ORAL BOOK REPORTS

Oral Report 1 5 min max

Become the main character and talk to us about your life, your experiences, your friends. Please wear or use something that the character would have worn or used. Prepare an outline.

When Christi read a biography of Benjamin Franklin for an oral book report, she gave a speech that everyone in the class enjoyed. She wore a powdered colonial wig and wire-rim glasses. As she talked about her experiences, we felt almost as if Ben himself were there. The speech was informative, interesting, funny, and very successful.

Sep Art 2
Oct Written 4
Nov Oral 4
Dec Art 1
Feb Written 2
Outline only
March Oral

Oral Report 2

Review your book. Take a point of view and explain how and why you hold that view. Be specific when you give examples. Avoid saying that it was a good or bad book. Your main idea might include a comment on outstanding characters, exciting adventures, funny situations, or anything about which you can give examples. Prepare an outline.

give examples

In an oral book report on *Stranger with My Face* by Lois Duncan, Jenny explained to us that the use of astral projection in the novel m[illegible] it both unusual and exciting. Most young people are very intere[illegible]d in all kinds of ESP, so the mere mention of astral projection [illegible]ot the attention of the class. They were eager to hear an explana[illegible]on of this phenomenon, about which they knew very little. This became one of the most popular books in our class.

Oral Report 3

Prepare an interview using one of the characters in your book as the subject. Write an introduction. Then write questions that an interviewer could ask this character. Try to write questions that would give the character the opportunity to explain situations, problems, activities that were a part of his or her life. Jot down any information that the character might say in answer to each question. Finally, prepare a conclusion. You need to find a classmate to act as the interviewer. You will be the character from your book. You might consider wearing a costume.

March

Peter and Todd presented an interview based on Charles Crawford's book *Letter Perfect*. Peter played the role of interviewer, and in that role he was a police officer. Todd played B.J., one of the boys in the story. They presented a scenario in which the police officer was questioning B.J. in order to find out about his role in a blackmailing scheme that B.J. and two friends had set up as a prank. The way Peter questioned Todd made it clear that he wanted information; he also conveyed the air of an official who was not pleased with the boys' prank. It was equally clear that Todd, acting as B.J., wavered between cocky and scared, which was exactly the way B.J. felt about the situation. Todd and Peter did a nice job of establishing the atmosphere of the story for the class.

Oral 4
Nov. tell story in a play (1 man show)

Written Report 1

Write a character sketch of someone in your book. Identify one particular trait of the person about whom you are writing and then show, through plenty of supporting details, that he or she definitely has that trait. Include such possible information as how the person treats others, what the person does in certain circumstances, how the person reacts to people and events.

When Chrissie read *Dragonwings* by Laurence Yep, she stated in her introductory paragraph that Moon Shadow, a young Chinese boy who had just recently joined his father in San Francisco, faced many challenges in his new world. She went on to explain that Moon Shadow had to learn how to handle comments made about him by the "demons" he encountered. Next, she talked about the difficulty he had in learning English. Her third supporting paragraph explained Moon Shadow's father's desire to fly and the difficult role Moon Shadow played in that dream. Chrissie's essay was clear to any reader, regardless of whether or not the person had read the book.

Written Report 2

Write five journal entries as if you are one of the characters in your book. The entries should be sequential. By that I mean you should follow the order of events as they happened, not jump around. Please include your feelings about what is happening as well as details of the events.

Feb

After reading *Cranes in My Corral*, Jeb wrote the following journal as Dayton Hyde, the author of the book. When other students read it, many of them checked out the book because of how interesting the journal sounded.

April 4. I have four crane eggs that I hope will hatch. The hens are sitting on them, and they seem perfectly content. It would be a real accomplishment to raise sandhill cranes. They're a very endangered species.

April 20. Four cranes hatched today. I named them Eeny, Meeny, Miney, and Moe. The smallest, Moe, is a bit puny compared to the others, but they are all healthy and have taken to feeding rather well. Raising them could be quite a challenge.

May 20. As I suspected they might, the cranes have interrupted the regular routine at the ranch. They interrupt me, no matter what I'm doing. They seem to feel that I'm their mother. They follow me, peck at me, and generally make a nuisance of themselves. It would seem logical to teach them to fly soon.

June 2. Today, I gave the cranes their first flying lesson. All went well until I was flapping my arms and actually raised myself into the air about three feet. The unfortunate part was that I fell into a heap, and that immediately caused my cranes to gather round me, pecking my face and expressing their concern. I feel a bit sore tonight.

September 25. The cranes have migrated south. Although I know that's their natural instinct, I'm worried. They trust humans, which is unwise. They could walk right up to a hunter, unaware of the danger. I've made a few inquiries, but so far I haven't talked to anyone who has seen my cranes. I'll continue to search for them, and I hope to hear good news soon.

Written Report 3

Write a review of the book that you read. DO NOT begin with a general comment such as "The book was good." DO decide on a specific comment that you can support with details from the book, such as the fact that the author created some very funny situations, or that the characters had some very exciting adventures. Use the five-paragraph essay format.

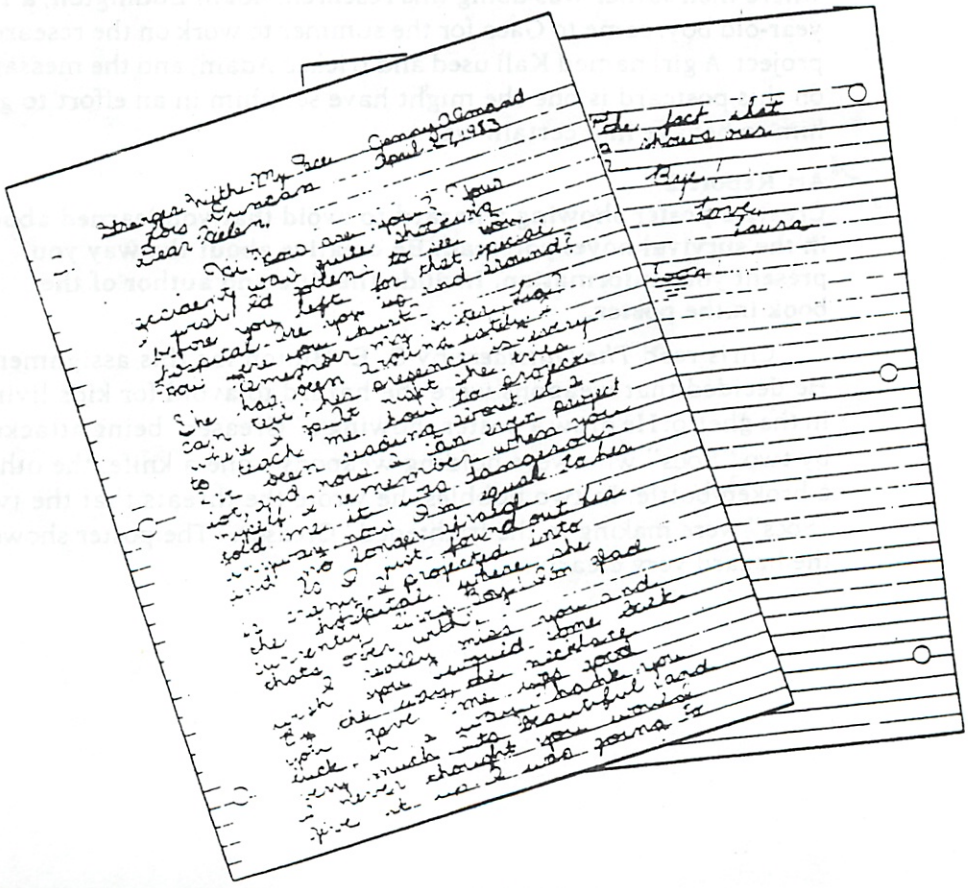
In a review of Lois Duncan's *I Know What You Did Last Summer*, Lisa stated that the author writes a very good mystery. The book, she explained, is suspenseful, mysterious, and intriguing. She went on to tell which aspects of the story could be described with each of these three words.

Written Report 4

Oct

Write a letter as if you are one of the characters in your book writing to someone you know or to someone about whom you have heard. What you say will depend on your relationship with this person. If you are fairly close, talk about the things you have been doing that would interest the person. If you are less familiar with the person you are writing to, relate some information that you think would interest him or her. Remember to begin the letter with a greeting appropriate to the situation. Please include the title and author of the book after the closing of your letter.

In Jenny's letter based on *Stranger with My Face*, she takes the role of Laura, writing to her friend Helen, who is in the hospital. Helen knows about a very unusual situation in Laura's life, so that's what Laura talks about. Laura's twin sister, whom Laura has never met, is trying to communicate with her through astral projection, a phenomenon in which one person projects her personality out of her body into someone else's. Lia, the twin sister, is clearly an evil individual, but Laura is greatly intrigued by her presence.

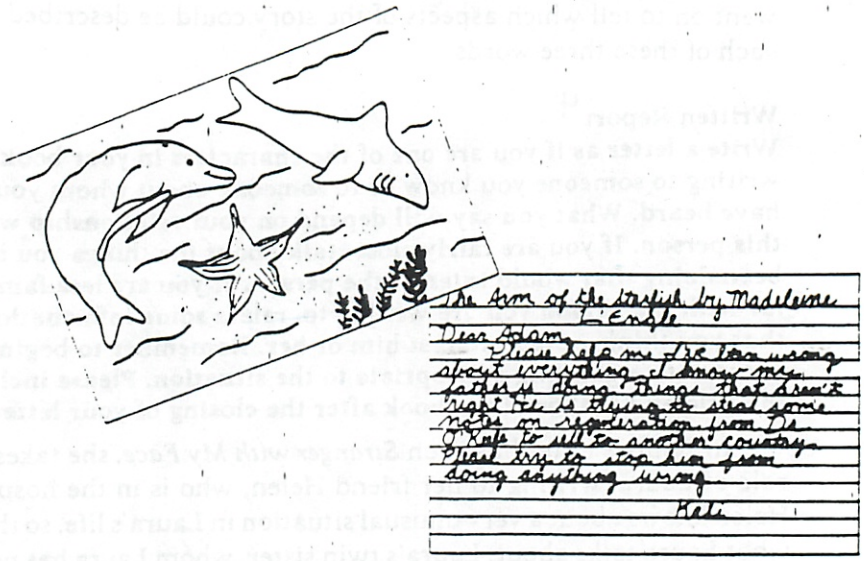


ART BOOK REPORTS

Dec

Art Report 1

Create a postcard that has a drawing on one side and information on the other. The drawing should be a scene that you could imagine while reading your book. The writing should be a message from one character to another that is short and to the point since it has to fit on one side of a postcard. Include the title and author of the book on the side with the writing.



For her postcard Alison drew a starfish, which was the creature being used in a research project. The dolphins pictured were friendly and would swim and play with the children who lived on Gaea, where their father was doing this research. Adam Eddington, a 17-year-old boy, came to Gaea for the summer to work on the research project. A girl named Kali used and tricked Adam, and the message on this postcard is one she might have sent him in an effort to get him to behave in a certain way.

Sep

Art Report 2

Create a poster showing a hazard to avoid that you learned about in the survival novel you read. Be creative about the way you present your information. Include the title and author of the book in the poster.

Chris read *The Outsiders* by S. E. Hinton for this assignment. He decided that weapons were the hazard to avoid for kids living in the ghetto. He drew a poster showing a "Greaser" being attacked by two "Socs" who were holding weapons—one a knife, the other a broken bottle. In two bubbles, he wrote the threats that the two "Socs" were making to the frightened "Greaser." The poster showed the hazard very clearly.

Art Report 3

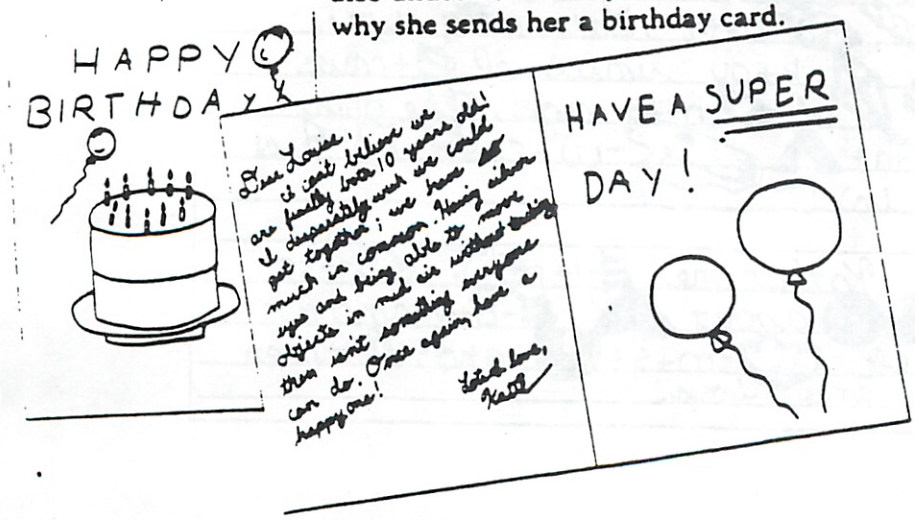
Draw a cartoon with three or more pictures that show an incident or situation from the story. You may use captions or conversation in balloons, comic-strip style. Make sure that the idea is clear. Include the title and author of the book.

For *The Pistachio Prescription* by Paula Danziger, Sandra drew a cartoon showing Cassie and her mother shopping. A boy comes up to them and compliments Cassie's mother on her necklace. This reminds Cassie that her mother is gorgeous and looks very young, which irritates the girl.

Art Report 4

Create a greeting card that could be sent to one of the characters in your book. Include a design or picture as well as a message. It can be any kind of card, not necessarily one for a standard occasion such as a birthday. The card should fit the character and the situation. Include the title and author on the back of the card with your name.

Gaby, having read *The Girl with the Silver Eyes*, designed a card for Katie to send Louise on her birthday. Katie, the girl with the unusual silver eyes, discovers there might be other children with this same quality and tries to find them. She meets Louise who is also unusual, but they don't live close enough to be friends. That's why she sends her a birthday card.



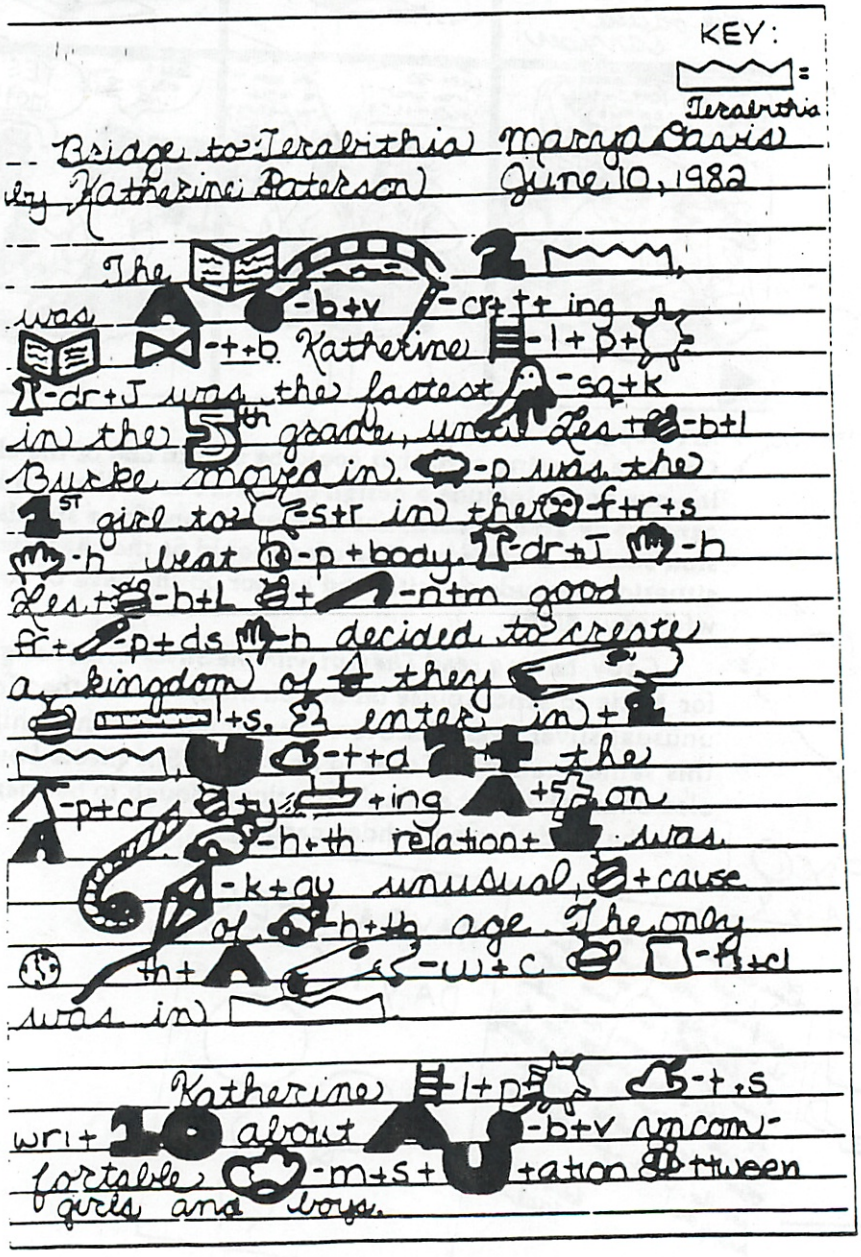
Art Report 5

Put together a display of pictures, maps, and books on the subject about which you read. You may make a counter display or one to put on the bulletin board. Everything in the display should be clearly labeled. Include the title and author of the book you read.

Stacey read *Eric* by Doris Lund, a biography of a boy with leukemia who struggled mightily to conquer the disease. Her display included a sign with the title and author, an explanation of leukemia, and a medical report on Eric written on an actual hospital form she'd managed to obtain. This was an interesting way to share information about the book with the class.

Art Report 6

Create a rebus. First write some information about the book you read, perhaps a paragraph. Double-space what you write. Then replace as many words as possible with puzzle drawings for the reader to decipher. Be as creative and clever as you can be. Include the title and author.



Name: Michael Plasmeier Date: _____

Maura

2. What Are Your Favorites?

DO NOT write your name on this paper.

DO NOT look around at other students' papers.

Write in your "favorite" next to each item below. If you have two or three answers for an item, you may write them all in. If you have no answer for one item, you may leave it blank, but try not to skip more than one or two items.

Favorite sport to play:
Soft ball

Favorite sport to watch:
Baseball

Favorite class in school:
LA

Favorite television show:
Spenge Bob

Favorite foods:
Steak

Favorite car:
Convertable

Favorite animal:
Cat

Favorite hobby:
Sports

Favorite type of music:
Every kind

Favorite musicians:
Many

Favorite types of clothes:
~~Certain Shorts~~ None

Favorite current movie:
Pirates of Carrbean: The Curse of the Black Pearl

Favorite books:
Many

Favorite color:
Blue

Other things I like:
Animals, Sports, Beach

Things I do NOT like:
has actor do

Name: michael Plasmeier Date: _____

Maura Duxbury

7. Biography of a Classmate

Ask your partner the answers to all or most of these questions. Write down the answers on notebook paper.

Rewrite the answers into a well-written composition which will be handed in to the teacher.

Be prepared to stand in front of the class with your partner. Introduce your partner to the class, using the information in the composition. You may use your paper while speaking, but try to speak informally rather than reading word for word.

Questions

(You may delete those you feel are not useful. You may add questions you think up yourself.)

1. When and where were you born? How old are you now? Who, if anyone, are you named after?
   May 16, 91 Riddle Hosptial 12, ~~not named a~~
2. What is your earliest memory?
   Going to preschool
3. Who are the other people in your family?
   Mom, dad, older pro, bro
4. Which member of your family are you most like? Why? How?
   Mom, like Same things
5. In what places have you lived?
   Haverhill
6. What schools have you attended?
   Manoa, Its a small world preschool.
7. What is your father's occupation?
   Computers
8. What is your mother's occupation?
   Lankenau Hospital (nurses)
9. Who is your best friend? Tell about him or her.
   A lot
10. What books and magazines do you like to read?
    Ch fortunate Events

Name: Michael Plasmeier Date: _____

Mara

7. Biography of a Classmate *(continued)*

11. What person has had the most influence on you? How?
Parents, taught alot

12. Describe your hobbies.
sports, play w/ friends

13. Describe your pets.
Black cat

14. Describe what you like to do in your spare time, and on weekends.
~~Spor~~ See ft 12

15. What is your favorite TV program? Why?
Spange Bob, Fonny

16. What kind of music do you like?
All tyes

17. What is the most wonderful thing that ever happened to you?
?

18. What is the worst thing that ever happened to you?
?

19. What is the most embarrassing thing that ever happened to you?
?

20. Where have you traveled? What interesting places have you seen?
only Us & Canda, Niagra Falls

21. Do you have a boyfriend? Girlfriend? Anybody special? Describe this special person.
No

22. Describe your particular talents. What do you do well?
Violin, Sports

23. Do you want to go to college? Which one?
Yes, witch one

24. What career will you pursue when you are an adult? Why?
?

25. If you had a choice, where would you spend your time? Tell why.
w/ friends

26. What do you like best about school? What do you like least about school? (Be serious.)
best, meeting new people, least, not w/ friends in class

27. If you were to be granted one wish, what would you wish for?
More wishes

Same as Mark E-H

This is Macra Duxbury
Born May 16, 91 at Riddle Hospital,
She has mom, dad and an older bro, + sis,
Out of that she most like her mom because they like same things.

