

Wednesday

September 26, 2012 (9.26.12)

1. Materials



Composition Book
+ Pen or Pencil



Student Planner



Workbook

2. Agenda

<u>Minutes</u>	<u>Activity</u>
5-7	Warm Up
2	Homework
7-10	Grammar Time #3: Who vs. Whom
2	Study Guide: Concept 3
5-7	Notes: Part B
Remaining	Teams: Organizer on <i>Venice T. Journal</i>

3. Special Announcements

- **Hampton's tables** will probably be collected next week **during Homecoming**.

Warm Up

September 26, 2012 (9.26.12)

Volume-O: 0 (No Talking)

Time: 5 Minutes

Word of the Day: *affinity*: love or closeness to something

1. Write down the word of the day and its definition. Now, draw / sketch a picture of your word in action. Make sure to include a caption of your sketch.
2. Perform *Six Degrees of Kevin Bacon* on the following word: *tell*.

Transition



Student
Planner

Homework

A S S I G N M E N T

Date Given	Assignment	Due Date
Wednesday 9.26	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Reading Log #12<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Finish Part B on <i>Venice Travel Journal</i>▪ At least 10 points of mimicry	Thursday 9.27
Monday 9.24	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Complete Weekly Reflection #5<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Questions are now posted; you can preview them on Schoology.▪ Make post Friday, Saturday, or Sunday	Sunday 9.30 By 11:59 pm

Transition

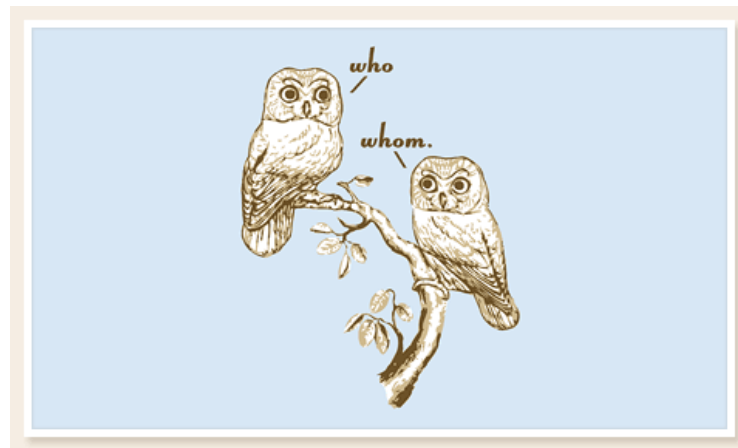


Notes

Who vs. Whom

T A K E N O T E S

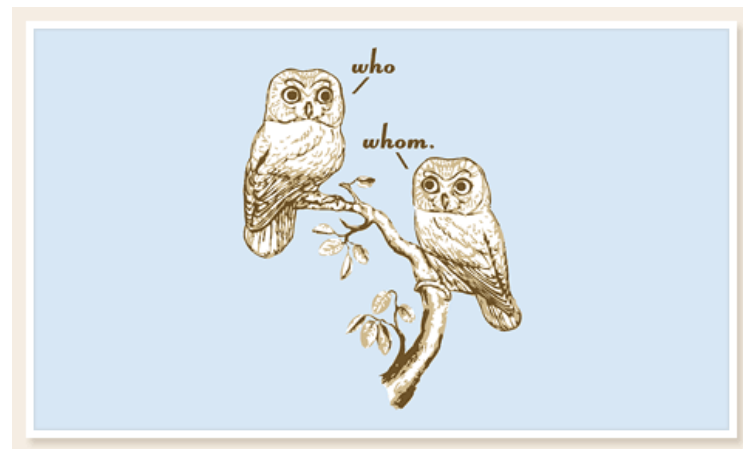
- Often mistaken for each other
- In informal writing, speeches, etc. = *who* is always correct
- In formal writing:
 - Who: refers to a subject
 - “Who is going?”
 - Whom: refers to an object
 - “To whom is he speaking?”



