

Feed

M.T. Anderson

8-Week Work Flow Unit

Suggested Reading Calendar

WEEK	PAGES	CHAPTERS
1	3-50	your face is not an organ; impact; juice; the nose grid; the moon is in the house of boring; awake; college try; boring; still boring; missing the feed; cache & carry
2	51- 104	night, and boring; father; salad days, w/ sneeze guard; the garden; dead language; release; normal; undervalued truffle; the others in mal; nudging; lose the chemise
3	105- 150	sniffing; a new place; the dimples of delglacey; lift; a question of moral; observe the remarkable verdure; a day in the country
4	151- 203	nudging again; the real thing; fight and flight; so much to do; seashore; limbo and prayer; flat hope; our duty to the party
5	207- 251	52.9%; 87.3%; 87.1%; 87.1%; 86.5%; 52.0%; 82.4%; 80.9%; 78.6%; 77.8%; 76.3%; 76.2%76.2%
6	252- 300	59.3%; 57.2%; 54.1%; 51.5%; summertime; the deep; 4.6%; 4.6%

Before you read:

Read the **paper prompt** so you are aware and on the lookout for one of the three themes mentioned in the prompt (consumerism, technology dependency, communication).

Prompt: In a two- to three-page essay, explore the major plot points of the novel through the lens of one of the prevailing themes: consumerism, technology dependency, communication. Discuss how this theme shapes the way in which the reader experiences the story and empathizes with/ makes judgements about the characters.

As you read:

- 1) **Annotate** in the book by highlighting lines that jump out to you as important, emotionally charged, or impactful. When you find yourself confused, write your questions down in the margins. Circle any cultural or historical events or items that are new to you so you might research them later.
- 2) **Fill in your paper pre-writing notes** as you go with relevant quotes from the text. This is important! It will save you a lot of time when it comes time to write your paper.
- 3) At the end of each chapter, **summarize** what you've read using either of the reading notes options.
 - Important: theme is not included in the reading notes because it is expected you will be tracking theme using your paper pre-writing notes.

After you read:

- 1) Finish your pre-writing quote collection activity.
- 2) Start the paper writing process (see writing directions)

Reading Notes: Option A

Reading Section:		
Characters (names and descriptions)	Setting(s) (names and descriptions)	Major Plot Points
Unfamiliar Vocabulary:		
Section Summary (in your own words):		

Reading Notes: Option B

Using index cards (colored or color coded with stickers or highlighters), create the following deck of notes.

Yellow cards: Characters

- On each card, write the name of a character on one side (consider adding a picture on the name side of what you imagine the character would look like).
- On the other side, use the STEAL method to describe the character.
- STEAL stands for:
 - Speech
 - Thoughts
 - Effect on others
 - Actions
 - Looks

Pink cards: Settings

- On each card, write the name of a new setting on one side (consider adding a picture of the setting from the internet).
- On the other side, describe the setting in as much detail as possible. Include why that setting is important or relevant to the characters.

Blue cards: Chapter Summaries

- On each card, write the name of a chapter with its page numbers on one side.
- On the other side, write a 3-5 sentence summary of what happened in the chapter. Remember that you'll also have made character and setting cards, so focus on major events or turning points.

Green cards: Vocabulary Words

- On each card, write an unfamiliar word you came across in your reading (consider adding a picture of the word).
- Find the definition online.
- On the other side of the card, write the definition *in your own words*, 2-3 synonyms, and an original sentence.

Suggested Writing Calendar (2 weeks)

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
Finish pre-writing notes	Organize quotes by chosen structure	Write a thesis statement	Draft the body of your paper	Finish the draft of body of the paper	Catch up if behind/ relax 😊	Catch up if behind/ relax 😊
Write your introductory paragraph	Write your concluding paragraph	Edit and revise your draft	Edit and revise your draft	Proofread your paper with Grammarly and a human	Celebrate being finished your paper!	Keep celebrating!

Pre-Writing Notes: How-to

Use the graphic organizer on the next page to help you organize quotes for your paper.

- Make sure you are only tracking ONE theme on a single graphic organizer.
- Gather quotes as you read to avoid having to go back.

- 1) Copy your quote in the center column and note the page numbers.
- 2) For each quote, write a few sentences about what is going on in the book at the time. This goes in the "Context" column on the left. Some important things to note:
 - Who is speaking? (Character? Narrator?)
 - Where are the characters?
 - What is going on in the scene?
- 3) After you have a quote with some context, explain how that quote helps to support your thesis. This goes in the right column, titled "Analysis." You should essentially be answering the questions:
 - How is this quote an example of the theme?
 - How does this excerpt shape the way in which the reader experiences the story?
 - How does this excerpt help the reader empathize with the characters?

When you go to write your paper, write your introductory paragraph, then move left to right across your evidence. CONTEXT, QUOTE, ANALYSIS. Add a transition sentence. Then again: CONTEXT, QUOTE, ANALYSIS. Repeat this until you have made it through all your evidence. I suggest dividing each quote "bundle" into separate paragraphs. Finish with your concluding paragraph.

