

# Friday

## October 4, 2013 (10.4.13)

### Materials



Composition Book  
+ Pen or Pencil

### Agenda

#### Time Estimate

#### Activity

5-7	Warm Up
20	Quiz #3
10-15	Activator: Various Speeches
10-12	Notes: Rhetorical Devices
10-15	Read / Discuss: <i>Yes We Can</i>
Remaining	Practice: Part A / B

### Announcements

# Warm Up

October 4, 2013 (10.4.13)

Volume-O-Meter: 0 (Silence)

Time: 5 Minutes

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Word Part of the Day:

*ambi / amphi / bi* – both

1. Write down the word part of the day and its definition. Now, brainstorm and write down as many words as you can that contain that word part.
2. What would you say was the tone and/or mood of *A Dining Experience*? Have you ever had such an experience at a restaurant (for good or bad)? Explain.

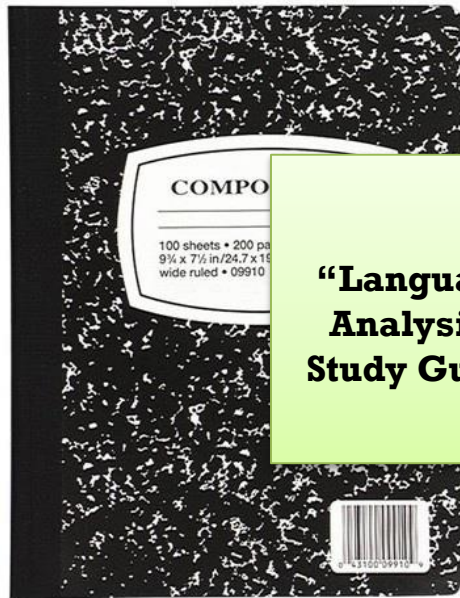
# Activator: Speeches

Directions (Vol: 1):

- ☐ Think: “What makes a good speech?”

A  
S  
S  
I  
G  
N  
M  
E  
N  
T

# Transition



**“Language  
Analysis”  
Study Guide**



**Study Guide**

The BIG Question:

**How can an author's words manipulate the emotions of a text?**

Key Text(s):Concept 1:**Formalist Criticism**

- 1. What is literary criticism?**
- 2. How is formalism different from other criticisms?**

Vocabulary

**Literary criticism, formalism**

Concept 2:**Denotation & Connotation**

- 3. How does denotation differ from connotation?**
- 4. How can a word mean more than just its definition?**
- 5. How do certain words influence the tone or mood of the passage?**

Vocabulary

**Denotation, connotation, "hot words," tone, mood**

Concept 3:  
**Descriptive & Figurative  
Language**

6. How can figurative language influence a text?
7. Is there a difference between one word and its synonym?
8. How can noticing the figurative and descriptive language of a passage help me write on “Part B”?

Vocabulary

**Metaphor, simile, hyperbole, alliteration, onomatopoeia, personification, imagery, “Part B”, mimicry**

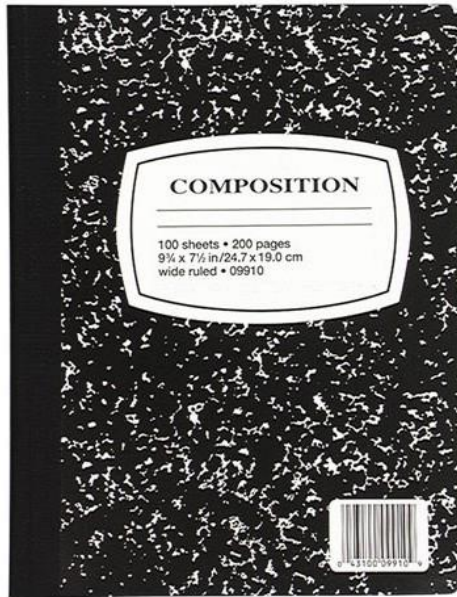
Concept 4:  
**Rhetorical Devices**

9. Why would an author use a rhetorical device?

Vocabulary

**Repetition, restatement, rhetorical question, parallelism, antithesis, anaphora, allusion**

# Transition

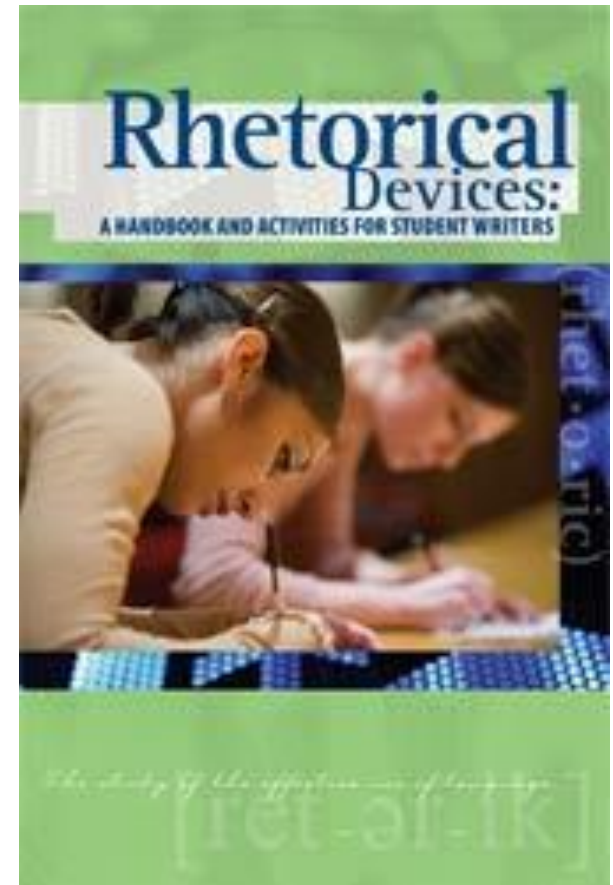


Notes

# Rhetorical Devices

## T A K E N O T E S

- Techniques used by an author or speaker in a speech
- Contributes to a “good” speech





