

Agenda

- Bell Work
- Test Review
- Continue 3.9 Chart
- Review 3.9 Chart
- Exit Ticket

Attendance Question

Would you rather
spend a lot of money
on a nice car or a nice
house?
Your paragraph text

Due Dates

- Bell Work -
Due Friday
3/1
- Bathroom
Passes -
Due Friday

Materials

White Board
Marker
Eraser
Text Book
Pencil
BW

Objectives

- Remediate test questions and discuss test taking strategies.
- Analyze and discuss building blocks of an argument.

Agenda

- **Benchmark Testing**

Attendance

Question

**Would you rather
spend a lot of money
on a nice car or a nice
house?**

Due Dates

Materials

**Laptop
School Net Username
and Password**

Objectives

- Score at least a 70% on the Benchmark exam.

Agenda

- **Benchmark Testing**

Attendance

Question

Would you rather have a luxurious bath, or a fancy shower?

Due Dates

Materials

Laptop
School Net Username
and Password

Objectives

- Score at least a 70% on the Benchmark exam.



Sign In

Sign in with

Bedford County



Username

Password

eagles23

Sign In

****PLEASE MAKE SURE YOU SELECT YOUR DISTRICT**

FROM THE DROPDOWN LIST**

**Do not press start until
instructed to do so.**

DU7LE8J

DO NOT SUBMIT

Agenda

- Bell Work
- Review 3.13
- Review 3.9
 - Review 3.11
- Begin Argument Writing
- Exit Ticket

Attendance

Question

Who is your favorite
Marvel character?

