

Canned Food Drive

- **First Period!**
- **Purpose: Help those in need**
- **Prize: Donut Party**
- Remember all those speeches about people who help the less fortunate? Maybe you can't give as much, but what you give will help someone.

CP English 11 December 1, 2014

Learning target(s): I can define words. I can use hyphens.

Agenda:

- 1. Vocabulary Lesson 24
- 2. Hyphens

Homework:

- 1. College Day Listening Worksheet
- 2. Vocabulary, p. 155
- 3. Hyphen worksheet
- 4. Moodle Lesson 24 by Wednesday, 10:00 p.m.

Hyphen Rule 2

- Use hyphens to divide/connect compound words (usually nouns)
- Examples: Sister-in-law, ex-wife, commander-in-chief
- List 5 more.

Hyphen Rule 3

- Use hyphens to simplify or to prevent confusion
- Example 1: First- and second-generation iPods
- Example 2: re-sign (versus resign) or re-cover (versus recover)
- Can you think of others?

Hyphen Rule 4

Use hyphens to link numbers: scores, times, dates, pages, votes, etc.

Also use hyphens to link spelled-out numbers from 21-99 or when writing fractions.

- George Washington (1732-1799)
- I am enjoying the Colts' 8-4 season.
- The reception is from 3:00-6:00 tonight.
- The bill passed 305-197.
- She is twenty-seven years old.
- We ate seven-eighths of the pie.

Hyphen Rule 5

- When breaking up a word onto two separate lines, split the word at a natural point (between a prefix and root, or where the compound word naturally breaks, etc.)

Tomorrow, my older sister is starting a brand new program involving goat cheese and pineapples.

Hyphens

With your partner, find examples of hyphens. Quote them in context in a chart by rule.

- **Rule 1:** compound adjectives before the noun
- **Rule 2:** divide compound nouns
- **Rule 3:** prevent confusion/ simplify
- **Rule 4:** link numbers
- **Rule 5:** divide words to fit on separate lines

Example: Denver beat Kansas City **29-16**.

Example: Luck had “a **career-high** five touchdown passes” (Bowen).

Honors

December 1, 2014

Learning target(s): I can define words. I can understand and analyze *Macbeth*.

Agenda:

- 1. Vocabulary Lesson 23
- 2. *Macbeth*
- 3. Type 3 Writing Preview

Homework:

- 1. College Day Listening Worksheet
- 2. Two Paragraphs
- 3. Vocabulary, p. 149 (VQ Friday)
- 4. Finish Type 3 Writing (2nd period)
- 5. *Macbeth* Test Thursday

The last speaker in a Shakespearian
tragedy reestablishes order.

Type 3: Skip lines.

- Name & Date in upper-right-hand corner
- Use literary present tense.

Prompt 1: Write about Lady Macbeth from a psychoanalytical perspective. What lines or actions hearken back to earlier scenes or lines?

Prompt 2: Write about Macbeth's state of mind/emotions throughout Act 5. Discuss when, how, and why his emotions change.

Prompt 3: The final act in any Shakespeare play is meant to bring closure. What is resolved in Act 5 and what is left unresolved? What can you infer about these unresolved issues?

AP Euro

December 1, 2014

Learning target(s):

Agenda:

- 1. Library: Ch. 21 Extended ID
- 2. Phases: Legislative Assembly, National Convention, Directory

Homework:

- 1. Quiz tomorrow, 373-383
- 2. ET/EH all week

CP English 10

December 1, 2014

Learning target(s): I can use vocabulary words. I can read, understand, and remember main events and key details from *Treasure Island*.

Agenda:

- 1. Vocabulary, Lesson 11
- 2. Point of view
- 3. Reading time: Ch. 22-24

Homework:

- 1. Chapters 22-24
- 2. Vocabulary, p. 69
- 3. Career Day Worksheet
- 4. Write a very short story twice (first person and third person omniscient versions)

Vocabulary Lesson 11

- 1. Read the definitions
- 2. Find the Example
- 3. Pictures
- 4. Page 70, Multiple Choice & True/False
- **5. Homework: page 69**

Point of View

- 1st person
- 2nd person
- 3rd person limited omniscient
- 3rd person omniscient
- Advantages & Limitations of each?

Due Wednesday

Write the same very short story twice.

- 1: Write it in first person
- 2: Write it in third person omniscient – this means you should add details not possible to include in first person.