Who vs. Whom

T A K E N O T E S

- Rework the sentence if possible
 - If he fits = who
 - If him/they fits = whom
- _____ is going?
 - Is HE going? = who
- _____ did they tell?
 - Did THEY tell him? = whom



Practice

A S S I G N M E N T

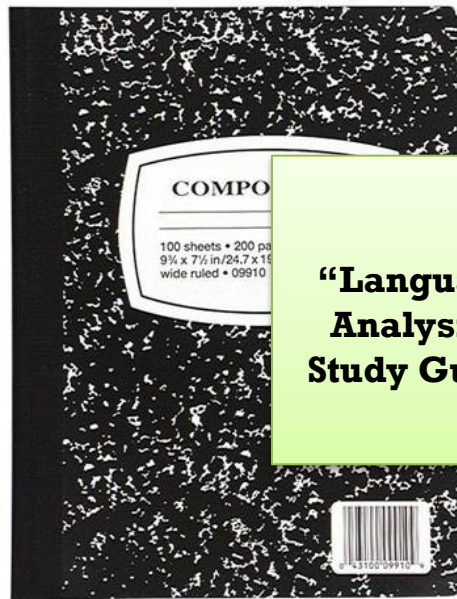
1. To _____ did you give the book?
2. _____ will you ask to help you with all this work?
3. I can't remember _____ told me that.
4. I can't figure out _____ I should blame for this.
5. _____ shall I say is calling?

Practice

A S S I G N M E N T

1. To _____ did you give the book? (whom)
2. _____ will you ask to help you with all this work?
(whom)
3. I can't remember _____ told me that. (who)
4. I can't figure out _____ I should blame for this.
(whom)
5. _____ shall I say is calling? (who)

Transition



**“Language
Analysis”
Study Guide**



**Study Guide
(SLM)**

The BIG Question:

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

Key Text(s):

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?**

Vocabulary

Literary criticism, formalist (new) criticism, close reading

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

Denotation, connotation, nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs

Concept 3:
**Descriptive & Figurative
Language**

- 6. What are the differences between tone and mood...and how can words affect it?**
- 7. What are the difference between figurative and descriptive language?**
- 8. Why do authors choose one word over other words?**

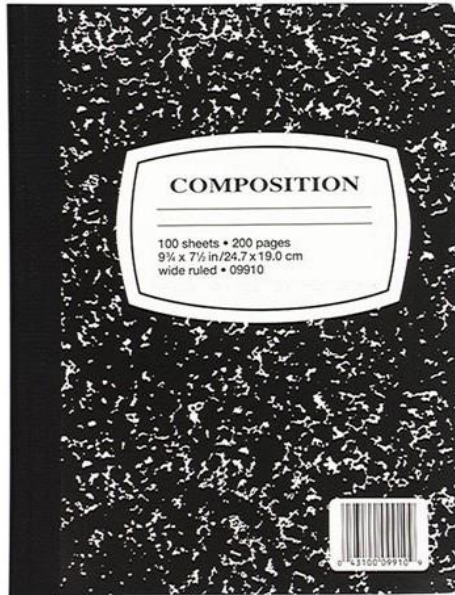
Vocabulary

Tone, mood, figurative language, simile, metaphor, personification, alliteration, onomatopoeia, hyperbole, descriptive language, imagery, "Six degrees of Kevin Bacon," mimicry

Concept 4:
Rhetorical Devices

Vocabulary

Transition



Notes

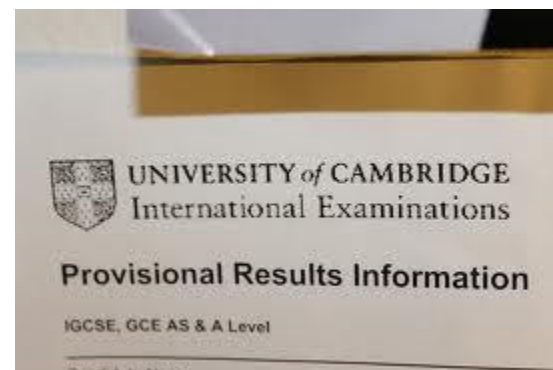
2-Column
Notes

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

Part B Writing

T A K E N O T E S

- Usually between 100-150 words (1/2 to $\frac{3}{4}$ page)
- Will often ask for you to:
 - Write from an alternate point of view in the story
 - Write a passage similar to the story—advertisement, passage, speech, etc using the SAME type of language



Mimicry

T A K E N O T E S

- The duplication of appearance or sound of a passage.
- On AICE exam = About 10 attempts at mimicry
- Ask yourself:
 - What kind of descriptive/figurative language makes this passage unique?
 - How can I duplicate it?



Make Organizer

A S S I G N M E N T

Directions (Vol: 1):

- ☐ Make 2-column organizer

Sentence from Original	My Mimicry Sentence

Teams: *Venice Travel Journal*

A S S I G N M E N T

Directions (Vol: 1):

- ☐ Turn to pg. 117
- ☐ Work with Shoulder Partner
- ☐ Find a sentence that makes passage unique
 - ☐ Put on left side
- ☐ Duplicate the style of the original and re-write the sentence on your own subject
 - ☐ Put on right side
- ☐ Repeat 2-3 more times