

# Monday

May 5, 2014 (5.5.14)

## Materials



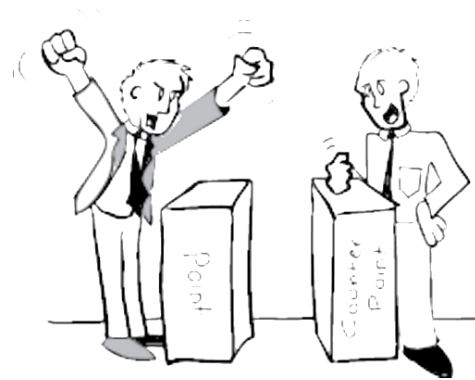
Composition Book  
& Pen or Pencil

## Agenda

### Time Estimate

### Activity

10	Warm Up
3	Deadlines & Reminders
20	GT #16: <i>Dangling Participles and Modifiers</i>
3	<i>Aims of Argument</i> Study Guide
10	Notes: Persuasive Brochure Project
Remaining	Solo: Begin Work on Brochure



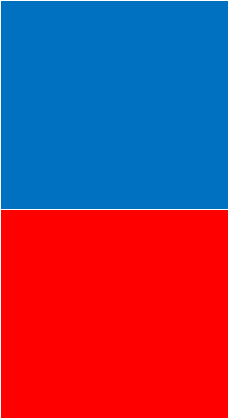
# Warm Up

May 5, 2014 (5.5.14)

Volume-O-Meter: 0 (Silence)

Time: 5 Minutes

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- 
1. What is “parallel structure”? Correct the following sentence for parallel structure: *In your bedroom, you can find the following: a bed, a closet and sitting at a desk.*
  2. List three (3) kinds of rhetorical devices and give examples of each.

# Reminders & Deadlines

<u>Assignment</u>	<u>Due Date</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Common End of Course Exam (Part I)</li></ul>	Friday 5.9

# Transition



Notes

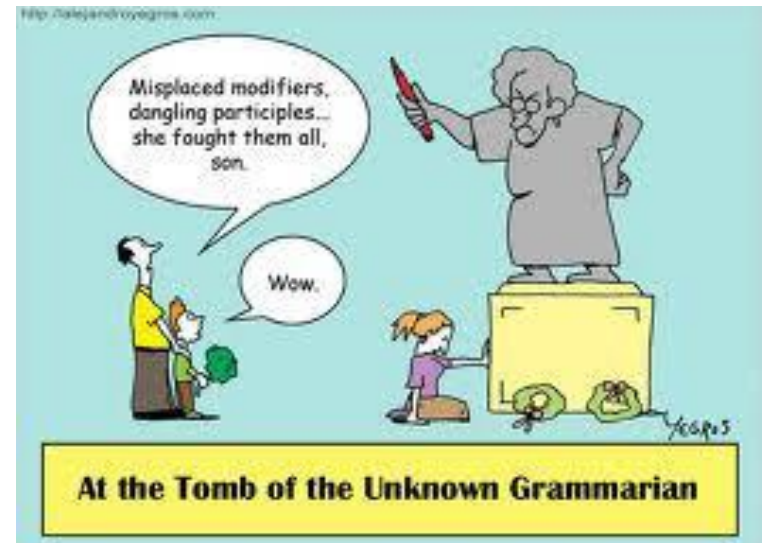
# GT #16: *Misplaced Modifiers*

What's wrong with these?

- “The house stood on the corner that was painted red.”
- “Running to class, the bell rang before Jack arrived.”

Both have something **misplaced**:

- “The **house**, which was **painted red**, stood on the corner.”
- “**Running** to class, **Jack** heard the bell ring...”



# GT #16: *Misplaced Modifiers*

- A modifier “modifies” the subject of the sentence
  - **WRONG:** “Eagerly anticipating her birthday, Mary’s presents sat in the room.”
- Two kinds:
  - Adjective modifiers (“The pretty girl.”)
  - Adverb modifiers (“He ran quickly.”)
- Goal: put modifiers as close as possible to what they are modifying
  - **RIGHT:** “Eagerly anticipating her birthday, Mary looked at her presents in her room.”

