

Objectives

- Use text evidence of characterization to create a visual representation of characters featured in a text.
- Analyze a text for what is said *Implicitly Vs. Explicitly*

Agenda

- Bell Work
- Read Act II
- Create a Poster
- Exit Ticket

Attendance Question

What is the scariest costume?

Dates

Due

- Bell Work- Friday
- Poster - End of Class

Materials

- No fear Book
- Markers or colored pencils.
- project paper.

Bell Work

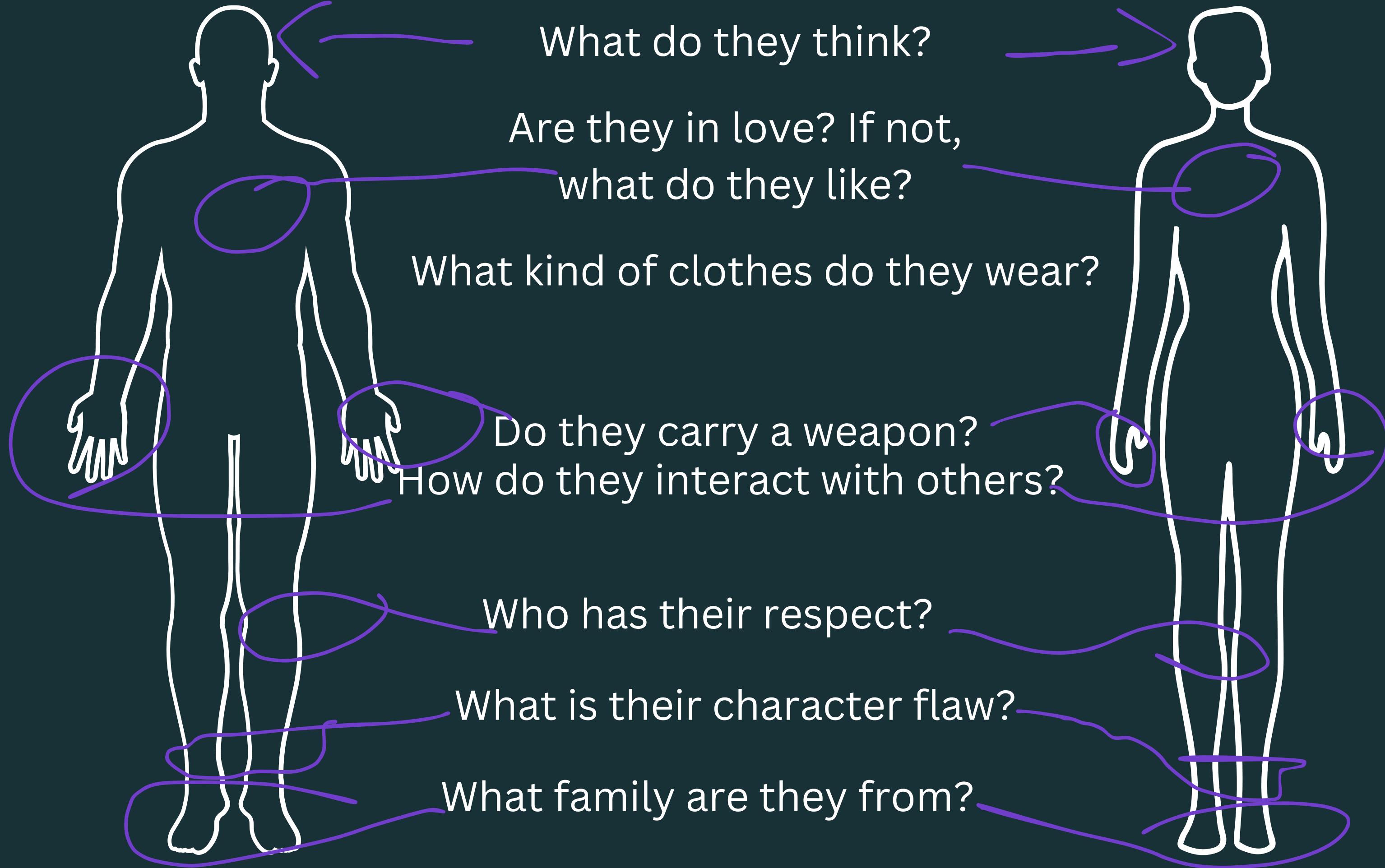
Who is your favorite character and
WHY? (3-5 sentences).