Due Dates

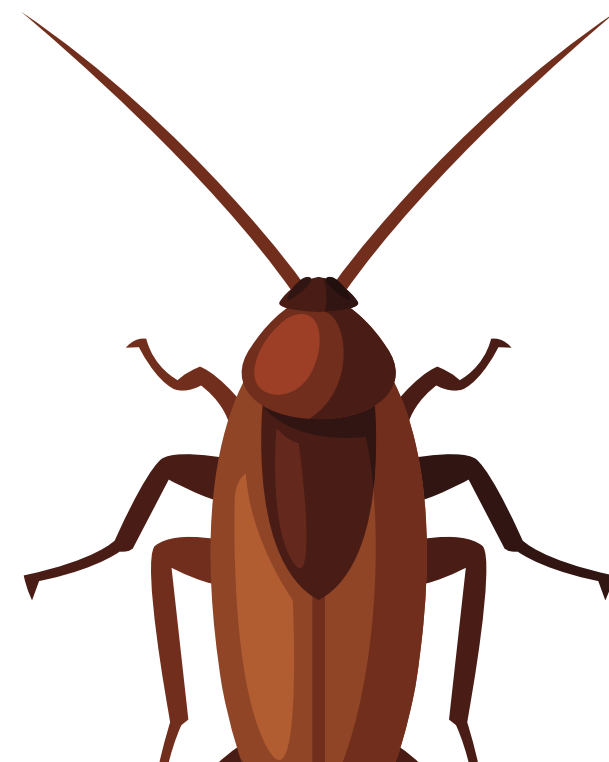
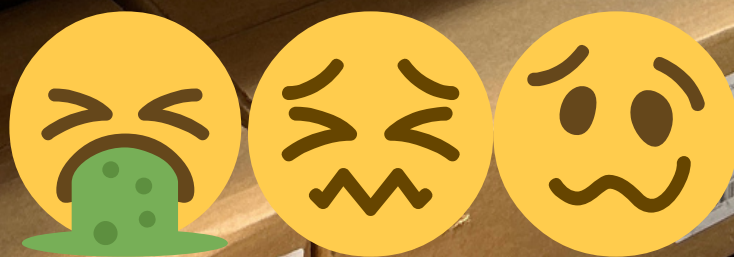
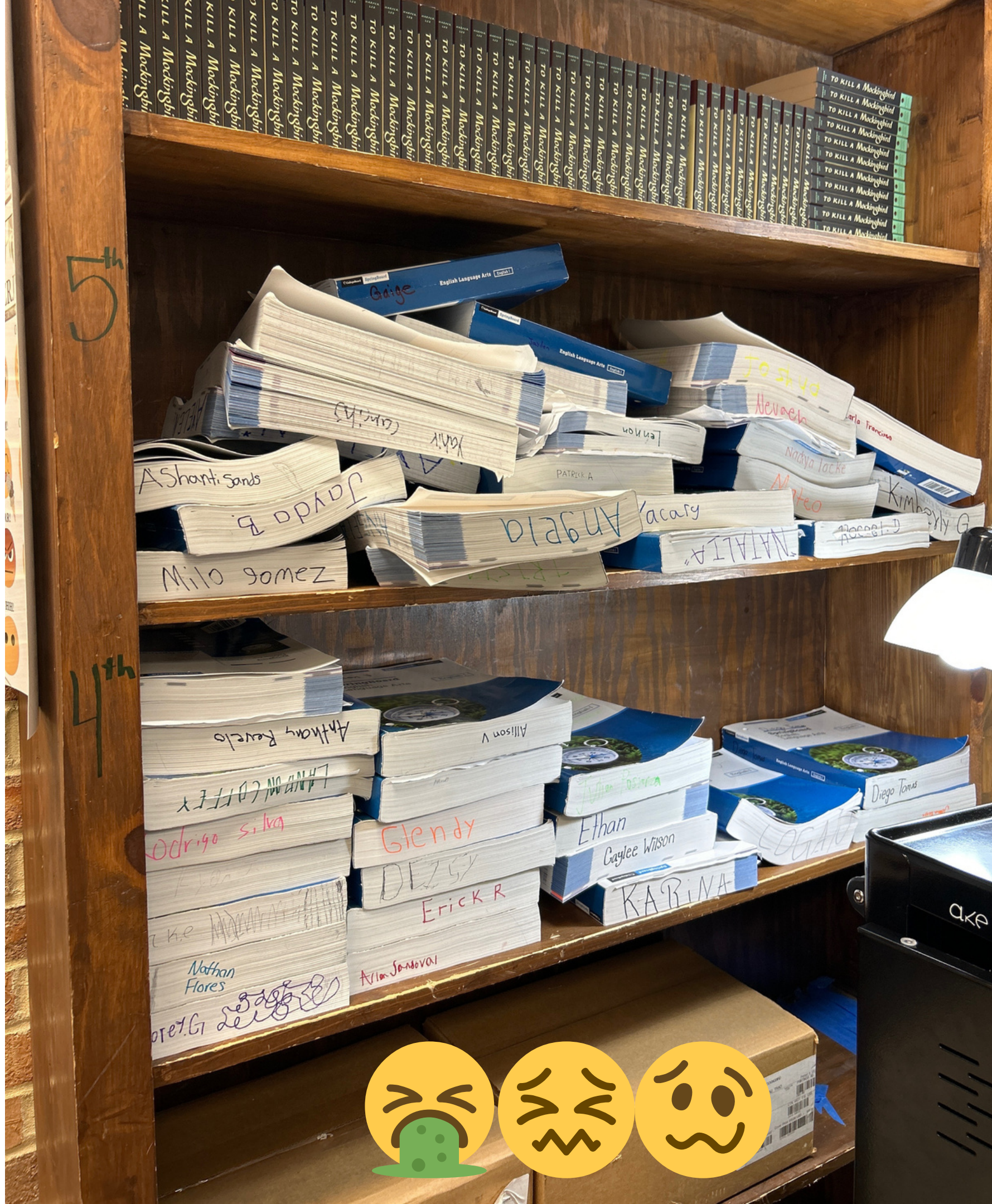
