

**FRIDAY**

**SEPTEMBER 9**

**2016**

**AGENDA:**

1. Silent Reading
2. Vocab Review
3. Partner Discussion
4. Notes on Rhetorical triangle
5. Notes on SOAPStone
6. Annotating
7. Reading McCain's speech

**DO NOW:**

1. Take out your silent reading books and start reading as soon as the bell rings.
2. Take out your 4 square paper and Senator McCain's speech handout from 2 classes ago.
3. Take out highlighters, paper, and a pen/pencil

**HOMEWORK:**

Nothing!!!  
(you can thank me with chocolate)

**OUR LEARNING FOCUS FOR TODAY:**

1. Learning what comprises the Rhetorical Triangle
2. Learning a system for annotation and close reading
3. Comprehending and doing the first level of analysis in a political speech

**REMINDERS**

I'm at another training on Monday, so be on your best behavior!

**LAST CLASS:**

Behavior Assembly

**NEXT CLASS:**

Working with the speech

# VOCABULARY

Take your four-square paper back out and label the boxes as directed below:

1. Top left- Exemplification
2. Top Right- Function
3. Bottom Left- Classification
4. Bottom Right- Negation

Turn your paper over and fill in the definitions for each of these words on the back of each box.

# VOCABULARY

When defining a word or concept, we always begin with a formal definition, followed by synonyms for the word, but there are four other ways to extend a definition (to expand the definition, concept or term by using a variety of strategies to show a writer's personal understanding).

1. Exemplification: giving examples of the word/concept
2. Function: explaining what the word acts like or functions as
3. Classification: categorizing the word by type or kind of
4. Negation: showing what the word/concept is NOT

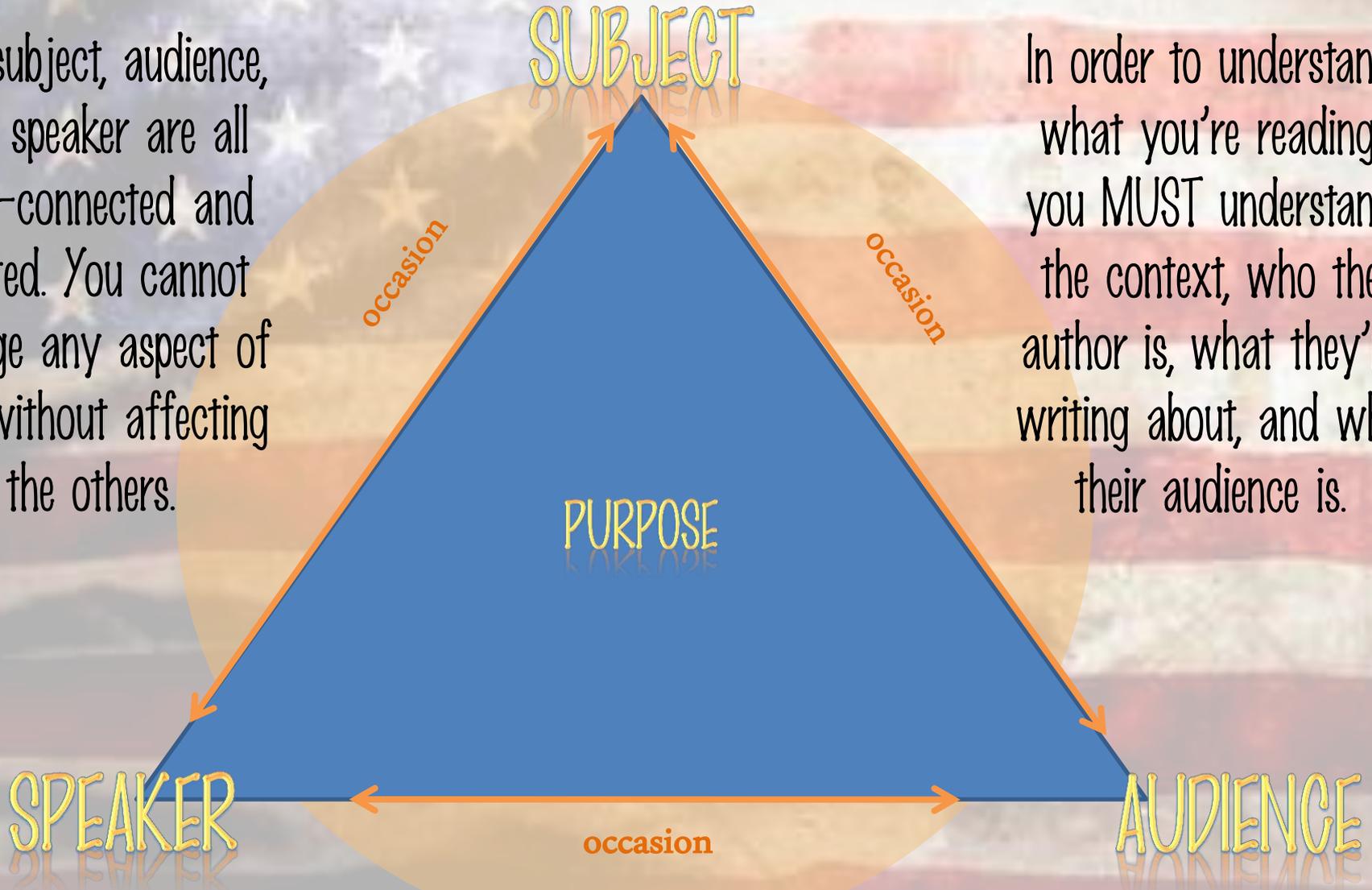
# “A CAUSE GREATER THAN SELF” BEFORE READING