¿Quién es tu personaje favorito y
POR QUÉ? (3-5 frases).



As we read

- Pay attention to themes found in each scene.
- Make notes about characters and their flaws.
- Write down any information that you think contains foreshadowing.
- Presta atención a los temas que se encuentran en cada escena.
- Toma notas sobre los personajes y sus defectos.
- Anota cualquier información que creas que contiene un presagio.



Paris



He thinks Juliet is the perfect maid
to marry.

“Girls younger than she often marry
and become happy mothers”
(Shakespeare 29).

He has money and
thus dresses nicely.

“A kinsman of the
prince” (XI).

He is not in love with
Juliet but is looking
for a suitor.

“You’ll be delighted
by young women as
fresh as spring
flowers”
(Shakespeare 31)

Objectives

- Use text evidence of characterization to create a visual representation of characters featured in a text.
- Analyze a text for what is said *Implicitly Vs. Explicitly*

Agenda

- Bell Work
- Create a Poster
- Close Read Act II scene 2
- Exit Ticket

Attendance Question

What is the grossest food you will never eat?

Dates

Due

- Bell Work- Friday
- Poster - End of Class

Materials

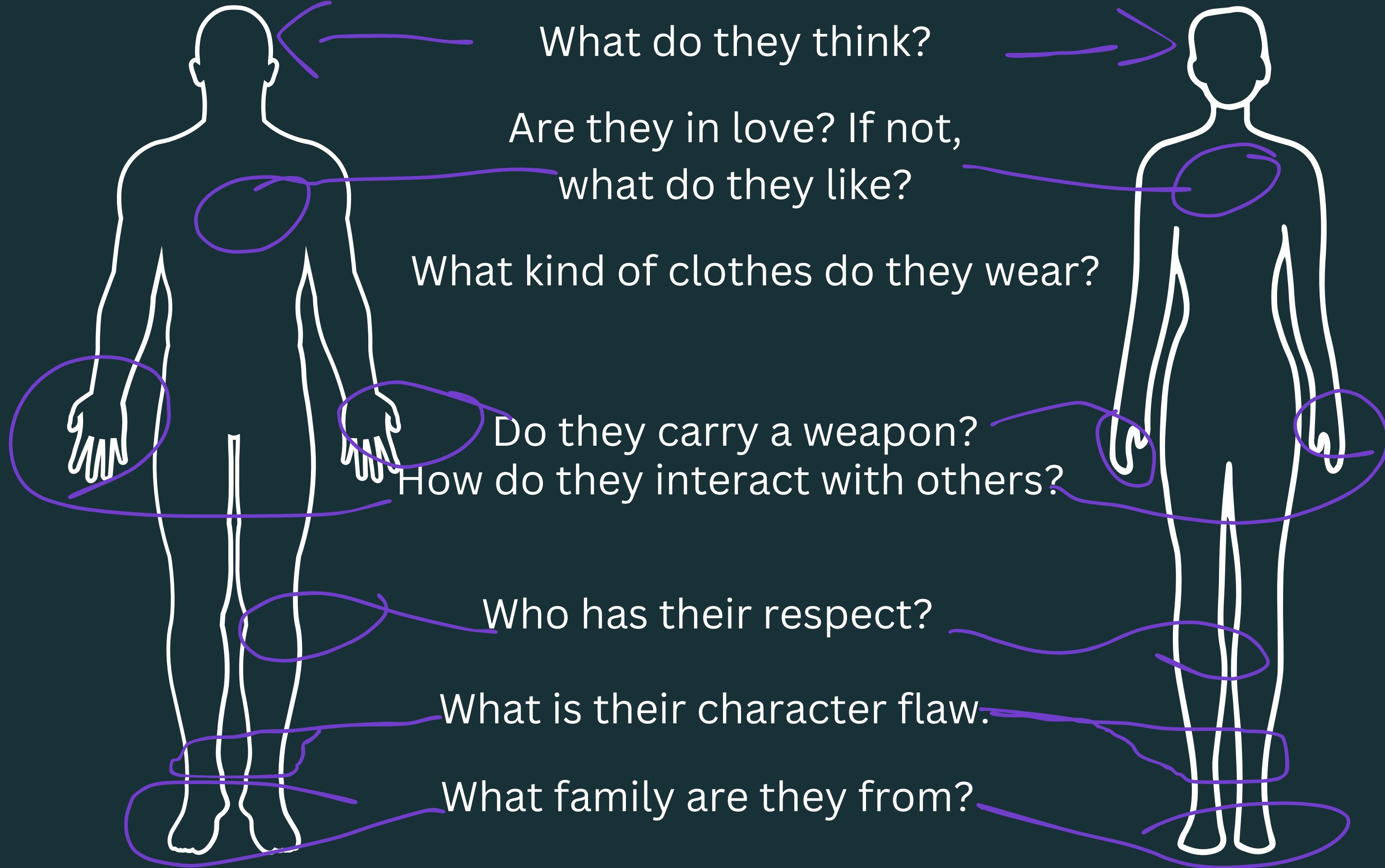
- No fear Book
- Markers or colored pencils.
- project paper.