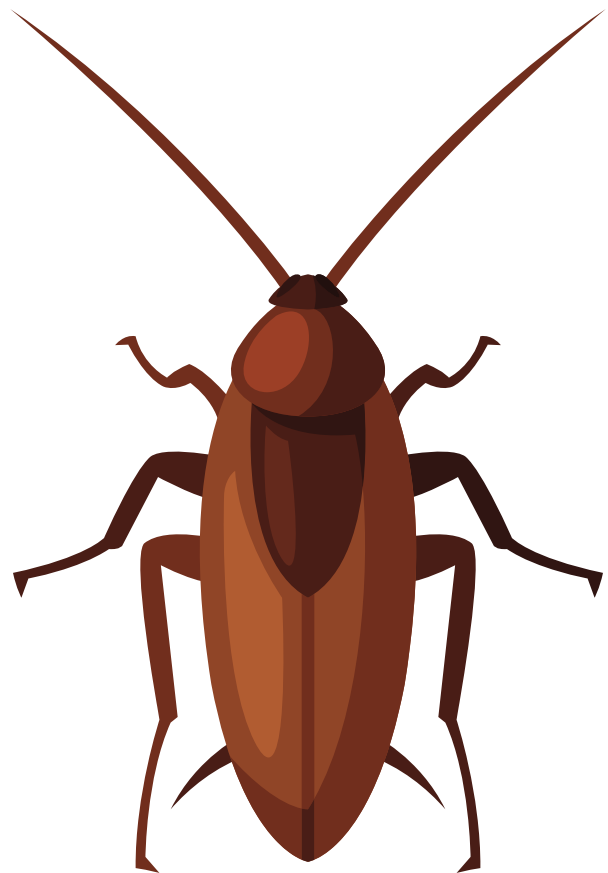
- **3.9 Due TODAY**
- Bell Work- **Due Friday**
- Argument Essay - **Due Monday EOC**
- 3.13+3.11- **Due Friday**

