

Tuesday

May 28, 2013 (5.28.13)

1. Materials



Composition Book
+ Pen or Pencil



Student Planner



Workbook

2. Agenda

<u>Minutes</u>	<u>Activity</u>
5-7	Warm Up
15	Quiz #4
2	Homework
5	Notes: Grading Compositions
Remaining	Practice: Grading Compositions

3. Special Announcements

- There are approximately **5 school days** left until your last AICE Language Exam. Additionally, due to senior exams, classes are now **40 minutes**.

Warm Up

May 28, 2013 (5.28.13)

Volume-O: 0 (No Talking)

Time: 5 Minutes

1. Which story had a clearer tone/mood...*Shooting an Elephant* or *Shopping for Stories*? Explain using details from your compositions.
2. The quiz will begin soon; make sure you are prepared.

Quiz #4

Q U I Z

Directions:

- ☐ Use **Sheet of Paper**
- ☐ **Volume-O: 0** during quiz
- ☐ **15 minutes** to complete the Quiz
- ☐ Can use your **Notebook**

Transition



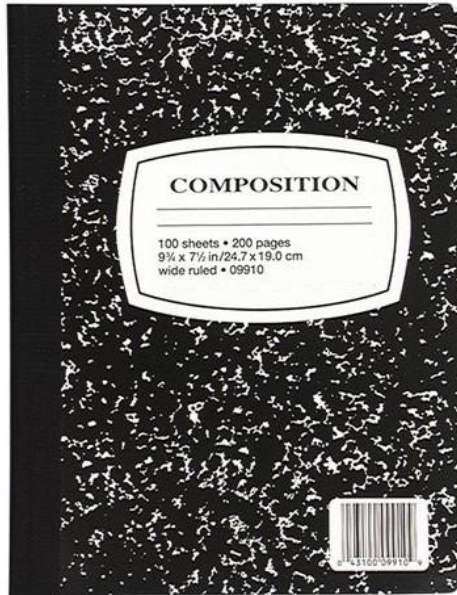
Student
Planner

Homework

A S S I G N M E N T

Date Given	Assignment	Due Date
Tuesday 5.28	▪ All make up / revision work is due	Friday 5.31
Tuesday 5.28	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Complete Language Analysis Composition▪ Select 1 of 3 passages▪ 13-15 comments▪ More instructions posted on <i>Schoology</i>	Sunday 6.2 @ 11:59 pm <i>Schoology</i>

Transition



Notes

Composition Grading

T A K E N O T E S

Graders Looking For:

- 13-15 “comments” for A-Band
- Multiple connotations for one word/phrase
- Comments that are properly explained
 - No “identification” → “THIS IS A SIMILE!”
 - Must talk about emotion of word or association, connotation
- Comments should help reveal tone or mood



Let's Practice

A S S I G N M E N T

Directions (Vol: 3):

- ☐ Compositions will be on screen
- ☐ Your team must:
 - ☐ Decide if/when writer has made a “comment”
 - ☐ Count the number of times they commented



<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Excellent
<input type="checkbox"/>	Very good
<input type="checkbox"/>	Good
<input type="checkbox"/>	Average
<input type="checkbox"/>	Poor

Let's Practice

A S S I G N M E N T

In the beginning of the story, the speaker has an innocent tone of guilt when starting off with “But I did not want to shoot the elephant.” It was as if it was something he was forced to do. He thought it would be like murder to kill the elephant. As the passage progresses he seems to care less about the first feelings he had toward shooting the elephant. His fear of shooting the creature was over and his obsession was now of getting the elephant to fully die. He seems confused in what to do until the mahout came back, since the elephant was a possible threat. The shooter was young and unaware of what to do –although the Burmans did tell him that “he took no notice of you if you left him alone.” By the type of language used it seems as if the only person overreacting and afraid is the speaker. Since the very beginning he knew the elephant was harmless and he didn’t leave it alone until after he had shot it. He grew hesitant near the end when the elephant had not died after being shot at so many times. The sound of the tortured elephant tortured him.

Let's Practice

A S S I G N M E N T

In the short passage about the police officer in Burma who shot the elephant, the language and style of the passage carries a to-the-point descriptive atmosphere as the writer explains how the elephant was shot. He also includes similes to let the readers get acquainted with the scene and the descriptive nature of the passage. In regards to the style, the writer is able to bring short, easy to read, yet descriptive sentences to the table with the language aspect of the passage, the writer is able to use his words to convey both the character and the setting at which the story takes place. The style of the passage is used to convey. The style that the writer of the passage uses is one of a descriptive nature. He manipulates words that phrases to help convey a meaning for the reason behind the demise of the elephant and for shooting it to begin with. For instance, when the writer says, “I dare say—he sagged flabbily to his knees. This mouth slobbered,” he is using the sentence to help describe the elephant, and at the same time his choice of diction both puts emphasis and personalizes the statement—[the] author’s voice. The writer then concludes the whole passage with something short and vague, “In the end I could not stand it any longer and went away.” This statement sums up the complete style of the passage, as the statement sticks to the point. Yet as the same time, it diverts from being descriptive, as the author could have easily described his walking away. Overall, the style that the author uses to describe the elephant’s demise, and the act of shooting it, is through simple diction, that is both descriptive and conveys and understanding of the character’s harsh choices.

Let's Practice

ASSIGNMENT

“Shopping for Stories” proved an odd but very interesting story. Initially, the author speaks about being able to “feel” history meaning she feels a deep, emotional bond with the clothes she buys. Then again, “feel” may simply be in a physical context of holding an item. As the story continues the author speaks of “seeing” history meaning that in a physical sense she can see the stains or used marks of a past owner. Or she may mean that she can see it with her mind and imagine what the clothes have been through.

Continuing, the author tells a short story about a blouse’s former owner describing her as “powdered,” speaking perhaps to an older style of makeup and a past time and place. As the story continues, she describes the woman’s “heaving heart.” This provides us with a sense of vividness for the importance of that moment. Also, choosing to use the “heaving heart” as a symbol for an extremely emotional moment as the “heart” has always been used as a symbol for feelings from love to pain. As the story continues the author says “pain in vintage,” again perhaps using an emotional contexts as with the “heaving heart” analogy. Continuing with the story the author in another story talks about a man getting ready to meet his daughter’s “man of her dreams,” but the author uses this description in an ironic tone. As the man was speaking of a “steady drink,” showing he does not share his daughter’s opinion of the man, quite clearly.