Bell Work

How many themes have you noticed pop up in Act I and II?

List them.

¿Cuántos temas has notado que aparecen en los Actos I y II?



Paris



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to marry.

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and become happy mothers”
(Shakespeare 29).

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thus dresses nicely.

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(Shakespeare 31)

Definitions

Tone: How the author or speaker feels about the topic.

Mood: How YOU feel about what you are reading.

Ex: Michah was exasperated. How could she have done this to him? After all of the time he put in to growing with her. How could she just move on? Just discard him like trash? He felt like trash.

“Say something,” she pleaded.

“There is nothing left to say.” Michah finally let out, defeated.

Written Play

Mood:

Language:

Actions:

Mood:

Language:

Actions:

Mood:

Language:

Actions:

Written Play

Actions:

Language:

Mood:

Exit Ticket

1.Which statement best describes A theme of Act 2 Scene 2?

- A. Love makes people more willing to change and face obstacles.
- B. Children should be obedient and not go against their parents' wishes.
- C. Grudges are easy to overcome, to forgive, and to forget.
- D. People's fates are set in stone and cannot be changed.

Objectives

- Compare and contrast multiple versions of Romeo and Juliet using a Ven Diagram.
- Compose an argument concerning the quality of the literary works using a structure guide.

Agenda

- Bell Work
- Argument Writing
- Notes
- Watch Film
- Adaptations
- Argument Paragraph

Attendance Question

Do you consider riding your bike to trick-or-treat “cheating”?

Dates

Due

- Bell Work- Friday
- Argument
- Paragraph- EOC

Materials

- Pencil
- No Fear Book
- Paper
- Bell Work
- Ven diagram

Bell Work

“Uncle, this is a Montague, our foe,
A villain that is hither come in spite,
To scorn at our solemnity this night.”

- Romeo and Juliet, Act I Scene V

1.Which of the words in the quote above indicate the mood of the text ?

2.What word can BEST be used to replace the word in white?

A.Celebration

B.Mourning

C.Anger

D. Indifferent

1. ¿Cuál de las palabras de la cita anterior indica el tono del texto a continuación?

2. ¿Qué palabra se puede usar MEJOR para reemplazar la palabra en blanco?

Una celebración

B. Luto

C. Ira

D. Indiferente

Prompt

Of the two modern day adaptations of
“Romeo and Juliet”, which is the most
emotionally compelling?

De las dos adaptaciones modernas de
“Romeo y Julieta”, ¿cuál es la más
convinciente emocionalmente?



2013

1996

Written Play

Mood:

Language:

Actions:

Mood:

Language:

Actions:

Mood:

Language:

Actions:

1996

2013

1996

Written Play

Mood:

Language:

Actions:

Mood:

Language:

Actions:

Mood:

Language:

Actions:

2013

Key Elements of an Argument

Claim- an assertion of the truth of something.

Ex: Your brother *claims* to have done the dishes.

Reclamación- una afirmación de la verdad de algo.

Ej: Tu hermano dice haber lavado los platos.

Every claim needs to be backed by evidence.

Cada afirmación debe estar respaldada por pruebas.