# GT #16: *Misplaced Modifiers*

- A participle is a verb ending in –ing that modifies a noun or pronoun
  - “Floating in the pool, the clouds passed by”
- Issue: no proper subject can be determined
- Goal: insert subject or make subject clearer
  - “Floating in the pool, I watched the clouds pass by”

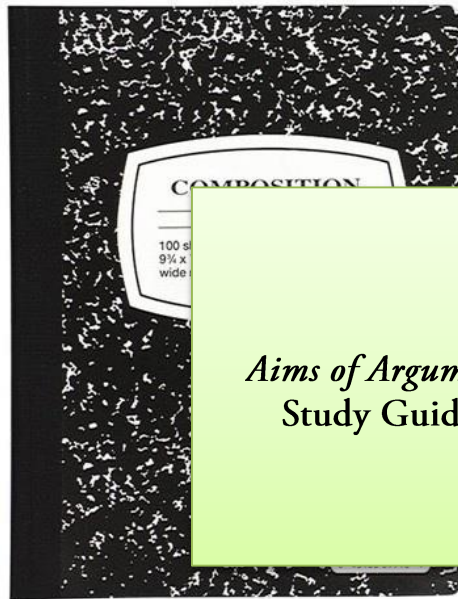
# GT #16: *Misplaced Modifiers*

## Correct misplaced modifiers / participles:

1. Hiking the trail, the birds chirped loudly.
2. The dealer sold the car to the buyer with leather seats.
3. Wishing I could sing, the high notes frustrated me.
4. After being whipped severely, the cook boiled the egg.
5. Rushing to catch the bus, Bob's wallet fell from his pocket.
6. They saw a fence behind the house made of barbed wire.
7. The bankers spoke quietly in the corner smoking pipes.
8. Falling through the ice, the jogger dived in to save the dog.



# Transition



*Aims of Argument*  
Study Guide



Study Guide

The BIG Question:  
How can I create and sustain an argument?

Key Text(s):  
*Professional Exemplars / Your Writing*

Concept 1:  
Introductions

1. How does one begin to “sell” an idea?

Concept 2:  
Support & Evidence

2. What makes good support in an essay?  
  
3. How do professional authors construct their support and evidence?

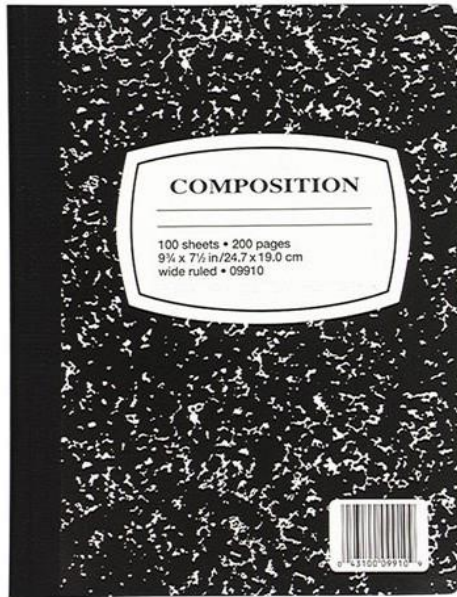
Vocabulary  
SSHTT, funnel, quote, anecdote, question, persuasive appeals, logos, pathos, ethos, credos

Vocabulary  
QtA, propaganda, rhetorical devices

Concept 3:  
Conclusions & Counterpoint

Vocabulary

# Transition



Notes

# Persuasive Brochure Project

- Work solo or with partner (no more than 2!)
- Use paper given by Hampton (11 x 17")
- Create a “giant” brochure
- Must sell a product or service
- Product or service can be real or imaginary
- Consult Rubric (on next slide)
- Due date: Wednesday @ end of day

**Who pays for Hospice Care?**

Ultimate Care Hospice in Ephraim, Montpelier and across Vermont, Waits-Cut, private insurance and other forms of reimbursement for our patients. These are not out-of-pocket expenses for patients and, in their absence, services are covered under the hospice diagnosis when patients are made by Medicare or Medicaid. While under the care of Ultimate Care Hospice, a patient cannot be billed for any services for any health care needs related to the terminal diagnosis. In those instances, the patient does not have to pay the applicable deductible and co-insurance amounts under the Medicare managed care (MMC) plan. In addition, a patient's out-of-pocket benefits are not affected while under the care of Ultimate Care Hospice.