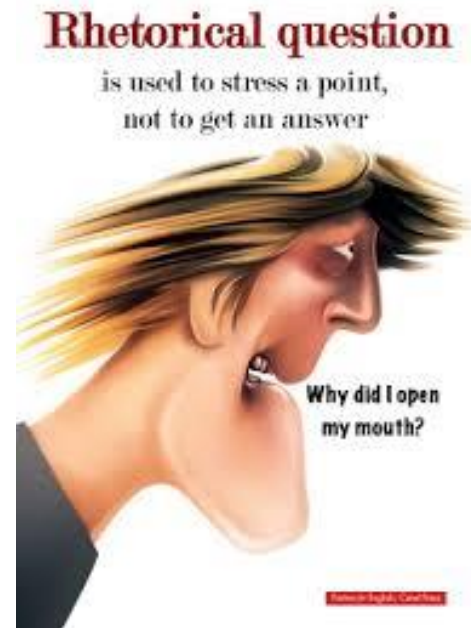
# Repetition vs. Restatement

- Repetition: repeating the same idea using the same words
- Restatement: repeating the same idea using different words



# Rhetorical Question

- When the speaker asks a question for dramatic effect
- Questioner does not want a response



# Parallelism

- Repeats same grammatical structure



# Antithesis

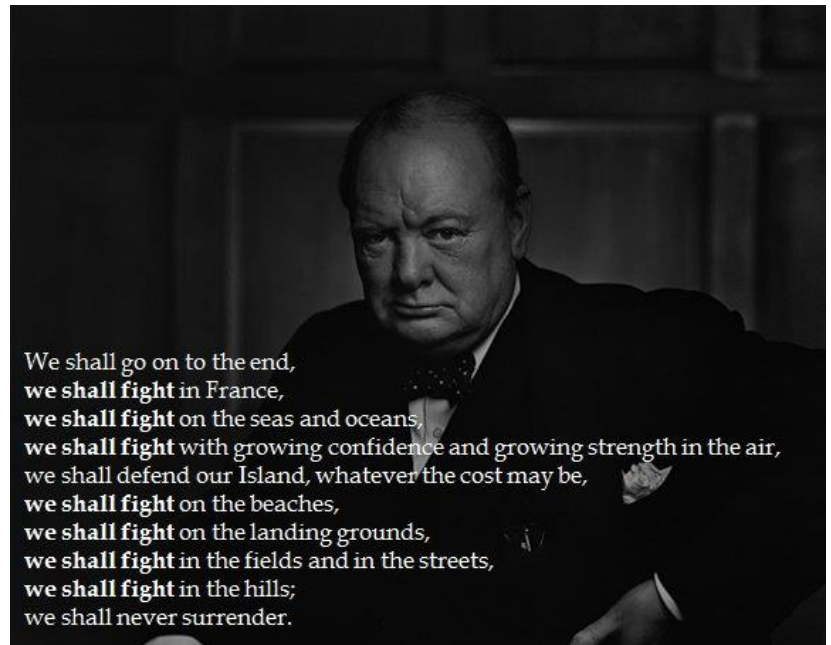
- Uses strongly contrasting words or ideas



# Anaphora

- Repetition of the same word at the beginning of a sentence

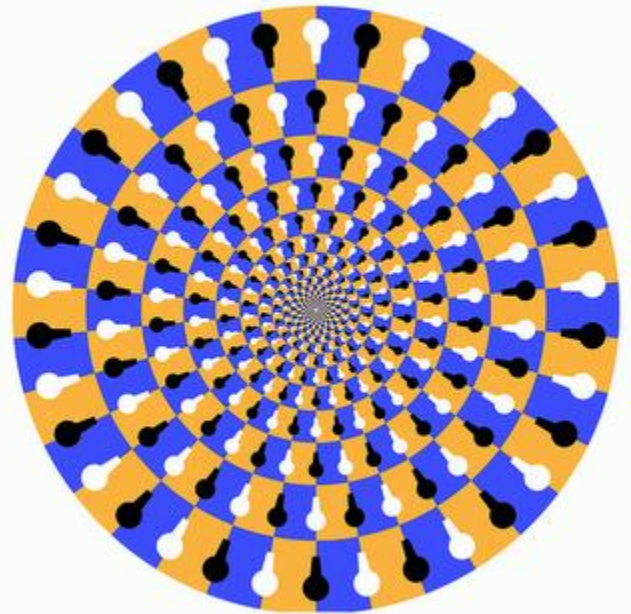
T  
A  
K  
E  
  
N  
O  
T  
E  
S



# Allusion

## T A K E N O T E S

- Not an “illusion”
- A reference to another work (book, movie, tv show, etc.)
- Usually the Bible or Greek/Roman mythology



# Practice: *I Have a Dream*

## A S S I G N M E N T

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: "We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal."

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood...

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character...

I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, and every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain, and the crooked places will be made straight; "and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed and all flesh shall see it together."

# Let's Read: *Yes We Can*

## A S S I G N M E N T

### Directions (Vol: 1):

- ☐ Read aloud
- ☐ Circle/underline words that seem important
- ☐ Team: Find rhetorical devices
- ☐ Solo: Work on Part A & B