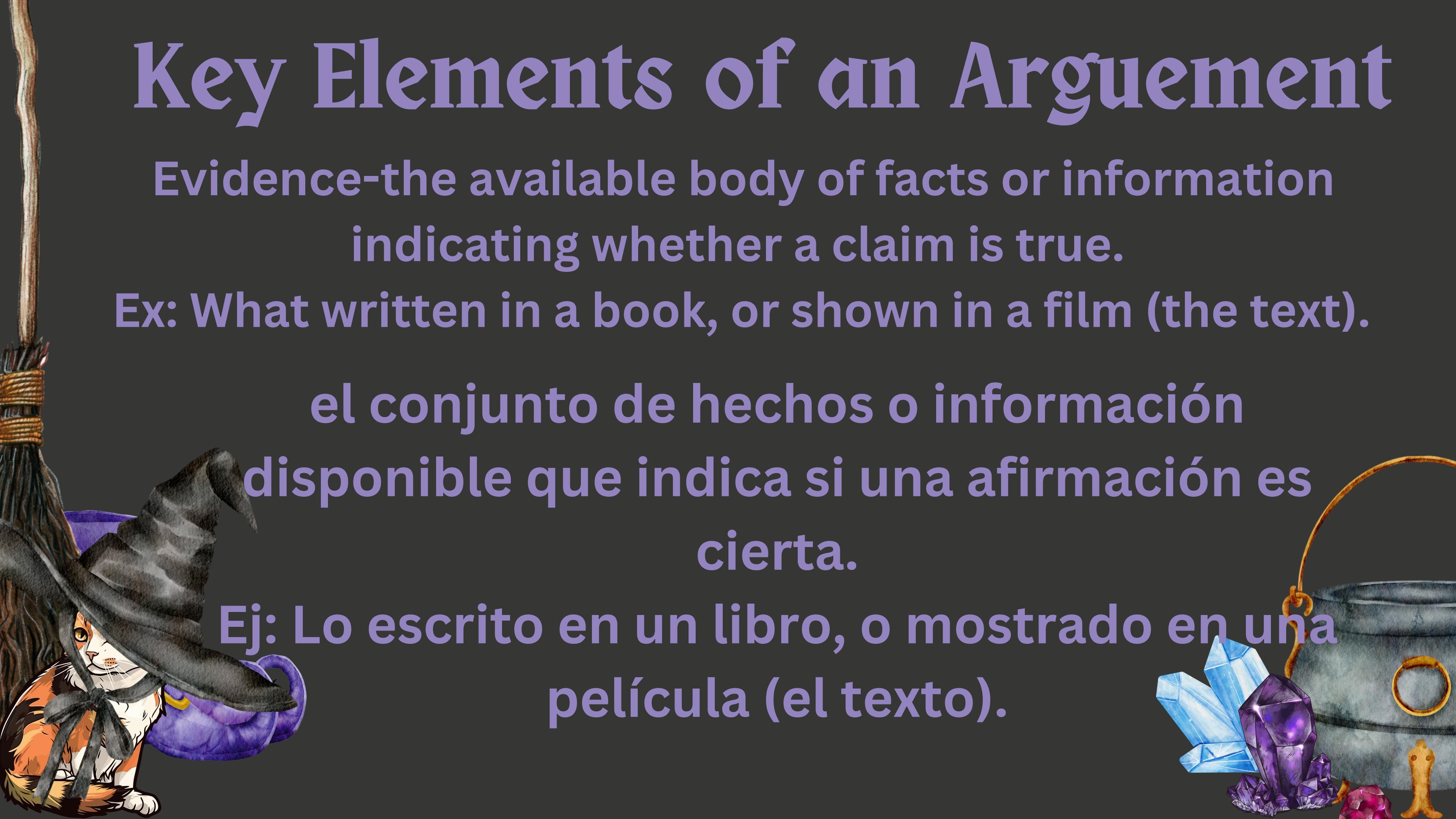
Key Elements of an Argument

Evidence-the available body of facts or information indicating whether a claim is true.

Ex: What written in a book, or shown in a film (the text).

el conjunto de hechos o información disponible que indica si una afirmación es cierta.

Ej: Lo escrito en un libro, o mostrado en una película (el texto).



Argument Paragraph Structure

Claim: Write a 2 pt. sentence that declares your position on the topic.

Evidence: Introduce your source and use a direct quote to support your 1st reason in claim.

Explain: Discuss WHY this evidence is relevant and HOW it supports your claim.

Repeat these steps for 2nd reason.

Conclusion: Summarize your ideas with your claim in a way that restates it.

