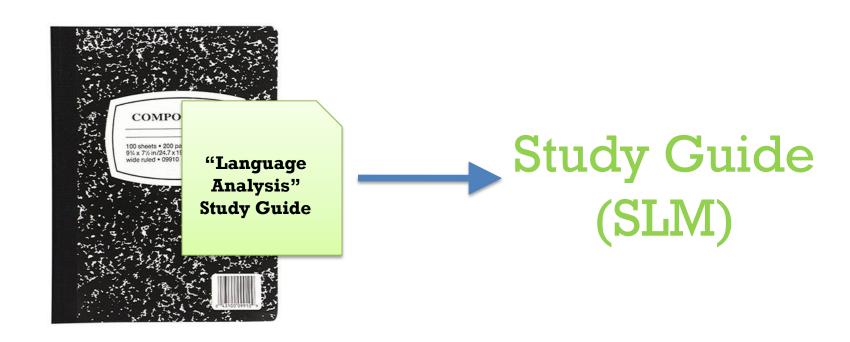
Transition



Homework

Date Given	Assignment	Due Date	
Thursday 9.20	 Read "Did He Mean That?" on pgs. 109-111 in your workbook Reading Log #9: Summarize and reflect on what you read; do you believe the claims of the author? Explain. 	Friday 9.21	
Wednesday 9.19	 Complete Weekly Reflection #4 Questions are now posted; you can preview them on Schoology. Make post Friday, Saturday, or Sunday 	Sunday 9.23 By 11:59 pm	

Transition



The BIG Ouestion:

How does an author use words to manipulate the emotions of a text?

<u>Key Text(s):</u> **Past Language Exams**

Concept 1:

Introduction to Literary Criticism & Formalist Criticism

- 1. What is literary criticism?
- 2. What is formalism and how is it used?

Concept 2:

Denotation and Connotation

- 3. What are the differences between denotation and connotation?
- 4. How can a word mean more than its definition?
- 5. How can I write a composition for my word connotations?

Vocabulary

Literary criticism, formalist (new) criticism, close reading

Vocabulary

Denotation, connotation, nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs

Transition



Notes

2-Column	•	Easier way to organize notes	
Notes			
	Left side =		
		Titles /	
		Headings	
		Right side =	
		Notes	
	•	Helps quizzes go	
		faster	
		Required this week; optional for rest of year	
		year	

Figurative Language

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

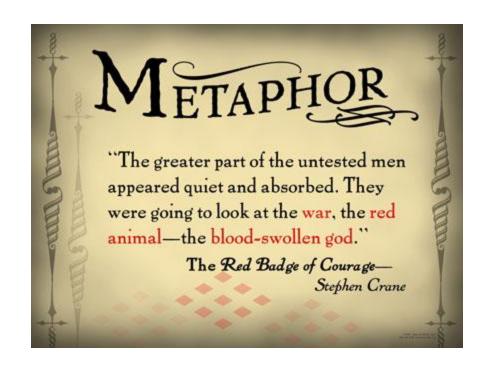
Simile / Metaphor

Simile:

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

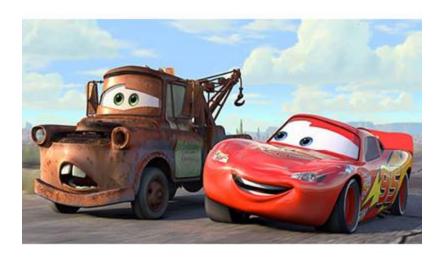
Metaphor:

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



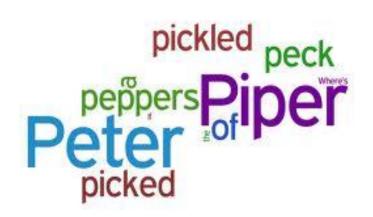
Personification

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



Alliteration

- Repetition of a particular sound
- Two types:
 - Consonance: repeated consonant sound
 - "Swallows circling with their shimmering sound"
- Assonance: repeated vowel sound
 - Ex: "Yellow wedding bells electrify everyone"



<u>Onomatopoeia</u>

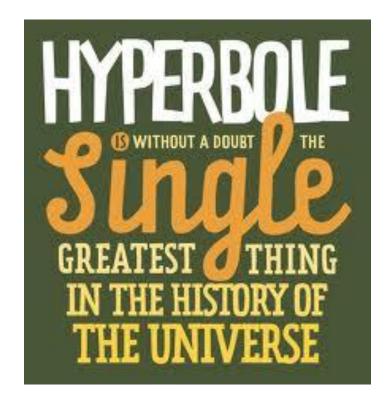
- A word that sounds like its meaning
 - Buzz, woof, meow



Hyperbole

An exaggeration

- "I've told you a million times"
- The skin on her face was as thin and drawn as tight as the skin of onion and her eyes were gray and sharp like the points of two picks.



Teams: Make Organizer

Directions (Vol: 1):

- ☐ 45 seconds
- ☐ New page in notebook...make 3-column organizer & label columns

Type of Fig. Language	Examples from Text	

Teams: Revisiting Past Stories

Directions (Vol: 1):

- ☐ Your team will review past stories
- ☐ **Identify** when an author uses figurative language
- ☐ Tomorrow...we tackle why an author would use figurative language.

