

OAKLAND CUSD #5

ENGLISH III
MAY 4 - 8, 2020

SABRINA KILE

Week of April 27-May 1, 2020

English III - Mrs. Kile

Hello English III! Please choose two assignments for this week from the 6 choices listed below. Please email me your completed assignments no later than Monday 5/4 at 12 pm. Please feel free to email me at any time with questions you may have. I will have office hours, where I am available to reply to emails immediately, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday weekly from 1-3 pm. I will email your comments on your assignments as I receive them. You should not need any materials, other than paper and a pencil. Any worksheets that you choose to do can be done on notebook paper or emailed to me. Everyone also has the option to pick up and turn in assignments in the foyer at the front of Lake Crest (see Mr. Landeck's message on Facebook or the school website). I miss you all very much! Hang in there and stay home and stay safe! ---Mrs. Kile

Class	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	Choice 4	Choice 5	Choice 6 (Enrichment)
English III	Complete Lesson 21 Vocabulary Worksheet.	Read "Poem Resisting Arrest" and answer the questions that follow.	Complete the worksheet packet titled, "Lesson 108: Business Letters: Letters of Request or Complaint."	Create a journal entry (14 lines, name, date, and title) describing what you will do first after the stay at home order is lifted. Will you go out to eat? Will you go see friends? Will you go shopping? Will nothing change?	Write an argumentative essay (at least 3 paragraphs) about Covid-19. Choose a side. Did the governor make the right decision to extend the order to May 30 or should he have done something differently. Research and document your sources.	Have a better idea? You could read something and write a reflection, or write a poem or short story, or make a video. Email me for approval.

LESSON 21 COPYING AND REPEATING

All of us copy and repeat every day. A child first learns to write by copying letters and to speak by imitating sounds. Some forms of copying, such as imitating a style of dress or using someone else's recipes, are considered to be compliments. Yet other forms of copying, such as using someone else's homework or repeating words in the same sentence, are not regarded as positive behavior. This lesson includes words about both the desirable and the undesirable varieties of repetition and copying.

VOCABULARY

banal
emulate
mimicry
platitude
prototype
recapitulate
redundant
rendition
sham
simulation

DEFINITIONS

After you have studied the definitions and example for each vocabulary word, write the word on the line to the right.

1. **banal** (bə-nāl', bā'nəl, bə-nāl') *adjective* Lacking freshness or originality; trite.

1. _____

Related Word banality *noun*

Example The employees easily lost interest in the *banal* speech of their supervisor.

2. **emulate** (ēm'ya-lāt') *trans. verb* To strive to equal or excel, especially through imitation. (From the Latin word *aemulari*, meaning "to try to equal")

2. _____

Related Word emulation *noun*

Example The young writers tried to *emulate* the styles of their favorite authors.

3. **mimicry** (mīm'ī-krē) *noun* A close copying or imitation of the speech, expression, or gesture of another; close resemblance. (From the Greek word *mimos*, meaning "imitator")

3. _____

Related Word mimic *verb*

Example The impersonator's *mimicry* of the famous singer delighted the crowd.

4. **platitude** (plăt'ī-tōōd', plăt'ī-tyōōd') *noun* A trite remark or statement. (From the French word *plat*, meaning "flat")

4. _____

Related Word platitudinous *adjective*

Example The crowd became bored listening to the politician's *platitudes*.

5. **prototype** (prō'tə-tīp') *noun* a. An original type, form, or instance that serves as a model on which later stages are based or judged. b. An early and typical example. (From the Greek words *prōtos*, meaning "first," and *typos*, meaning "model") _____

Related Word prototypical *adjective*

Example The author wrote a *prototype* of a chapter for the publisher's approval.

6. **recapitulate** (rē'kə-pīch'ə-lāt') *trans. verb* To repeat in concise form. (From the Latin *re-*, meaning "again," and *capitulare*, meaning "to put under headings") _____

Related Word recapitulation *noun*

Example First Simon explained the incident to his mother; then he *recapitulated* the story for his father.