Materials

- Text Books
- Paper for BW
- Paper for notes
- Pencil

Objectives

- Identify the central idea of three texts.
- Identify counter arguments and explain how they are used.



Bell Work

Write 4 of
your own
sentences
using
colons
correctly.

When to Use a Colon (⋮)

- 1** Use a colon before a series of items, especially after phrases like *as follows* or *the following*.
Only the following students passed⋮ Lee, Sanchez, Cruz, and Mendoza.
- 2** Use a colon after an independent clause for emphasis or clarification, or to introduce a quotation.
“Friends” is not just a TV show⋮ It’s a cultural phenomenon.
His passing reminded me of Morrie’s words⋮ “Death ends a life, not a relationship.”
- 3** Use a colon to separate items when writing the time and after the salutation of a formal letter.
Her classes start at 5⋮30 in the morning.

Escribe 4 de
tus propias
oraciones
usando dos
puntos
correctame
nte.

3.9 Review

3.9

Paragraphs	What the Author Says and Does
1	<p>Says</p> <p>Does</p>
2-3	<p>Says</p> <p>Does</p>
4-5	<p>Says</p> <p>Does</p>

3.9 Review

3.9

Paragraphs

11–12

Says

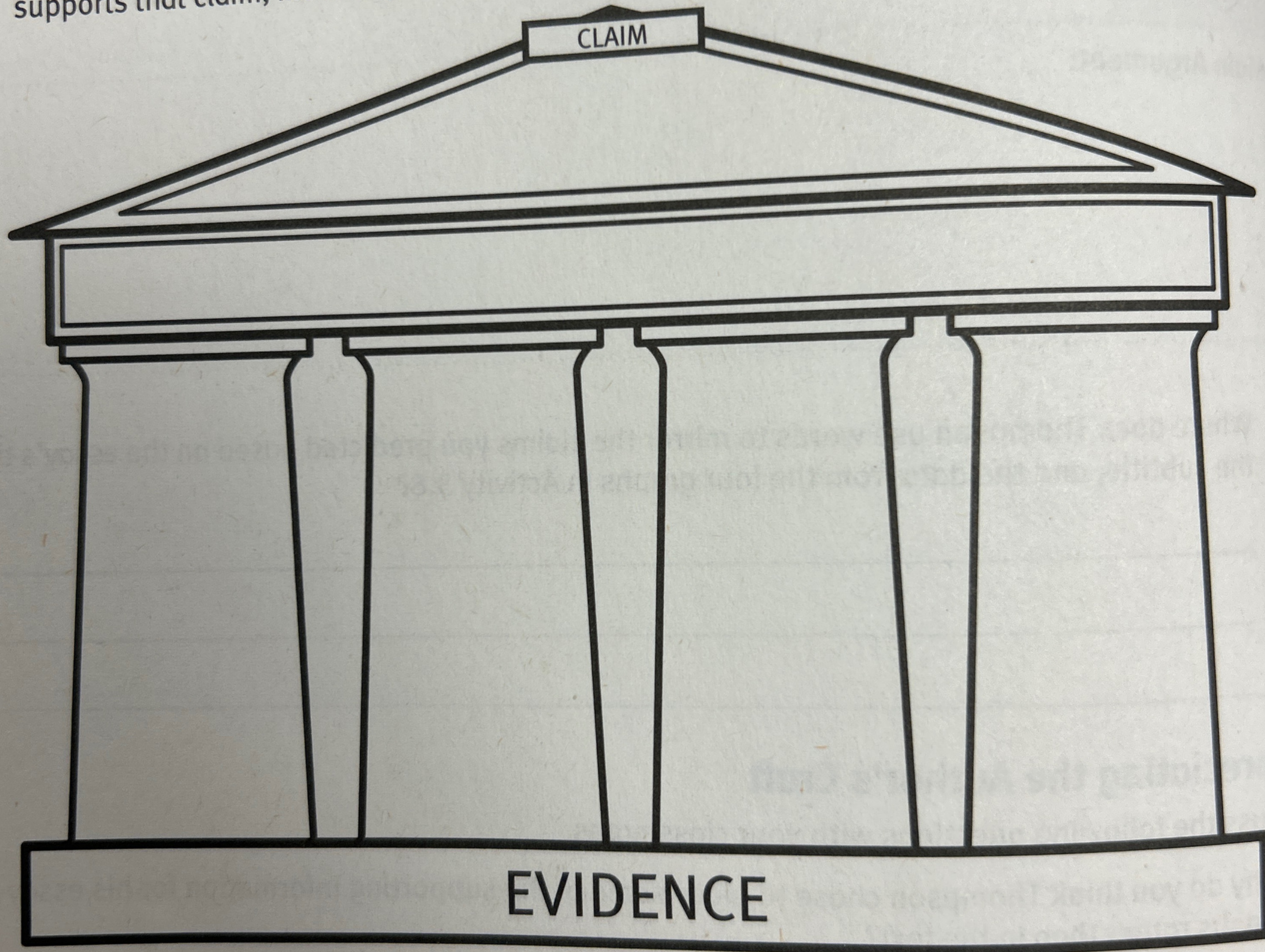
Does

What the Author Says and Does

Main Argument:

2. Where does Thompson use words to mirror the claims you predicted based on the essay's title, the subtitle, and the data from the four graphs in Activity 3.8?
-

supports that claim,



**PUT YOUR NAME ON THE TOP
OF PAGE 365.**

Rip out 365-372.

Brain Break

Turn and talk to a
neighbor for 3 minutes

Gira y habla con un
vecino durante 3
minutos.



S.O.A.P.S.Tone

Speaker -Who is the speaker? Is the speaker an authority on the subject?
¿Quién es el orador? ¿Es el hablante una autoridad en el tema?

Occasion -What is the time (date, holiday, major event) and place?
¿Cuál es la hora (fecha, feriado, evento importante) y lugar?

Audience -Who is the speaker talking to?
¿Con quién está hablando la oradora?

Purpose -Why is the speaker addressing the audience? What is their goal?
-¿Por qué el orador se dirige a la audiencia? ¿Cuál es su objetivo?

Subject -What is the topic that the speaker is addressing?
-¿Cuál es el tema que está abordando la oradora?

Tone -How does the speaker feel about the topic?
¿Cómo se siente la oradora sobre el tema?

3.13 Review

Why College Isn't (And
Shouldn't Have to Be) For
Everyone



S
A
O
P
S
T



Use the elements from SOAPSTone to write a quick summary of the article.