~~Both parents a~~
Mom is nurse
Dad works on Computers
Went to Manoa ~~and HMS~~ for elementary
Fav. Class LA
Fav. Hobbies are sports
Fav. Sport softball
Likes TV Show Sponge Bob, because funny
Fav Movie Pirates of Caribbean
Fav color Blue
Like Animals, ~~Sub~~ and the beach, being w/ friends
~~Went to Niagra falls~~
Plays violin
Wants to go to collage, not sure of which
Not sure what to be when grown-up
Likes ~~the~~ meeting new people in school
If she could have one wish it would be more wishes

About the Author

Lois Lowry was born in Honolulu, Hawaii. Her family traveled a great deal while she was growing up, and she has lived all over the U.S., as well as in Japan. She graduated from Boston University and later took a degree at the University of Southern Maine. In addition to writing for young adults, she is a free-lance journalist and a photographer. *A Summer to Die,* her first novel for young people, has been widely acclaimed and won the Children's Book Award. Ms. Lowry has also received the Newbery Medal for *Number the Stars* and *The Giver.* Ms. Lowry now lives in Maine and has two sons and two daughters.

Often Ms. Lowry, like other authors, is asked how ideas for books come about. Her reply is that there is no easy answer because her ideas usually come from memory, imagination, and special moments in her life. When specifically asked how she got ideas for *The Giver,* she answered that one idea came from a moment she shared with her elderly father. She recalls that while visiting him in the nursing home, he loved talking about his family because that was what he cared about most. Family photographs lined the walls of his room so Ms. Lowry and her father could revisit old times and share memories together. She noted that when he came to a particular photo of her sister, Helen, he could not remember what had happened to her. Ms. Lowry reminded him that she had died of cancer at a young age. Even though Ms. Lowry knew her father's memory loss was due to aging brain cells, she pondered the idea of a way to block out bad memories, to avoid pain, tragedy, and subconsciously remember only the good times. This experience became one identifiable source for the book that became *The Giver.* Lowry's fictionalized story of her sister is told in *A Summer to Die.*

Ms. Lowry answers these frequently asked questions excerpted from *Troll Book Lists for Middle School Readers:*

Do you have a special method of writing?
It really just comes out of my head and into the computer. There is a lot of rewriting, but because it takes place throughout the process—each day I go back and rewrite the previous day's work—it is difficult to tell how many rewrites I do.

Is there a theme that pervades all of your books?
The most important things to me in my own life, as well as in my books, are human relationships of all kinds. Although my books deal largely with families, I also attach a great deal of importance to friendships. Those are the things that young people should pay attention to in their own lives.

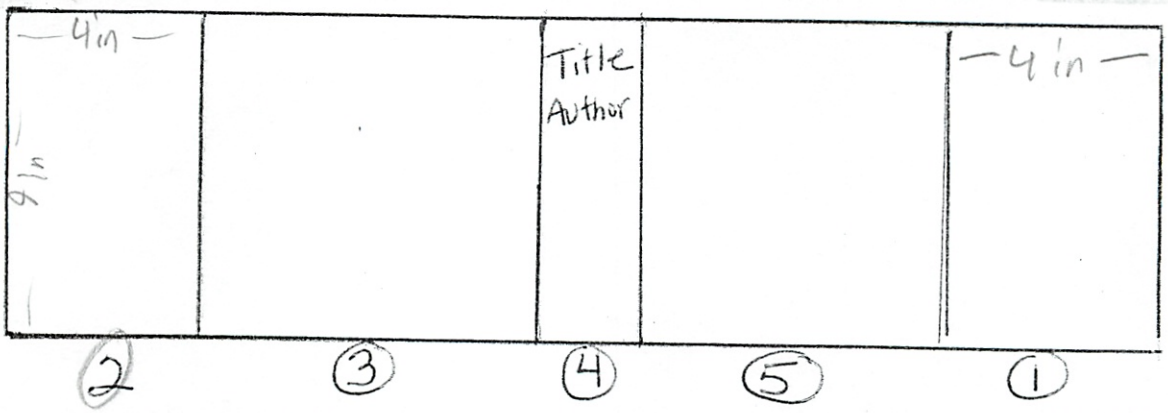
Why are books important for young readers?
A book can be a vehicle for communication, and a book can alleviate the sense of isolation that sometimes makes growing up lonely. Walking through a scary place is easier if you know that someone else has walked there once and survived.

Michael Plasmeier

Summer Reading Project: Book Cover

Make a book jacket for your favorite book from this summer.

It should be set up like this:



Sections 1 &2
- These are the flaps of the book cover. They include a detailed summary of the plot, setting and main characters. Do not give away the ending! Write a draft, revise and edit, and then type it up so that it will fit on the flaps of your cover. Be sure to have an introduction, detailed body paragraphs, and a conclusion. It shold be at least five parapgraphs. Conclude it with a positive comment about the book.

Section 3
- Write a blurb that "sells" the book. This should be one paragraph that describes what makes the book so special. This is what buyers would read as they are browsing to buy in a book store. Write a draft, revise and edit, and then type it up so that it will fit on the back of your book cover.

Section 4
- List the title and author along the spine of the book. ~~Jaket by Name~~

Section 5
- This is the book's cover. It should include a picture of your favorite scene, the title and the author. It should grab buyers' attention in the book store. Jaket by Name

Due Tue.

Talos

Michael Plasmeier 9/4

Harry Potter and
the Order of
the Phoenix
By J.K. Rowling

The setting is mostly at Hogwarts, which is near London, England.

The main character is Harry Potter, who is a wizard, going to school. His friends are Hermione and Ron.

The plot for the whole series is that Voldmort, an evil wizzard, wants to return to power. In this book, this book's part in the series is when Voldmort has returned to his full strength and the Minstry of Magic, their goverment, doesn't know it. Their are also many subplots in this book, like the mean teacher thats taking over the school and the O.W.L.S exam.

Tabs

9/5

"Lord Voldmort has returned to his body, and he wants something from Harry Potter."

Harry Potter woke up, his scar hurt, and what was this door at the end of the hallway. No time for him to worry about this now, he has homework from Proffeser Snape to do. Harry Potter has returned to Hogwarts for his fifth year of education.

He gets envlored with the Order of the Phenoxing a house-elf that takes orders from a screaming picture of his old mistress, or Sirus's mother The house-elf won't help clear all the animals out, ~~and~~ which located in Sirus's old dirty, abtimal inhabeted House. takes Harry most of his summer.

Their is a

Also during his summer he had a defence hearing at the Minsters of Magic, and he gets to see the hedquaters of the Ministery. Ron and Herminey have also been made prefects.

~~Ont On the train back to School, Harry meets Luna Lovegood, whoes father is the publisher of The Quibbler~~

→ When Harry finally returns to the Great Hall, the finds a Ministery appointed Defence against the Dark Arts teacher, that strongly believes He-Who-Must-Not-Be-Named has returned. He also finds that she has a herrible personality. She is also the Hogwarts High Inquisitor having the power to make rules, and lets say she is not to happy with Harry.

During the year you don't forget that the old keeper and head of the Grifendor team has moved on, leaving an open spot. Also, the O.W.L. exam a huge ~~part~~ test is coming up ~~att~~ at the end of the year.

Can Harry make it through the year alive, ~~or will Voldmort get him~~ and still pass the O.W.L.S. Read to find out.

Page 2

Draft 1

Must-Not-Be-Named or ~~Lord Voldemort. The headquarters are located in the dirty, animal infested, old house of Sirius.~~ Ron and Hermione also receive prefect badges during the summer, making them prefects.

When Harry finally returns to the Great Hall of Hogwarts, he finds a Ministry of Magic appointed Defense Against the Dark Arts teacher, who strongly believes that He-Who-Must-Not-Be-Named has not returned. She is also appointed the High Inquisitor of Hogwarts, giving her the power to make rules. Harry soon discovers she has a horrible personality, and lets just say she isn't too happy with Harry.

Also during the year topic:
- Privite lessons w/ Snape
- Carear advice
- privite defense club

Last year don't forget that it was Olive Wood's last year as keeper and head of Gryffindor's Quidditch team. Also, the very important end of year O.W.L.S. exam is coming up at the end of the year.

Can Harry make it through the year alive, and still pass the O.W.L.S. exam? Read to find out.

Page 1

"Lord Voldemort has returned to his body, and he wants something from Harry Potter." I talks Harry ~~Potter~~ woke up, his scar hurting and him screaming. What was the door he saw at the end of the hallway? "Prophecy" However, their was no time to worry about this now, Harry still had his potions homework to do."

Harry Potter ~~is~~ will be returning to Hogwarts for his fifth year of magical education, but first he ~~had~~ has to survive the summer with the Dursleys. He was attacked by dementors, one night and in order to defend himself, used magic underage. Last time he did magic underage, he received a warning never to do it again, so now the Ministry of Magic is breathing down his neck. He must go to a disciplinary hearing to plead his case. in front of a jury.

Right after the attack, friends of Harry's came and brought him to the place where the Weasley's, Hermione, and Sirius were staying, the headquarters of The Order of the Phoenix. The Order of the Phoenix is a group that Dumbledore started to go after He-Who-

Side 2 Draft 2

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Also during the year, Harry has private lessons with Professor Snape, and he gets career advice from Professor McGonagall. Harry also starts a secrete defense club. Last was Olive Wood's last year as keeper and head of Gryffindor's Quidditch team, so they need to find a replacement. In addition, the very important end of year O.W.L.S. exam is coming up at the end of the year. like a speeding bullet

Can Harry make it through the year alive, and still pass the O.W.L.S. exam? Read to find out. more the exciting fifth installment

Side 1

"Lord Voldemort has returned to his body, and he wants something from Harry Potter. Harry woke up, his scar hurting and him screaming. What was the door he saw at the end of the hallway? However, there was no time to worry about this now; Harry still had his potions homework to do."

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He-Who-Must-Not-Be-Named

He-~~who~~ must not be named

Back

And now it up to Harry Potter to stop Voldemort

Rewrite

Harry's back, for his fifth year at Hogwarts, along with his friends Ron and Hermione. ~~Voldemort~~ ~~has~~ returned; and the blindsighted Minister of Magic won't ~~angolic that~~ fact. The Minister of Magic appointed a ~~new~~ High Inquisitor ~~to control~~ the school. Harry is having bad dreams about a door and has ~~Dexgll~~ problems. The O.W.L.S. exams is looming at the end of the year, as Harry returns to Hogwarts for his ~~third~~ fifth ~~to last~~ year of Magic education

and Defence Against the Dark Arts teacher is

Back

$ 29.99

He-who-Must-Not-Be-Named has returned.

The latest book in the Harry Potter series.

Blurb

2x Qute praise

ISBN 0-439-35806-X

9 780395 547960

Jacket Art by Michael Plasmeier to Cover

Reading Level

Change

9-780439-358064

Spine

Logo from harry potter.com

J.K. Rowling

Harry Potter

And the Order

B. goes!

Of the Phoenix

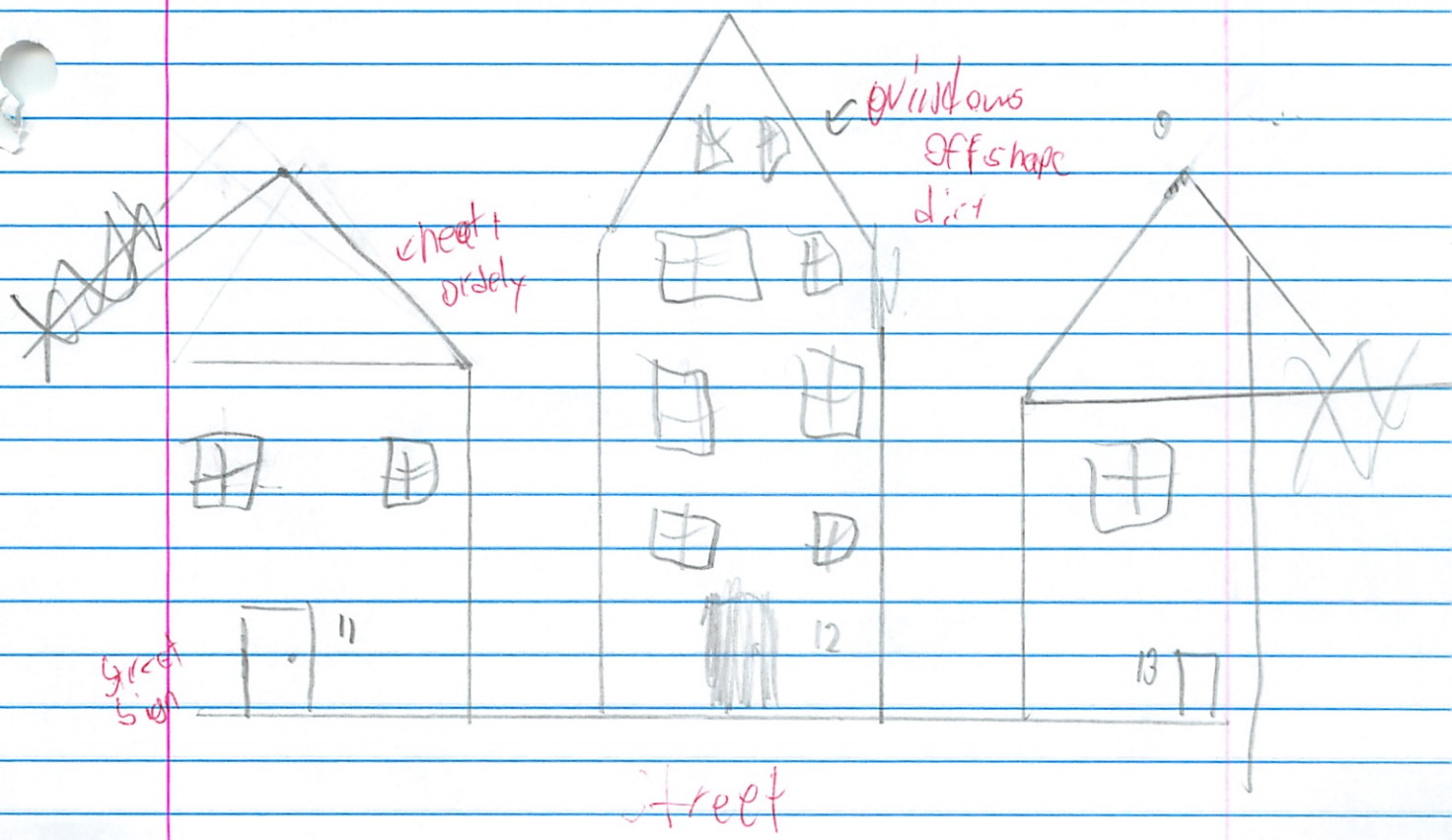
Scholastic

Cover

Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix

Year 5

By: J.K. Rowling



Jacket by Michael Plasgmaid

 Michael Plasmeier

Jonas's Later Life

When you have finished reading *The Giver*, you may feel so familiar with Jonas, a fictional character, that you would like to know about his "later life." Since imaginary characters have no boundaries, you may want to add details to Jonas's adult years. On the lines below, write any questions you want answered about Jonas's later life.

Where does he go? Back to comunity
what are the voices in the trees? allusion

Alone or in groups, write your own original answers for your questions. Answer the following questions also:

1. Does Jonas ever return to the community where he spent his first 12 years?
   Yes
2. How do the people treat Jonas if he decides to visit the community again?
   Get mad, then get over it, make him Head Elder because of experience
3. How is the community dealing with "memory return"?
   Never happened, the memories went back to the giver
4. What does Jonas say to The Giver if he sees him again?
   Thanks for teaching me.
5. Does Jonas go to college? If he does, what does he study? If not, how does he make a living?
   No, their is no college in the community, Make a living in the community
6. Does Jonas get married? Does he have children? Does he share his adventure with them or keep silent?
   No, No, Doesn't share adventure with people

The Giver: Narrative

In the novel The Giver, the old man must decide which memories to pass on to Jonas as he as so many stored in his being.

If you were given the responsibility of passing along all of your memories, which would be the most important, exciting or special from your memory bank.

Please write a narrative which retells an important memory that you have. You should make it vivid, and bring the reader into your memory. Show, do not tell, the story.

You will be graded on the special details, sensory descriptions and vivid verbs that you include, as well as following the writing process and creating a quality product.

PROCESS:

1) Please list three memories that you think would be good to pass along to your predecessor:

Vacation (1 day) Play 12/6th See Grandma leave.

2) Make a web for each of these memories.

3) Choose the web that contains the most details as the topic of your narrative.

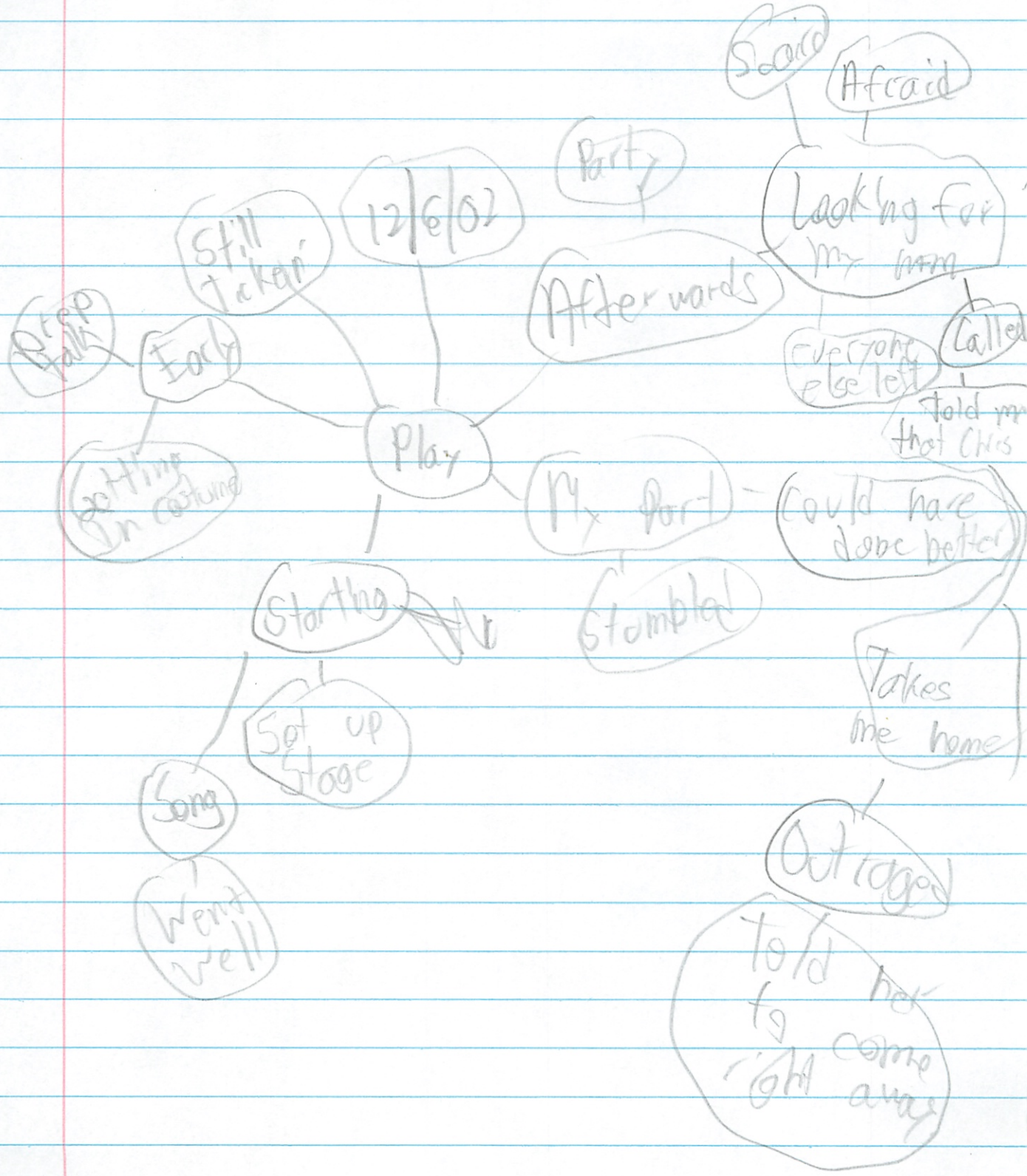
4) Outline the chronology of the events in your story. Be sure to include an introduction and conclusion.

5) Write the rough draft of your story.

We will take the rough draft from the'.