7. **redundant** (rī-dūn'dənt) *adjective* a. Exceeding what is necessary or natural; superfluous. b. Repeating the same idea, usually in different words; wordy. (From the Latin word *redundare*, meaning "to overflow") _____

Related Words redundancy *noun*; redundantly *adverb*

Example The chef agreed that a second dessert would be *redundant*.

8. **rendition** (rén-dīsh'ən) *noun* a. An interpretation of a musical score or dramatic piece. b. A performance of a musical or dramatic work. (From the Old French word *rendre*, meaning "to give back") _____

Related Word render *verb*

Example The company's *rendition* of *Romeo and Juliet* was modern and innovative, but most people would have preferred a more traditional interpretation.

9. **sham** (shām) *noun* a. Something false or empty that is supposed to be genuine. b. The quality of deceitfulness; empty pretense. c. A person who assumes a false character; impostor. *adjective* Not genuine; fake. _____

Example The contestants were angry when they learned that the competition was a *sham* that had been created for advertising purposes.

10. **simulation** (sīm'yə-lā'shən) *noun* The taking on of the appearance, form, or sound of something else; an imitation. (From the Latin word *similis*, meaning "like") _____

Related Word simulate *verb*

Example The museum had an attraction that *simulated* a ride through space.

EXERCISE 1 WRITING CORRECT WORDS

On the answer line, write the word from the vocabulary list that fits each definition.

1. A trite remark or statement 1. _____
2. Lacking freshness or originality 2. _____
3. An interpretation of a musical score or dramatic piece 3. _____
4. The taking on of the appearance, form, or sound of something else; an imitation 4. _____
5. A close copying or imitation of the speech, expression, or gesture of another; close resemblance 5. _____
6. Something false that is supposed to be genuine; fake 6. _____
7. To try to equal or excel, especially through imitation 7. _____
8. An original type, form, or instance that serves as a model for later stages; an early or typical example 8. _____
9. To repeat in concise form 9. _____
10. Exceeding what is necessary; repeating the same idea 10. _____

EXERCISE 2 USING WORDS CORRECTLY

Each of the following statements contains an italicized vocabulary word. Decide whether the sentence is true or false, and write *True* or *False* on the answer line.

1. "Have a nice day" could be called a *banal* expression. 1. _____
2. One can find a *rendition* in most elevators. 2. _____
3. The mockingbird got its name from its *mimicry* of other birds' calls. 3. _____
4. A person who uses *platitudes* exclusively makes an excellent speaker. 4. _____
5. Describing something as "outstanding and excellent" is *redundant*. 5. _____
6. Consumers are sometimes asked to test *prototypes* of new products. 6. _____
7. It is a good idea to *emulate* someone whose qualities and achievements you do not respect. 7. _____
8. To *recapitulate* a story is to give it a slightly different ending. 8. _____
9. Television commercials sometimes use *simulations* of person-on-the-street interviews rather than actual interviews in order to sell products. 9. _____
10. If your every reaction is a *sham*, people will learn to distrust you. 10. _____

EXERCISE 3 CHOOSING THE BEST WORD

Decide which vocabulary word or related form best expresses the meaning of the italicized word or phrase in the sentence. On the answer line, write the letter of the correct choice.

1. The fire department used an *imitation* of a fire emergency to train its recruits in rescue operations. 1. _____
 a. sham b. simulation c. emulation d. mimicry

- Because he was able to *repeat in concise form* the story, I gave him credit for understanding the situation.
1. _____
a. mimic b. simulate c. emulate d. recapitulate
 2. The viceroy butterfly is protected from birds by its *imitation of the appearance* of the monarch butterfly, which is unpalatable to birds. _____
a. sham b. mimicry c. recapitulation d. redundancy
 3. Joseph *tried to equal or excel* his older sister in school, hoping to make the honor roll. _____
a. emulated b. simulated c. recapitulated d. mimicked
 4. The conversation at the dinner party was so *trite* that several of the guests left early. _____
a. sham b. redundant c. prototypical d. banal
 5. The *performance of a musical work* was both original and perfectly executed. _____
a. emulation b. simulation c. rendition d. sham
 6. Carrying coal to Newcastle, England, a coal-mining center, would be *going beyond what is necessary*. _____
a. prototypical b. banal c. redundant d. simulated
 7. D. H. Lawrence called Benjamin Franklin "the real practical *typical example* of the American." _____
a. sham b. prototype c. simulation d. platitude
 8. Not wanting to offend the artist, Gracie uttered a few polite *trite statements* about the painting and then changed the subject. _____
a. redundancies b. prototypes c. recapitulations d. platitudes
 9. The detective's story was an elaborate *fake* designed to gain entry into the ring of car thieves. _____
a. sham b. mimicry c. emulation d. banality