Agenda

- Semicolons Notes
- Bell Work
 - Review 3.13 Pt. 2
- Begin Argument Writing
- Exit Ticket

Attendance Question

If you could be a King or a Queen for one day, what would you do first?

Due Dates

- Bell Work- **Due Friday**
- Argument Essay - **Due Monday EOC**
- 3.13+3.11- **Due Friday**

Materials

- Text Books
- Bell Work
- Paper for notes
- Pencil

Objectives

- Identify the central idea of a text.
- Identify counter arguments and explain how they are used.
- Write an objective summary

Turn in 3.9 now!!!

Bell Work

When to Use a Semicolon (;)

1

Use a semicolon between independent clauses that are not joined by conjunctions *and*, *but*, *or*, *nor*, *for*, and *yet*.

Alice was partying all night; she missed school the next day.

2

Use a semicolon between independent clauses joined by words such as *for example*, *for instance*, *that is*, *besides*, *accordingly*, *moreover*, *nevertheless*, *furthermore*, *otherwise*, *therefore*, *however*, *consequently*, *instead*, *hence*.

Building a career takes time; moreover, it requires dedication.

3

Use a semicolon to separate phrases or clauses that already have commas.

We came up with a movie watchlist, which includes *Love, Rosie*; *Good Morning, Vietnam*; and *Winter Hunter, Black Heart*.

Bell Work

Use your notes to correct the following five sentences using a semicolon.

Utilice sus notas para corregir las siguientes cinco oraciones usando un punto y coma.

- 1. Rome wasn't built in a day patience is a virtue.**
- 2. Sarah was incredibly busy However she still took time to focus on her travel needs.**
- 3. There are five places on the itinerary, including Paris, France, Barcelona, Spain, Giza, Egypt, Mumbai, India, and Tokyo, Japan.**
- 4. Mountains offer serenity Beaches offer relaxation.**
- 5. Most places offer some sort of breakfast Unfortunately, this hotel does not.**

3.13 Review

The 'not everyone should go to college' argument is classist and wrong



S
O
A
P
S
T



Use the elements from SOAPSTone to write a quick summary of the article.

Brain Break

Turn and talk to a
neighbor for 3 minutes

Gira y habla con un
vecino durante 3
minutos.



Argument Writing

- **Argument writing is writing that is produced by an author that has a goal in mind. The author is trying to convince the reader to take some sort of action.**
- **La escritura de argumentos es una escritura producida por un autor que tiene un objetivo en mente. El autor está tratando de convencer al lector de que realice algún tipo de acción.**

Argument Writing Includes

- **Reasoning:** Readers must recognize why this topic and resulting action is important.
- **Evidence:** Anecdotes, testimonials, stats, and text evidence to support ALL claims
Claim = the author's position on the topic.
- Fair treatment of the counter claim. This means explain what it is and why people think that.
- **Rebuttal:** A logical way to disprove the counter claim.



Should teens go to college?



¿Deben las adolescentes ir a la universidad?

Agenda

- Bell Work
- Review
- Argument Notes
 - Develop a Thesis
 - Write an Introduction
 - Exit Ticket

Attendance Question

If you could get free concert tickets, who would you go see?



Due Dates

- Bell Work- **Due TODAY**
- Argument Essay - **Due Wednesday EOC**
- 3.13- **Due Tuesday**

Materials

- Text Books
- Bell Work
- Paper for notes+ essay
- Pencil

Objectives

- Produce a thesis.
- Introduce a claim on a topic by developing an introduction paragraph.

3.9 Due for absent individuals

Bell work due

Bathroom passes due.

**Put your name on your
passes or receive no credit.**

Bell Work

When to Use a Semicolon (;)

1

Use a semicolon between independent clauses that are not joined by conjunctions *and*, *but*, *or*, *nor*, *for*, and *yet*.

Alice was partying all night; she missed school the next day.