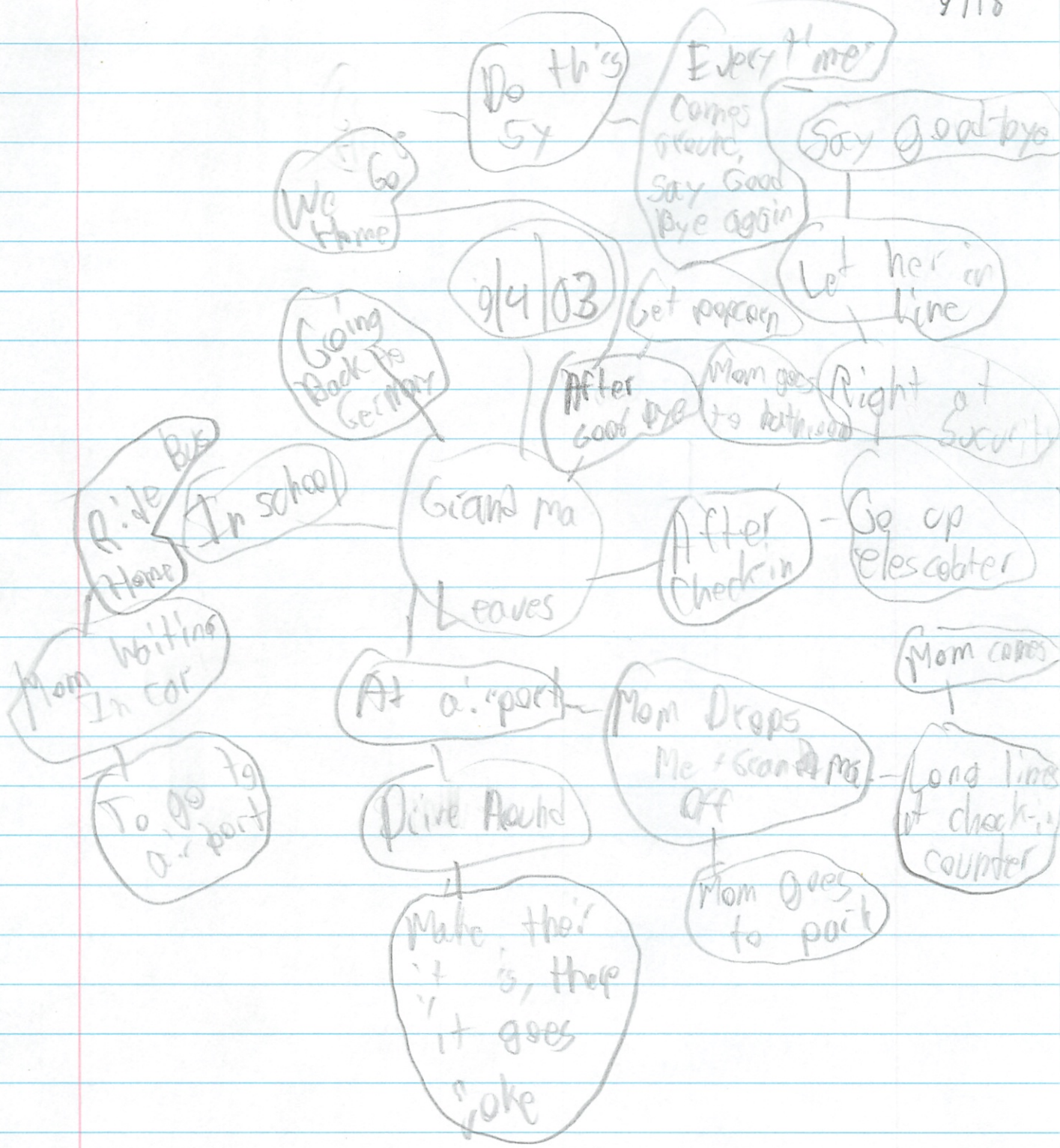
Play 12/6

9/18


Play
12/6/02
Still taken
Early
Rest Rolli
getting in costume
Starting
Set up stage
Song
Went well
Afterwards
Party
Looking for my mom
Scared
Afraid
Everyone else left
Called
Told me that Chris
My part
Could have done better
Stumbled
Takes me home
Outraged
Told her to come right away

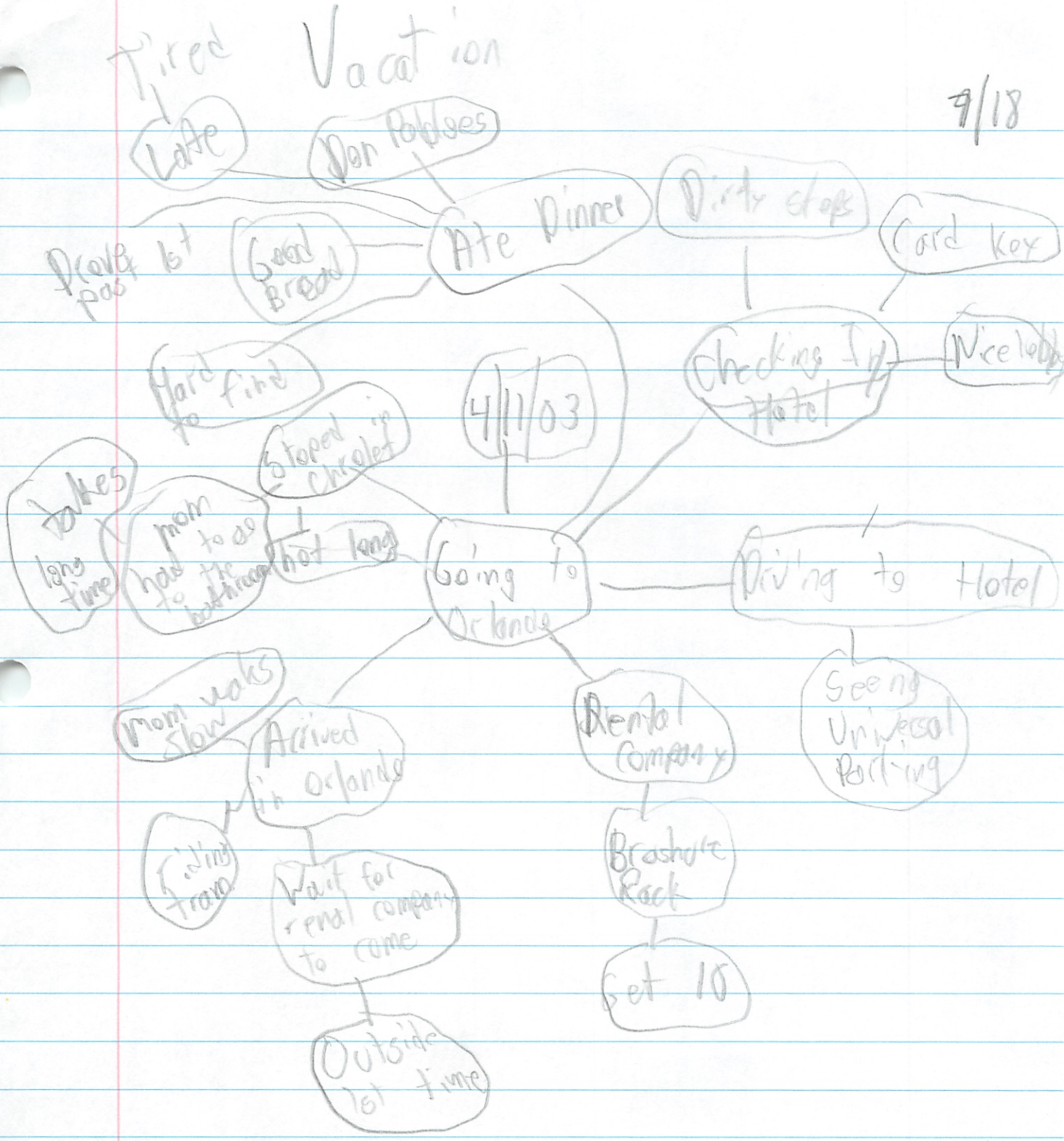
Grandma Leave

9/18



Vacation

9/18



Chronology

9/18

Going to Orlando

1. Wake Up
   A. Excited
   B. Dad goes out and works
      - Takes a long time
      - Wont come back fast enough
      - Angry
      - Impaticant
        - Sit aroud waiting all morning
2. At airport
   A. Check in
      - On touchscreen computer.
   B. Eat Lunch
      - Stole preetis my mom bought from home.
   C. Get In plane
      - Tickets in pocket thing under his pants
      - Lady says, "Oh, the'r in his underwear.
3. Transfer
4. Orlando

See web

Ten Commandments

Michael Plasmeier 8/11

I think the 5,300 pound mounment should be moved and should have never come. I think this is because the goverment should not be involved with god. They should also remove In God we trust from the doller. It is also unfair for other religons. I think it would be ok if he put it on his own front lawn, just not in a goverment building. This is my opinion on the Ten Commandments figure in the courthouse.

Measuring Up

A growth hormone can make short kids taller. But is being short a medical problem?

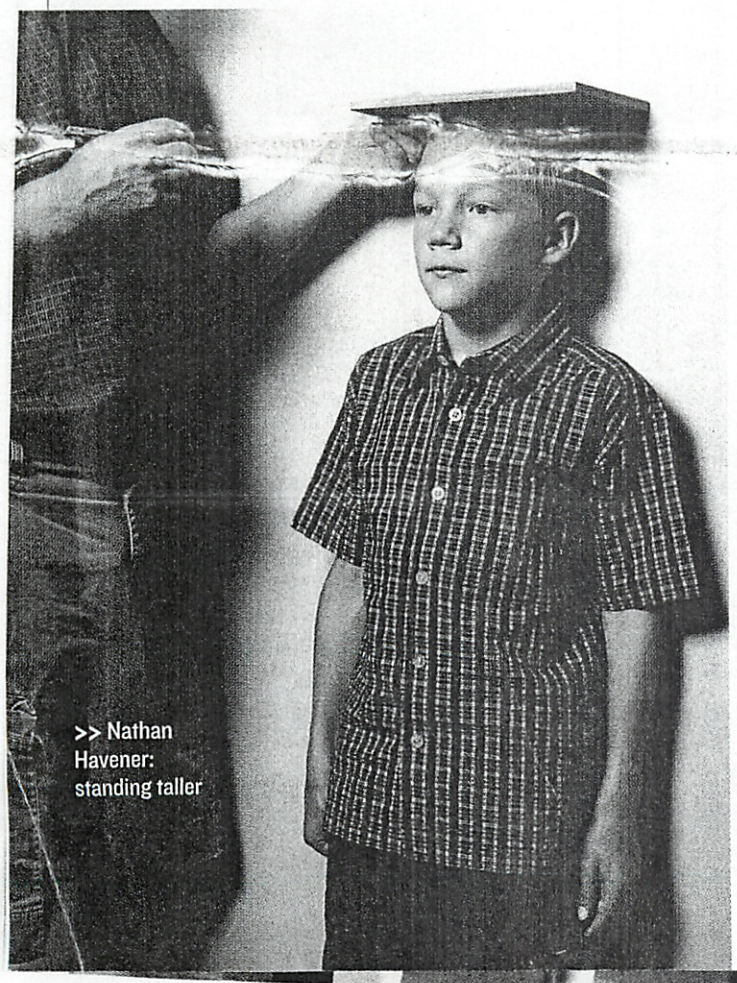
***Editors' note:** Your parents and your doctors are the best judges of what medical treatment is appropriate for you. This debate is for general purposes.*

DOES HEIGHT MAKE A DIFFERENCE? No child wants to enter adolescence as the brunt of jokes or the last pick on sports teams. Teens don't want to shop in the children's department for clothes.

Some parents worry that their short kids will be left out in the social race for the top.

Modern medicine has heard their pleas. This summer the U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved a new medication for use in treating children who are short for no known medical reason. The synthetic hormone is a version of the body's own naturally occurring growth hormone. The medication had previously been approved only for short kids with deficient hormone levels and other medical problems.

Although the new approval limits the drug's use to the shortest 1 percent of children, the decision has drawn fire. Critics charge that drug companies are turning normal human variation into a medical problem and preying on parents' fears. But the decision is never as easy as it's been made out to be.



>> Nathan Havener: standing taller

Height matters

Studies show that height can make a difference. One study shows that tall men get paid more than short men. And since 1900, the taller candidate has won nearly every presidential election.

Kathleen Havener of Fort Wayne, Ind., debated for five years before putting her son Nathan, now 9, on the growth hormone two years ago.

"The longer we waited, the further he fell behind, until he was off the growth chart altogether," says Havener.

Now Nathan has caught up with a quarter of his class in height, has better self-esteem, and is more athletic.

So far the side effects of growth hormone use appear rare—and seem to go away when treatment is stopped. "All the evidence shows that growth hormone is one of the safest drugs we have," says Dr. Pinchas Cohen, director of pediatric endocrinology at UCLA. "Thousands of patients have been followed for the last 16 years."

Being short is not the problem

Still, some people worry that the treatment could cause unforeseen long-term health problems.

"Hormones are like spider webs. You pull one strand, and it affects everything else," says Dr. Neal Barnard, president of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine.

Then there's the expense. The cost averages $20,000 a year for four to five years. And the final height gains are usually modest. In one study, kids who took three shots a week for four years grew an average of just 1½ inches more than children taking placebo (fake) injections. Six shots a week at higher doses produced gains of 2 to 4 inches in other studies. But still, that's not going to turn a potential jockey into a basketball star.

"Parents have to ask, 'Is an inch worth $25,000?'" says Dr. Ora Hirsch Pescovitz, chief of pediatric endocrinology at Indiana University.

In this age of extreme makeovers, should short stature be defined as a disability? Being short isn't necessarily that bad. "I have a wonderful life," says 30-year-old Ethan Crough of Hoboken, N.J., who is 4 feet 2 inches tall. "I never failed at anything—except Greek mythology in college." TN

—from a NEWSWEEK story by Anne Underwood

What do you think?

Does height make a difference? Should healthy kids who are short take growth hormones? Let us know!

TN ed@teennewsweek.com

—Ethan Hill for *Newsweek*

Michael Plasmeier

From: "Michael Plasmeier" <plasmeier180@msn.com>
To: <ed@teennewsweek.com>
Sent: Wednesday, October 01, 2003 4:59 PM
Subject: Measuring Up Opinion

Dear Teen Newsweek,

I think that people should be left to grow as it is. I think the drug should only be used for only if being short is life-threatening. People should not be able to alter their every appearance, this is the beginning of a world where everyone is the same. People should be unique. Also, who would spend 20,000 dollars on being 2 inches taller. I can think of many other places to spend that money. This is my opinion on a drug that makes people taller.

-Michael Plasmeier
Havertown, PA

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To: <editor@teennewsweeek.com>
Sent: Monday, October 13, 2003 5:55 PM
Subject: Do-Not-Call List Debate

Dear Teen Newsweek,

I think that having a do-not-call list is a good idea. It saves the company money. It does this because putting your name on the list says, "Hey, I don't want to buy anything, so don't even try calling me." Also, the billions of dollars of sales probably came all from the people that are not on the list. These people want these calls, so they can get them. This saves the company money because they don't have to pay people that won't buy something in the first place. Now you see my view on why the list is a bad idea.

-Michael Plasmeier, Havertown, PA

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-Michael Plasmeier, Haverfown, PA

editor @ teennewsweek.com

gives people jobs
employ 4 million people 1/3 laydoff
bought billions of dollars

50 million # on list
stuck in cart

~~A~~ people have rights to stop us
are like lawns
get bothered

Prob. not going to buy anyway
Save money for company

p23

Charater zation
7th grade t ~~War of Wall~~

Victor

nervous w/ Teresa
has to pick grapes

Speaks spanish
Best friend Michael
like Teresa
Takes french
not good a math
last name Rodriguez
imbarased that he said he could speak french
Shy to Teresa
minorty ~~Mexican~~

Teresa

takes french
wants extra help from victor
girl
Victors girl friend
reads a novel
not nervices
? likes Victor

War of the Wall

Narrator

mad at pointer
angry, dosn't like diferent people - wants to hurt them
want to driver her out of town
scrubs pots for Mamma's restrant
black?
boy

Lou

mad at pointer
wants to get to school
Thinks Pointer contration is good
want to drive her out of town
cuts carrots for Mama
black?
boy

Pointer

Jimmy Lyons' cousin
dosn't like to be disturbed
says she brought her own dinner - fried
wares Jeans
big eyes?
wants to know what she cuts
painting for her cousin
wants to help
woman

brothers?

want to protect the wall

Prestaions Review

Michael Plasmeier 10/14

I think Alex's presantation was the best. It had his acent and he told the whole story. He wrote it in a creative way, like he always writes

Meridith had a very good costume. The story seamed interesting. Mark E. H's intview was confusing, but the book was also confusing.

I also saw some great art posters and comics. This one comic was really good. The book looked cool to.

Now about mine. From the picture
- the background
- the tree
- the path
- the sign post
- the sign square
- the sign words
- the camp sign words
- the camp sign post
- the question mark

were all eighter Word art or parts of pictures. This took along time. The letters of the title were all cutout individuly.

I also changed many colors around and played with it. I think over all I did a good job on my project.

(10)

Michael Plasmeier

I am the cheese Quiz 2 1/15

The man who tells him what happened to the bike was fat and sitting on the fire escape. I believe he was complaining about life and the noise. He also has someone who at the end tells the man to come in because he was catching a chill.

(10)

I am the Cheese Quiz 3

Michael Plasmeier 1/20

At the end of the book you find out that he just rode around the hospital (At the very end they have the part were the doctor gives his report You find that this questioning is a yearly event. He keeps pulling out when they talk about the dad dieing. They also say how Mr. Gray was suspended for having the Dad and Mom killed. Also they find out that the motel which he thought was 1 year ago was 3-4 years ago.

Michael Plasmeier

2100

Different Leads

1. Suddently I am jolted awake. I lay in my bed, not knowing what awoke me. I think it was a bad feeling. I dismiss it and go back to bed. - Subitution for naughting

Big-Potato

2. The personal monorail was the greatest invention. It gets you from point A to point B. But what if it didnt work. What would happen then? - Sub for naughting. Change para 3 a little.

Thinking

3. "What will I do today?" I wonder, it is the beginning of the day and I work for the police. - Sub for lot 4 sentences, more change still need to be made

Talking

Michael Plasmeier

1/9

1. Adem finds another birth certerficate, seeled along with his regular one. He also finds some social security cards that are new.

michael plasmeier

2/3

Poe Quiz 1 11/2/13

1. what message did he find under the room.

I don't remember exactly. I t was a challange and he found it when he woke up. He thinks the boy gave it

2. The ~~message was~~ answer was a message from someone that his aunt got from with regards to his mom

3 twins w/ sis

Michael Plasmeier

Poe Quiz 2

1. Mr. Dupin sends Edmund to deliver a letter to 88 someting street. We should only give the letter if the lady is alone. This is strange wasn't Dupin going to get him a coat. I think when he is drunk he thinks Edmund is his servent.

NAME Michael Plasmeier

Reading Circles

Each day you will read the assigned chapters in The Watsons Go to Birmingham as a group.

Each day that you read, you will take on a responsibility listed in the following pages. At the end of each chapter that you read as a group, the person assigned to each topic will take notes on it. You wil decide as a team what to write. Topics will rotate daily. If you run out of room, use the back of pages, or attach additional pages.

Everyone is assigned the role of manager every day. If someone is being uncooperative, you each have the right to let me know this in a confidential manner upon my return. Please do this in a note that you give to me upon my return. You must sign your name so I can speak with you privately about whatever happened, but no one will know who spoke with me.

If anyone is acting in such a fashion that it is impossible to get through the assigned material, talk with the substitute teacher. The person who is being uncooperative will be "released" to work on their own.

Notes do not need to be taken for chapters read or finished at home.

I will collect these packets upon my return. Each student will receive an individual grade on their packet.

If someone is absent, their area of expertise will not be recorded that day. They will have to make up their notes when they return with the help of their team.

I look forward to seeing how well you do with this. Due to to the fact that you are hard workers and kind to your peers, I know you will be very successful.

Plot Twists and Turns

Rising Events + Supprises — What Happens

Date	Notes
11/21 Chap 3	Rufas and Cody come to schol. They are new kids in school. Rufas and kenny become friends. kenny shares his sandwich w/ Rufas and Rufas shares w/ his little brother. kenny flash backs w/ time w/ LJ and as LJ would alwas steal his dinosors. He tells about the dino wars. Larry makes fun of Rufas + Cody's clothes. kenny makes fun too. Rufas isn't friends w/ kenny for a few days, then they are friends again. kenny now has a friend w/ Rufas + Cody. The play dinos war at 5:30.
11/21 Chap 4	This chap. was again about the cold. Mama made everone wear lots of coats because she was afraid people would freeze. Bryon told a story about that southern blood people froze in the cold, and were carried away in trash trucks. Then they tell about the leather gloves. Larry steals one and Byron beats him up to get it back.

Characters' Unique Selves

Character's Charactestics + Description + Fellings

Date	Notes
11/24 Chap 5	By: loves to play w/ fire, disobedient, wants to make fun of Natzis, in a trance, dosn't want to get burned Mom: swares to god, punishes By strandly, her voice sometimes goes southernly snake like, dosn't want house to burn dow Joey: protective of brother, willing to defy mom, real feligous, beleaves in god
11/24 Chap 6	By: thinks people on welfare, makes up lies, steals from own family, gets sad on a bird, but not any thing else, good shot, asks many questions, stuborn kenny: not so rude as By, likes Swedish creames, dosn't know about powered milk, pulled in by By. Momma: If you ask question agian, she will repeto. If you ask again, she gets mad.

