

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Book Title/Author \_\_\_\_\_

**Learning Targets:**

I can identify connotation in order to understand imagery and figurative meanings.

I can cite the textual evidence that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says directly and indirectly.

**Directions:**

1. Complete the chart with at least two instances of figurative language that creates imagery from your current book choice.
2. Use one of the instances of figurative language to write a paragraph explaining its meaning or purpose.

Figurative Language	Denotation (Literal)	Connotation (Implied)	Meaning or Purpose
“an ear tuned in to a different station”	Radio station works off of frequency (sound waves)	Auditory sense of something not typical	Maybe Phineas is in tune with something beyond human or the text has something to do with an idea that is beyond our human world.
“regular church-like <i>clang</i> ”	Church bell’s steady rhythm	Sense of rhythm	This is helping the story’s structure by adding emphasis to what comes next.
“Phineas’s dreams are like that path. Sometimes the path is visible, a barren scar through brambles and high grass. Sometimes it disappears, just a haunt of memory.”	Phineas’s dreams are being compared to a path that the narrator calls a scar, which is a permanent mark left on a person. This path can be seen but only through thorny bushes and tall grass and sometimes it is there but unseen, which then he compares to a haunting, something otherworldly manifested in this world.	Barren-lifeless, bleak  Scar-a mark not allowing a person to forget what happened  Haunt-someone or something stuck here  Memory- nostalgic feeling of past times that cannot be re-lived	Phineas is haunted by dreams of memories of people with whom he experienced comfort and protection, like his mama, because he is all alone now that he has grown so old. This is why the narrator says that he is there to “bear witness” to Phineas’s memories so that he can protect and comfort Phineas so that he doesn’t feel haunted.

**Paragraph Structure**

1. Topic Sentence: Your idea/thinking
2. Your Evidence (Integrated Quote)
3. Relevance of Quote To Your Idea Stated in Your Topic Sentence

Use this rubric as a guide. Staple it to the top of your paragraph.

	Strong Evidence 3 pts.	Inconsistent/ No Evidence 1 pt
<b>Accurately identifies figurative meanings.</b>		
<p>Topic Sentence: Statement that tells the readers what the rest of the paragraph will be talking about (Include title/author)</p> <p><u>Example:</u> In (Title), (Author’s Name) uses (figurative language) to (meaning or purpose).</p>		
<p>Evidence: Explain by using a quote that is <i>integrated</i> and that proves or illustrates what you claimed in your topic sentence. Be sure to include the page number. See below examples!</p> <p>Integrate this quote: Use Signal Phrases A quote can be smoothly integrated into the sentence by using a signal phrase. A signal phrase can be set up in three ways:</p> <p><b>1. Writing a complete sentence followed by a colon and then the quote</b> Example: Demeter is not actively responsible for the plants’ growth, but passively so: “When Demeter felt especially fine, tiny shoots of barley or oats would spring up in the footprints She left” (110).</p> <p><b>2. Writing an incomplete sentence, followed by a comma and then the quote</b> Example: The author shows that Demeter is seen as passively responsible for the plants’ growth, saying, “When Demeter felt especially fine, tiny shoots of barley or oats would spring up in the footprints She left” (110).</p> <p><b>3. Writing a statement that ends in that or a signal phrase and then the quote</b> Example: Demeter’s passive responsibility in the plants’ growth is clear when the author states that “When Demeter felt especially fine, tiny shoots of barley or oats would spring up in the footprints She left” (110).</p>		
<p>Relevance: After the quote, explain how it supports your point or idea; this will be in your own words and will demonstrate the connection between your idea and the quote you’ve used. It will explain to the reader why you chose the quote that you did and why it is relevant to your main point; the quote does not make your point for you. Do not end a paragraph with a quote. This sentence should answer “So what?” Think big picture.</p>		
Presentation: Conventions/Mechanics/Typography/Double-spaced	Two errors or less	Three errors or more

**EXAMPLE:**

In the flash fiction literary work “ A Haunt of Memory”, the author, Tara Masih uses figurative language to help readers understand the importance of human interaction. The narrator of the story talks about his old, blind friend, Phineas, whom he protects from evil spirits by pruning his spirit trees and listening to his dreams which are about memories: “Phineas’s dreams are like that path. Sometimes the path is visible, a barren scar through brambles and high grass. Sometimes it disappears, just a haunt of memory.” (number of page) This comparison helps the reader understand that all humans, especially the elderly, need human interaction to protect them from feeling haunted.