

## 9.12.2013 | Class 3 Week 2

- Directions for writing 2<sup>nd</sup> paper with help from Writing Center
- Jumbled sentence: Frank D'Angelo in the plot structure of fables
- Text reconstruction: Why fables can be considered tales of wonder
- Review Exit Exam grading criteria
- Quiz: Huddleston & Pullum's 8 parts of speech
- Quiz 2: "Old Man & Death"; "Fox & Grapes"; "Fox & Crow"; "Town Mouse & Country Mouse"; "City Mouse & Country Mouse"

Hi everyone -

We'll be writing our first paper in-class on September 19 (next Thursday).

For the second paper, I'd like everyone – EVERYONE! - to take advantage of the Writing Center's 3-appointment sequence for helping novice writers:

1. Brainstorm a thesis and three subtopics with a writing specialist; leave center with outline in hand
2. Return to the center with a draft of your essay; the specialist will read for content, structure, logic, and coherence and provide you revision notes
3. Final appointment: bring your revised essay for help with proofreading, grammatical errors, spelling, and punctuation.

You should all make ALL THREE appointments now.

Make your first appointment for the week of September 16-20.

Make your second appointment for the week of September 23-27

Make your third appointment for the week of Sept 30 – October 4

**PAPER DUE DATE: OCTOBER 8**

**The Writing Center is located in the library**

**Phone number (for appointments): 914-674-7402**

**Online appointment calendar:**

<http://mercy.libcal.com/booking/writingcenterdf>

If you have questions, email or call!

This is an incredible opportunity, and I don't want any of you to miss it: *one-on-one direct instruction in the three stages of writing*. I wish I'd had a Writing Center available to me when I was in college.

Catherine  
914 262 0690

All of the information above is posted on the class website as well.

<http://english109mercy.wordpress.com/>

Remember: you can easily find the class website by Googling:

“English 109” and “Dobbs Ferry”

USE QUOTATION MARKS AROUND “ENGLISH 109” AND “DOBBS FERRY”



- \_\_\_9\_\_\_ and the victory of the other.
- \_\_\_5\_\_\_ or two characters,
- \_\_\_2\_\_\_ either a single character
- \_\_\_7\_\_\_ whose conflict results
- \_\_\_6\_\_\_ one wise and one foolish,
- \_\_\_4\_\_\_ some abstract principle of behavior
- \_\_\_8\_\_\_ in the defeat of one
- \_\_\_1\_\_\_ The plot [in fables] contains
- \_\_\_3\_\_\_ whose actions illustrate

The plot contains either a single character whose actions illustrate some abstract principle of behavior or two characters, one wise and one foolish, whose conflict results in the defeat of one and the victory of the other.

D'Angelo, Frank J. *Composition in the Classical Tradition*. Needham Heights, MA: Allyn & Bacon, 2000. Print. (59 – 60).

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

INSTRUCTIONS: Number the sentences within each paragraph to form the best logical order.

### Paragraph 1

- 3   A milkmaid daydreams about a desirable future and forgets about the immediate concerns of the present.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The sources of wonder in fables may not be noticeable at first.
- \_\_\_\_\_ A grasshopper who has played when he should have worked is searching for his next meal in the wintertime of want.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Fables deal with the everyday concerns of ordinary life.
- \_\_\_\_\_ A woodman grieves over the loss of the source of his livelihood, his axe.

### Paragraph 2

- \_\_\_\_\_ The figure of Death suddenly appears before the Old Man and threatens to answer his wish.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Thus language exhibits some of its spell-casting power as supernatural figures help, judge, and toy with humans as they do in myths, folk tales, fairy tales, and other kinds of literature.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Also, fables sometimes present gods and personified natural forces interacting with human beings in ways similar to those found in myths, folktales, and fairy tales.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Yet fables clearly aren't strictly realistic.
- 3   There is a kind of magic in the ability of animals to think as humans do and to mirror positive and negative types of human behavior.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The North Wind and the Sun interfere with a human traveler to settle their argument over who is the more powerful.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Their characters are most often animals or other nonhuman figures that talk.
- 5   The god Mercury comes to the aid of the grieving Woodman who has lost his axe.