Mood and Setting

The feeling of the book and where they are

Date	Notes
11/25 Chap 7	The setting took place in the Watsons house. The feeling of this chapter was mixed. Kenny was making fun of By. By was all sad. Dad was mad at By for puting stuff in his hair. This chap. was funny and serious
11/25 Chap 8	This chap. was upbeat in having Dad show of his record player for his car. The other charaters didn't like that it took him too long for him to show it. By is then amazed because he is spending a year w/ mean old Grandma Sands
12/2 Chap 11	The feeling of this chap is preaty upbeat. They start off on the road. Dad stays drying for 18 hours. They they come to a quiet town called Alabama. In Alabama they come to a small house that is where Grandma lives. Everyone looks happy when they come to Grandmas except By. Kenny doesn't like when Grandma suggests that Kenny spend the summer.
12/2 Chap 12	This chap told about life down south, it took place in Grandma Sands' property. By was acting all cool like he wanted to be their. Kenny didn't like the heat

Moral Implications/ Themes/ Lessons Learned

Theams and Lessons Learned What did you get out of the book

Date	Notes
11/20 Chap1	Don't stick your lip on a cold window Hot water makes it worse? Make Sure you don't turn on the TV in the cold Misigon is colder then Alabama
11/26 Chap 9	Don't be bad or they will sent you to Alabama If your serious w/ Dad he will be serias w/ you, Plan everything Don't critize mamma's drawling keep your promise
11/26 Chap10	Soey is raceist because she steps on the white picture kenny + By are scaired of outhouses The moutains are a weird place at night Water at restsop pumps may not be good,

U

god of heavens,
earth, weather
"god king"

father of some
gods + goddesses

Overthrew Cronus
to rule world

Mother earth didn't
like him

thunde bolts shows
power

1

Zeus

Apollo

lyre

God of sunlight, truth,
poetry, music
healing, singol me

- twin of Artemis
- slayed drago Python on
Delphi.
- life returned after
this

goddess of wisdom, state craft war

- grew out of fathers head fully grown
- fought for just causes
- taught the arts (weaving)
- pupils had to be respected
- spider and weaving story person sold better then god, turned into spider
- won city from Poseidon because gift was more useful.

6

Athena

Owl

olive tree

god of sea and earthquate

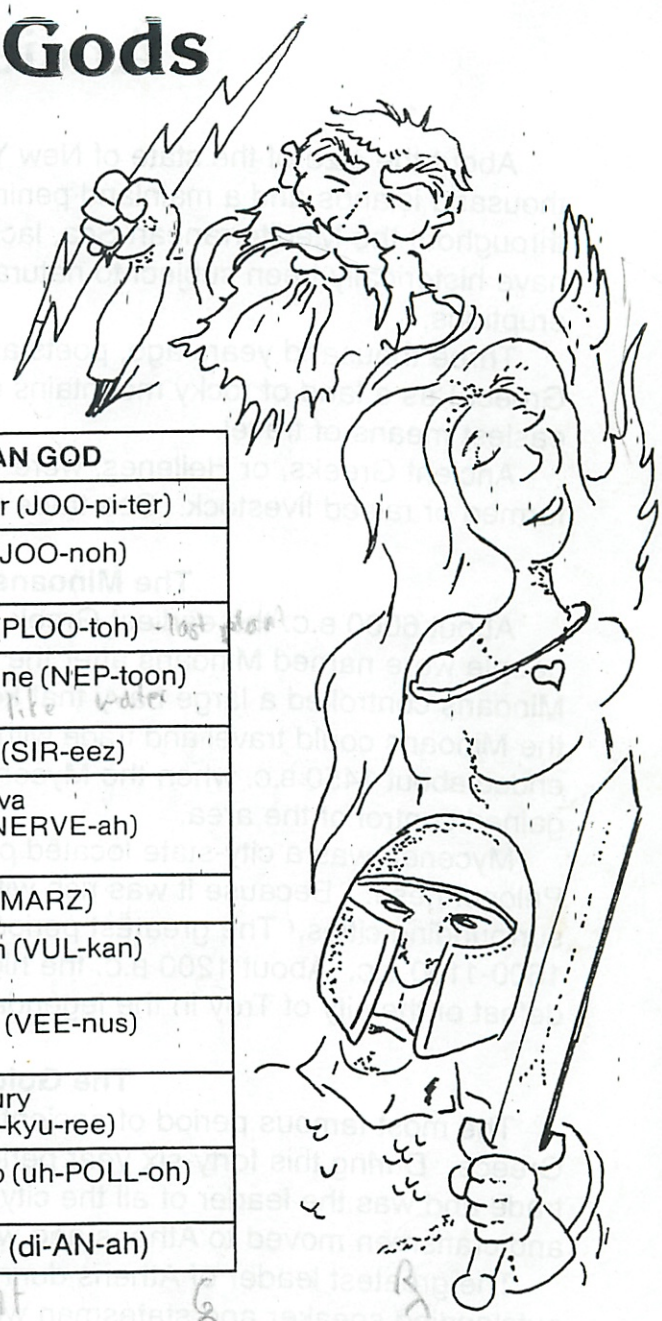
- violant and angry
- many wives
- main wife : Amphitrite
  - not jealose
- he created islands
  by rasing his hand

7

Poseidon

Name Michael Blosmeier

Greek and Roman Gods



The people of Ancient Greece and Rome worshipped many of the same gods and goddesses. Their names for them, however, were different. Look at the chart below.

GREEK GOD	RESPONSIBILITY	ROMAN GOD
Zeus (Zoos)	King of the gods	Jupiter (JOO-pi-ter)
Hera (HER-a)	Queen of the gods; ruler of marriage	Juno (JOO-noh)
Hades (HAY-deez)	King of the underworld	Pluto (PLOO-toh)
Poseidon (poe-SIDE-on)	Ruler of the sea	Neptune (NEP-toon)
Demeter (di-MEE-ter)	Goddess of agriculture	Ceres (SIR-eez)
Athena (a-THEE-nuh)	Goddess of wisdom and the arts of the home	Minerva (min-NERVE-ah)
Ares (AR-eez)	God of war	Mars (MARZ)
Hepahaestus (He-FES-tes)	God of blacksmiths	Vulcan (VUL-kan)
Aphrodite (a-fro-DITE-ee)	Goddess of love and beauty	Venus (VEE-nus)
Hermes (HER-meez)	Messenger god	Mercury (MUR-kyu-ree)
Apollo (uh-POLL-oh)	God of poetry, music; associated with the sun	Apollo (uh-POLL-oh)
Artemis (AR-te-mis)	Goddess of the hunt	Diana (di-AN-ah)

Answer the following questions based on the chart. (Give Greek and Roman names.)

1. Who were the queen and king of the gods and goddesses? King - Zeus (Greek) Jupiter (R) Queen - Hera (G), Juno (R)
2. Which god had the same name in both Greece and Rome? Apollo
3. Which goddess might farmers have prayed to? Demeter (G) Ceres (R)
4. Which goddess did people pray to for wisdom? Athena (G) Minerva (R)
5. Who ruled the ocean? Poseidon (G) Neptune (R)
6. When might someone have prayed to Mars or Ares? To win a war

Ancient Greece

About the size of the state of New York, the country of Greece has over two thousand islands and a mainland peninsula. These islands, which are scattered throughout the Mediterranean Sea, lack fresh water and fertile soil. Areas of Greece have historically been subject to natural disasters such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

Three thousand years ago, poets and historians described Hellas (the name for Greece) as a land of rocky mountains covered with forests. The sea offered the easiest means of travel.

Ancient Greeks, or Hellenes, were very industrious. The majority of ancient Greeks farmed or raised livestock. Sea trade was also an important source of income.

The Minoans and the Mycenaeans

About 6000 B.C. the earliest Greek culture developed on the island of Crete. These people were named Minoans after the legendary King Minos. By 2000 B.C. the Minoans controlled a large navy that kept peace on the seas. With control of the seas, the Minoans could travel and trade with many foreign countries. The Minoan kingdom ended about 1450 B.C. when the Mycenaeans, the next group of Hellenes to dominate, gained control of the area.

Mycenae was a city-state located on the peninsula of Greece known as Peloponnese. Because it was rich with gold, Mycenae earned respect from surrounding cities. The greatest period of Mycenaean rule spanned the years 1600-1100 B.C. About 1200 B.C. the high-king of Mycenae led the Greeks in their defeat of the city of Troy in the legendary Trojan War.

The Golden Age of Greece

The most famous period of ancient Greek history is called the Golden Age of Greece. During this forty-six year period (477-431 B.C.), Athens became rich from trade and was the leader of all the city-states. Artists, writers, architects, philosophers, and craftsmen moved to Athens and worked to make it a beautiful place.

The greatest leader of Athens during the Golden Age was Pericles. He was an outstanding speaker and statesman who encouraged Athenians to make achievements in literature, art, and architecture. As a result, buildings, streets, government, and general life in Athens improved.

Write the letter of each term on the right next to its definition.

1. e name for ancient Greeks
2. a rulers of the seas around ancient Greece
3. f a general of this city-state led the defeat of Troy
4. d Athens' greatest leader during the Golden Age
5. c name for Greece
6. b occupation of many ancient Greeks

a. Minoans
b. farming
c. Hellas
d. Pericles
e. Hellenes
f. Mycenae

What, How, and *Why?*

The ancient Greeks were a curious people who wanted to explain things they observed in nature that they could not understand. For example, they wanted to know why the calm sea which lapped their shores sometimes became a raging force that destroyed their boats, why a yellow circle traveled across the sky each day, and why the silver shape in the night sky was different each night and did not appear at all on some nights. The stories the ancient Greeks invented to help them explain these events were called myths.

Since the ancient Greeks lived in close connection with nature, they valued yet feared the powers they observed, such as ocean waves, thunder and lightning, the growth of crops — even emotions such as love and hate. In order to understand these forces of nature, the ancient Greeks named and gave each one human traits and appearances. These forces of nature became the Olympian gods, the twelve most powerful and important characters in Greek mythology.

1. Write a basic definition of *myth.*

   A myth is a story, in this case the Greeks made up to, try to explain things in nature.

2. How were myths helpful to people long ago?

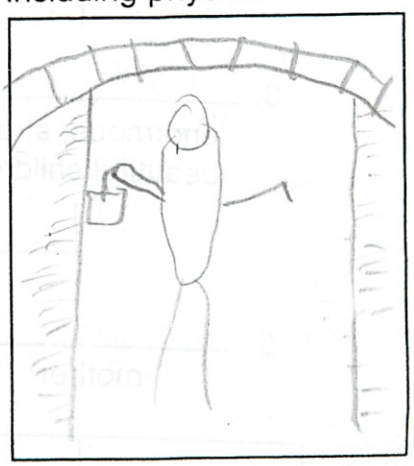
   Myths were helpful to people as stories for enformaiment and to explan thins in nature,

3. Imagine you are living during ancient Greek times. Choose a force of nature or human emotion that seems puzzling. Invent a name for a god or goddess who will represent this force of nature or emotion, and draw a picture of him or her in the box. Also, write a description of your god or goddess, including physical appearance, personality, and behavior.

   Name: Archiologist

   God(dess) of: building and architecture

   Description: holding tool box + pencil
   having arch behind him
   looks strong
   - has normal clbes on
   helps other people
   kind
   come out of buildings



In the Beginning...

In the beginning, all was nothingness. Some say the nothingness was noisy chaos, and others suggest that all was silent. Although no one could say how or when, the nothingness became light, and day was followed by night. Then came love. With love, Mother Earth (Gaea) and Father Heaven (Uranus) came into being. Because of their love, they had many children. They had two kinds of children: Titan children and monster children. The Titan children were enormous, strong, and beautiful. The monster children were ugly and frightening.

Uranus disliked his monster children and locked them underground in the darkest part of the earth. However, Gaea was heartbroken and asked her youngest son, Cronus, who was one of the Titans, to rescue them. He agreed. To thank him for his help, Mother Earth gave her son Cronus and his sister Rhea, who was also a Titan, rule of heaven and earth.

Cronus and Rhea married each other and had six children. Each time Rhea presented Cronus with a child, however, he swallowed it. Rhea was horrified. When her sixth child was born, she wrapped a rock in a blanket instead of the baby and presented it to Cronus. He swallowed the rock, believing it to be a baby. Rhea then sent her sixth child, Zeus, to the island of Crete to be raised. Once Zeus had grown up, he and Rhea fought against Cronus to make him vomit the five swallowed children, now fully grown.

Zeus divided the world among himself, his brothers (Hades and Poseidon), and his sisters (Hestia, Demeter, and Hera). Thus began the final generation of rule by the Olympians.

Fill in the appropriate names to complete the Olympian Family Tree.

Olympian Family Tree

1. Gaea — Mother Earth
2. Uranus — Father Heaven
3. Titan — enormous, strong, beautiful children
4. Monster children — ugly, frightening children
5. Rhea — mother
6. Cronus — father
7. Zeus
8. Hades
9. Poseidon
10. Hestia
11. Demeter
12. Hera

Meet the Greek Gods

High atop Mount Olympus, the gods and goddesses lived in beautiful palaces. Sometimes, the gods and goddesses, or deities, became involved in the lives of people on earth. Most of the time, however, they attended to their duties as Olympians.

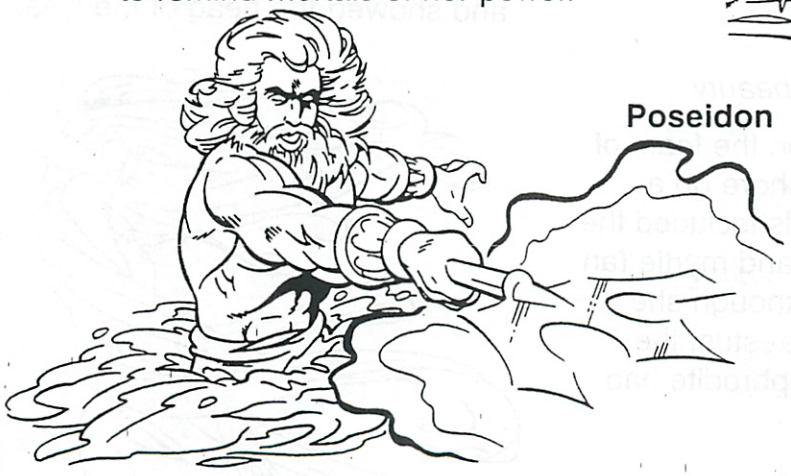
The gods and goddesses possessed all of the admirable, and not so admirable, traits of mortals. Therefore, the Olympians could be unselfish or greedy, forgiving or judgmental, generous or cruel.

Zeus *god of the heavens and earth, ruler of weather, giver of justice*

Zeus ruled over all with his lightning and thunderbolts. His symbols were the sharp-eyed eagle and the mighty oak tree. Zeus was married to Hera although he had many affairs with goddesses and mortals.

Hera *goddess of marriage and married women*

Hera was the jealous wife of Zeus. As a mother, Hera chose the cow as her symbol. As a queen, she used the splendor of the peacock to remind mortals of her power.



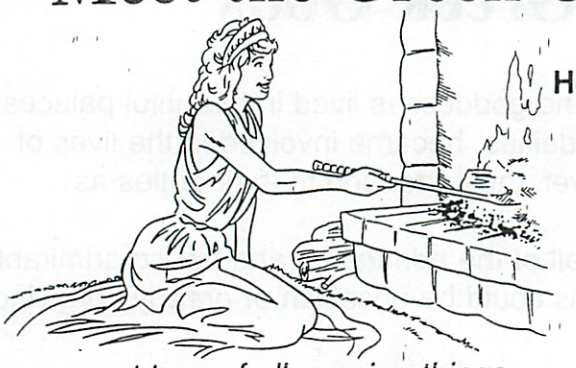
Poseidon *god of the sea and earthquakes*

Poseidon was Zeus's brother who lived mainly in an underwater kingdom. Poseidon's symbols included a trident (a three-pronged spear), dolphins, and horses.

Hades *god of the underworld*

Hades could be identified by his bident (a two-pronged spear), Cerberus (his three-headed guard dog), or the cypress tree. Hades guarded all of the dead and was also in charge of the gems, minerals, and wealth of the underworld.

Meet the Greek Gods (continued)



Hestia *goddess of the hearth and home*

Hestia was known for her pure and simple life. On Mount Olympus she preferred a plain, wooden throne and the color brown. Her symbol was the hearth fire.

Demeter *goddess of all growing things*

Demeter adored her only daughter, Persephone, and the two were frequently seen together. When Demeter was sad or lonely, no plants grew and winter came to earth. Demeter's symbols were the sheaf of wheat and the cornucopia.

Athena *goddess of wisdom, statecraft, and war*

Athena is said to have emerged from Zeus's head, full grown and wearing her armor. Athena's symbols were the owl and the olive tree. Her aegis, or breastplate, was a gift from Zeus and showed the head of Medusa.

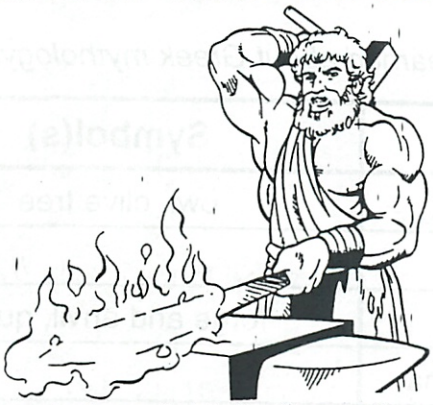
Aphrodite *goddess of love and beauty*

Aphrodite was born on the foam of the sea and rode to shore on a seashell. Her symbols included the dove, sparrow, rose, and myrtle (an evergreen shrub). Although she was married to Hephaestus, the god of blacksmiths, Aphrodite had many affairs.

Ares *god of war, hatred, and violence*

Ares was known for his short temper. He was identified by dogs, vultures, or a spear and shield.

Meet the Greek Gods (continued)

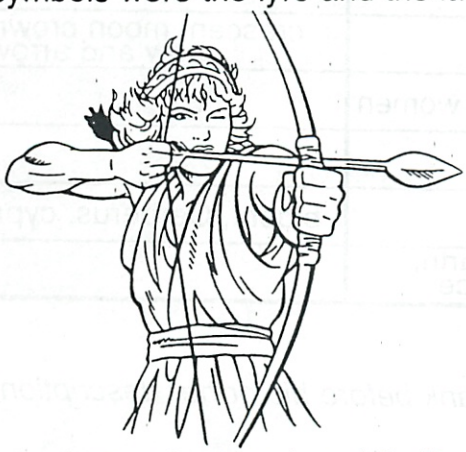


Hephaestus *god of blacksmiths, metalworkers, and craftsmen*

Hephaestus was the son of Zeus and Hera. The forge and anvil (metalworking tools) were his symbols. His favorite bird was the quail.

Apollo *god of sunlight, truth, poetry, music, and healing* single men?

Apollo was the twin brother of the goddess Artemis. As the protector of single men, Apollo never married. A shrine of truth was dedicated to him at Delphi. Apollo's symbols were the lyre and the laurel wreath.



Artemis *goddess of the moon, single women, hunting, and childbirth* hunt

Artemis ruled over hunting and the moon. Her symbols included a crescent moon crown, a stag, or a bow and arrows. She and her brother Apollo were known as the twins of light.

Hermes *god of trade, travel, and theft*

Hermes wore a winged cap and winged sandals. He carried a bag of money or a winged staff with two snakes around it. He was the messenger for the gods.

Dionysus *god of wine, parties, and drama*

Dionysus is recognized by ivy or bunches of grapes, a wine cup, or a leopard.

Olympian Review

Complete the chart below to show what you've learned about Greek mythology.

	Name	Realm	Symbol(s)
1.	Athena	wisdom, starcraft, war	owl, olive tree
2.	Aphrodite	love, beauty	dove, sparrow, rose, mirtle
3.	Hephaestus	blacksmith, metal craftsmen, workers	forge and anvil, quail
4.	Dionysus	wine, parties, drama	ivy, grapes, wine cup, leopard
5.	Poseidon	sea, earthquake	tridant, dolphins, horses
6.	Demeter	growing things	sheaf of wheat, cornucopia
7.	Hermes	trade, travel, theft	winged staff, snakes, monkies
8.	Apollo	sunlight, truth, poetry, music, healing	lyre, laural wreath
9.	Hestia	hearth, home	hearth fire
10.	Artemis	moon, single woman, hunting, childbirth	crescent moon crown, stag, bow and arrow
11.	Hera	marriage, married women	cow, peacock
12.	Ares	war, hatred, violence	dog, vulture, spear, shield
13.	Hades	underworld	bident, Cerberus, cypress tree
14.	Zeus	the heavens, earth, weather, justice	sharp-eye eagle, oak tree, thunder

Write the name of a god or goddess in the blank before his or her description.

