

Quarter 3 Week 5 Assignment Sheet

Writing 8

Ms. Sandlin

Middle School Writing

2/05/24

Instructions: After completing/working on each day's assignment include a parent initial signature below.

Day One/Wednesday:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Complete the <i>foundations for iambic pentameter</i> handout. Email Ms. Sandlin with any questions.- Complete the comma handout. <p style="text-align: right;">Parent Initial: _____</p>
Day Two/Thursday:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Label the meter in one of the provided sonnets (a different one from in class), showing stressed (/) or unstressed (U) syllables.- Complete the commas practice handout. <p style="text-align: right;">Parent Initial: _____</p>
Day Three/Friday:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Complete the Sonnets Practice II- Write a diamante poem. <p style="text-align: right;">Parent Initial: _____</p>
Day Four/Monday:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Complete the poetry terms/figurative language quiz.- Find a poem online that you really like. Label a rhyme scheme to the poem. Divide four lines into syllables and label stressed and unstressed syllables. Email Ms. Sandlin with any questions.- <p style="text-align: right;">Parent Initial: _____</p>

The weekly schedule has been broken down to maximize parent and student success. Parents: please oversee that student work is at individual/grade-level standard. Please sign below after checking students' daily work.

I have looked over each day's assigned work and verify its quality and completion.

Parent signature: _____ Date: _____

Name: _____

Eighth Grade English Language Arts
Poetry
Creating Foundations for Iambic Pentameter

Instructions: Create four lines of ten syllables. Follow the rhyme scheme *ABAB*.

Topic: _____

- 1. _____ (A)
- 2. _____ (B)
- 3. _____ (A)
- 4. _____ (B)

13.2 Commas

Commas After Introductory Material

INTRODUCTORY MATERIAL	
<i>Introductory Word:</i>	Honestly, I don't know how it happened.
<i>Introductory Phrase:</i>	Even after having seen the movie twice, I still get scared.
<i>Introductory Clause:</i>	When the bell rang at the end of the period, I was surprised.

Commas with Parenthetical and Nonessential Expressions

Use commas to set off parenthetical and nonessential expressions.

PARENTHETICAL EXPRESSIONS	
<i>Direct Address:</i>	I am sure, Harry, that you will win.
<i>Certain Adverbs:</i>	It is clear, therefore, that we must act soon.
<i>Common Expressions:</i>	Marcia, on the other hand, is quite shy.
<i>Contrasting Expressions:</i>	That notebook is mine, not Jake's.

Essential Expressions	Nonessential Expressions
My uncle James Forest lives in Ohio.	James Forest, my uncle, lives in Ohio.
The teacher talking to the principal is Mme. Duval.	Mme. Duval, now talking to the principal, is my French teacher.
The man who lives next to us was born in Warsaw.	Mr. Walenski, who lives next to us, was born in Warsaw.

EXERCISE A: Recognizing Introductory Material. Write the introductory word, phrase, or clause in each sentence, and add the needed comma.

EXAMPLE: No I haven't seen Shelley today. No,

1. Actually I haven't finished the book yet. _____
2. Without a moment's hesitation Tim agreed. _____
3. Looking slightly confused Mary checked the map. _____
4. Although they liked the idea, they weren't willing to help. _____
5. Happily no one was injured. _____
6. Before we started out we checked the gas gauge. _____
7. When Jed asked me to help I couldn't refuse. _____
8. Bert would you like to join us? _____
9. To get good seats we should leave early. _____
10. Of course we could always walk home. _____

EXERCISE B: Using Commas with Parenthetical and Nonessential Expressions. Add commas where they are needed. One sentence needs no commas.

EXAMPLE: The price tag should read \$9.95 not \$19.95.
The price tag should read \$9.95, not \$19.95.

1. The lead article an exposé on hiring practices created a furor.
2. Peter should be here any minute I am sure.
3. A player who goes out of turn is automatically eliminated.
4. His paper is missing the footnotes not the bibliography.
5. We have been reading *Beowulf* the oldest epic poem in English.

13.2 Commas

Other Uses of the Comma

When a date, a geographical name, or an address is made up of two or more parts, use a comma after each item except in the case of a month followed by a day. Use commas to set off a title following a name. Also use commas in the other situations shown in the chart below.