This should help you move away from summary and toward analysis.

Pre-Writing Notes: Quote Collection

*****Complete as you read*****

[illegible]

Organizational Structures

Chronological Order

- Chronology=time
- Start with the event that happened first and move in order of occurrence.
- You could also start with the event that happened most recently and move backward in order of occurrence.

Order of Familiarity

- Number your support and examples in order from the most common or familiar items to the most exotic, rare, or unfamiliar items.
- You could also do this in reverse order, moving from the most exotic to the most mundane.
- This type of organization will build momentum in writing.

Order of Importance

- Number your support and examples in order of importance or significance to your topic.
- Introduce them in your text in order from most important to least important, or vice versa.
- This type of organization will build momentum in writing.

Compare and Contrast

- *Comparisons* look at the similarities between two or more items. *Contrasts* look at the differences.
- A point by point organization takes each element of comparison or contrast and examines both items in relation to it separately.
- A block organization, on the other hand, presents all the information about one item before moving on to the next.

General and Particular

- This type of organization takes broad generalizations and moves towards specific statements.
- Or start with specific statements and compile them into a general conclusion or statement.

Problem and Solution

- State a problem and offer multiple solutions, concluding with a recommendation.
- Or begin with a question, make multiple proposals or attempts, and conclude with the outcome.

Cause and Effect

- There are three ways to organize with a cause and effect scheme.
 - 1) Begin with one event and examine the multiple causes.
 - 2) Describe the multiple effects of one course of action or cause.
 - 3) Show a chain of causes and effects which begins with one event and follows the chain reaction to the end result.

Writing your Thesis Statement

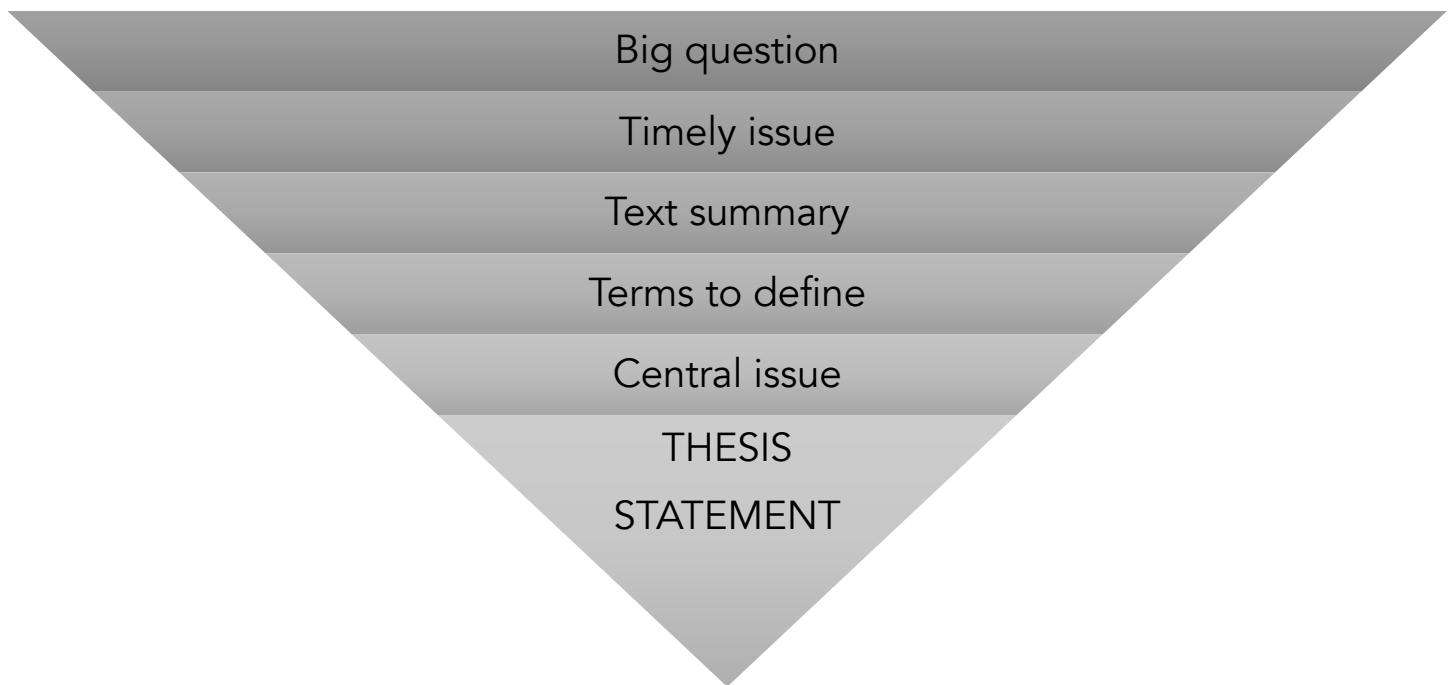
1. What theme are you writing about?
2. Turn the prompt into a question, inserting your chosen theme where appropriate.
3. Now answer that question in one-two sentences.