With your shoulder partner, discuss any and all words that are words associated with the words patriotism and/or patriot?

# RHETORICAL TRIANGLE

The subject, audience, and speaker are all inter-connected and related. You cannot change any aspect of one without affecting the others.

In order to understand what you're reading, you **MUST** understand the context, who the author is, what they're writing about, and who their audience is.



# S.O.A.P.S.TONE

**S**peaker

**O**ccasion

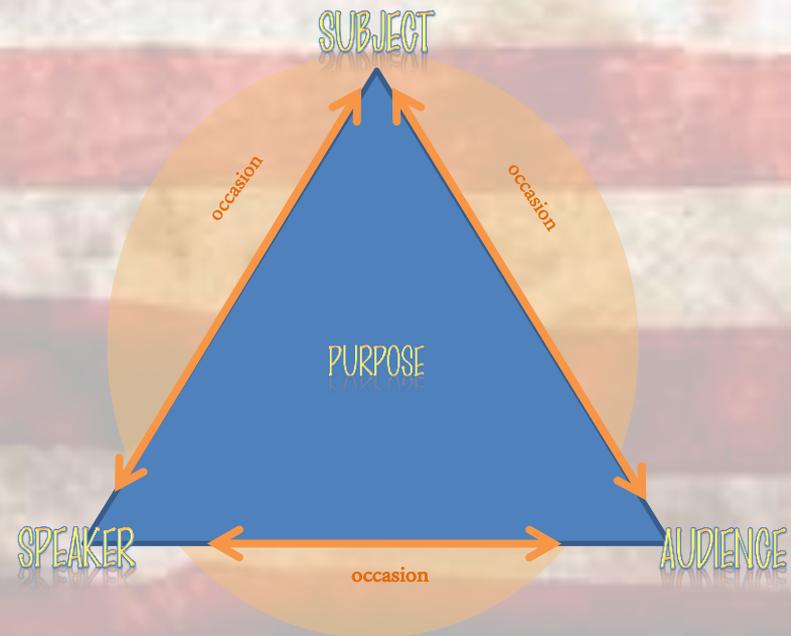
**A**udience

**P**urpose

**S**ubject

**TONE**

S.O.A.P.S.Tone is an analytical technique you can use to break down an author's argument and assess point of view and/or bias.



# S.O.A.P.S.TONE

SOAPSTone	Analysis	Textual Evidence
Speaker: What does the reader know about the writer?		
Occasion: What are the circumstances surrounding the text?		
Audience: Who is the target audience?		
Purpose: Why did the author write this text?		
Subject: What is the topic?		
Tone: What is the author's tone, or attitude, towards the topic?		

# “A CAUSE GREATER THAN SELF”

## ANNOTATIONS

When we read informational text, do the following...

### 1. FIRST READ:

- Circle unfamiliar words
- Question mark next to anything you're confused by or have a question about
- \* what you believe to be the main ideas \*

### 2. SECOND READ:

- Highlight main ideas/thesis/arguments in green
- Highlight supporting ideas or examples in yellow
- Examples of rhetoric (tone, diction, syntax, etc) in pink

3. Use the left margin to discuss what the author is SAYING (explanations, summaries, etc)

4. Use the right margin to discuss what the author is DOING (analysis, effect, purpose, etc.)