Dates	June 6, 1944, was D-Day.
Geographical Names	Boise, Idaho, is her hometown.
Addresses	Send your entries to Town Hall, 1352 Main Street, Branford, Connecticut 06405.
Names with Titles	Martin Barber, S.T.D., will preach on Sunday.
Salutations and Closings	Dear Mrs. Cox, Sincerely yours,
Large Numbers	1,798 envelopes 2,867,321 people
Elliptical Sentences	Tom is studying French; Sue, German.
Direct Quotations	"You're kidding," Jill said.
To Prevent Confusion	Next to John, Bob is my best friend.

EXERCISE A: Adding Commas to Sentences. Insert commas where they are needed.

EXAMPLE: Edwin Marshall D.Ed. will become the new superintendent.
Edwin Marshall, D.Ed., will become the new superintendent.

1. The vacant lot next to 521 Main Street Essex New Hampshire will be the site of the new condominium office complex.
2. Mom's gift is an angora sweater; Dad's leather gloves.
3. The magazine's paid circulation is 1278394 subscribers.
4. Alison wondered aloud "How many people will we have room for?"
5. Philip Bancroft M.D. is reportedly on the brink of a major discovery.
6. For his mother Jason had prepared a special surprise.
7. Cornwallis's surrender to Washington at Yorktown Virginia on October 19 1781 ended the Revolutionary War.
8. The contractor estimated that the porch would cost \$9750.
9. "Jared will join us" Angie said "if he can get off work early."
10. Together with Jeanne Marie will be in charge of decorations.

EXERCISE B: Punctuating a Letter. Add commas wherever necessary in the following letter.

528 Prospect Street
Wilmington Delaware 19803
April 3 1985

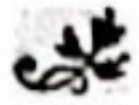
Dear Steve

We have been here since Friday March 30 and we are having a wonderful time. Together with David Sam and I went camping over the weekend near Elkton Maryland. It's been great.

Before I left you had asked me for Ben's new address which I forgot to give you. It is as follows:
Mr. Benjamin Marple 515 West Seymour Street Philadelphia Pennsylvania 19129.

See you next week!

Your friend
Danny



SONNET VIII

Music to hear, why hear'st thou music sadly?
Sweets with sweets war not, joy delights in joy.
Why lovest thou that which thou receivest not gladly,
Or else receivest with pleasure thine annoy?
If the true concord of well-tuned sounds, 5
By unions married, do offend thine ear,
They do but sweetly chide thee, who confounds
In singleness the parts that thou shouldst bear.
Mark how one string, sweet husband to another,
Strikes each in each by mutual ordering, 10
Resembling sire and child and happy mother
Who all in one, one pleasing note do sing:
Whose speechless song, being many, seeming one,
Sings this to thee: 'thou single wilt prove none.'14

SONNET XVII

Who will believe my verse in time to come,
If it were fill'd with your most high deserts?
Though yet, heaven knows, it is but as a tomb
Which hides your life and shows not half your
parts.
If I could write the beauty of your eyes 5
And in fresh numbers number all your graces,
The age to come would say 'This poet lies:
Such heavenly touches ne'er touch'd earthly faces.'
So should my papers yellow'd with their age
Be scorn'd like old men of less truth than
tongue, 10
And your true rights be term'd a poet's rage
And stretched metre of an antique song:
But were some child of yours alive that time,
You should live twice; in it and in my rhyme.14

SONNET XVIII

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summer's lease hath all too short a date:
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines, 5
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;
And every fair from fair sometime declines,
By chance or nature's changing course untrimm'd;
But thy eternal summer shall not fade
Nor lose possession of that fair thou owest; 10
Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade,
When in eternal lines to time thou growest:
So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,
So long lives this and this gives life to thee.14



SONNET IX

USING COMMAS TO SET OFF ELEMENTS WITHIN A SENTENCE: I

LEARN! Commas help the reader to get meaning quickly and accurately.

Rule 1. Use commas to set off nominatives of address (direct address) and the abbreviations *Jr.*, *Sr.*, and *Esq.*

Alice, will you set the table? Watch your step, *my little man*.
Do you think, *Paul*, that John Gay, *Jr.*, looks like his father?

Rule 2. In dates and addresses, use commas after the various items and before an *of* preceding an address. A month and the day of the month form one item, as do a city and the zone number.

On Sunday, July 4, 1950, Grandmother first flew to Portland, Oregon.
In May, 1949, John Hill, of 3111 Lee Street, Dallas 7, Texas, disappeared.

Rule 3. Use commas to set off contrasted expressions: He, not I, came.