Topic + Opinion + Evidence= Thesis Statement		
TOPIC	OPINION	EVIDENCE
THESIS STATEMENT		

Writing your Introductory Paragraph

Your introductory paragraph should follow this basic order:

- 1) Begin with a big idea/ big question (e.g., good vs. evil; power; fantasy vs. reality)
- 2) Explain why it is important/timely to discuss your topic
- 3) Summarize the text, including the title and author's name in your summary
- 4) Define any necessary terms (e.g., what is redemption?)
- 5) Explain the broad topic of your paper (the theme you'll focus on)
- 6) Provide your thesis statement



Writing your Concluding Paragraph

Your conclusion is the opposite of your introduction. Your introduction started general and got specific. Your conclusion will start specific and get increasingly more general.

Your concluding paragraph should follow this basic order:

- 1) A topic sentence that should summarize what you said in your thesis statement
 - This suggests to your reader that you have accomplished what you set out to accomplish
 - Do not simply restate your thesis statement, as that would be redundant
 - Rephrase the thesis statement with fresh and deeper understanding
- 2) Supporting sentences that summarize what you have already said in the body of your essay
 - If a new idea emerges in the final paragraph, you need to remove it and let it have its own paragraph in the body or leave it out completely
- 3) A closing sentence that should help the reader feel a sense of closure but look outward at the world. Remember, you are returning to the “big idea” mentioned in your introductory paragraph.
 - Demonstrate the importance of your ideas
 - Propel your reader to a new view of the subject
 - End on a positive note
 - Make your readers glad they read your paper

Remember! Your conclusion is not a place to bring up new ideas.

The Ultimate Editing, Revising, & Proofreading Checklist

- ☐ When you were writing your paper, did you pay attention to the comments made by your built-in spell checker?
- ☐ Did you put your paper aside for a little bit before returning to it?
- ☐ Did you proofread your paper several times—or at the very least, twice?
- ☐ Has someone else read your paper and provided you with a peer review?
- ☐ Is the topic covered fully and clearly in your essay?

- ☐ Do you answer all of the questions in the essay prompt?
- ☐ Does your paper consist of three parts (introduction, main body, and conclusion)?
- ☐ Does your opening paragraph contain the necessary background information or introduction?
- ☐ Does your introduction end with a thesis statement that is clear and concise?
- ☐ Is each paragraph sufficiently developed and coherent?

- ☐ Do you use appropriate paragraph breaks?
- ☐ Do body paragraphs discuss ideas that are linked to and support your thesis?
- ☐ Does each body paragraph contain a topic sentence and a conclusion?
- ☐ Is each topic sentence supported with sufficient examples or details?
- ☐ Are there clear, logical, and sequential connections between your paragraphs?

- ☐ Do you use linking words and sentences to make easy transitions between your paragraphs?
- ☐ Does your conclusion match and restate your thesis statement?
- ☐ Is your title interesting and related to the main idea of your paper?
- ☐ Do you use the appropriate tense (past, present, or future)?
- ☐ Are your language and tone appropriate for your target audience?

- ☐ Do all of your sentences contain a subject and a verb? Eliminate any sentence fragments.
- ☐ Have you eliminated all run-on sentences (complex sentences that do not contain a conjunction)?
- ☐ Do you write sentences of different lengths and types?
- ☐ Have you simplified or removed any unnecessarily long and confusing sentences?
- ☐ Are your sentences concise? Have you deleted all unnecessary words?

- ☐ Have you eliminated all contractions?
- ☐ Do your verbs always agree with their respective subjects?
- ☐ Do you use commas appropriately?
- ☐ Does every sentence end with appropriate punctuation?
- ☐ Do you follow the rules for quotations?

- ☐ Is your diction professional? Eliminate colloquialisms such as “basically,” “totally,” or “absolutely.”
- ☐ Do you use specific nouns?
- ☐ Do you avoid using abstract and unnecessarily general words and images?

- ☐ Have you accidentally omitted any words?
- ☐ Do you use correct capitalization for titles, proper names, and beginnings of sentences?

- ☐ Do you avoid common misspellings, such as you're – your, there – their – they're, then – than, and to – too – two?
- ☐ Do you use "that" and "which" appropriately and accurately?
- ☐ Is your paper free of any incorrect homophones and typos?
- ☐ Do you include a works cited or reference page?
- ☐ Do you include a sufficient but not overwhelming number of citations and paraphrases throughout your paper?

- ☐ Do you support all specific claims with a quote from a the novel?
- ☐ Do you adhere to the MLA formatting style? Check your title page, margins, page numbers, paragraph indentation, running heads, and footnotes and endnotes.
- ☐ Is your paper double spaced with no additional lines between paragraphs?
- ☐ Do you use a consistent and easy-to-read font such as Times New Roman or Arial?