

Mr. Freitas Daily Overview

Warning: Ingestion of English Content May Cause the Rise of Intellectual Ability.

1. **Produce a Summary. No instruction required. Do what you think should be done.**

There is a kid who is a shepherd. He yells and tells everyone there is a wolf. The town's people come and see that there isn't one and leave. He does this again, and there is the same result. A wolf then shows up, and when the boy yells, no one comes. He eventually dies.

2. **Revise your summary by clearly identifying your nouns, including strong, connotative verbs, and integrating pertinent and precise adjectives and adverbs.**

There is a little shepherd boy who is caring for his sheep. While bored, he decides to have a little fun by alerting his community to an attacking wolf, even though this isn't true. In a panic, and with much concern for the boy's welfare, the armed villagers approach to help the boy who is discovered laughing. The town's folk, however, don't find this funny. A few weeks pass. After this time, the boy decides to prank the villagers a second time. The community attempts to come to his rescue, and yet they find a similar scene. The boy hadn't learned his lesson. The very next day, a wolf stalks the boy and his flock and eventually attacks. The boy's cries are left unanswered, and he is viscously devoured.

3. Revise your summary by adding chronological, authorial stems that identify what the author is DOING! Feel free to use the ones provided below as you write THROUGH the story. Also feel free to use the verbs for literary discourse found at bottom of this file. (Posters of this are available for purchase at shop.spreadshirt.com/gardenofenglish or for digital download at gardenofenglishresources.weebly.com)

Aesop begins by describing a little shepherd boy who is caring for his sheep. While bored, he decides to have a little fun by alerting his community to an attacking wolf, even though this isn't true. In a panic, and with much concern for the boy's welfare, the armed villagers approach to help the boy who is discovered laughing. The town's folk, however, don't find this funny. **Aesop then shifts to imply that a few weeks pass**. After this time, **Aesop presents** the boy deciding to prank the villagers a second time. The community attempts to come to his rescue, and yet they find a similar scene. The boy hadn't learned his lesson. **Finally, Aesop concludes by detailing** how the very next day, a wolf stalks the boy and his flock and eventually attacks. The boy's cries are left unanswered, and he is viscously devoured.

Authorial Statement and Organizational Stems:

Beginning of Text:

(Speaker/Author) begins by/with...

Body of Text:

(Speaker/Author) follows this by/with...

Following this, (Speaker/Author) (action verb)...

Moving on, (Speaker/Author) (action verb)

(Speaker/Author) transitions to...

In order to transition, (Speaker/Author) (action verb)...

(Speaker/Author) then shifts to...

(Speaker/Author) moves to compare...

(Speaker/Author) then contrasts...

(Speaker/Author) exemplifies...




Conclusion of text:

Finally, (Speaker/Author) concludes by/with...

Finally, (Speaker/Author) reminds...

Note: Step Four is found BELOW the literary verbs chart.

Literary Verbs
Words to Give “Uses” a Break

<i>Addressing Exposition</i>	<i>Verbs to Pair with Literary Devices</i>	<i>Evaluating Author’s Purpose</i>
Contextualizes Chronicles Identifies Incites Introduces Narrates Outlines	Creates Expresses Foreshadows Hyperbolizes Illustrates Overstates Personifies Presents Represents Satirizes Symbolizes Understates	Advocates Argues Accepts Advocates Alludes Attacks Attributes Challenges Claims Concludes Considers Defends Defies Demonstrates Elicits Envisions Evokes Explores Guides Highlights Illuminates Imagines Implies Indicates Interprets Justifies Manipulates Moralizes Observes Ponders Promotes Proposes Qualifies Questions Rationalizes Reflects Ridicules Suggests
<i>Description</i>		
Defines Depicts Describes Details Develops Displays Dramatizes Explains Illustrates Summarizes Traces		
<i>Addressing Comparisons</i>		
Compares Contrasts Correlates Differentiates Distinguishes Juxtaposes		
<i>Addressing Characterization</i>		
Categorizes Characterizes Transforms Depicts		

4. Revise your much stronger summary by adding in non-essentials and appositives. Mark these with commas, parentheses, or dashes (depending on your desire to amplify how much the criteria should stand out). Also try to include some advanced punctuation: a colon or semicolon.

Aesop begins by describing a little boy, who happens to be a shepherd, who is caring for his sheep. While bored, he decides to have a little fun by alerting his community to an attacking wolf, even though this isn't true. In a panic, and with much concern for the boy's welfare, the armed villagers approach to help the boy who is discovered laughing; the town's folk, however, don't find this funny. Aesop then implies that a few weeks pass. After this time, he —Aesop—presents the boy (bored once again)

deciding to prank the villagers a second time. The community, attempting to come to his rescue, find a similar scene; the boy hadn't learned his lesson. Finally, Aesop concludes by detailing how the very next day, a wolf—carnivorous appetite in full season—stalks the boy and his flock, eventually attacking them. The boy's cries are left unanswered, and he is viscously devoured.

5/6. Revise your already strong summary by integrating—and properly citing—appropriate textual evidence that seamlessly flows with your own words.

Aesop begins by describing a little boy, who happens to be a shepherd, that is “car[ing]” for his “his flock [...] at the outskirts of town”¹ (3). While bored, he decides to have a little fun by alerting his community to an attacking wolf, even though this isn't true. In a panic, and with much concern for the boy's welfare, the armed villagers approach to help the boy who is found “heaved over in hysterics” (Aesop 5); the town's folk, however, find this behavior “capricious and full of folly” (Aesop 6). Aesop then implies that a few weeks pass. After this time, Aesop presents the boy, bored once again, deciding to prank the villagers a second time. The community attempts to come to his rescue, and yet they find a similar scene: the boy hadn't learned his lesson. Finally, Aesop concludes by detailing how the very next day, a wolf—carnivorous appetite in full season—stalks the boy and his flock and eventually attacks. The boy's cries are left unanswered, and he is viscously devoured due to his “unwillingness to learn” (Aesop 8).

Try making these changes with your summaries based on the story below!

“Thank You Ma'am” by Langston Hughes

http://www.shortstoryamerica.com/pdf_classics/hughes_thank_you_maam.pdf

¹ The original line read: “He cared for his flock of sheep at the outskirts of town.”