Rule 4. Use commas to set off parenthetical elements. Expressions often used parenthetically include *however*, *of course*, *on the other hand*, *in fact*, *for example*, *that is*, *indeed*, *also*, *too*, *perhaps*, *nevertheless*, *moreover*. When used purely as modifiers, such expressions are not set off.

Tod, for example, is a born leader; in fact, he is more than that.
Here, indeed, is a bad situation. You are indeed kind.

Rule 5. Use commas to set off direct quotations from explanatory words like "he said." *Example:* "Come with me," he begged.

Rule 6. Place the comma inside the quotation marks. [See above.]

PRACTICE! (1) Insert needed commas. (2) Above each comma, indicate the rule.

1. At five o'clock Joyce please call me.
2. The material is by the way voile not organdy.
3. Your name is not however on the list my friend.
4. "The work on this sampler" said Grandmother "is painstaking."
5. In June 1930 we bought our home at 846 Olds Avenue Rawlins Wyoming
6. "I hope ladies that you will like the soap samples" added the man.
7. "Ken I think" said Father "that he is Jay Owens Jr. of Clinton Iowa.
8. I feel sure moreover that the plan will succeed Terry.
9. Joe not Jim was elected; in fact Jim is not even a member.

USE! (1) Write a sentence that illustrates three of the preceding rules. (2) Above each comma, write the number of the rule that applies.

PROOFREAD! Have you made any thoughtless errors?

Name: _____

Shakespeare Sonnet 23 Student Practice

Sonnet Practice II

Instructions: Label five feet per line. Label each of the two syllables in the poem *unstressed* (U) or *stressed* (/).

SONNET XVIII

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summer's lease hath all too short a date:
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines, 5
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;
And every fair from fair sometime declines,
By chance or nature's changing course untrimm'd;
But thy eternal summer shall not fade
Nor lose possession of that fair thou owest; 10
Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade,
When in eternal lines to time thou growest:
So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,
So long lives this and this gives life to thee.14

Instructions: Write out the lines that follow, using all caps for the parts that are stressed or emphasized in a syllable.

Example: SHAKESpeare NEVer inTENDed that as the MEANing.

13. Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?

14. Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines

15. By chance or nature's changing course untrimm'd;

16. Nor lose possession of that fair thou owest;

Meter Practice Words:

Name: _____

Continued: capitalize the emphasized (stressed) syllable.

1. remain

2. nature

3. mirror

4. liberty

5. toward

6. texting

7. advantage

8. knowledge

9. relieve

10. mission

Name: _____ Date: _____

#9

Diamante Poem

To create a diamante poem, use the poem frame below, which asks you to use different parts of speech to describe your topic.

_____ topic—a noun

_____ adjective _____ adjective

_____ verb _____ verb _____ verb

_____ four-word phrase _____

_____ verb _____ verb _____ verb

_____ adjective _____ adjective

_____ renaming noun _____

Monsters

Ugly, evil

Creeping, reeking, seeking

Vampires, werewolves, mummies, and Zombies

Chasing, pouncing, eating

Hungry, scary

Creatures

Line 1: Noun=Topic

Line 2: Two adjectives that describe line 1

Line 3: Three gerunds (action verbs ending in -ing) that describe line 1

Line 4: Four word or short phrase about the topic

Line 5: Three different gerunds (action verbs ending in -ing) that describe line 1

Line 6: Two adjectives that describe line 1

Line 7: Same noun or synonym (renamed noun)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Figurative Language Identification Quiz

Identify the following definitions and examples by placing the letter of the correct answer on the line provided.

a. Simile b. Metaphor c. Personification d. Irony e. Foreshadowing f. Imagery

1. _____ something that goes against what one expects and is often funny as a result.
2. _____ "The frozen lake gleamed brightly under the glow of the silver moon, and the air felt cool and crisp as the wind blew gently against his face."
3. _____ "The trees danced in the wind as the storm drew closer."
4. _____ a warning or clue about a future event (This also happens when an author gives clues or hints about what may happen next in a story.)
5. _____ the comparison of two unlike things using like or as
6. _____ a comparison between two unlike things that says one thing is another.
7. _____ "The Cossack was the cat; he was the mouse."
8. _____ giving human qualities to nonhuman things.
9. _____ "The world is made up of two classes: the hunters and the hunted. Luckily, you and I are the hunters."
10. _____ "The truth was as evident as the sun."