15. Hephaestus This Olympian created tools, weapons, and chariots for the gods. His artistry was outstanding.

16. Demeter When this Olympian was upset, winter came to earth.

17. Hestia This Olympian made sure that the sacred home fire on Mount Olympus never went out.

18. Hades This Olympian ruled over a gloomy kingdom.

19. Hermes This Olympian's hat and sandals made him a quick messenger for the gods.

20. Poseidon Sailors were the people who most feared the temper of this Olympian.

21. Zeus This Olympian was the ruler of all the gods and goddesses.

The Jar of Evils

Long ago, only the gods on Mount Olympus had fire. Prometheus, one of the gods, saw that humans were always cold and felt sorry for them. He stole fire from Mount Olympus and gave it to humans. Zeus was angry when he discovered what Prometheus had done, and he punished Prometheus by chaining him to a rock and causing vultures to peck at him each day. Then Zeus set out to punish humans for accepting the stolen fire.

Zeus devised a plan to punish humans by using Epimetheus, the mortal brother of Prometheus. Zeus sent the messenger god Hermes to Epimetheus with two gifts. One gift was a beautiful maiden for Epimetheus named Pandora. The other gift was a mysterious sealed jar. Hermes told Epimetheus he must never open the jar. Epimetheus was delighted with the gift of Pandora and immediately married her. He told Pandora never to open the strange jar.

Pandora was a curious woman and wanted desperately to know what was in the mysterious jar. One day, when Epimetheus was away, she examined the jar carefully. As she was looking at it, she heard a small voice call to her from the inside. "Pandora, don't be afraid. Open the jar and let us out!" Pandora was curious about the voice and wanted even more to know what the jar held. She decided to open it.

Just as Pandora took the lid off the jar, Epimetheus returned home. He stared in horror as the room became dark and all sorts of horrible, ugly demons sprang forth from the jar. The evil things bit at him and Pandora, and both of them cried in pain. Out of the jar came sickness, hatred, violence, jealously, and all other evil things that would torture humans from that day forward. After all of these things had escaped, Pandora looked in the jar. The only thing that remained in there was hope. Hope emerged, spoke softly to Pandora and Epimetheus, and comforted them, as she would comfort every human in the future. That is how the world first received evil and hope.

1. When Pandora was created, the gods and goddesses gave her many gifts which made her very enchanting. What characteristic should they have given her in order to keep her from releasing evil into the world? Explain.

   The gods should have given her obediance and will power Obedience for listing to her husband and will power to resist opening it.

2. What evil that exists in our world today would you most like to lock away in Pandora's jar? Why?

   I would lock away pollution, hatrid, disagreement privisary concern. Privisary consern becuse in my vision of two, everything is linked and thoes people wouldn't like it. Also, compatation because sometimes we need 1 standard.

Love Yourself, But Not Too Much

The many affairs of Zeus were no secret to his jealous wife, Hera. He particularly loved to frolic with forest nymphs. One day while Zeus was visiting a friendly nymph named Echo, Hera suddenly appeared. Discovering her husband with Echo, Hera flew into a rage. Speaking harshly to the nymph, she commanded, "From now on, you will have no voice of your own but will only be able to repeat the last words that others say!" Having given this punishment, Hera angrily stormed away with Zeus.

Echo, upset over the loss of her voice, wandered the forest alone. One day she came upon Narcissus, a young man whose extremely good looks caused anyone who gazed at him to fall in love. Although many young women pursued him, he refused to marry. In fact, he thought so highly of himself that he was quite snobbish.

When Echo saw Narcissus, she immediately fell in love with him. At first she felt shy and hid behind a tree. Narcissus heard her rustling and called out, "Who is behind that tree? Come here!"

Echo could only reply, "Come here!"

Hearing this, Narcissus was confused and hesitated. Echo, overcome with love, gathered her courage and ran toward him, threw her arms around him, and tried to kiss him. Narcissus was upset by her advances and struggled to get away, saying, "Stop! I'll never love you!"

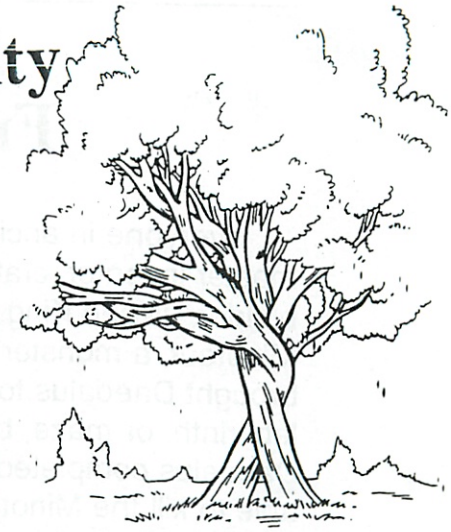
Poor heartbroken Echo could only repeat his last words. "Love you! Love you!"

Narcissus ran away and gradually came to a large shimmering pool of water in the woods. Thirsty, he bent over to drink from the pool. Before he could take a sip, he spied his reflection in the water. Spellbound, he forgot about his thirst and stared into the water, in love with the person he saw. "What a beautiful image! I wonder who this person is." He tried to talk to the image, but it would not respond. Saddened, he began to cry, and he saw the image shed tears also. He soon realized that he was in love with his own reflection, and he knew that he could never embrace or kiss his love. However, he would not leave his love, and eventually he died there at the edge of the pool. When Echo came upon the pool of water, she could find no trace of Narcissus. In the spot where he had died, a beautiful white flower had sprung up. This flower became known as Narcissus. Echo missed her love greatly and wasted away in sadness. Soon, all that was left of her was a thin voice that, even today, hides in caves and forests and repeats the last words of others.

1. This story explains how two things in nature originated. What are they?
   They are echo's and Narcissus flowers or daffodil

2. People sometimes describe someone who is conceited as being *narcissistic*. Why is this adjective appropriate?
   ofhis adjective describes someone who likes looking at himself, or having a high opinion of them.
   Narcissus liked looking at himself so being narcissistic is like Narcissus

A Story of Hospitality



Zeus wanted all mortals to be generous to strangers. He ordered people on earth to give food, drink, and shelter to any stranger in the land. Sometimes he would visit the earth in disguise to see if his law was being followed.

During such a visit to Phrygia, a land in Asia Minor, Zeus and Hermes disguised themselves as beggars. The two gods began to knock on doors to see if people would offer them the hospitality Zeus required. They visited many homes of wealthy and middle class people, but no one would offer them anything to eat or drink.

Finally, the two gods knocked on the door of a shabby hut. The elderly couple, a kindly woman named Baucis and her considerate husband Philemon, welcomed the two beggars into their poor home. The couple hurried to provide a meal. They served their best food and wine, even though they were poor and did not have much.

After Zeus and Hermes enjoyed the couple's kindness, the gods took the elderly pair outside. Baucis and Philemon were shocked to see a flood on the earth. At that time, the two gods revealed themselves. Zeus explained that while the couple had ...us to them, the rest of Phrygia had ignored his law. The flood was their

"You wish for that foolish mortal. First, you don't provide food and shelter for beggers, like I wanted you to do. Next, you wish for something greedy. The poor couple wanted kiterness and you want moners and power. ~~I will not obey your wishes goodbye" and with that the mt~~ I know, I will make you a leader in the underworld," thunderd Zevs. With ~~tahat~~ that he turned into his true form sending that foolish person to hades. We never herd from him again.

for

a non-hospitable

From Flight to Fall

Everyone in ancient Greece knew that Daedalus was a master inventor, craftsman, engineer, thinker, architect, and builder. When King Minos needed a place to imprison the Minotaur, a monster that was half bull and half man, he brought Daedalus to the kingdom of Crete to build a labyrinth, or maze, beneath the palace. Not long after Daedalus completed his work, a hero named Theseus was able to kill the Minotaur and escape from the labyrinth. King Minos was convinced that Daedalus had revealed the labyrinth's solution. As punishment, he imprisoned Daedalus and his teenage son, Icarus, in the palace.

The father and son were locked in a room with very high walls but no roof. Daedalus thought for a long time and finally came up with a plan to escape. He bribed a few guards to bring him a sharp knife, chicken feathers, string, and candles. From these materials, he made wings and tied them to himself and his son. He then excitedly told Icarus that with their new wings they would both be able to fly like birds over the high walls.

Before their escape, Daedalus gave his son some advice. "Don't fly too high or the sun's heat will melt the wax. Don't fly too close to the sea or the spray from the waves will make the wings heavy and pull you into the sea."

"Oh, Father," said young Icarus, "you worry too much."

Daedalus persisted, "Be sure you keep a middle course. Then you will be safe."

The two began their escape flight. Once they had cleared the walls of their prison, Icarus was carried away by the carefree freedom of flight. He began to soar toward the sun and swoop toward the water. He never noticed the wax beginning to melt or the feathers starting to fall from his wings.

"Icarus!" shouted his father, "You're losing your feathers. You'll sink into the sea!"

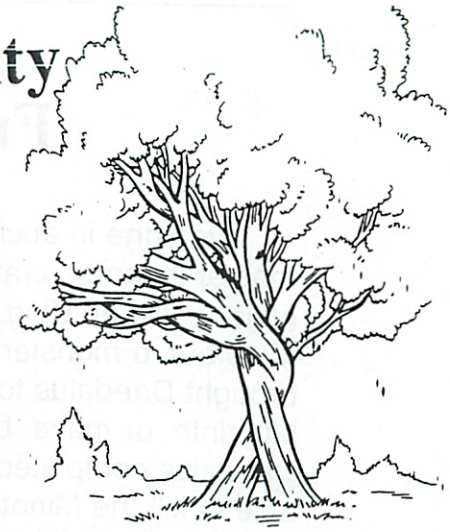
Enjoying himself greatly, Icarus paid no attention to his father and failed to notice the loss of feathers until he landed in the water. The weight of his remaining wings pulled Icarus under the waves, and he drowned. Daedalus, sick at heart over his son's death, continued his flight and landed on a nearby island.

1. What advice did Daedalus give his son? The advice was to stay on a middle course.

2. What was Icarus' response to that advice? He said, you worrie too much, and got caught up in the fun of flying.

3. Do you think Icarus deliberately ignored his father's advice? Explain.
Yes and No, I think he wanted to live, but he got caught up in the fun of flying.

A Story of Hospitality



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Baucis and Philemon watched in amazement as a new, glorious temple to Zeus suddenly appeared where their poor hut had been. Zeus looked kindly upon the generous couple and told them he would grant their deepest wishes. They humbly asked to be servants in the new temple. They also asked to be together in death. Zeus honored their requests. Baucis and Philemon worked in Zeus's temple until they were extremely old. When it was time for them to die, their bodies grew into an intertwined oak and linden tree.

1. Imagine you are Zeus. List three laws you would command all mortals to obey in order for peace and order to exist on earth.

   They would be: Don't fight or disagree
   - Everyone has an equal share
   - Must be nice to higher officals

2. What do Baucis and Philemon's wishes tell you about the couple's character?

   They looked up to Zeus and wanted to help him, and they were close and loved each other because they wanted to be toghter.

3. Zeus responded harshly to the selfishness of those people who failed to offer hospitality to Hermes and him. On the back of this page, write a short story in which Zeus offers to grant the wish of one of those selfish people. The person's wish is greedy and self-centered. Consider what Zeus's response to such a wish might be.

   Why would he grant a wish for a non-hospatable person?

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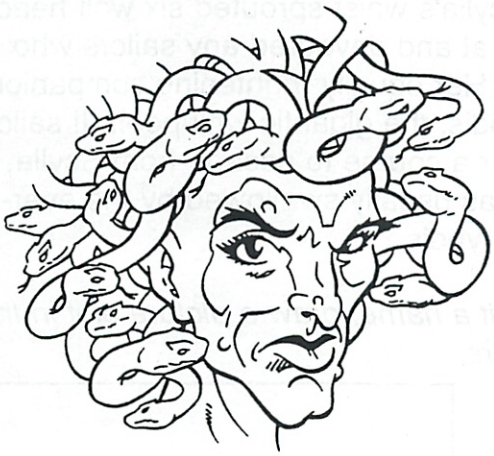
Monster Madness

The ancient Greeks often used monsters in their stories to warn of the dangers that lurked beyond their homes. One such monster was the Minotaur, a half-man, half-bull creature that was imprisoned in the labyrinth under the palace of King Minos on the island of Crete. The Minotaur ate human flesh. Every nine years, fourteen young people were sent into the labyrinth to be sacrificed to the Minotaur. The labyrinth was dark and confusing and had many dead ends. No one who entered ever returned until Theseus, the brave prince of Athens, was able to kill the Minotaur and escape from the labyrinth.



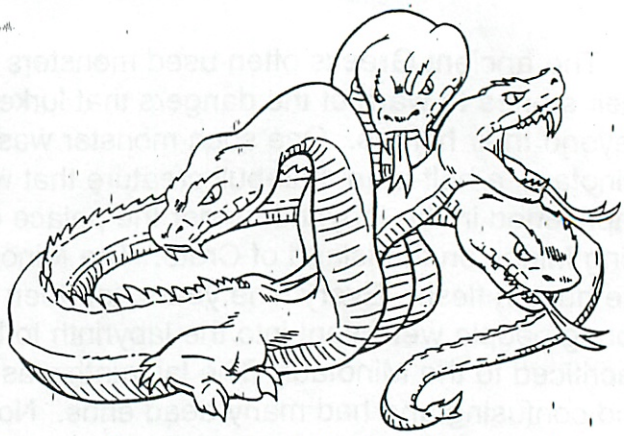
Medusa was originally a mortal Gorgon with beautiful hair. However, she was boastful and bragged that her hair was more beautiful than that of the goddess Athena. Athena punished Medusa by changing her into a horrifying, snake-haired creature that would turn anyone who looked at her to stone. Medusa's punishment, like that of many other mortals in Greek mythology, resulted from her disrespect to the gods.

The sphinx was a creature with the head, shoulders, and chest of a woman. She had the body and claws of a lion, and the wings of a huge bird. The sphinx strangled anyone who could not answer her riddle. This monster perched on the cliffs above the road to Thebes until a prince answered her riddle, then she killed herself.

The Chimaera was a terrifying creature that was half lion and half mountain goat with a snake's tail. It breathed fire, and its skin was so tough that it could not be pierced. The hero Bellerophon of Corinth killed this creature.

Monster Madness (continued)

The Hydra proved to be one of Hercules' greatest challenges. This multi-headed reptile could regrow two heads as fast as one could be cut off. With its fangs, poisonous tongue, and sharp claws, the Hydra was finally killed when Hercules cut off the first eight heads, sealed each cut, and cut off and buried the ninth immortal head.

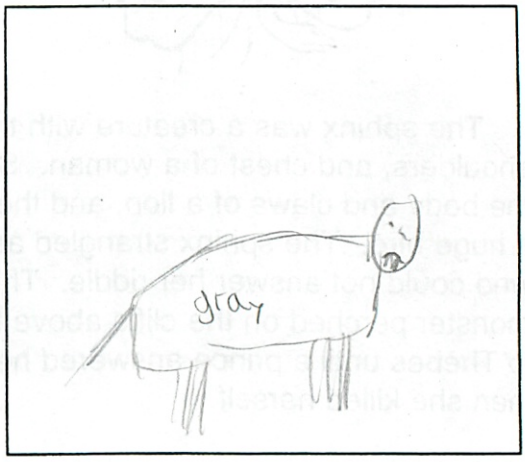


Every sailor knew that the horrible creature Scylla lurked in the Strait of Messina. With the head and torso of a woman and the fins and tail of a fish, Scylla's waist sprouted six wolf heads that barked at and devoured any sailors who passed by. Her equally frightening companion was Charybdis, the gigantic whirlpool. If sailors tried to steer a course to escape from Scylla, their ship was usually swallowed by the ever-hungry Charybdis.

Invent a mythological creature of your own. Give it a name, draw a picture of it in the box, and describe its origin, personality, and powers.

Name: Hadradira

Origin: He came out of people's mouths when they told a lie. He would come out and run around the person who said the lie. Depending on the lie he might attack or be killed.



Personality: Angry, vistiches, likes to run around in circles and byte people who lied, he likes the trough.

Powers: Abel to come out of someones mouth when they lied and then disipear.

The Takeover

The Romans made outstanding achievements in many fields. They built enormous structures, paved thousands of miles of roads, developed an effective system of law, and captured foreign lands to create a vast empire. One of these foreign lands was Greece, which Rome conquered about 140 B.C. The Romans were greatly influenced by the culture and the religion of the Greeks.

Originally, the Romans had been farmers with a belief in two main gods: god of the earth and god of the sky. As Roman culture developed throughout the many centuries of their great empire, the Romans adopted religious beliefs, practices, and gods from other cultures. They quickly accepted the entire system of Greek mythology into their own beliefs, changing the Greek names to Latin names.

The paragraph below tells about gods and goddesses common to both Greek and Roman mythology. The Roman name for each deity is underlined. Fill in the Greek names for the gods and goddesses.

(1) Zeus, god of the weather, heavens, and earth was renamed Jupiter. The queen who protected marriage, (2) Hera, was renamed Juno and her name was given to the most popular month for weddings. (3) Poseidon, who was in charge of the sea, became Neptune. The Romans called his brother, (4) Hades, who looked after the dead, Pluto. As for the twins of light, (5) Apolo and (6) Artemis, only the goddess of the moon received a new Latin name. She became Diana, while her brother kept his name. The goddess of all growing things, (7) Demeter, took the Roman name Ceres. The messenger god, (8) Hermes, was renamed Mercury. (9) Hestia, the simple goddess who liked to stay at home, received much more respect in Rome as Vesta. Beautiful (10) Aphrodite became the love goddess Venus. She wasn't kind to her hardworking blacksmith husband, (11) Hepestus. He was called Vulcan in Roman mythology. Instead, Venus flirted with the Roman god of war, Mars. He had been called (12) Ares in Greek mythology. As goddess of statecraft and wisdom, (13) Athena was known as Minerva. She couldn't keep the god of wine, (14) Dionysus, known as the Roman Bacchus, from drinking too much.

Fearless

The sun god Apollo and a mortal woman had a son named Phaethon. Phaethon was raised by his mother. When Phaethon was old enough to know he was Apollo's son, he decided he wanted to drive his father's golden chariot across the sky. Apollo used the chariot to move the sun across the sky each day and return it to earth at night. When Apollo and Phaethon met for the first time, Apollo was so happy to see his son that the god foolishly promised to do anything the boy asked. To make his promise unbreakable, Apollo swore by the River Styx, the sacred river of the underworld.

Hearing this, Phaethon excitedly told his father that he wanted to drive the sun chariot across the sky. Apollo was horrified by the request and frightened for the safety of his son. "Please ask for something else," Apollo pleaded. "You do not know how difficult it is to guide the strong and spirited horses."

"No, Father. I want to drive your chariot." said Phaethon. "Besides, you promised by the River Styx." Apollo knew he had to comply. Very early the next morning, Apollo helped Phaethon climb into the golden chariot and gave him the reins. The four enormous white horses snorted and pawed the floor of the stable. Very worried, Apollo offered his son advice. "Stay away from Taurus, the bull, and Aries, the ram. They scare the horses. Pull the reins in tightly so that the horses will know you are in charge. Keep a straight course."

Phaethon laughed. "Don't worry. I know how to do it, Father," he said, and he began his course. Immediately the horses realized that the chariot was lighter and the pull on the reins was weaker. In the next instant the horses reared, snorted, and ran wildly off course.

The horses carried the sun chariot so close to the earth that fires broke out, rivers dried up, and the sea turned to desert. With another lurch, the horses raced so far from earth that all the land, animals, and people were frozen from the lack of the sun's heat. Jupiter saw these things and knew he had to stop the runaway horses to save the earth and its people. Jupiter took careful aim and threw one of his deadly thunderbolts at the out-of-control sun chariot. The sun chariot was destroyed, Phaethon was killed, and the frightened horses returned to their stable. Apollo was deeply saddened by his son's death but understood that Jupiter had been forced to take action in order to save the earth.

1. What effects did Phaethon's wild ride have upon the earth?

   The ride caused, fires to come, rivers and seas dried up. Everything was frozen because of lack of heat.

2. The gods and goddesses in myths often have both divine and human characteristics. Identify both types of characteristics in Apollo in the myth above.

   Devine | keep promice

   Human | like to see son and giving advice

A Mother's Love

Ceres, the goddess of all growing things, loved her only daughter, Proserpina. Whenever Ceres tended to her plants in the fields, Proserpina came along. On one such day, Proserpina wandered away from her mother. Suddenly a hole opened in the ground, and a chariot drawn by four huge black horses emerged. Pluto, the god of the underworld, was the driver. The chariot thundered toward Proserpina. Pluto grabbed her, pulled her into the chariot, and quickly vanished back into the ground.

When Pluto and Proserpina arrived at Pluto's underground realm, he explained why he had kidnapped her. "I am lonely. I need a beautiful queen like you to keep me company and help me rule the underworld." The frightened Proserpina said nothing but began to cry. Pluto saw this and grew worried. "Proserpina, take these beautiful clothes. They are for you." Proserpina refused and cried harder. Pluto tried again. "Proserpina, taste this food. It is the most delicious food you will ever eat." Again, Proserpina refused. Pluto decided to leave her alone to get used to her new home. He took her to her new room in his palace and left her with the clothing and food.

