

Step 1→  
HOMEWORK

**Take out your packet for 4&5**

Step 2→  
Notes heading  
  
*Write down title & date.*

**Chapters 1-5**

**A Day: 3/29/17**  
  
**B Day: 3/28/17**

Step 3→  
Start the  
Welcome Work

**NO JOURNAL.**  
**1. Write your name and two people you'd like to work with who are not currently in your lit group.**  
**2. Complete the "commonly confused words" worksheet.**

**Accept or Except?**

1. The club will accept all donations.
2. Everyone was invited to the party except Pam.
3. I will accept your offer.
4. All of the girls except Christina may line up now.
5. Will you accept this gift from me?

**Its or It's?**

1. It looks like it's raining again.
2. She was very pleased with its color.
3. its fur was brown and white.
4. It's a beautiful, sunny day!
5. After a month, its leg finally healed.

**Your or You're**

1. your mother is pretty, and she is a good cook!
2. Did you say you're staying home today?
3. You're Henry Cook, aren't you?
4. Why aren't you in your room?
5. Your birthday is April 3, isn't it?

**Affect or Effect?**

1. What was the effect of his promotion?
2. His decision affected everyone here.
3. How does the sun affect your mood?
4. The critics greatly affected his thinking.
5. That book had a major Effect on his life.

## Weighting of English I, II, and III STAAR Tests Beginning with the Spring 2017 Administrations

Beginning with the spring 2017 English I, II and III STAAR tests, the short answer questions have been removed. To keep the test equally balanced between reading and writing, the weighting of the written composition was changed. The summed score of the composition will now be multiplied by 2 when it is used to calculate a raw scale score.

Below is a table that lists the number of items on the test, the number of raw score points possible, and the percentage of each that comprises the test.

English I, II, and III	Number of Items	Number of Raw Score Points Possible	Percentage of Test	Total Number of Raw Score Points Possible
Revision	9	9	13%	68
Editing	9	9	13%	
Written Composition	1 Composition	16 (summed score X 2)	24%	
Reading	34	34	50%	
Total	52 Multiple Choice 1 Composition	68 points	100%	

# Read the Passage

○ **You don't want to.** There's a little voice inside of you that says,

"Just look for the answers in the passage."



○ **Don't listen to that voice.** This voice wants you to fail this test. On the plot level questions, scanning won't help because the wrong answers are in the text too. Most questions are going to be answerable only to those who **read the whole thing** (theme, purpose, prediction, etc.)

# Multiple Choice

- Read the **WHOLE** question and **ALL** of the answers.
- Make sure you understand the **verbs/words** in the answer choices.
  - **USE THE DICTIONARY** to look up the words you don't know. Trust me. It's worth it.

**25** Why does the author end the article with a quotation?

- A** To show how Pat Summitt will likely be remembered over time
- B** To suggest that Pat Summitt's accomplishments may soon be eclipsed
- C** To imply that female coaches will never win as many games as male coaches
- D** To provide an opinion that differs from those expressed in the rest of the article

- Read answer options carefully: "but, so, if, not, every, all" are important!
- Cross out **WRONG** answers.

# DICTIONARY=BEST FRIEND!

- Ask for one IMMEDIATELY and make it your baby!
- 15-ish pages in → GRAMMAR RULES!
- Last year → 6 questions on SPELLING.
  - Look those words up. Don't be lazy.
- Look up words like "tone" or "theme" if you can't remember what they mean.

# POETRY

- Poetry can be tough for some. If it is for you, chances are you just don't understand what the author is doing.
- Remember this - poets have to get a lot of meaning into only a few words. So they use little tricks to help them pack a lot of meaning into as little a space as possible.

# Use These to Help You Get Through the Poetry Passages (con't)

- Archetypes - these are symbols that are used the same way worldwide. Recognize these and you'll have a better chance.
- **Seasons** often indicate where someone is in life, so a poem in the fall probably means someone is approaching old age or death.
- **Colors** usually mean exactly what you think they mean - dark colors are bad, light colors are good, red is violence, green is life.



# Use These to Help You Get Through the Poetry Passages (con't)

- Pay attention to the **rhyme scheme**, if there is one. If the poet deviates from it, that usually means he/she is trying to draw your attention to it. For example, Shakespeare finishes each sonnet with a break in rhyme scheme. These are usually the two most important lines as far as the meaning of the sonnet goes.
- **Words like "but," "yet," and "therefore" often precede lines that reveal the true meaning of the poem.**

# Popcorn Read: About the author

- You may want to jot down notes that seem relevant.

# Pre-Meeting

- Share your persuasive paragraphs from 1-3.

# Google Drive → Chapters 1-3 Discussion Questions

1. How does Remarque characterize Kantorek, and what does he symbolize?
2. How does Remarque use Paul to critique the structure of the military?
3. What is the significance of Kemmerich's death for Paul?
4. According to the soldiers' discussion in chapter 3, how does power in the military change the character of a man?

# HOMEWORK: A Day

- Due Friday, March 30
  - Chapter 6 and packet
  - EOC test → GET SOME SLEEP!

# HOMEWORK: B Day

- Due Tuesday, April 4
  - Read Chapter 6 and complete the packet.