## Paragraph 1

- 3 A milkmaid daydreams about a desirable future and forgets about the immediate concerns of the present.
- 1 The sources of wonder in fables may not be noticeable at first.
- 4 A grasshopper who has played when he should have worked is searching for his next meal in the wintertime of want.
- 2 Fables deal with the everyday concerns of ordinary life.
- 5 A woodman grieves over the loss of the source of his livelihood, his axe.

## Paragraph 2

- 6 The figure of Death suddenly appears before the Old Man and threatens to answer his wish.
- 8 Thus language exhibits some of its spell-casting power as supernatural figures help, judge, and toy with humans as they do in myths, folk tales, fairy tales, and other kinds of literature.
- 4 Also, fables sometimes present gods and personified natural forces interacting with human beings in ways similar to those found in myths, folktales, and fairy tales.
- 1 Yet fables clearly aren't strictly realistic.
- 3 There is a kind of magic in the ability of animals to think as humans do and to mirror positive and negative types of human behavior.
- 7 The North Wind and the Sun interfere with a human traveler to settle their argument over who is the more powerful.
- 2 Their characters are most often animals or other nonhuman figures that talk.
- 5 The god Mercury comes to the aid of the grieving Woodman who has lost his axe.

The sources of wonder in fables may not be noticeable at first. Fables deal with the everyday concerns of ordinary life. A milkmaid daydreams about a desirable future and forgets about the immediate concerns of the present. A grasshopper who has played when he should have worked is searching for his next meal in the wintertime of want. A woodman grieves over the loss of the source of his livelihood, his axe.

Yet fables clearly aren't strictly realistic. Their characters are most often animals or other nonhuman figures that talk. There is a kind of magic in the ability of animals to think as humans do and to mirror positive and negative types of human behavior. Also, fables sometimes present gods and personified natural forces interacting with human beings in ways similar to those found in myths, folktales, and fairy tales. The god Mercury comes to the aid of the grieving Woodman who has lost his axe. The figure of Death suddenly appears before the Old Man and threatens to answer his wish. The North Wind and the Sun interfere with a human traveler to settle their argument over who is the more powerful. Thus language exhibits some of its spell-casting power as supernatural figures help, judge, and toy with humans as they do in myths, folk tales, fairy tales, and other kinds of literature.

## ANSWERS

List the eight criteria by which the Exit Examination is evaluated. (Order is not important.)

1. 5 paragraphs
2. Paper is clearly a classification, definition, or simple argument.
3. Introduction includes a thesis statement
4. All 3 body paragraphs begin with a topic sentence
5. Paragraphs are “well-developed.” Each contains 2 to 3 examples from the stories we’ve read in class.
6. Conclusion tells why the thesis matters.
7. Grammar & punctuation are “reasonably correct.”
8. Most words spelled correctly.

Who grades the Exit Examination: your instructor or the department?  
(Please circle your answer.)

9.     Your instructor     The English department

If a student fails the exit examination, can he or she still pass the course?  
(Please circle your answer.)

10.    YES                   NO

Quiz 4  
9/12/2013

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

## Huddleston & Pullum's 8 parts of speech

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Please give one example of each part of speech except for the *coordinator*, which has been done for you.

Then use your word in a phrase, clause, or sentence.

1. NOUN

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2. VERB

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3. ADJECTIVE

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4. DETERMINATIVE

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---

5. ADVERB

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6. PREPOSITION

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7. COORDINATOR

**and**  
sticks **and** stones (PHRASE)  
*or:*  
wherever the boy **and** his dog went (SUBORDINATE CLAUSE)  
*or:*  
The boy **and** his dog went home. (SENTENCE)

8. SUBORDINATOR

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## ANSWERS

(There are many possibilities.)

