

Unit 14 Lesson 4

DO YOU HAVE THE UNIT 14 STUDY GUIDE OPEN??

Student Expectations...

Being part of this "school" is awesome! How can YOU make this ocean even more awesome??













- ✓I will BE HERE! respond when my name is called, use polling tools, complete classwork, notes, and chat to participate!
- ✓I will choose my attitude!
- ✓I will demonstrate respect and follow directions for my
- classmates and teachers to help make their day!
- ✓I will have **fun** learning!





Whiteboard Tools

Teacher Key:



Know It Notes



Chat Box



Polling Tools



Free for all MIC

Welcome to the Coffee Room



Move yourself back when you are ready to participate. ©

If you are having tech issues please call k12: 866-512-2273

Objectives:

- Students will summarize yesterday's reading
- Students will identify and discuss the story's point of view and how it can change the reader's perception of the story
- Students will make a connection between the main character and themselves

Essential Question:

How does the story's point of view influence the story?

Language Skills GUM - Unit 12

Problems with Modifiers: pgs. L367-368

Double Comparisons: Using both methods of comparison for comparative and superlative forms of adjectives/adverbs – for example, using –*er* and *more* together – is **incorrect**.

Double Comparison = No one played more better than Derek Jeter.

CORRECT = No one played better than Derek Jeter.

Double Comparison = He was one of the most greatest Yankees ever.

CORRECT = He was one of the greatest Yankees ever.

Language Skills GUM - Unit 12

You can do it!!!

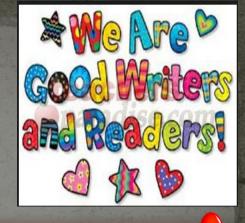
 \rightarrow C for correct; I for incorrect.

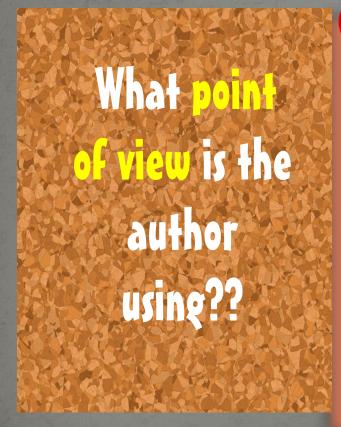


- 1. Who was the greatest player in baseball?
- 2. Well, Derek Jeter is one of the most famousest baseball players ever.

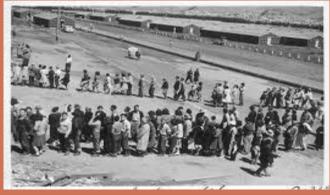












Point of View Review

- Point of view the way a story is told; the position from which events are narrated for the reader.
- Author might "tell" the story
- Characters might "tell" the story

First Person Point of View

- Uses "I" or "We."
- Used to give an opinion or share a feeling.

Example:

We love to eat vanilla ice cream!



Second Person Point of View

- Uses the word "You."
- Used when giving directions.
- Used when you're talking directly to someone.

Example:

First, you mix all of the ingredients in a large bowl.



Third Person Point of View

- Uses "He," "She," or "They."
- Uses "it" when talking about a *thing* instead of a *person*.



Example:

The children jumped rope until they had to go back inside.

Let's summarize

POPCORN READING!!

DIRECTIONS: Read three sentences then "popcorn" a classmate to read two more sentences and so on.....

**The classmate you pick does NOT have to have their hand raised



A long line of buses waited to take us to camp. There were trucks, too, for our baggage. And Mama was right; some men were there to help us load our duffel bag. When it was time to board the buses, I sat with Keiko, and Mama sat behind us. The bus went down Grove Street and passed the small Japanese food store where Mama used to order her bean-curd cakes and pickled radish. The windows were all boarded up, but there was a sign still hanging on the door that read, "We are loyal Americans."

The crazy thing about the whole evacuation was that we were all loyal Americans.

Most of us were citizens because we had been born here. But our parents, who had come from Japan, couldn't become citizens because there was a law that prevented any Asian from becoming a citizen. Now everybody with a Japanese face was being shipped off to concentration camps.



What does the underlined word mean?
Cite an example from the story.

He was right. We came to a long stable that had once housed the horses of Tanforan, and we climbed up the

wide ramp. Each stall had a number painted on it, and when we got to 40, Mr. Noma pushed open the door.

"Well, here it is," he said, "Apartment 40."