2

Use a semicolon between independent clauses joined by words such as *for example*, *for instance*, *that is*, *besides*, *accordingly*, *moreover*, *nevertheless*, *furthermore*, *otherwise*, *therefore*, *however*, *consequently*, *instead*, *hence*.

Building a career takes time; moreover, it requires dedication.

3

Use a semicolon to separate phrases or clauses that already have commas.

We came up with a movie watchlist, which includes *Love, Rosie*; *Good Morning, Vietnam*; and *Winter Hunter, Black Heart*.

Using each rule at least one time, create four sentences using semicolons.

Usando cada regla al menos una vez, crea cuatro oraciones usando punto y coma.

3 Reason to go

Type here:

1. if you go to college they give you extra points if your “legacie.”
2. you can make something of yourself
3. getting the job you actually want

3 Reason not to go

Type here:

1. its too expensive
2. Bad building conditions.
3. you might drop out and get left with debt.

3 Reason to go

Type here:

1. To make more money and get a lot of that income.
2. it allows student to follow their passion on another level
3. to get a degree and to do skilled jobs

3 Reason not to go

Type here:

1. teens shouldn't go to college because they'll be in debt since a very young age.
2. too busy to go to college.
3. teens shouldn't go to college to start work early.
4. drugs causes you to not focus on important

3 Reason to go

Type here:

1. to get a good job and party a lot.
2. to get a good education.
3. return on investment is at its highest

3 Reason not to go

Type here:

1. too expensive.
2. some people dont want to go.
3. some people dont have the time or money.

Should teens go to college?

Write a claim based on this prompt using the template below.

Escriba una queja basada en este mensaje usando la plantilla a continuación.

Teens should/ should not go to college.

Thesis

- **Definition:** A statement directed to a particular audience in an essay that concisely states the author's position (**claim**) on a topic and provides reasons to support their stance.
- Usually the thesis aids in the organization of the essay and makes it clear the reader what will be discussed in the essay.
- Thesis is put in the last sentence of your introduction
- **Definición:** Declaración dirigida a una audiencia particular en un ensayo que establece de manera concisa la posición (**afirmar**) del autor sobre un tema y proporciona razones para respaldar su postura.
- Por lo general, la tesis ayuda en la organización del ensayo y deja claro al lector lo que se discutirá en el ensayo.

Creating a Thesis

Claim + Reasons to support the claim = Thesis.

Claim: Teens should go to college

Thesis: Teens should chose to go to college
because _____ and _____.

Creating a Thesis

Claim + **Reasons to support the claim** = **Thesis**.

Claim: Teens should go to college

Thesis: Teens should chose to go to college
because _____ and _____.

You do it!



Argument Essay Outline

I. Claim/ Introduction Paragraph	I. Párrafo de Reclamación/Introducción
II. Supporting details # 1 Paragraph	II. Detalles de apoyo Párrafo # 1
III. Supporting Details # 2 Paragraph	III. Detalles de apoyo Párrafo # 2
IV. Counterclaim + Rubuttal Paragraph	IV. Reconvención + Párrafo Rubuttal
V. Conclusion	V. conclusión

Brain Break

Turn and talk to a
neighbor for 3 minutes

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minutos.



Introduction Paragraph

I. Introduction

- a. Introduce topic with a hook. Hook: Strong statement about topic OR interesting “fact”.
- b. Provide important back ground information about the topic.(1-2 sentences).
- c. Thesis statement

I. Introducción

- a. Presentar el tema
- b. Hable sobre escenas que son importante estimular. (2 frases)
- C. Sentencia de reclamo (1 oración con dos razones por las que tienes razón.)

Independently Write an Introduction Paragraph



Peer Review

- Trade papers with a partner.
- Do they have all of these things? Make a check list on the back of their paper.
- Does it make sense?
- Is their hook interesting?

I. Introduction

a. Introduce topic with a hook. Hook: Strong statement about topic OR interesting “fact”.

b. Provide important back ground information about the topic.(1-2 sentences).

c. Thesis statement

Exit Ticket

Why is it important to provide background information to a reader?

¿Por qué es importante proporcionar información básica al lector?