EXERCISE 4 USING DIFFERENT FORMS OF WORDS

Decide which form of the vocabulary word in parentheses best completes the sentence. The form given may be correct. Write your answer on the answer line.

1. The _____ of "Let It Be" was off-key and too slow. (*rendition*) _____
2. "I myself prefer observing with my eyes the natural wonders of nature," said Marvin _____. (*redundant*) _____
3. As part of his comedy routine for the senior show, Alan will _____ the principal and several teachers. (*mimicry*) _____
4. Willa's _____ of a great athlete helped her to make the Olympic track team. (*emulate*) _____
5. "Little Boxes" is a 1960s song about conformity and the _____ of modern life. (*banal*) _____
6. Shakespeare's poem "Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?" is _____ of the English sonnet form. (*prototype*) _____
7. Sheila's first novel was rejected by the publisher because it was _____. (*platitude*) _____
8. Ronnie's _____ story that his dog ate his homework did not impress the teacher. (*sham*) _____
9. The _____ of the news story at the end of the hour served as a good summary. (*recapitulate*) _____
10. NASA has a machine that _____ zero gravity so that astronauts can practice being weightless. (*simulation*) _____

Name: _____ Class: _____

Poem Resisting Arrest

By Kyle Dargan
2018

Kyle Dargan is poet based in Washington, D.C. In this poem, included in his book of poetry Anagnorisis, a speaker describes a poem that questions its arrest. As you read, take notes on how the speaker describes the arrest.

[1] This poem will be guilty. It assumed it retained¹
the right to ask its question after the page

came up flush against its face. The purpose
this poem serves is obvious, even to this poem,

[5] and that cannot stop the pen or the fist
choking it. How the page tastes at
times—unsalted

powerlessness in this poem's mouth, a blend
of that and what it has swallowed of the news. It
spits

[10] blood—inking. It is its own doing and undoing.
This poem is trying to compose itself. It has
the right to remain either bruised or silent,
but it is a poem, so it hears *you'd be safer*

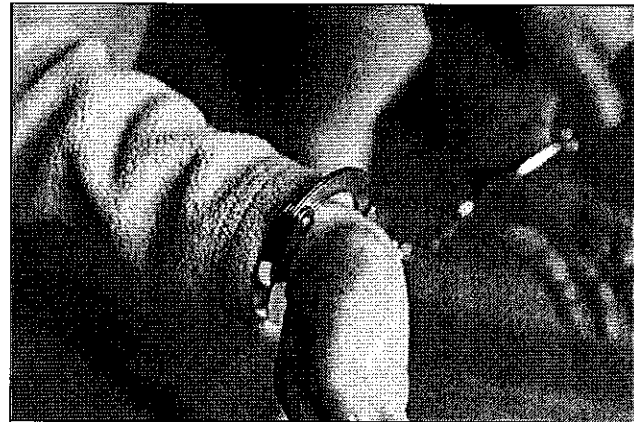
if you stopped acting like a poem, ceased resisting.
Where is the daylight (this poem asks and is

[15] thus crushed) between existence and resistance,
between the now-bloodied page and the poem?