The stall was narrow and empty and dark. There were two small windows on each side of the door. Three folded army cots were on the dust-covered floor, and one light bulb dangled from the ceiling. That was all. This was our apartment, and it still smelled of horses.

"Tho we can hearts us no we Mama looked at my sister and then at me. "It won't be so bad when we fix it up," she began. "I'll ask Mrs. Simpson to send me some material for curtains. I could make some cushions too, and . . . well . . ." She stopped. She couldn't think of anything more to say.

Mr. Noma said he'd go get some mattresses for us. "I'd better hurry before they're all gone." He rushed off. I think he wanted to leave so that he wouldn't have to see Mama cry. But he needn't have run off, because Mama didn't cry. She just went out to borrow a broom and began sweeping out the dust and dirt. "Will you girls set up the cots?" she asked.

It was only after we'd put up the last cot that I noticed my bracelet was gone. "I've

lost Laurie's bracelet!" I screamed. "My bracelet's gone!"





re things rry in our take with ter where sent." We looked all over the stall and even down the ramp. I wanted to run back down the track and go over every inch of ground we'd walked on, but it was getting dark and Mama wouldn't let me.

I thought of what I'd promised Laurie. I wasn't

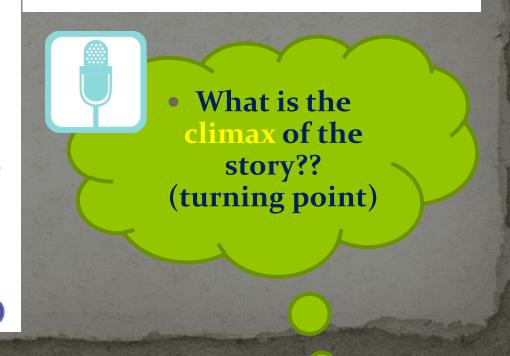
ever going to take the bracelet off, not even when I went to take a shower. And now I had lost it on my very first day in camp. I wanted to cry.

I kept looking for it all the time we were in Tanforan. I didn't stop looking until the day we were sent to another camp, called Topaz, in the middle of a desert in Utah. And then I gave up.

But Mama told me never mind. She said I didn't need a bracelet to remember Laurie, just as I didn't need anything to remember Papa or our home in Berkeley or all the people and things we loved and had left behind.

"Those are things we can carry in our hearts and take with us no matter where we are sent," she said.

And I guess she was right. I've never forgotten Laurie, even now.



I looked around at the empty room. The clothes Mama always told me to hang up in the closet, the junk piled on my dresser, the old rag doll I could never bear to part with--they were all gone. There was nothing left in my room, and there was nothing left in the rest of the house. The rugs and furniture were gone, the pictures and drapes were down, and the closets and cupboards were empty. The house was like a gift box after the nice thing inside was gone; just a lot of nothingness.



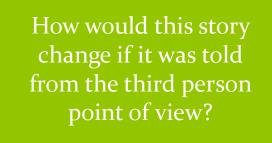
Based on these passages: Who tells the story in *The Bracelet*??

What is the setting of the story????

The irises beside the fish pond were just beginning to bloom. If Papa had been home, he would have cut the first iris blossom and brought it inside to Mama. "This one is for you," he would have said. And Mama would have smiled and said, "Thank you, Papa San," and put it in her favorite cut-glass vase.

But the garden looked shabby and forsaken now that Papa was gone and Mama was too busy to take care of it.









Why did the author use first person point of view and use a CHILD'S point of view?

QUICK CHIECK...



How does telling the story from the **first- person point of view** affect readers'
perception of the camps?

- A) It makes the camps seem like fun
- B) It makes the camps seem more real
- C) It makes the reader not care about the camps
 - D)The point of view had nothing to do with the reader's perceptions

QUICK CHIECK...



Point of view and setting are ways an author can make the reader see, feel and live the story the author wants to tell.

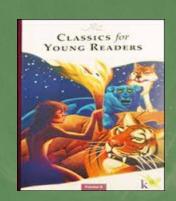




Exit Ticket

- (Making connections) Ruri's mother was a good role model for her. Who do you consider a good role model and why?
- Comprehension check Why is the point of view of the story important? Which point of view do you enjoy reading the most and why?

Homework WHAT DO I DO NOW?



- Complete HW Ticket
- Finish **Unit 14 Study Guide**. Be ready to review Unit 14 TOMORROW
- **Extension**: Go to the following website to learn more about Pearl Harbor
- https://www.pearlharboroahu.com/