

Grade 10: Lesson

Lesson Reading Strategy: Predicting Objectives:

1. Analyze and respond to literary elements
2. Read, comprehend, analyze, and critique a short story.
3. Develop vocabulary
4. Develop Writing Proficiency
5. Understand and apply written and oral language conventions.

Standards:

Reading

10.R.5L Analyse how an author's choices about structure of a literary text, order of events within it (e.g., parallel plots), create such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise.

10.R.7L Critique and analyse a literary text (e.g., *When I was Puerto Rican*, *Harry Potter*, and others) presented in different media (e.g., videos and plays), determining what elements are emphasized in each.

10.R.10 Read and comprehend a variety of literature, including stories, dramas, and poetry, and informational texts (e.g., history/social studies, science, and technical texts) of appropriate grade level.

Writing

10.W.5 Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish types of writing and present the relationships between information and ideas efficiently as well as to interact and collaborate with others.

Language

10.LA.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

10.LA.1a Use parallel structure, subject-verb agreement, and apply the understanding of run-on sentences, complex, compound, and sentence fragments. Assess various grammar and usage texts.

10.LA.1b Use various types of phrases and clauses to specify meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations.

10.LA.2 Demonstrate command of the conventions of English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling. 10.LA.2a Use advanced punctuation marks correctly.

10.LA.2b Spell correctly.

10.LA.2c Apply capitalization rules correctly

Day 1

Vocabulary/ Fluency/Prior Knowledge

I. Read the following passage. Take in mind the underlined words.

Imagine being lost alone in the wilderness, hungry, cold and unprepared – no cozy sleeping bag, no packets of belly-warming cocoa to heat over a camp stove. If you should find yourself in this undesirable situation, would you know what to do?

According to survival experts the first and most important thing is not to become panicky. Sit down, take a deep breath, and think carefully and methodically, about your options. What equipment or supplies do you have with you? Even a garbage plastic bag can be extremely useful to keep you warm and dry. Likewise, you can find natural shelter in unexpected spots, even in deep snow, for instance, there may be a dry clear area under the lowest branches of a big evergreen tree.

To survive cold weather, it is imperative that you keep your body temperature up. Instead of sitting directly on the ground or in the snow, make a pile of branches or find a fallen tree. Be sure your head is covered – thanks to extra blood circulation around the brain, you can lose forty percent of your heat through you head. If possible, stuff your clothes with dry leaves for insulation. Then, curl yourself up into a ball to conserve your body heat.

Aside from staying alive, your main responsibility is to be found, so stay in one place. Searchers are more likely to discover you if you have not floundered around getting even more lost. Also, try to make yourself easy to see: stay out in the open, or use sticks and rocks to make a sign pointing to your shelter. Lastly, if a helicopter flies overhead, wave wildly, and aggressively with both arms so they know you are in trouble and not just saying hello!

II. Complete the following activities. Re- read the passage above.

1. Underline what is **undesirable** about the situation. Then describe another situation that would be **undesirable**.
2. Underline what to do to keep from being **panicky**. What is the opposite of **panicky**?
3. Circle a word that means like **methodically**. How can a pencil and paper help you think **methodically**?
4. What word could you substitute for **likewise** in this sentence?
5. Underline what is **imperative** for survival in cold weather. What would be **imperative** to know when riding a bicycle downhill?
6. Underline what **circulation** in the head has to do with keeping warm. What words mean the same as **circulation**?
7. Underline what could happen if you **floundered** around rather than staying put. Would you use the word **floundered** for someone who moves with grace and purpose?
8. Circle what you should do **aggressively** if you see a helicopter. What else might someone does **aggressively**?

Day 2

Grammar and Style: Using Introductory Phrase and Clauses.

*Using introductory phrases and clauses can help you vary your sentence structure and make your writing more interesting. A **phrase** is a group of words that acts as one part of speech but lacks a subject and a verb. A **clause** is a group of words that has a subject and a verb.*

Subject First: Old timers advised him not to set out.