Another poem will record the arrest of this poem,
decide what to excerpt.² That poem will fail—

[20] it won't find the right metaphor for the pain
of having to lift epigraphs³ from the closing

words of poems that were accused of resisting.
That poem is numb. This poem is becoming



"Handcuffed Girls Qiqi Lourdie December 05, 20103" by Steven Depolo is licensed under CC BY 2.0

1. **Retain (verb):** to continue to have something
2. to take a short portion from a whole text
3. a short quotation or engraved inscription



Text-Dependent Questions

Directions: For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. PART A: Which statement describes the main theme of the poem?
 - A. Poetry can help expose the unfair treatment of others and speak for them.
 - B. Questioning authority can be dangerous and sometimes it's best to remain silent.
 - C. Poetry is a safe way one can express themselves without suffering repercussions.
 - D. Everyone has the right to question why they are being accused of something.

2. PART B: Which detail from the text best supports the answer to Part A?
 - A. "the right to ask its question after the page / came up flush against its face." (Lines 2-3)
 - B. "thus crushed) between existence and resistance, / between the now-bloodied page and the poem?" (Lines 15-16)
 - C. "Another poem will record the arrest of this poem, / decide what to excerpt. That poem will fail—" (Lines 17-18)
 - D. "This poem never expected to be / this poem, yet it must be—for you who will not / acknowledge the question." (Lines 26-28)

3. PART A: Which of the following describes the relationship between the poem's arrest and the poem that records the arrest?
 - A. The poem recording the arrest will share the other poem's experience with the world.
 - B. The poem recording the arrest will do nothing to help the poem arrested.
 - C. The poem recording the arrest will not be able to accurately capture the poem's arrest.
 - D. The poem recording the arrest is uncaring towards the experiences of the arrested poem.

4. PART B: Which quote from the poem best supports the answer to Part A?
 - A. "thus crushed) between existence and resistance, / between the now-bloodied page and the poem?" (Lines 15-16)
 - B. "That poem will fail— / it won't find the right metaphor for the pain" (Lines 18-19)
 - C. "That poem is numb. This poem is becoming / numb" (Lines 22-23)
 - D. "No one will remember the nothing of which / this poem was accused" (Lines 24-25)

5. How do the words used to describe the poem's arrest help contribute to the idea that the arrest in the poem is unjust?

Lesson 108

Business Letters: Letters of Request or Complaint

A letter of request is a letter that asks for information or service. When writing a letter of request, you should be clear and courteous. Explain what information you need and why you need it. Include any information the receiver may need to answer your request.

Business letters are usually written in block form or semiblock form. In block form, everything is lined up with the left margin. In semiblock form, the heading, complimentary close, and signature are placed on the right-hand side of the page (see Handbook, pages 19-20).

► **Exercise 1** Read the following letter. Is this a good example of a letter of request? Why or why not?

Dear Ms. Ling:

I am a freshman at Polk High School. I am currently working on a science-fair project concerning methods of weather forecasting. Since I am planning to be in New York next week, I was wondering if I could tour your meteorological facility and ask you some questions. I hope so.

Sincerely,

Paul Thornton

► **Exercise 2** Think of a situation in which you would need to ask someone for information. Perhaps there is a certain camp you are interested in attending or a service program you would like to join. Write some ideas for your letter on the lines below. Then write your letter on a separate piece of paper and send it to the person who can answer your questions. Be sure to use proper business-letter format.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

A letter of complaint is a letter informing someone of a problem or concern and sometimes a request for action. It should be clear, concise, and rational. Never let your anger get the best of you. Begin your letter by stating the problem and telling how it happened. Then use supporting details as evidence of your problem. End your letter by explaining what you want done. Be reasonable, and avoid insults and threats.

► Exercise 1 Describe any problems that exist in the letter of complaint below. Suggest how to correct any errors.

Dear Customer relations manager,

You're umbrellas stink! I just bought one and it fell apart as soon as I walked out the door. First of all it leaked then it ripped when the wind blew. Dont you know umbrellas are supposed to protect us from things like that. I got soaked when I walked home and its all you're stupid fault! I don't want another of you're lousy umbrellas, all I want is my money back now. If you dont give me a full refund I promise, you will be sorry!

Angrily,
Bill Higgins

► Exercise 2 Revise and rewrite the letter of complaint above.

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