Reivindicación: Escribe una oración que declare tu posición sobre el tema con dos partes.

Evidencia: presente su fuente y utilice una cita directa para respaldar su afirmación.

Explique: Analice POR QUÉ esta evidencia es relevante y CÓMO respalda su afirmación.

Repita estos pasos por la 2nd razón.

Conclusión: resuma sus ideas con su afirmación de una manera que la reexplique.

Example

Argument Paragraph Structure

Claim: Write a sentence that declares your position on the topic.

Evidence: Introduce your source and use a direct quote to support your claim.

Explain: Discuss WHY this evidence is relevant and HOW it supports your claim.

USE EVIDENCE AND EXPLAIN 2X

Conclusion: Summarize your ideas with your claim in a way that restates it.

Reivindicación: Escribe una oración que declare tu posición sobre el tema.

Evidencia: presente su fuente y utilice una cita directa para respaldar su afirmación.

Explique: Analice POR QUÉ esta evidencia es relevante y CÓMO respalda su afirmación.

UTILIZAR EVIDENCIA Y EXPLICAR 2X

Conclusión: resuma sus ideas con su afirmación de una manera que la reexplique.

Claim

The _____ film adaptation of Shakespeare's play, "Romeo and Juliet" is far more emotionally compelling because _____ and _____.

Afirmar

La _____adaptación cinematográfica de la obra de Shakespeare, "Romeo y Julieta", es mucho más convincente emocionalmente porque _____ y _____.

Exit Ticket

What did you write for your claim sentence?

¿Qué escribiste para tu sentencia de reclamo?

Objectives

- Compare and contrast multiple versions of Romeo and Juliet using a Ven Diagram.
- Compose an argument concerning the quality of the literary works using a structure guide.

Agenda

- Bell Work
- Argument Writing
- Finish Act II Start Act III

Attendance Question

Which is the best lollipop?



Dates

Due

- Bell Work- Friday
- Argument Paragraph- EOC

Materials

- Laptop
- Pencil
- Paper
- Bell Work
- Ven diagram

Bell Work

How does Juliet's monologue about names affect Romeo?

- A. He is shocked by her insistence that he give up his name.
- B. He regrets being a Montague but resigns himself to being apart from Juliet.
- C. He is willing to give up his family name in order to be with her.
- D. He falls more in love with her and convinces her to marry him.

¿Cómo afecta a Romeo el monólogo de Julieta sobre nombres?

- A. Él se sorprende por la insistencia de ella en que dé su nombre.
- B. Se arrepiente de ser un Montague pero se resigna a estar separado de Juliet.
- C. Está dispuesto a renunciar a su apellido para estar con ella.
- D. Se enamora más de ella y la convence para que se case con él.

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Change password to eagles23

Argument Paragraph Structure

Claim: Write a sentence that declares your position on the topic.

Evidence: Introduce your source and use a direct quote to support your claim.

Explain: Discuss WHY this evidence is relevant and HOW it supports your claim.

USE EVIDENCE AND EXPLAIN 2X

Conclusion: Summarize your ideas with your claim in a way that restates it.

Reivindicación: Escribe una oración que declare tu posición sobre el tema.

Evidencia: presente su fuente y utilice una cita directa para respaldar su afirmación.

Explique: Analice POR QUÉ esta evidencia es relevante y CÓMO respalda su afirmación.

UTILIZAR EVIDENCIA Y EXPLICAR 2X

Conclusión: resuma sus ideas con su afirmación de una manera que la reexplique.

Claim

The _____ film adaptation of Shakespeare's play, "Romeo and Juliet" is far more emotionally compelling because _____ and _____.

Afirmar

La _____adaptación cinematográfica de la obra de Shakespeare, "Romeo y Julieta", es mucho más convincente emocionalmente porque _____ y _____.

Objectives

- Compose an argument concerning the quality of the literary works using a structure guide.

Agenda

- Bell Work
- Argument Writing
- Finish Act II Start Act III

Attendance Question

Are you
superstitious?
About what?

Dates

Due

- Bell Work- Friday
- Argument Paragraph- Final

Call DUE NOW

Materials

- Pencil
- Paper/
Argument
Paragraph.
- No Fear
Book

Bell Work

How does Juliet's monologue about names affect Romeo?

- A. He is shocked by her insistence that he give up his name.
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