Phrase First: Knowing the danger of extreme cold, old timers advised him not to set out.

Subject First: He set out despite the cold because he wanted to join his friends.

Clause First: Because he wanted to join his friends, he set out despite the cold.

I. Practice: Use each phrase or clause to introduce a sentence.

1. To build a fire in the snow and bitter cold.

2. When he called to it

3. In the warm cabin

4. After his feet became soaked in the cold stream

II. Writing Application: Rewrite each sentence using a clause or phrase to begin your new sentence.

1. The traveler relies upon his dog because he was alone in the wilderness.

2. Experienced Alaskan stayed inside on such bitter cold days.

3. He could not build a fire with his matches gone.

4. He walked quickly along the trail to keep warm.

Day 3:

Predictions

The following link is a brief explanation on how to make predictions: <https://youtu.be/giCz53W-DCQ>

When we make predictions as we read the story, we will anticipate what will happen by noting clues that hint at later events. You can apply your background knowledge. You can use the following chart to help you make predictions.

Background Knowledge
Prediction

Practice: Read the following passage. Determine which event is likely to occur next. Explain your answer using textual evidence.

Vince Thunder waved to the crowd one more time before he put his motorcycle helmet. The crowd cheered uproariously. Vince looked down the ramp and across the 17 school buses that he was about to attempt to jump. It was a difficult trick, and everything would need to go right for him to nail it. His cape blew in the wind. As Vince hopped on his motorcycle and started down the ramp, he noticed something that he had not seen before. There was a large oil slick and the end of the ramp. He attempted to stop the bike, but it was too late. He already built up too much momentum...

What event is most likely to occur next?

What events from the text support your prediction?

Making Predictions

Part 1: Look at the picture



Part 2: Write a prediction

Part 3:

Write a short story about what happened before and after. Based your story in your prediction.



Day 4 and 5:

Reading Strategy: Predictions.

Part 1: Read the following story by Jack London

https://americanenglish.state.gov/files/ae/resource_files/to-build-a-fire.pdf

Title: To Build a Fire Part 2:

After you read answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Early in the story, the narrator reveals that the man does not really know the temperature outside. What can you predict from this clue?

2. At what point did you first predict that the man would not survive his journey? On what clues did you base your predictions?

Part 3: After reading the story.

Answer: Choose the correct answer.

1. In “To Build a Fire” there is an eternal conflict between
 - a. The beauty of nature and the cruelty of nature.
 - b. Society and the individual.
 - c. Human beings and nature.
 - d. Instinct and civilization.
2. Which of the following character flaws brings about the man’s tragic end?
 - a. Cowardice
 - b. Carelessness
 - c. Overconfidence
 - d. Greed
3. Toward the end of “To Build a Fire” the man has an internal conflict between his a. Body and his will
 - b. Short-term goals and his long-term goals.
 - c. Conscience and his needs.
 - d. Animal nature and his spiritual nature
4. Which of the following themes expressed by the contrasting ways in which the dog and the man cope with the cold?
 - a. Animals are naturally superior to humans.
 - b. Animals are unable to have or express emotions.
 - c. Humans need to be as well attuned to nature as animals to survive in it.
 - d. Humans are so closely tied to civilization that they cannot return to nature.

Part 4: Writing

What is literary criticism? Click on the following link <https://youtu.be/f31V4XiPBdI>

Literary Criticism Writing Activity

Write a work of literary criticism in which you explain the message of “To Build a Fire” , discussing how the various elements of the story (plot, setting, character, point of view)contribute to its meaning.

Prewriting:

Gather details about your interpretation on London’s message about humanity and nature.

Drafting:

Introduction: Thesis statement and outline main points Body

Paragraphs: Based each one on one main point.

***Cite supporting details from the story.**

Revising:

Look at opportunities to elaborate ideas through supporting details.