1. NOUN                    *cat*  
the cat (PHRASE)  
the cat in the hat (PHRASE)  
when the cat in the hat came back (SUBORDINATE CLAUSE)  
The cat in the hat came back. (SENTENCE)
  
2. VERB                    *write*  
write my book (PHRASE)  
after I write my book (SUBORDINATE CLAUSE)  
I write my book early in the morning. (SENTENCE)
  
3. ADJECTIVE            *blue*  
blue skies (PHRASE)  
The cows grazed under the blue skies of summer. (SENTENCE)
  
4. DETERMINATIVE    *the*  
caught the ball (PHRASE)  
until he caught the ball (SUBORDINATE CLAUSE)  
Bosh normally caught the ball unmolested and favored a left-handed hook shot. (SENTENCE)
  
5. ADVERB                *almost*  
almost home (PHRASE)  
when we're almost home (SUBORDINATE CLAUSE)  
We're almost home. (SENTENCE)
  
6. PREPOSITION        *of*  
*Of Mice and Men* (PHRASE)  
after he read *Of Mice and Men* (SUBORDINATE CLAUSE)  
He read *Of Mice and men*. (SENTENCE)
  
7. COORDINATOR        **and**  
sticks **and** stones (PHRASE)  
*or:*  
wherever the boy **and** his dog went (SUBORDINATE CLAUSE)  
*or:*  
The boy **and** his dog went home. (SENTENCE)
  
8. SUBORDINATOR      *although*  
although the characters in fables (PHRASE)  
although the characters in fables are simple (SUBORDINATE CLAUSE)  
Although the characters in fables are types, they are highly familiar. (SENTENCE)

Quiz 2T – Fables

The Old Man and Death, p. 14

The Fox and the Grapes, p. 15

The Fox and the Crow, p. 16-17

The Town Mouse and the Country Mouse, p. 18

The City Mouse and the Country Mouse, p. 19-20

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

1. In *The Old Man and Death*, the old man asks Death to help him do what?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is a scythe (used in “The Old Man and Death”)?

- an axe  
 an instrument with a long curved blade to cut grass by hand  
 a cord of wood  
 a heavy burden

3. The expression “sour grapes” comes from “The Fox and the Grapes.” Basing your answer on the fable, explain what it means.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. What is the definitions of *hue* (used in “The Fox and the Crow”):

- color  
 song  
 sorrow  
 winding road

5. What is the definition of *convey* (used in “The City Mouse and the Country Mouse”):

- examine  
 carry, transmit, transport  
 borrow  
 winding road

6. Name a food the country mouse eats *in the country* – not while visiting the *Town Mouse*. (“The Town Mouse and the Country Mouse”).

\_\_\_\_\_

## ANSWERS – QUIZ 2

1. In *The Old Man and Death*, the old man asks Death to help him do what?

“I’D SOONER DEATH WOULD TAKE ME AWAY”

“KINDLY HELP ME TO LIFT THIS BURDEN OF STICKS TO MY SHOULDER”

2. What is a scythe (used in “The Old Man and Death”)?

an axe

**an instrument with a long curved blade to cut grass by hand**

a cord of wood

a heavy burden

3. The expression “sour grapes” comes from “The Fox and the Grapes.” Basing your answer on the fable, explain what it means.

BECAUSE THE FOX CAN’T HAVE THE GRAPES, HE SAYS THEY DIDN’T WANT THEM ANYWAY; THEY WERE SOUR. DEVALUE WHAT YOU CAN’T HAVE: NOT WORTH HAVING.

4. What is the definitions of *hue* (used in “The Fox and the Crow”):

**color**

song

sorrow

winding road

5. What is the definition of *convey* (used in “The City Mouse and the Country Mouse”):

examine

**carry, transmit, transport**

borrow

winding road

6. Name a food the country mouse eats *in the country* – not while visiting the *Town Mouse*. (“The Town Mouse and the Country Mouse”).

BEANS, BACON, CHEESE, BREAD