Meanwhile, back on earth, Ceres noticed that her daughter was missing. When Proserpina did not respond to her cries, Ceres became worried, went to her brother Jupiter, and pleaded with him to tell her what had happened. Jupiter told her that Pluto had kidnapped Proserpina and made her queen of the underworld. Ceres became hysterical and demanded that Jupiter force Pluto to return her daughter. Jupiter, trying to calm Ceres, told her that he would try but stated that if Proserpina had eaten any food, she would never be able to return to earth. He explained that no one who eats the food of the underworld can ever come back. He then journeyed to the underworld.

By this time, Proserpina was tired and hungry. The food Pluto had left did look delicious. She decided to try some of the pomegranate fruit. She discovered that Pluto was right; the food was delicious. As she swallowed her first taste, she heard a commotion in the palace. Jupiter had arrived to try to convince Pluto to let Proserpina return to her mother. Jupiter asked her if she had eaten any food. Sadly, Proserpina nodded her head. "I ate six seeds of the pomegranate fruit."

Pluto heard this and told Jupiter, "See, now she must remain here with me."

Jupiter shook his head and told Pluto, "She will remain with you for six months of every year, one month for each seed she swallowed. For the other six months, she will return to her mother."

Pluto had to obey Jupiter, the ruler of the gods. Thus, Pluto returned Proserpina to her mother Ceres, who was overcome with joy. However, for the six months out of each year that Proserpina had to return to the underworld, Ceres was deeply saddened and did not allow plants to grow on earth. This is how the change of seasons first began.

Choose something in nature, such as an animal, plant, or weather event. On the back of this paper, create a myth to explain how the thing in nature first came to be. Be sure to include the components of a myth, including gods and/or goddesses, unlikely events, and a punishment or reward given by the gods or goddesses.

Some possible topics include ladybugs, clouds, tornadoes, mountains, the moon, rivers, earthquakes, roses, chipmunks, stars, bumblebees, thunder, and lightning.

This is the story of how ladybugs came to be. Long ago, there was a woman who said she was more beautiful then the all of the Goddess. Upon hearing this Athena who was still mad about the woman who said she could wave better, came down to earth, ~~the~~ t. In her anger she turned the woman into a black bug. When Zeus heard this he got mad. And although he could not reverce the spell cast by Athena, he gave the woman spots. This is the story of how ladybugs come to be.

Name Michael Flasmeier Fiction and Nonfiction 11/20

Is That a Fact?

There are two main types of literature: fiction and nonfiction. Fiction is written from an author's imagination and is usually intended to entertain. Nonfiction is factual writing which provides information about a particular topic.

The titles of some books, articles, and stories are listed below. Write each title in the correct box to show whether the work is likely to be fiction or nonfiction.

India's Population Problem
The Life Cycle of a Beetle
Maynard the Moose
The Haunted House Mystery
"The Magician's Cat"
The Civil War
"Waffle Making"
"Michael the Bear for Congress"
Amy's Pet Pumpkin
The Life and Times of Abraham Lincoln
"The Flying Saucer"
"Maria and the Magic Mirror"
How to Repair Your Own Car
Physical Fitness and Your Health
"How to Make a Quilt"
Ethan's Underground Monster
(?) "The Sales Tax Must Pass"
Birds of Prey
"The Bed That Could Fly"
The History of Central America

I started to do it correctly then the sub. read the directions clearing my train of thought, so 5 min latter I wrote it order the wrong catogry. Things were switched in my head. I need to be more careful.

Non Fiction	~~Non~~fiction
Life Cycle of a beatle	Maynard, the Moose
Civil War	India's Population Problem
Waffle Making	The Haunted House Mystery
The Life of Abe Lincoln	The Magician's Cat
How to repair your car	Michael the bear for Congress
Physial Fitness and Health	Amy's Pet Pumpkin
How to make a quilt	Flying Saucer
Sales tax must pass (?)	Maria and the Magic Mirror
Birds of Prey	Ethan's Underground Monster
History of Centeral America	The bed that could fly
India's Poop. Problem	

Using the Imagination

Fiction is writing that an author creates using his or her imagination. There are several types of fiction. Historical fiction is based on actual people, events, or periods in history, but it may contain made-up characters. Science fiction writers use science and technology to create extraordinary plots in which the seemingly impossible becomes believable. Fantasy stories, on the other hand, contain characters and events that could not exist in real life and have no basis in science. Mysteries are stories based on puzzling crimes. The main character in a mystery must use common sense and intelligence to solve the crime.

Read the book descriptions below. In the blank, write the type of fiction each book is likely to be: historical fiction, science fiction, fantasy, or mystery.

1. *Peter Meets the President* During the early 1960s, a young boy on a tour of the White House becomes separated from the rest of his group and meets John F. Kennedy.
   Historical Fiction
2. *Journey to Jupiter* This story, set in the future, tells of a family's exciting journey to the planet Jupiter.
   Sci Fi
3. *The Disappearing Diamond* A valuable gem disappears during a jewelry show. Curt Masters sets out to find the thief.
   Mystery
4. *Sally's Sudden Smallness* A young girl wakes to find that she is suddenly only two inches tall.
   Fantasy
5. *Lord Lunchbox* A boy becomes king of the tiny world that exists in his lunchbox.
   Fantasy
6. *The Search for Sam* A family attempts to find their missing dog.
   Mystery
7. *Josh Jones: Freedom Fighter* A young colonial boy joins his older brother to fight for independence during the American Revolution.
   Histoal Fiction
8. On the lines below, invent your own title and description for a fiction book. What type of fiction would your book be?
   King of the Galaxy Sci fi - You are the King of the Galaxy and you make descion that influance the world.

The Long and Short of Fiction

Most fiction is written in the form of a novel or a short story. The main difference between these two forms of fiction is their length. A novel is a long (book length) fictional story. A short story, on the other hand, is a short fictional narrative that can usually be read in one sitting.

Novels and short stories are written about a wide variety of subject matter. Some deal with very serious topics, while others are light-hearted comedies. Some portray realistic characters with real-life problems, while others are fantasies that portray outrageous, unbelievable characters. Because a novel is longer than a short story, its plot and characters are usually much more complex than those in a short story. Short story plots are generally brief and uncomplicated.

Read each statement below and decide whether it describes a novel, a short story, or both. In the blank before each statement, write N *for novel,* S *for short story, or* B *for both.*

1. B I am a form of fiction.
2. S I can usually be read from start to finish in a short amount of time.
3. B I am written in prose (everyday language).
4. B I am sometimes humorous.
5. B I have a plot.
6. N I usually portray a wide variety of characters.
7. S Sometimes I am only a few pages long.
8. B My subject matter can be very serious.
9. N I usually contain several chapters.
10. S My plot is generally not very complex.
11. B Some parts of me can be true, but other parts are made up by my author.

12. Think about your favorite novel. How do you know it is a novel rather than a short story?

The novel is a few hundred pages so it is not short.

13. How would writing a novel be similar to writing a short story? How would it be different?

It is simlar because it is writting a plot w/ rising action and different because there would be more twists and details for you to fill in

Early Fiction

Fiction has existed for thousands of years. Long ago, each generation passed on stories by word of mouth. Some of the earliest stories ever told were myths. Myths were created to explain natural occurrences that were puzzling to people long ago, such as why the sun rises and sets or how the earth came to be. Myths involved the gods, goddesses, and heroes of early civilizations. Many also involved fierce creatures.

Test your knowledge of some well-known myths by matching each character with his or her description.

1. F Hercules
2. E Arachne
3. C Icarus
4. B Medusa
5. A Cyclops
6. D Pandora

A. a one-eyed giant

B. This creature had snakes for hair and was so hideous that anyone who looked at her turned to stone.

C. This boy fell to his death after flying too close to the sun while wearing wings made from wax and feathers.

D. This curious woman opened a jar that contained all the evils of the world.

E. After challenging the goddess Minerva to a weaving contest, this boastful girl was turned into a spider.

F. This character was one of the greatest heroes in Roman mythology. He performed twelve very difficult labors.

Fables were a popular form of fiction in ancient times. Fables are short stories that teach a moral, or lesson. A Greek slave named Aesop, who lived around 600 B.C., is said to have created some of the most well-known fables.

In Aesop's "The Tortoise and the Hare," a tortoise and a hare decide to race. The overconfident hare takes a nap while the tortoise walks slowly and steadily toward the finish line. When the hare awakens, the tortoise is crossing the finish line. The moral of the story is that slow, steady work rather than speed can lead to success. Write a modern-day fable that teaches the same lesson. Begin your story on the lines below and continue on the back of this paper.

The quality of work is a good example of this. If you are real fast, you get it done, but it looks bad. If you take your time, then it looks good. You need to refine and go over the paper many times before you are satifised. Also you should never be over confident that you are good or better than someone else. This is why slow and steady wins the race.

Write about Story! See other paper

One day there was a race between a Hummer and a solar powered car. The Hummer used up so much gas and made so much polution, which the solar powered car gave off none. The solar power car went slower than the Hummer.

So the race stared. The Hummer started up spewing tons of polution at the little solar powered car. The Hummer rolled off and soon decided to take a nap. So, it pulled of to the side of the road, and the driver let his seat fully recline in all the room he had. The solar paxed car came slowly along and passed the Hummer. It ~~passed~~ ~~the~~ was driving near the finish line when the Hummer's diverrelized the little slow solar powered car was beating him. He started up and soon relized he was out of gas. His car used it all up. The solar powed car didn't need gas so it puttered over the finish line.

This is why the slow and steady win the race. Also, don't buy a Hummer or your run out of gas.

Two Types of Nonfiction

Nonfiction writing is based on fact. It is written primarily to inform readers about a specific topic. Much of what you read in textbooks, newspapers, and magazines is nonfiction.

Two popular forms of nonfiction are biography and autobiography. A biography is an account of a person's life written by someone else. The author of a biography uses a variety of sources to research facts about his or her subject's life. An autobiography is an account of a person's life written by that person. The author writes about important events in his or her own life.

1. When the author of a biography works closely with the subject and receives his or her approval of the information it contains, the book is called an authorized biography. What are some possible advantages of reading an authorized biography rather than an unauthorized biography?

   An advange to an authorized bio is that it contains only true facts and it may have some facts that were not previoly made public.

2. What are some possible events a person might choose to include in his or her autobiography?

   A person may chose to include his schooling, any fun events during that, his job, and fun events during that, or just the main ideas of his life.

3. Many biographies and autobiographies are written about famous people. Think of someone famous you admire. Would you rather read that person's biography or autobiography? Why? ~~Bill gates is the person I want to read (bio)~~

   It would depend on that persons writing skills. I would rater read an auto bio for authors, and a bio for everyone else. The exception Lemony Snicket's unauthorized Autobio. is so mixed up I can't make any sence from it.

4. Imagine you are writing the biography of the person you thought of when answering question #3. What questions about that person would you like your book to answer for readers?

   - Why do you get involved in software
   - How come your so sussfull
   - What a day in your life like.

More Nonfiction

Diary

A diary is a written record of a person's experiences and thoughts. It is usually updated every day or every few days. A person normally writes in a diary to keep a private account of events in his or her life. Diaries are not usually created for others to read.

1. One of the most well-known diaries is *The Diary of Anne Frank*. It describes a young Jewish girl's experiences while she and her family hid from Nazi soldiers in a secret apartment in a warehouse in Amsterdam during World War II. In what ways do you think *The Diary of Anne Frank* differs from a textbook description of life during the war?

   The Diary is a personal accoct from persons view, the textbook is a description from different points of view and different places

2. Would you rather read *The Diary of Anne Frank* or a textbook description of life during the war? Explain.

   I would read both if I could, but if I needed to pick 1 I would go for the textbook, because it is multiple points of view

History

A history is a written record of the past. Authors write histories about many different aspects of the past, including people, politics, economics, and culture. Historians research their topics by investigating things like traditions, artwork, letters, diaries, objects from the past, and interviews with people who witnessed an event.

3. Imagine that after reading *The Diary of Anne Frank* you decide to write about the Nazis' treatment of Jewish people in Nazi-occupied Europe during World War II. Make a list of specific sources you would use to find information for your work.

   - the internet
   - more diarys and letters
   - other books
   - interview people there or guards

Master + Commander
Review

I didn't like this movie. It didn't strike me as being all that good. It was mostly fighting and if not it followed the life of a ships captain in the Ocean. I don't likes those types of movies. They also had a bunch of blood and peole dying. I don't like those types of movies. That is what I thought about Master and Commander - The Far side of the World.

2. Wednesday night's hockey game between the Townsend Eagles and the Lexington Lions ended in a 5-5 tie. Mark Pennway scored three goals for the Eagles, tying the team record for most goals scored in a game.

   e

3. The closing of Orchard Avenue between Edgar Road and Moore Drive will create a huge traffic problem on adjacent streets. Why close one street to through traffic and cause problems for residents of other streets? Springdale residents should strongly oppose this closing. Vote "No" at the August 5th town meeting.

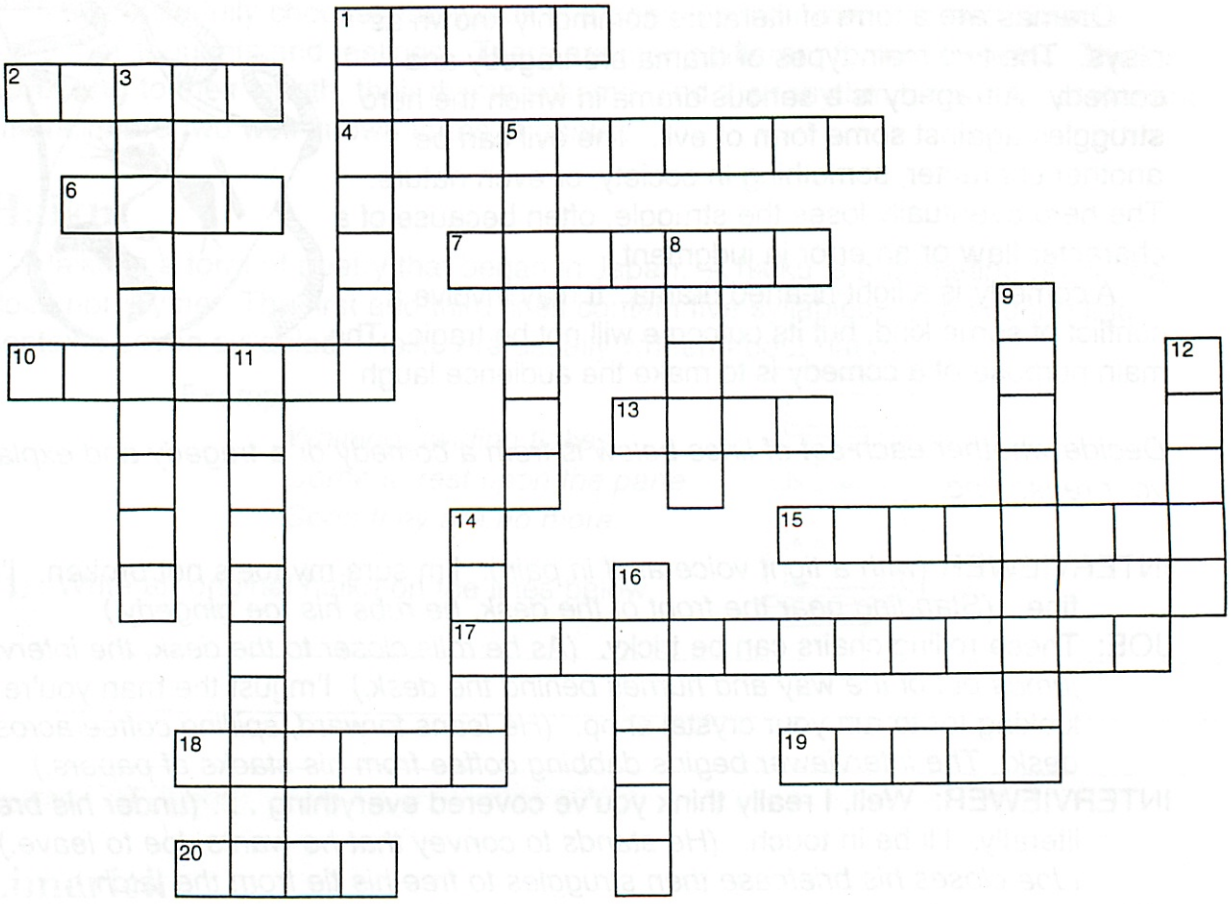
   p

4. This spring will be unusually warm. We can expect early spring flowers this year. Crocuses can now be seen, and jonquils and hyacinths should be in bloom by next week. Meteorologists predict that this year's average spring daytime temperature will be at least 5° higher than last year's average of 50°.

   e

A review is a type of essay in which an author expresses and gives reasons for an opinion. There are many different kinds of reviews, including restaurant reviews, movie reviews, and book reviews. Choose a restaurant you've visited, a movie you've seen, or a book that you've read. On the back of this paper, write a review of it. Be sure to give plenty of details to support your opinions.

Reviewing Types of Literature



Across

1. a story that teaches a moral
2. a well-known writer of 1 across
4. factual writing
6. common characters of Greek and Roman myths
7. _____ fiction makes the seemingly impossible believable.
10. a story that involves a puzzling crime
13. the character in a myth who has great strength and/or ability and is known for his achievements or noble qualities
15. a five-line poem that consists of 13 beats
17. an account of a person's life written by that person
18. a humorous drama
19. a relatively short composition that expresses an author's opinion or analyzes a subject
20. a story invented to explain a natural occurrence

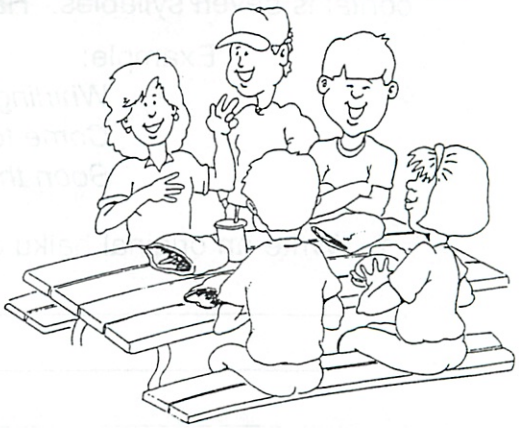
Down

1. a story that contains characters and events that could not exist in real life and have no basis in science
3. a brief fictional narrative that can usually be read in one sitting
5. writing created from an author's imagination
8. a long fictional story
9. the story of a person's life written by another person
11. an essay that presents facts and explains them in detail
12. a three-line poem consisting of seventeen syllables
14. a personal written record of someone's experiences and thoughts
16. fiction in which the meaning and sound of words is especially important

Facts and Feelings

An essay is a composition that expresses an author's opinion or analyzes a subject. The most common types of essays are expository essays and persuasive essays. Expository essays present facts and explain them in detail. Encyclopedia entries and books that explain how to do something are examples of expository essays. Persuasive essays attempt to convince readers to agree with the writer's opinion. Editorials and reviews in newspapers and magazines are examples of persuasive essays.

Determine whether each of the following articles is expository or persuasive. Write expository *or* persuasive *in the blank.*



1. All students should attend the school picnic on Friday evening. This is a wonderful time to get to know your new classmates and to renew old friendships. Last year's picnic was not well attended. We need to restore our sense of school spirit by participating in school-sponsored activities.

   p _____

2. Wednesday night's hockey game between the Townsend Eagles and the Lexington Lions ended in a 5-5 tie. Mark Pennway scored three goals for the Eagles, tying the team record for most goals scored in a game.

   e _____

3. The closing of Orchard Avenue between Edgar Road and Moore Drive will create a huge traffic problem on adjacent streets. Why close one street to through traffic and cause problems for residents of other streets? Springdale residents should strongly oppose this closing. Vote "No" at the August 5th town meeting.

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   e _____

A review is a type of essay in which an author expresses and gives reasons for an opinion. There are many different kinds of reviews, including restaurant reviews, movie reviews, and book reviews. Choose a restaurant you've visited, a movie you've seen, or a book that you've read. On the back of this paper, write a review of it. Be sure to give plenty of details to support your opinions.

How Poetic

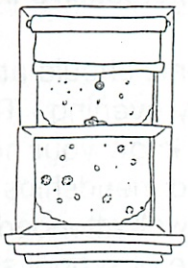
A poet carefully chooses the words in a poem so their meaning and sound convey his or her thoughts and feelings. There are many different forms of poetry. They vary according to their length, their rhyme scheme, and their rhythm, or meter. Haiku and limericks are two well-known forms of poetry.

Haiku

Haiku is a form of poetry that began in Japan. A haiku is a three-line poem that does not rhyme. The first and third lines contain five syllables. The second line contains seven syllables. Haiku are usually written about nature.

Example:

Whirling, twirling flakes
Come to rest upon the pane.
Soon they are no more.



1. Write an original haiku on the lines below.

_____

_____

_____

Limerick

A limerick is a humorous five-line poem. Lines 1, 2, and 5 rhyme, and lines 3 and 4 rhyme. It consists of thirteen beats, or stressed syllables. Limericks can be written about any topic.

