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| **The Things They Carried – English 11R Mrs. Murphy** | | | | |
| **September** 16 | 17 | 18 | 19  quiz pp. 1-25 | 20  quiz pp. 26-36  AND  analysis |
| 23  quiz pp. 37-61  AND  analysis | 24  quiz pp. 62-84  AND  analysis | 25  quiz pp. 85-110  AND  analysis | 26  quiz pp. 111-130  AND  analysis | 27  quiz pp. 131-154  AND  analysis |
| 30  quiz pp. 155-179  AND  analysis | **October** 1  quiz pp. 180-207  AND  analysis | 2  quiz pp. 208-233  AND  analysis | 3 | 4 |

**Part 3 Text-Analysis Response**

**Your Task:** Closely read the text provided and write a well-developed, text-based response of two to three paragraphs. In your response, identify a central idea in the text and analyze how the author’s use of one writing strategy (literary element or literary technique or rhetorical device) develops this central idea. Use strong and thorough evidence from the text to support your analysis. Do not simply summarize the text. You may use the margins to take notes as you read and scrap paper to plan your response.

**Guidelines:** Be sure to:

• Identify a **central idea** in the text

• Analyze how the author’s use of one **writing** **strategy** (literary element or literary technique or rhetorical device) develops this central idea. Examples include: characterization, conflict, denotation/connotation, metaphor, simile, irony, language use, point-of-view, setting, structure, symbolism, theme, tone, etc.

• Use strong and thorough evidence from the text to support your analysis

• Organize your ideas in a cohesive and coherent manner

• Maintain a formal style of writing

• Follow the conventions of standard written English





**Literary Terms - Language Mrs. Murphy**

**literal language:** language that is matter-of-fact “The sky is blue.”

**figurative language:** language using figures of speech; not literal “The sky is like an ocean.”

**figure of speech:** An expression in which words are used to create a forceful image.   
 example: personification, simile, metaphor, etc.

**metaphor:** a figure of speech in which one thing is described as if it were another thing

example: The **creek** was a long black **snake**. **Life** is a **box of chocolates**.

**simile:** a type of metaphor that uses the words *like, as,* or *than* to make a comparison

example: The **creek** is *like* a long black **snake**. The **catcher** was as clumsy as a **walrus**.

**personification:** a type of metaphor in which a non-human thing is described as though it were human examples: **Death** *stands* above me. The **sea** was *cruel*. **Mother Nature**

**symbol:** something that stands for both itself and something beyond itself.   
 example, in literature, water imagery often symbolizes rebirth.

**allusion:** an indirect reference to an historical or literary figure or event or place.

example: Sometimes he acted as if he could walk on water.

**irony:** when a character says something with a meaning that another character isn't aware of

**hyperbole**: exaggeration to create a special effect, as in "I can think of a million reasons for

refusing your request." or "I will love you until the end of time."

**diction (word choice):** an author’s deliberate selection of words to create a certain effect

**repetition**: The repeated use of any element (sound, word, phrase) to create an effect.

**connotation:** The shade or tone of a word’s meaning that the word suggests. Connotations stir people’s feelings in a positive or negative way. ex: *firm* vs. *stubborn* vs. *pig-headed fool*

**denotation:** the dictionary meaning of a word (contrast to connotation)

**euphemism:** a mild or less offensive word or expression that is substituted for one that is considered offensive or unpleasant. *Passed away* is a euphemism for *died*.

**style** or **voice:** the sum of all the characteristics that make an author’s work sound unique. The

combination and use of the writing techniques mentioned in this list.

**alliteration:** the repetition of initial consonant sounds in words, as "**s**tormy **s**eas."

**onomatopoeia**: the use of wordswhich, when spoken, suggest the things they describe, such as

*chop, buzz, mumble* and *clatter*.

**juxtaposition:** two images that are otherwise not commonly brought together appear side by

side or structurally close together, thereby forcing the reader to stop and reconsider the meaning of the text through the contrasting images, ideas, motifs, etc.

**Literary Terms - Plot Mrs. Murphy**

**exposition:** the beginning of the plot – introduces essential background information about the

characters, setting, and situation

**setting:** the time and place in which the events of the story occur

**turning point:** "the beginning of the end" ‑‑ the scene that "turns" the events of the plot toward

the conclusion

**climax:** the scene in which the main conflict is resolved

**resolution:** the scene after the climax in which all the loose ends are tied and the remaining

problems are resolved

**parallel scene:** a scene that is similar to a previous scene

**framing:** The way an author consciously connects the opening and closing passages.

**point of view:** the relationship of the narrator to the story

1. *first person:* the narrator is one of the characters in the story
2. *third person:* the narrator is not a character in the story
   1. *limited third person:* the narrator tells the thoughts of only one character
   2. *omniscient third person:* the narrator "knows everything" ‑‑ tell the thoughts of more than one character in the story

**character types:**

1. *stereotype (flat):* a character who reveals only one personality trait
2. *unique (round)*: a character who shows varied and contradictory traits
3. *static:* a character who does not change during the story
4. *dynamic:* a character who changes during the story

**characterization:** the way an author presents the character

1. **direct characterization:** when the author tells you what the character is like
2. **indirect characterization:** when the author allow the reader to draw conclusions about the characters

**internal conflict:** A character has trouble deciding what to do in a particular situation.

**external** **conflict:** Outside forces dictate a character’s actions.

**verisimilitude:** the appearance of being true or real. The degree to which a writer faithfully

creates a semblance (impression) of truth.

**theme:** the main idea of a literary work

**tone:** the attitude taken by the speaker toward material in the poem (an adjective)   
 ex: sarcastic, angry, joyful, light-hearted, pensive, introspective, bitter, serious, sorrowful,

hopeful, eager, meditative, etc.

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| ***The Things They Carried*: analysis** | | | |
| ***oral*** | ***story*** | ***central idea*** | ***writing strategy*** |
|  | ***The Things They Carried*** |  |  |
|  | ***Love*** |  |  |
|  | ***Spin*** |  |  |
|  | ***On the Rainy River*** |  |  |
|  | ***Enemies*** |  |  |
|  | ***Friends*** |  |  |
|  | ***How to Tell a True War Story*** |  |  |

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| ***The Things They Carried*: analysis** | | | |
| ***oral*** | ***story*** | ***central idea*** | ***writing strategy*** |
|  | ***The Dentist*** |  |  |
|  | ***Sweetheart of the Song Tra Bong*** |  |  |
|  | ***Stockings*** |  |  |
|  | ***Church*** |  |  |
|  | ***The Man I Killed*** |  |  |
|  | ***Ambush*** |  |  |
|  | ***Style*** |  |  |

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| ***The Things They Carried*: analysis** | | | |
| ***oral*** | ***story*** | ***central idea*** | ***writing strategy*** |
|  | ***Speaking of Courage*** |  |  |
|  | ***Notes*** |  |  |
|  | ***In the Field*** |  |  |
|  | ***Good Form*** |  |  |
|  | ***Field Trip*** |  |  |
|  | ***The Ghost Soldiers*** |  |  |
|  | ***Night Life*** |  |  |
|  | ***The Lives of the Dead*** |  |  |