**Patients who Qualify for Hospice Care**

- Have been diagnosed with a terminal illness
- Have a life expectancy of 6 months or less if the disease runs its normal course
- Have decided in consultation with their families to palliate care

**How can Ultimate Care Hospice make your life better?**

We provide Ultimate Care Hospice services for the patient and their family with the personalized care you need. You may also contact Ultimate Care Hospice and we will be happy to answer the questions for you or your loved one to discuss our services and options.

**Is there a limit for hospice care?**

No! As long as the patient meets the eligibility criteria, you can remain under the care of a hospice. As long as the medical condition of the patient is terminal, we will continue to provide care. The patient's condition will be re-evaluated by the hospice team and the physician will determine if the patient remains eligible to receive hospice care. The patient's condition will be re-evaluated by the hospice team and the physician will determine if the patient remains eligible to receive hospice care. The patient's condition will be re-evaluated by the hospice team and the physician will determine if the patient remains eligible to receive hospice care.

**Ultimate Care Hospice**  
A Division of Ultimate Care Healthcare

**877-824-8771**

For more information on  
877-824-8771  
In Vermont: 24 hours a day, 7 days a week  
www.UltimateCareHospice.com

Corporate Office  
2577 Kearsney Drive, Suite 100  
Stark Valley, VT 05672



*Ultimate Care*  
**HOSPICE**

Toll-Free Phone  
**(877) 824-8771**

Toll-Free Fax  
**(877) 824-8772**

[UltimateCareHospice.com](http://UltimateCareHospice.com)

# Persuasive Brochure Rubric

## Must:

- Sell project or service
- Have a colored...front cover, three inside pages, and back cover
- Use 3 out of the 4 appeal types
- Have two instances of propaganda
- Have two instances of rhetorical devices
- Have a logo, jingle, or slogan for product/serve

INFOGRAPHIC RUBRIC 00012, KATHY SCHWAB, [KATSW@BATESCHOOL.EDU]  
REPRODUCIBLE FOR CLASSROOM USE. ALL OTHER USES, PLEASE ASK PERMISSION.

COMPONENTS	EXCEEDS EXPECTATIONS	MEETS EXPECTATIONS	NEEDS MORE WORK
Topic	The topic of the infographic is specific in nature and is intended to inform or convince the viewer.	The topic of the infographic may be a bit too broad to allow the viewer to understand the main points.	The topic of the infographic is hard to ascertain and needs to be made more specific.
Type	The type of infographic chosen (i.e. timeline, informational, etc.) highly supports the content being presented.	The type of infographic chosen represents the content being chosen but another type may lead to more clarity for the viewer.	The type of infographic chosen does not convey the information well or support the content being presented.
Objects	The objects included in the infographic are repeated to support various data points and to make it easier for the viewer to understand the infographic.	Some objects included in the infographic are repeated but the infographic did not seem to include enough repeated elements to make it understandable.	The many different types of objects are used in the infographic and that makes it hard for the viewer to understand the content.
Data Visualizations	The data visualization format chosen makes the data presented easy for the viewer to understand the information.	The data visualization format chosen showcases the data, but some may make it difficult for the viewer to understand the points.	Other data visualization formats should be chosen to best showcase the data presentation for the viewer.
Fonts	The infographic includes an appropriate font to both complement the content and make the text readable.	The infographic includes multiple fonts and/or the fonts do not seem related to the infographic topic.	The font(s) used in the infographic make the text almost unreadable.

# Logos, Jingles, and Slogans

- Logo = A picture that represents a company's product or service
- Slogan = A memorable phrase for a company's product or service
- Jingle = A slogan sung to a melody (typically uses rhyming)



# Begin Work on Persuasive Brochure

## Directions (Vol-1):

- Get sheet of paper from Hampton (you only get one; don't mess up!)
- Supplies are by microwave
- Steps:
  1. Decide solo or with partner
  2. Decide product or service
  3. Logo, jingle, etc.
  4. Review notes for appeals, etc.
  5. Begin brochure
- Leave project here at end of class