Example:

*There **once** was a **young** boy named **Jude***
*Who **had** a strange **habit** with **food**.*
*He'd **talk** to each **snack***
*Though they **never** spoke **back**.*
*Per**haps** he thought **they** were quite **rude**.*

2. Write an original limerick on the lines below.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Tragedies and Comedies

Dramas are a form of literature commonly known as plays. The two main types of drama are tragedy and comedy. A tragedy is a serious drama in which the hero struggles against some form of evil. The evil can be another character, something in society, or even nature. The hero eventually loses the struggle, often because of a character flaw or an error in judgment.

A comedy is a light-hearted drama. It may involve a conflict of some kind, but its outcome will not be tragic. The main purpose of a comedy is to make the audience laugh.

Decide whether each set of lines below is from a comedy or a tragedy and explain your reasoning.

INTERVIEWER *(with a tight voice as if in pain)*: I'm sure my toe's not broken. I'll be fine. *(Standing near the front of the desk, he rubs his toe gingerly.)*

JOE: These rolling chairs can be tricky. *(As he rolls closer to the desk, the interviewer jumps out of the way and hurries behind the desk.)* I'm just the man you're looking for to run your crystal shop. *(He leans forward, spilling coffee across the desk. The interviewer begins dabbing coffee from his stacks of papers.)*

INTERVIEWER: Well, I really think you've covered everything . . . *(under his breath)*: literally. I'll be in touch. *(He stands to convey that he wants Joe to leave.) (Joe closes his briefcase then struggles to free his tie from the latch.)*

JOE: I assure you, sir, I'll do a bang up job. *(While reaching for the interviewer's hand, he knocks a picture frame from the desk.)*

INTERVIEWER *(exasperated)*: There's no doubt about that.

1. I know the lines above are from a _____

because _____

_____

_____

SARAH *(struggling to free herself from the handcuffs)*: Please! You don't understand. It was a mistake. You can't do this to me! You don't know know all the details!

SHERIFF: We know the most important detail, ma'am. Your husband is dead, and your temper is to blame.

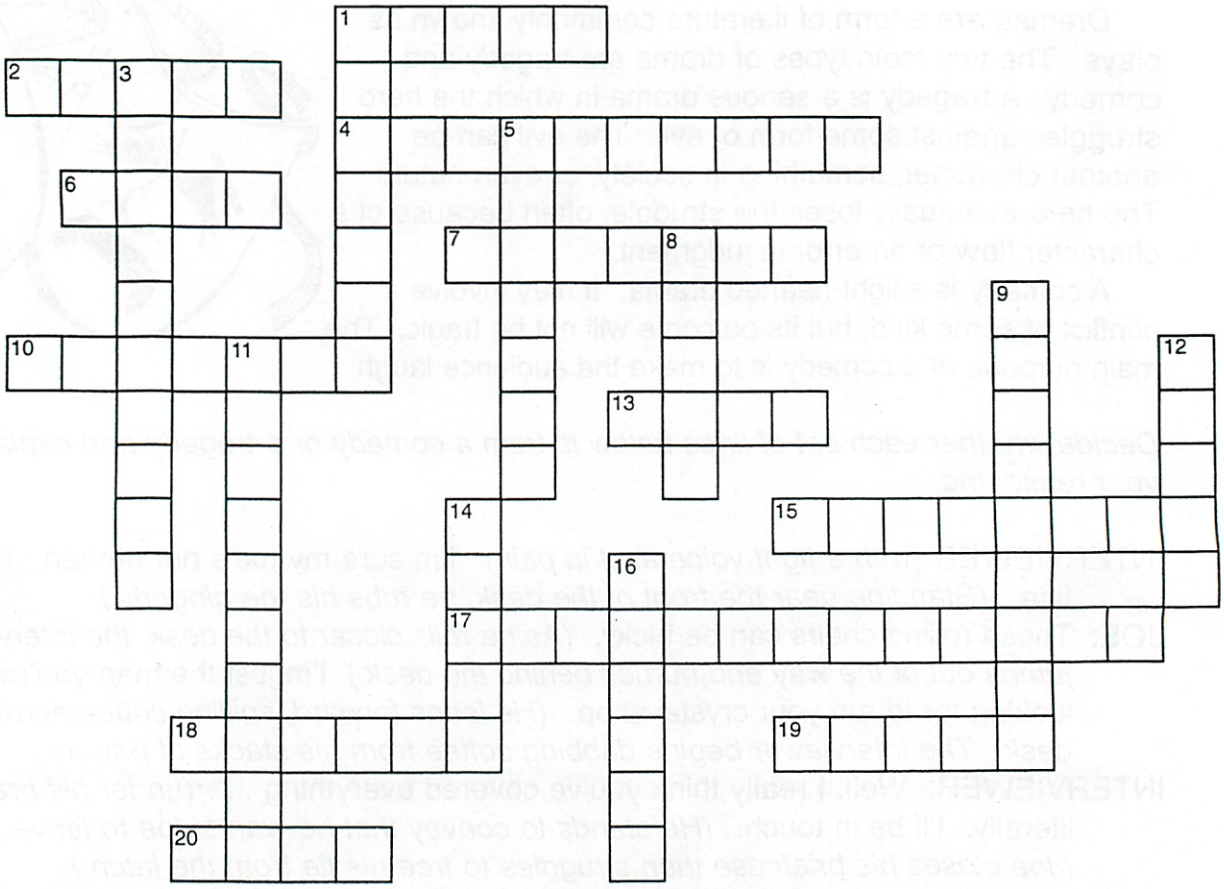
2. I know the lines above are from a _____

because _____

_____

_____

Reviewing Types of Literature



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Through the Woods

Events that occur in a story make up the plot, or story line. Most plots have five parts: exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution. The exposition gives background information, tells where the story takes place, and usually introduces the characters. The rising action reveals the problem(s) or conflict(s). The climax is the turning point in the story. It is the most intense or suspenseful part of the story. The falling action explains the result of the climax. During the resolution, the problem(s) or conflict(s) are resolved.

Think about the story "Little Red Riding Hood," then answer the questions below.

1. What information about Little Red Riding Hood's grandmother is usually presented in the exposition?

_____

_____

_____

2. What problems or conflicts are introduced in the story's rising action?

_____

_____

_____

3. The climax begins when Little Red Riding Hood arrives at her grandmother's house. What is the actual climax of the story? How does the author build suspense during this part of the story?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. How is the conflict resolved in this story?

_____

_____

_____

_____

And the Moral Is . . .

Theme is the central idea or lesson about life that an author conveys in a piece of literature. Sometimes the theme is obvious, while at other times the reader must think carefully about a work in order to identify its theme.

A fable's theme is stated at the end of the story as a moral. Read each fable below, then write the letter of the moral that states its theme.

A. It's easy to criticize what you cannot have.
B. Don't count your chickens before they're hatched.
C. Liars are not believed, even when they tell the truth.

1. _____ A shepherd boy watching a flock of sheep caused a group of villagers to come running to his aid twice by crying, "Wolf! Wolf!" Each time the villagers arrived, the boy laughed and boasted that he had fooled them. The next day, a wolf really did come, but when the boy cried out the villagers paid no attention. They thought the boy was trying to trick them again. The wolf was able to eat the boy's sheep.

2. _____ A hungry fox saw some grapes hanging from a high vine. After trying unsuccessfully several times to jump up and reach the grapes, he walked away, saying, "Those grapes are probably sour anyway."

3. _____ A milkmaid was walking to market to sell the milk she carried in a pail upon her head. As she walked, she thought about what she would do with the money. "I will use the money to buy a hen who will lay many eggs. Once the chickens that hatch from those eggs are grown, I will sell them for a great deal of money. I will use the money to buy a new gown. I will look so lovely that all the boys will wish to speak to me, but I will simply toss my head and turn away." As she said this, the girl tossed her head. The pail fell, and the milk spilled onto the ground.

In most stories, the theme is not directly stated. It is conveyed through a character's thoughts or actions or through a sequence of events. Choose one of the themes listed below or choose one of your own and write a short story that teaches that lesson. Begin your story on the lines below and continue on the back of this page.

A. If at first you don't succeed, try, try again.
B. Be careful what you wish for; you might get it.
C. Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

What a Character!

Characterization is the creation and development of a character. A character is a person in a story. Often a reader learns about a character through description, dialogue, the character's actions, or the reactions of other characters to the character.

The hero in a story is called the protagonist. The person who works against the hero is called the antagonist. On the lines below, list some traits you think might be common in protagonists and antagonists.

Protagonist	**Antagonist**
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

A static character is a character that stays the same throughout a story. He or she does not learn or grow in any way. A dynamic character is a character who changes because of what happens to him or her. Think about the stories and plays you have read, then fill in the information below.

1. Write the name of a dynamic character in a story or play you have read.

   _____

2. Describe how that character changes.

   _____

   _____

   _____

3. What brings about the change?

   _____

   _____

   _____

4. How is that change important to the story?

   _____

   _____

Where and When

The setting of a story or play includes where and when the action takes place. Read each passage below, then describe its setting. Remember to identify where and when the action takes place.

Colleen looked out at the endless ocean before her. She tried to imagine what the United States would look like, this foreign land she and Sean would learn to call home. The decision to leave their family and friends in Ireland and sail west to America had been a hard one, and she had known the trip on the Atlantic Ocean would be long and difficult. Now, however, all of her doubts faded away, and she breathed deeply, smelling the cold, salty air. She and Sean would soon have a house of their own, just in time for the arrival of their first child. It was 1847, and the Potato Famine that had ravaged their home country had driven many Irish to emigrate to America. As Colleen looked around the ship, she could see many people from her town huddled together to escape the cold.

1. What is the setting of this passage?

_____

_____

Lieutenant Hoffman took a deep breath then firmly pressed the red button, releasing the escape pod from the rest of the ship. He knew he had no choice, yet as the pod moved farther and farther from the smoking ship he could not help but wonder what he could have done differently. His vast training at the space academy had not prepared him to deal with the loss of an entire crew, and he was saddened at the memory of all those he had grown close to during the four-year voyage into the far reaches of the galaxy.

2. What is the setting of this passage?

_____

_____

"I'm experiencing the turn of the century," thought Ryan. Even spending New Year's Eve baby-sitting five rambunctious children couldn't dampen his enthusiasm about starting out the twenty-first century.

3. What is the setting of this passage?

_____

_____

Mood Making

Mood is the feeling a reader gets from a story. The mood of a story is created by the author's use of specific words to describe certain situations and actions. It is important to remember that mood describes the feelings the reader has, not necessarily the feelings characters in the story have.

Read each example below, then circle the letter of the mood it conveys.

1. My favorite team was down by one run in the final game of the World Series. It was the bottom of the ninth inning. The final batter stepped up to the plate.
   a. worry b. peace c. excitement d. anger

2. The children played cheerfully along the water's edge. Their laughter and the noise of the rushing stream masked the sound of the hungry bear lumbering toward them through the woods.
   a. dread b. happiness c. annoyance d. hope

3. As Mary Beth skated gracefully across the ice, a single tear rolled slowly down her cheek. She remembered her sister who had died last year and would not be able to watch her performance in the Olympics.
   a. fear b. sorrow c. mystery d. excitement

4. The dark room was filled with hushed giggles and whispering as the children waited for the birthday girl to appear. Someone whispered loudly, "Here she comes!"
   a. doubt b. sympathy c. anticipation d. anger

5. Mr. Jones paced the floor with his eyes glued on the big double doors, waiting for the surgeon to appear to report on the outcome of Mrs. Jones's heart surgery.
   a. worry b. happiness c. anger d. friendliness

6. Tom quickened his pace in the dimly lit alley as the heavy footsteps behind him grew louder. Frantically, he looked around for a safe place but found none.
   a. joy b. enthusiasm c. quiet d. fear

7. Julia's eyes welled up with tears as she listened to the description of the deadly car crash. She did not yet know that it was her boyfriend who had been killed.
   a. annoyance b. excitement c. sorrow d. happiness

8. The small boy stood still, tears streaming from his eyes. Still, the older children continued to tease him, calling him names and mocking his fear of them.
   a. excitement b. doubt c. anger d. happiness

A Constant Struggle

Conflict is a struggle that a character must overcome. The conflict of a story produces tension and drives the action of the plot.

There are the four main types of conflict:

1. man vs. man—a character struggles with one or more other characters
2. man vs. nature—a character struggles with some force of nature
3. man vs. self—a character struggles with his or her own personal issue(s)
4. man vs. society—a character struggles with the law or some other aspect of society

Read the sentences below, then write the letter of the type of conflict represented.

a. man vs. man
b. man vs. nature
c. man vs. self
d. man vs. society

1. _____ A boy finds himself unjustly accused of a crime and has been put in jail until his trial.

2. _____ A woman reevaluates her life after turning fifty years old. She takes a trip to all the places she has always wanted to see and is gone for nearly two months.

3. _____ In the woods, a man strays from the rest of his camping group. It becomes dark, and he finds himself alone with a grizzly bear.

4. _____ Ralph doesn't wish to enlist in the army as his brother Jake has. No one in his family is putting any pressure on him to do so, but he feels torn.

5. _____ A father is forced to fight his neighbors in defense of his land.

6. _____ A college student struggles with pressure from his parents to do well in school. They want him to become a doctor, but he wants to be an actor. He tells them of his wishes, but they won't listen.

7. _____ A young woman fights to stay alive during a raging blizzard.

8. _____ A feud has existed between two neighboring families for decades.

9. _____ A young girl hopes to become the first female starting quarterback at Lincoln High, despite years of tradition.

10. _____ A woman and her children run for cover during a tornado.

First and Third

Authors use two main points of view: first person and third person. In first person point of view, a character tells the story. The author uses the pronoun *I* often, such as "I went to the basketball game" or "I couldn't believe what happened." In third person point of view, an outside person who is observing the story tells what happened. The pronouns *he, she*, and *they* appear often, such as "He caught the winning touchdown pass" or "She discovered the final clue to solve the mystery."

1. Imagine you are Goldilocks from the fairy tale "Goldilocks and the Three Bears." Write a paragraph from the fairy tale using the first person point of view.

2. Now write the same paragraph from "Goldilocks and the Three Bears" using the third person point of view.

3. How would a first person version of "Goldilocks and the Three Bears" written from Goldilocks' point of view differ from a first person version written from Baby Bear's point of view?

More Than Meets the Eye

A symbol is a person, place, event, or object that suggests a deeper meaning than its literal meaning. A rose, for example, is a symbol for love and beauty.

Write a letter to match each symbol below with what it typically represents.

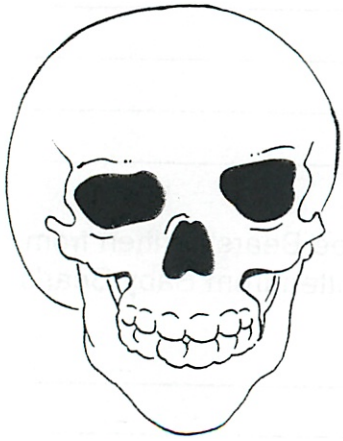
1. ____ a heart
2. ____ a dove
3. ____ the color red
4. ____ the Statue of Liberty
5. ____ a lion

A. freedom
B. courage
C. peace
D. anger
E. love

Write the name of a symbol that you think could represent each of the ideas below.

6. _____ happiness
7. _____ bravery
8. _____ honesty
9. _____ danger
10. _____ wisdom
11. _____ beauty
12. _____ strength

Write a quality that each symbol below might represent.



13. _____ a circus
14. _____ a tree
15. _____ a skull
16. _____ a book
17. _____ a crown
18. _____ an apple
19. _____ a long stretch of road
20. _____ a rocking horse
21. _____ the United States flag
22. _____ a broken heart
23. _____ a thorn
24. _____ an ambulance

Forward and Back

Foreshadowing and flashback are two literary elements authors use to help readers understand a story's plot. Foreshadowing is the use of clues to suggest something that is going to happen. Occasionally the reference is obvious, but more often it is only hinted at through characters' dialogue and actions. This creates anticipation for the reader so that he or she will want to read further to discover the outcome of the story.

Flashbacks are interruptions in the story's sequence of events which take the reader back to an earlier time. A flashback allows the reader to understand something that happened in the past. It helps the reader piece together fragments of the plot.

Read each part of a story below. Write FL *if the sentences lead into a flashback. Write* FOR *if the sentences contain an example of foreshadowing.*

1. _____ The carefree boy sailed toward the distant shore, unaware of the dark clouds forming behind him. He whistled his favorite tune and thought about the fun day he had planned on the island.

2. _____ Sue loved Jason. As she accepted his proposal, she decided to ignore the nagging voice in her head that suggested that perhaps he was too good to be true.

3. _____ The day of the race had finally arrived. Ken stood nervously waiting for the pop of the starter's pistol. Just ten days ago he hadn't been sure he'd ever be able to run again. It all began when he decided to take a quick jog to the convenience store.

4. _____ Laurie pushed back the hair from her face as she looked at the floor she had just finished cleaning. "One job done. Thousands more to go," she groaned. Little did she know that those humdrum chores would soon become cherished memories. She picked up her bucket and mop and headed to the next room.

5. _____ As I walked onto the stage to receive my diploma, I thought back to the day I first set eyes on the University's campus. It was a sunny August day, and I felt the apprehension most freshmen feel when arriving at a new school.

6. Think of a play or television show that included an example of flashback. How was it made clear that there was an interruption in the sequence of the story?

_____

_____

_____

_____

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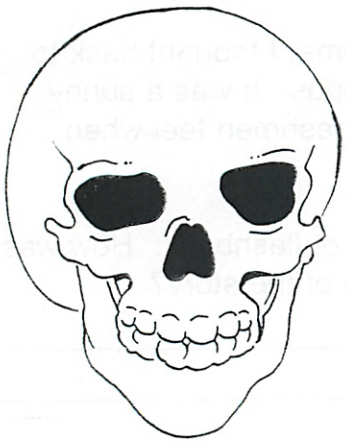
8. _____ honesty
9. _____ danger
10. _____ wisdom
11. _____ beauty
12. _____ strength

Write a quality that each symbol below might represent.



13. _____ a circus
14. _____ a tree
15. _____ a skull
16. _____ a book
17. _____ a crown
18. _____ an apple
19. _____ a long stretch of road
20. _____ a rocking horse
21. _____ the United States flag
22. _____ a broken heart
23. _____ a thorn
24. _____ an ambulance

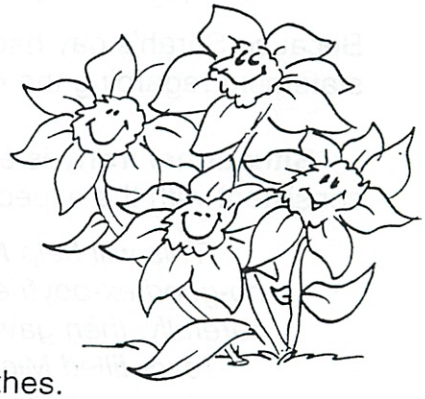
Stretching the Truth

Personification is giving human characteristics to something that is not human. For example, the statement "The ocean waves danced and played on the beach" gives human capabilities to ocean waves. Personification is used to emphasize a particular emotion or situation.

Hyperbole is using exaggeration for effect. For example, the statement "I am so thirsty, I could drink a river" exaggerates the speaker's thirst by suggesting he or she could drink an entire river.

Read each sentence below. Write P *for personification or* H *for hyperbole.*

1. _____ I was so angry I could have spit fire.
2. _____ The flowers laughed and wiggled as the wind ran through and tickled them.
3. _____ This lamp weighs a ton!
4. _____ I am so tired I could sleep for ten years.
5. _____ Spring dresses the trees in new colorful clothes.



Write three examples of personification.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Write three examples of hyperbole.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

How Ironic

Verbal irony is a contradiction between what is said and what is meant. The following is an example.

Sarah's alarm did not go off on time, and she was late for the bus. When she arrived at work, she realized she had put on two different shoes. To top it off, she spilled coffee all over a report that she had worked on all weekend. "Just great. I can tell this is going to be a perfect day!" Sarah exclaimed.

Because Sarah's day had been a disaster and was likely to continue that way, her statement regarding the remainder of the day was an example of verbal irony.

Situational irony is a twist of fate in which the results of certain actions are not consistent with the expected results. The following is an example.

"This will help Michelle to focus on something other than her no-good ex-boyfriend," thought Tony. He wrapped the roses carefully, then gave them to Michelle.

Tears filled Michelle's eyes. "Tom always gave these to me on special occasions," she said in a broken voice.

Instead of helping to cheer up Michelle as Tony had expected, the roses instead reminded her of her ex-boyfriend.

1. Describe a situation when the statement "Nice move" would be an example of verbal irony.

   _____

   _____

   _____

2. In the short story "The Gift of the Magi," a wife cuts off her hair and sells it to buy a watch chain for her husband. At the same time the husband sells his watch to buy jeweled combs for his wife's hair. Why is this an example of situational irony?

   _____

   _____

   _____

3. On the back of this paper, write a paragraph that conveys either verbal irony or situational irony. Have a friend read your paragraph to determine which type of irony you have created.

Like or *As*

A simile is a comparison of two unlike things using the words *like* or *as*. Authors use similes to create images in the reader's mind and to make writing more vivid.

Sharon was as happy as a lark.

In the example above, a girl is being compared to a melodious bird. It means that she was extremely happy.

