

Agenda:

DGP

Group discussion of The Scarlet Ibis

(move desks into circle)

Have you been practicing your vocabulary? (share)

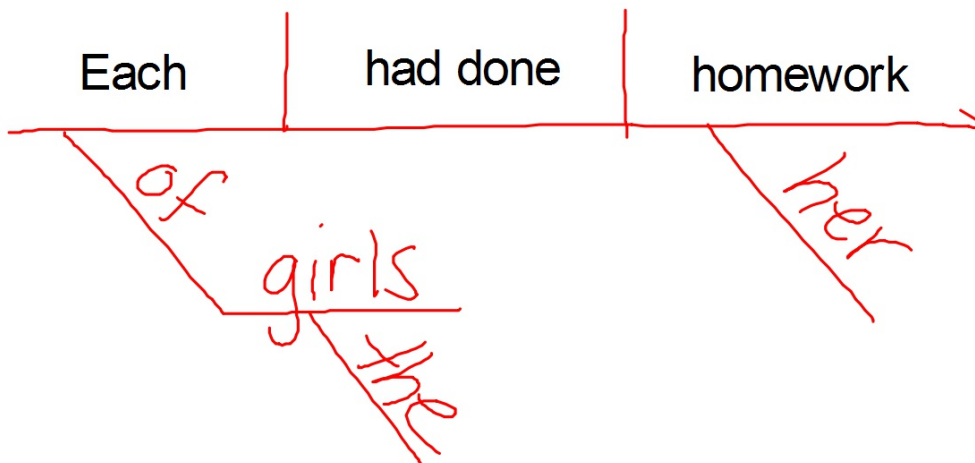
Thesis work

thesis

Homework: find five quotes that support your statement;
write the lead in for each. Bring to next class.

DGP

Each of the girls had done her homework.

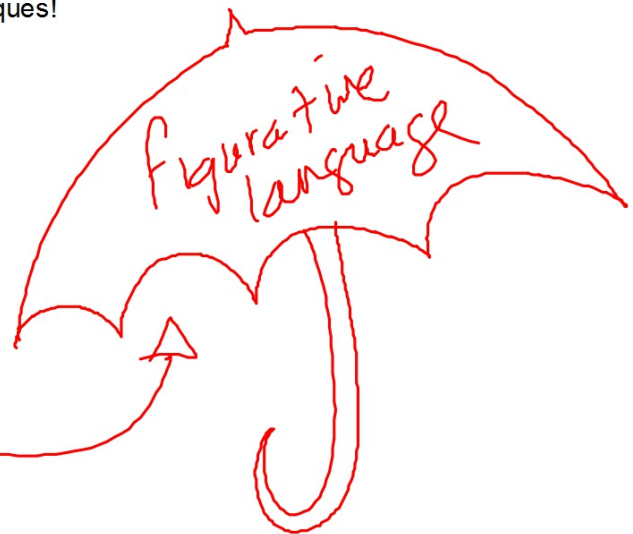


What techniques did the Author Employ?

What, where, and for what purpose?

Find specific examples in the story to support your techniques!

foreshadowing
symbolism
irony
connotation
denotation
personification
similes
metaphors



(What do you know? How do you know?)

Doodle

Find specifics in the story to support your thoughts

disabled
dependant on Brother
idolizes
+ loves Brother
perceptive
sensitive
he cried when he saw " Old woman Swamp "
didn't care about walking
burying
scarlet ibis
Perseveres
wild imagination
"lies"

(What do you know? How do you know?)

Narrator/Brother

Find specifics in the story to support your thoughts

narrator
recognizes the
positive characteristics
"specialness" of Doodle (as an adult)
treasures memories of
his Doodle

*guilty over Doodle's death
over confident / infallible
condescending
proud
regretful

Crue to Doodle
Inconsiderate
Cares about
others' opinions

In The Scarlet Ibis, author James Hurst uses

Symbolism

to help explore

Brother's guilt over the death of Doodle

help accentuate
demonstrate
clarify

Pro can be you
downfall
don't take things
for granted
appreciate what
you have

Brother feels guilty
" responsible
Doodle idolizes
Brother
" dependent
on Brother

Thematic ideas

relationship ideas

life is short + fragile

Selective detail

What can we put in those blanks?

What is the author's real purpose?

epiphany

Conclusions

Synthesize, don't summarize: Include a brief summary of the paper's main points, but don't simply repeat things that were in your paper. Instead, show your reader how the points you made and the support and examples you used fit together. Pull it all together.

Things NOT to do:

Beginning with an unnecessary, overused phrase such as “in conclusion,” “in summary,” or “in closing.” Although these phrases can work in speeches, they come across as wooden and trite in writing.

Stating the thesis for the very first time in the conclusion.

Introducing a new idea or subtopic in your conclusion.

Ending with a rephrased thesis statement without any substantive changes.