

No Cell Phones!

- **Bell Ringer Honors:**

Honors

January 27, 2016

Learning target(s): I can use vocabulary words. I can analyze a poem.

Agenda:

- 1. Vocabulary Practice
- 2. *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*: read aloud, analysis

Homework:

- 1. Writing Center conference due at start of class tomorrow
- 2. VQ tomorrow
- 3. Paper due next Thursday

Tally

- If you are keeping a daily record of anything (participation, being prepared, listening, not falling asleep, etc.), remember to make a note of today's successes.

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage

- 1. What is Byron's speaker saying? This is a lyrical poem, not narrative (there's not a story). The final stanza is addressing the reader, by the way.
- 2. What Romantic qualities are dominant?
- 3. What poetic devices do you see at work? Prosody and figurative language
- 4. Spenserian stanza: ababbcbcc – iambic ___meter except for the last line, known as an alexandrine (iambic ___meter). How does Byron counteract the strict form?
- 5. Apostrophe: the speaker is addressing what inanimate thing in stanzas 2-3?

Tone

- **Speaker's attitude** toward the topic, the intended audience, perhaps even the speaker himself (and in stories, toward characters): scared, irritated, impressed, apologetic, etc.
- (**Mood** = emotional atmosphere the reader is supposed to experience: scary, uplifting, depressing, etc.)
- **Diction**: words with strong connotations
- **Syntax**: sentence structure, including punctuation
- **Details**: included or omitted
- **Images**: sensory appeal
- **Overall Language**: formal vs. informal, highly educated vs. simple, poetic vs. clinical, etc.
- **SHIFT**: the changing of the tone

Byron's Tone

- 1. What is Byron's attitude toward his topic? Toward his intended audience? Toward himself?
- 2. Where does the tone change or shift?
- 3. Prove it by citing examples of diction, syntax, details, and imagery, and by commenting on his overall language.
- **Sample Thesis:** Lord Byron's tone starts as _[adj]_, but shifts in stanza _[#]_ to _[adj]_ when he turns his attention to _[topic]_.

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- **Bell Ringer English:**
- Take out your SAT packet.
- Discuss answers with your 6:00 buddy.

CP English 11 January 27, 2016

Learning target(s): I can read for understanding of purpose, tone, audience, and meaning.

Agenda:

- 1. Go over SAT questions
- 2. SAT portion of nonfiction test
- 3. Vocabulary practice

Homework:

- 1. VQ Friday
- 2. Whatever you owe me

Tally

- **If you are keeping a daily record of anything (participation, being prepared, listening, not falling asleep, etc.), remember to make a note of today's successes.**

SAT Scan-Tron Instructions

- Mark questions 1-8 as E.
- Start with Passage 1 (and with question 9). Skip 5-8.
- Other handout - write directly on it (starts with question 27).
- Take your time. If we need time tomorrow, that's ok.
- Turn in everything. Is your name on everything?

Vocabulary Practice

- Find the Example on these pages: 6, 18, 198

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- **Bell Ringer AP:**
- Turn in city pictures and review IDs.

AP Euro

January 27, 2016

Learning target(s): I can explain trends in society, feminism, art, science, and socialism.

Agenda:

- 1. Present group information from yesterday
- 2. Quiz
- 3. Game

Homework:

- 1. IDs due tomorrow
- 2. Five Review IDs due tomorrow
- 3. Quiz Friday

Game

- 1. Who was the shopkeeper's daughter? A-Catherine de' Medici
- 2. What law allowed Huguenots to practice in 150 towns throughout France? A- Edict of Nantes
- 3. What treaty effectively put Britain on top and ended French dominance for awhile in 1713 at the end of the War of the Spanish Succession? A – Peace of Utrecht
- 4. Who won the Great Northern War in 1721? A – Peter the Great / Peter I/ Russia
- 5. What young French king was scarred by the Fronde? A – Louis XIV
- 6. The first Prime Minister of England was Robert Walpole. He didn't really have this title, but did this job under what King of England? A – George I
- 7. James Watt and Thomas Newcomen are associated with what technological device? A – steam engine
- 8. Who wrote *The Prince*? A – Niccolo Machiavelli
- 9. Who wrote *Utopia*? A – Thomas More
- 10. What economic-political group had Utopian communities? A – socialists
- 11. Who was Louis XIII's head minister? A – Cardinal Richelieu
- 12. What English king lost his head in 1649? A – Charles I

Game

- 13. What Mountain leader was executed in the Thermidorian Reaction after ordering executions of thousands during the Reign of Terror? A – Robespierre
- 14. What word does Marx use to refer to the working class? A – proletariat
- 15. Who wrote *Mr., Mrs., and Baby*? A – Gustave Droz
- 16. What group consisted of foremen and skilled workers and identified with some of the same moral values as the middle class? A – labor aristocracy
- 17. What vaccine did Edward Jenner create? A – smallpox
- 18. The Pilgrimage of Grace was a religious protest in what country or against what king's policies? A – England, Henry VIII
- 19. What tsar helped Austria in 1848-1849 against those rascally Hungarians? A – Nicholas I
- 20. Who wrote *Principia*? A – Sir Isaac Newton
- 21. What Swiss reformer preceded John Calvin and differed too much from Luther to unify with him? A – Ulrich Zwingli
- 22. Goethe, Chopin, and Delacroix (Dela-cwah) are all associated with what artistic era? A - Romanticism

Game

1. Portraits in Renaissance paintings used what compositional structure? It looks triangular. A – pyramid
2. The Treaty of Lodi, 1454, the War of the Spanish Succession, and the Congress of Vienna were all partly inspired by the desire to maintain or restore what, meaning no country was too powerful? A – balance of power
3. What woman taught French midwives better ways to help women in labor? A – Madame du Coudray
4. Name the 1789 vow taken by French delegates to write a constitution. A – Tennis Court Oath/ Oath of the Tennis Court
5. This technological advance let people leave cities on weekends, live farther from home, and see less horse manure in the streets. A – electric streetcar
6. What 1842 law in Britain limited working hours for boys and prevented women from working in mines? A – the Mines Act of 1842 (so obvious, right?)
7. Who wrote *Emile* and *The Social Contract*? A – Jean Jacques Rousseau
8. Henry VII, Ferdinand and Isabella, Charles VIII and Louis XII were all considered what kind of monarch, known for centralizing the government? A – new monarchs
9. What term means a renewed appreciation for Latin and Greek literature and a belief that people could improve if properly educated? A – humanism
10. How many phases did the Thirty Years' War have? A – four
11. The rebellious and violent period between the reigns of Ivan IV and Michael Romanov is known as what? A – The Time of Troubles

Game

12. Ferdinand and Isabella saw their greatest achievement as making the Spanish lands free of non-Christians. This campaign was known as what? A - Reconquista
13. Who favored national workshops and wrote *Organization of Work*? A – Louis Blanc
14. Vincent de Paul organized what kind of institution in Paris? A – foundling homes
15. Who came up with the germ theory? A – Louis Pasteur
16. What 1789 document listed a new set of liberal laws in France? A – Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen
17. Oliver Cromwell issued the first of these that ultimately led to a series of colonial wars between England and the Netherlands. A – navigation acts
18. What was the Zollverein? A – trade union/ tariff-free agreement among German states (minus Austria) to promote German industry
19. Name Mazzini's nationalist organization. A – Young Italy
20. Who were the anti-industrial people who destroyed machines, c. 1811-1816 in Britain? A – Luddites
21. Who wrote *Wealth of Nations* in 1776? A – Adam Smith
22. Capitalism replaced what national economic system promoted by Colbert? A - mercantalism