Read each sentence below. Underline the two items being compared.

1. Her eyes are as bright as stars.
2. The thief was as sly as a fox.
3. The sleeping baby was as limp as a wet noodle.
4. The ballet dancer was as graceful as a swan.
5. The lawyer's gruff voice sounded like glass shattering.
6. The candle on the table flickered like a firefly.
7. My brother can be as stubborn as a mule.
8. When the phone finally rang, it was like music to my ears.
9. Ken's smile was like a ray of sunshine.
10. Sarah sped through her spring cleaning like a tornado sweeps through a town.

Create three original similes on the lines below.

11. _____

_____

12. _____

_____

13. _____

_____

Comparing This and That

Like a simile, a metaphor is a comparison of two unlike things. However, a metaphor does not include the words *like* or *as.* A metaphor states a comparison as if it were fact.

During June, the classroom was an oven, and the students baked inside it.

In the example above, the hot classroom is being compared to an oven.

Find the metaphor in each set of sentences below. Circle the letter of the two items being compared.

1. The conductor on the train called out to the passengers. His voice was a bass drum echoing throughout the car.
   a. voice, drum b. conductor, drum c. train, station

2. Jimmy looked out the window and said, "The river is a blue ribbon winding through the mountains."
   a. window, river b. river, mountains c. river, ribbon

3. The Sunday afternoon crowd was enthralled with the antics of the skydiver. Johnny exclaimed, "Look, Mother, he is an eagle!"
   a. skydiver, eagle b. Johnny, eagle c. crowd, skydiver

4. The Carrolton family was heading west in a Conestoga wagon. The winds gathered strength, and the wagon became a tossing ship on the prairie.
   a. winds, strength b. winds, wagon c. wagon, ship

5. Jane's legs turned to marshmallows as she stood before the crowd, preparing to give her speech.
   a. Jane, marshmallows b. legs, marshmallows c. crowd, marshmallows

Create metaphors by completing the statements below.

1. The angry princess is _____.

2. The fancy hotel is _____.

3. My brother is _____.

4. My feet are _____.

5. Her voice is _____.

A Bit of Humor

Satire is a special form of humor. The purpose of satire is to expose and make fun of behavior which the writer thinks is wrong, outdated, silly, or even harmful. The scene below is an example of satire.

DELLA (*talking on the phone*): Really, Susan. I can't take it anymore. Tanya is constantly talking about other people. She goes on and on, gossiping about people's personal problems and pointing out their faults. But she's so nice to everyone face to face. Oh, hold on! There's my other line. I'll be right back. (*She pushes a button.*) Hello. Oh hi, Tanya. How are you? I'm so glad you called. I'm talking to Susan on the other line and have I got news for you about her. I'll call you back in a minute. (*She pushes button again.*) Susan, are you still there? Anyway, as I was saying, I just can't stand gossipers. . . .

1. Explain why this scene is an example of satire.

_____

_____

_____

2. What behavior is the writer making fun of?

_____

3. Name another behavior you believe could be the subject of satire.

_____

_____

_____

4. Write a scene that uses satire to make fun of the behavior you listed in #3. Continue on the back of this paper.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

What Did They Say?

Dialogue is the words characters say to one another in a story. It is often much more effective to use dialogue rather than simply tell the reader what has happened.

A character's speech should be appropriate for that character. Decide which line below would be most appropriate for a wealthy older woman who is very cranky:

"Sue, why must I always remind you to bring my tea?"

"Sue, would you please bring me my tea?"

The first line makes a clearer statement about the character's crankiness and possibly her sense of superiority.

Write dialogue that the following characters would be likely to say for each situation. Remember to include quotation marks around the dialogue.

1. A "cool" teenage boy asks his father if he can borrow the car.

   _____

2. An evil witch threatens a young boy.

   _____

3. A very shy young girl asks a boy she admires to go on a date with her.

   _____

4. A crabby old man tells a stranger to avoid walking on his grass.

   _____

5. A very professional businesswoman introduces a speaker at a meeting.

   _____

6. A goofy teenage girl asks her friend to repeat something she doesn't understand.

   _____

7. A snobby girl declines a date from a popular boy.

   _____

8. A boy who is afraid of dogs screams as he is being chased by a collie.

   _____

9. A very proper music teacher tells her class she is not pleased with their singing.

   _____

10. A sports reporter describes a talented athlete.

    _____

What Will Happen Next?

Suspense is the quality that keeps a reader turning pages, wanting to know what will happen next. The events that a writer describes, as well as the words he or she uses, can help develop suspense for a reader. Read the story beginning below.

Tap. Tap. Tap. Just as Morgan had almost convinced himself he hadn't heard anything, the sound began again.

This certainly wasn't part of the scenes he had imagined when he thought about spending a week at his grandparents' house. He knew their old stone home was rather isolated and gloomy, but his grandmother's laugh and his grandfather's stories always seemed to make the place warm and cozy. No one could have predicted the car trouble that kept his grandparents in the nearby town late into the night. The mechanic was staying late just to finish the repair. Morgan was sure his grandparents would be home soon. In the meantime, however, he'd feel much better if he could find the source of the strange tapping sound.

Morgan had already established that the tapping could barely be heard from the bedrooms upstairs. On the main floor, Morgan could hear the sound, but not clearly. The only place left to check was the basement.

Morgan stood with his hand on the large brass knob and gathered his courage. "Now," he said to himself. As Morgan opened the door to the basement, he immediately felt the damp, musty air against his skin. He flipped the light switch, turning on a single bare bulb in a far corner of the crowded room. Its light shone on the piles of crates and chests there, creating all sorts of strange shadows on the walls and floor. As Morgan descended the long, dark stairway his eyes darted from side to side, alert for the slightest movement.

1. What events and language did this writer include to help build suspense in the story?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. What other details might you add to create additional suspense for a reader?

_____

_____

_____

_____

A Feast for the Ears

Poetry should be read aloud for the fullest enjoyment of words and their sounds. Traditional poetry involves meter and rhyme. Meter refers to a poem's rhythm. Rhyme refers to the similarities of sounds in words. Read the poem below.

When winter's white has turned to gray
and summer's warmth seems far away,
I gather memories I can find
and see a beach inside my mind.

This poem has a common meter called iambic meter. Iambic meter consists of an unstressed syllable followed by a stressed syllable (sounding like ta-*dum*). It also has a common rhyme scheme. We mark rhyme pattern with the letters of the alphabet. The poem above has the rhyme scheme AABB.

1. Write the first few lines of a well-known nursery rhyme below. Then use letters to identify the poem's rhyme scheme.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Rhyme Scheme: _____

2. Write a new poem that uses the same meter as the nursery rhyme you wrote above.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Meter and rhyme are not the only tools poets use to achieve the pleasing sound of poetry. Onomatopoeia refers to words which sound like the sound or action they describe, as in *Julia smacked the ball over the outfielder's head.* Alliteration is the repetition of the beginning sound, usually a consonant sound, in poetry, as in *Soft snow fell softly on the silent city.*

Underline the examples of onomatopoeia in these sentences.

3. The car screeched to a stop.
4. The burning logs crackled in the old fireplace.

Underline the words that create alliteration in these sentences.

5. The greedy goat gobbled the greasy garbage.
6. She tapped her toes on the tiny tiles.
7. Sassy Sally said she was sick of silly school stuff.

Michael Plasmeier
12/17/2003
P.D.: 1-2

The Ghost in the Tokaido Inn Outline

1. Intro
   ~~1.1. History~~
   1.2. Story setting
      1.2.1. In Japan
      1.2.2. 2 main powers
         1.2.2.1.Shotgun
            1.2.2.1.1. Lives in Edo
            1.2.2.1.2. Ruler of army
            1.2.2.1.3. Commands daimyo
               1.2.2.1.3.1.They are ruler of samurai
                  1.2.2.1.3.1.1. Samurai are warriors
                  1.2.2.1.3.1.2. Commanded by code of respect and honor
                  1.2.2.1.3.1.3. ~~They are bowed to by regulars~~
         1.2.2.2.Emperor
            1.2.2.2.1. Lives in Kyoto
            1.2.2.2.2. Not important in this story
      1.2.3. Between cities there is a road
         1.2.3.1.Called Tokaido road
         1.2.3.2.~~World~~'s busiest
         1.2.3.3.~~No wheels are permitted~~
         1.2.3.4.Story begins there
   ~~1.3. On the road~~
2. Story
   2.1. Seikei + dad on road
      2.1.1. Go to Edo
         2.1.1.1.To set up a shop
      2.1.2. They are tea merchants
      2.1.3. Ride in kagos
         2.1.3.1.Boxes carried by people
         2.1.3.2.Used by royalty in ancient cultures
         2.1.3.3.Now used by whoever can afford it
      2.1.4. Meet daimyo riding down street
         2.1.4.1.Orders people out of his way
         2.1.4.2.A beggar came up
            2.1.4.2.1. Asked for some thing
            2.1.4.2.2. Daimyo's horse steps on him
            2.1.4.2.3. Man jumps out of his way
               2.1.4.2.3.1.Jump looked super-natural
            2.1.4.2.4. Man has a scar on his right cheek
   2.2. Come to town of Kameyama

2.2.1. Night time, so they want to find place to stay
2.2.2. Inn where dad had wanted to go to was occupied by daimyo Hakuseki
    2.2.2.1.Daimyo was the same that passed them on the road
2.2.3. Dad talks the innkeeper into letting them have a room anyway
2.2.4. They take a bath and eat
2.2.5. Tea was not good
2.2.6. Innkeeper said that daimyo wanted to try his tea
2.2.7. Seikei much admired daimyos and samurai
2.2.8. Seikei wanted to give best tea
2.2.9. Dad said no, because daimyo don't give good price for it
2.2.10. Seikei went to get some OK tea
2.2.11. Seikei went in daimyo's room
    2.2.11.1. Daimyo was mean, not respectful
        2.2.11.1.1. Not like daimyos should be
    2.2.11.2. Then he wanted paper
    2.2.11.3. He also demonstrated his poem writing
        2.2.11.3.1. It was flawed
    2.2.11.4. Daimyo then showed his big ruby
    2.2.11.5. He said he was giving it to the shotgun
    2.2.11.6. Seikei left
2.2.12. That night Seikei talks with the paper merchant's girl
    2.2.12.1. She tells a story of spirits
2.2.13. Seikei goes to bed
    2.2.13.1. Can't sleep
    2.2.13.2. Spirit image stuck in head
2.2.14. Think he sees spirit walk down hall
2.2.15. He wakes up, new day
2.2.16. Seikei and Dad can't leave
    2.2.16.1. Hakuseki reports something stole
        2.2.16.1.1. Was the jewel he want to give to the emperor
    2.2.16.2. Judge would be coming to solve crime
    2.2.16.3. Judge Ooka came
        2.2.16.3.1. He was called Sherlock Holmes of Japan
        2.2.16.3.2. Real person
            2.2.16.3.2.1. Rest of story made up
        2.2.16.3.3. Judge History
            2.2.16.3.3.1. Officials of shotgun
            2.2.16.3.3.2. Rank of about samurai
            2.2.16.3.3.3. Can use torture
        2.2.16.3.4. Searched everyone rooms
        2.2.16.3.5. Found fake jewel in papermaker's room
        2.2.16.3.6. Seikei tells of spirit
        2.2.16.3.7. Judge asks for Seikei to come with him
        2.2.16.3.8. Find tunnel in the inn
            2.2.16.3.8.1. Tunnel leads to ground were kabuki troop was performing

2.2.16.3.8.2. You get all muddy when you come out of the tunnel

2.2.16.3.9. Judge then "lent" Seikei and promised to return him in Edo

2.3. In Judge's house

2.3.1. Seikei learns to ride a horse

2.3.2. Seikei gets a wooden sword

2.3.3. ~~Takes hot bath~~

2.3.4. ~~Admires Judge's rock garden~~

2.4. They go on trail of thief

2.5. On Tokaido Road

2.5.1. Meet soup seller who told of acrobat

2.5.1.1.with scar

2.5.1.2.Like the beggar on the road

2.6. Reach Ido

2.6.1. ~~Rowdy place~~

2.6.2. ~~Pay rent at stables~~

2.6.3. Watch a Kabuki play

2.6.3.1.Called The 47 Ronin

2.6.3.1.1. A story of revenge

2.6.3.1.2. The samurai's master was dead

2.6.3.1.3. Killed by someone for fun

2.6.3.1.4. The samurai want revenge

2.6.3.1.5. They kill the person who killed their leader

2.6.3.1.6. Then they are executed for killing a daimyo

2.6.4. After the performance, Seikei goes backstage

2.6.4.~~1.Was disorganized~~

2.6.4.2.Meets a boy called Kazuo

2.6.4.2.1. Been an orphan all his life

2.6.4.2.2. Now keeps care of the props

2.6.4.3.Boy says the guy with the scar's name was Tomomi

2.6.4.3.1. Says that he still has his costume on

2.6.4.3.2. Lead actor

2.6.4.3.3. Probably at floating world

2.6.4.3.3.1.Think dance hall with blacked out windows

2.6.4.4.Meet Tommoni in floating world

2.6.4.4.1. He says he is Genji and actually a samurai

2.6.4.4.1.1.Kazuo says he never stops acting

2.6.4.4.2. Wears Kirishitans cross

2.6.4.4.2.1.Religion banned

2.6.4.4.2.2.Instant death

2.6.4.4.3. They have a short fake fight

2.6.4.4.4. Seikei loses

2.6.4.4.5. Seikei loses sword

2.6.4.4.5.1.That is custom

2.6.4.4.5.2.If he was a samurai, he would need to kill himself

2.6.4.4.6. Tommoni says in order to get sword back he must meet him

2.6.5. The next morning

2.6.5.1. ~~Slept with troupe~~
2.6.5.2. ~~Eats small breakfast of rice~~
2.6.5.3. Goes to find Tommoni
2.6.5.3.1. At temple making offering to Amaterasu
2.6.5.3.1.1. One of the goddesses
2.6.5.3.1.2. A lot of people are there
2.6.5.3.2. Finds Tommoni
2.6.5.3.3. He left the red jewel on the offering box
2.6.5.3.4. Tells Seikei to tell judge
2.6.5.3.5. Gets sword back
2.6.6. Finds Judge left
2.6.6.1. Left note saying "Follow the correct path."
2.6.6.2. Even took the horse
2.7. Seikei started walking the Tokaido Road
2.7.1. Gets hungry
2.7.2. Walks all day
2.7.3. Meets up with troop
2.7.4. Says that they will help him
2.7.4.1. Needs to earn his keep thought
2.7.5. Talks with Kazuo
2.7.5.1. Says that in Edo, Tommoni has new play to perform
2.7.5.2. Says that the beggar that blocked the precession was Tommoni
2.7.5.3. At the town that day they did the love-suicide play
2.7.5.4. After play Tommoni went off in costume spirit
2.7.5.4.1. All covered in mud when he returned
2.7.5.4.1.1. Think Tunnel
~~2.7.6. Then Tommoni performs to give the troupe food~~
2.8. Come to City Hakone
2.8.1. Present Love-Suicide Play
2.8.2. Seikei is advertising play
2.8.3. Meets judge again
2.8.3.1. Says than man has been following him and protecting him
2.8.3.2. Tells his story
2.8.3.3. Thinks Tommoni may be really Kirishitan because of cross and last name
2.8.3.3.1. Last name was Kirishitan family
2.8.3.4. Thinks it is interesting that he wants to know that he offered the jewel
2.8.3.5. Says to continue on
2.8.4. Back to the play
2.8.4.1. Tommoni to become a woman
2.8.4.1.1. Strange when a woman
2.8.4.1.2. Good at role love-suicide
2.8.4.2. Play about 2 people love each other except the families don't want them to marry
2.8.4.3. They escape together, are cornered by people chasing them, and they jump off a cliff

Seike!

2.8.4.4.During play ~~Tommoni~~ looked around
2.8.4.4.1. Saw real sword with Kirishitan cross in Tommoni's trunk
2.8.4.4.2. Actor confronted him
2.8.4.4.2.1.Scary as a woman
2.8.5. After Play
2.8.5.1.Wants him to be in new play
2.8.5.1.1. In Edo
2.8.5.1.2. In front of shotgun
2.8.5.2.Wants him to say, "I swear that I will see you disgraced."
2.8.5.3.Tommoni says he wants to teach him sword fighting
Next morning
2.8.5.3.1. Did pretty well
2.9. On the road again
2.9.1. Tommoni wants to practice sword fighting
2.9.1.1.In front of troupe
2.9.1.2.Caught Tommoni off balance
2.9.1.2.1. Only time he lost – never loses in practice
2.9.1.2.2. Says he under estimated Seikei
2.10. In Edo
2.10.1. Bon festive happening
2.10.1.1. Celebrating dead
2.10.1.2. Bonfires
2.10.1.3. Spirits rise from dead
2.10.1.4. Sake offered
2.10.1.4.1. ?alcoholic kids drink
2.10.2. Tommoni disappeared
2.10.2.1. Going somewhere
2.10.2.2. Seikei follows him
2.10.2.3. Tommoni is dressed up like a girl
2.10.2.4. Goes into inner city
2.10.2.5. ~~Only just gets past guard~~
2.10.2.5.1. ~~Guard owed something to judge~~
2.10.2.6. ~~Walks through high stone walls~~
2.10.2.7. Thinks he sees innkeepers spirit
2.10.2.7.1. Because he killed himself
2.10.2.7.2. Because of tunnel
2.10.2.8. ~~Slept awhile~~ ~~in dai~~
2.10.2.9. Sees Tommoni come from Lord Hakuseki's house
2.10.2.10. ~~Tommoni says he is bad at sneaking~~
2.10.2.11. Says it will be an unforgettable evening tmo. and laughs funny
2.10.3. Next morning
2.10.3.1. They rehearse for the play
2.10.3.2. Going to be a Kirishitan play
2.10.3.3. Seikei was going to be Tommoni younger self
2.11. The Performance
2.11.1. Walking in at sundown
2.11.2. Go to performance hall Hasuki's house

~~2.11.3. See that people will watch through bamboo screens~~
~~2.11.3.1. Actors couldn't look at shotgun and friends~~
~~2.11.3.2. If intersected, fan opens slits bigger~~
2.11.4. The Show
2.11.4.1. Begins when rich daimyo Kirishitans practice in secret
2.11.4.2. They have strange rituals
2.11.4.2.1. Magic Tricks
2.11.4.2.2. Acrobats
2.11.4.2.3. Dancing colorful costumes
2.11.4.3. Hakuseki relised play was true when his part comes in
2.11.4.4. Play made fun of him
2.11.4.5. Can't interrupt with shotgun watching
2.11.4.6. The fake Hakuseki's samurai come to door he/he finds out
2.11.4.7. Kill everyone ~~except Tommoni~~ will kill them
2.11.4.8. Seikei says his lines and swordfights
2.11.4.9. Play ends with Tommoni and the fake Hakuseki sleeping in near darkness
2.11.4.10. Tommoni says insults to him
2.11.4.10.1. Goes too far
2.11.4.10.2. Real Hakuseki can't stand it
2.11.4.11. Real Hakuseki draws sword and runs at Tommoni
2.11.4.12. They fight
2.11.4.12.1. Hakuseki can't fight for life
2.11.4.12.1.1. Really is inferior
2.11.4.12.1.2. Doesn't have honor, courage
2.11.4.12.1.3. Tommoni won't kill Hakuseki
2.11.4.12.1.3.1. Most honorable way to die
2.11.4.13. There is confusion get out of fighting
2.11.4.14. Then they execute Tommoni for using sword in presence of shotgun strictly forbidden
2.11.4.15. Happy to die
2.11.4.16. Integrate way to confess to a crime

3. Ending
3.1. Tea Ceremony
3.1.1. Wakes up next day
3.1.2. Has to go to Shotgun's palace
3.1.3. Gets there he has a tea ceremony Tea ceremony is! time to relax everyone equal
3.1.4. Climbs in hut
3.1.4.1.Shotgun + Judge are there
3.1.4.2.Talk about tea a bit
3.1.4.3.Shotgun offers rice cakes
3.1.4.3.1. Judge turns them down
3.1.4.3.2. Says he is fat enough
3.1.4.3.3. Maybe just 1
3.1.4.4.Shotgun say lets talk about crime
3.1.4.5.Describe way it was solved

3.1.4.5.1. Spirit strange
3.1.4.5.2. Found tunnel
3.1.4.5.3. Came out at Kabuki ground suspicious might be actor
3.1.4.5.4. Innkeeper suspect for having tunnel
3.1.4.5.5. Killed himself
3.1.4.5.6. Said he was samurai might have high master
3.1.4.5.7. When Tommoni placed jewel at temple, thought it was fake off track
3.1.4.5.8. When Seikei challenged ~~him~~ the name he gave helped
3.1.4.5.9. ~~Tommoni~~ convinced Hauseki that play was good pleased memory
shotgun of his house to make fun of him Christian
3.1.4.5.10. ~~so he confessed~~
3.1.4.6. Judge wants to adopt Seikei Shotgun thinks interesting
3.1.4.7. Shotgun aggress - has no child
3.1.4.8. Judge has one more rice cake

Book ends w/

Follow the

Correct Path