

## Critical Concepts 8.5B Literary Writing Lesson Plans

### Turning Graphic Organizers into Writing Responses

After students complete their organizers, model how to turn it into a summary paragraph.

#### Prompt:

After completing your organizer for CC 8.5B, choose three texts (e.g., *White Fang*, *Les Alli*, *Romeo and Juliet*). In a paragraph, explain:

1. What the structure of the text is.
2. Cite words or phrases that support the identified structure.
3. Analyze how the structure contributes to the meaning of the text.
4. Analyze how the structure contributes to the style of the text.
5. Compare and contrast the structure with at least one other text.

- **Structure of Text**
- **Textual Evidence**
- **Contribution to Meaning**
- **Contribution to Style**
- **Comparison / Contrast**

#### Model (I Do) – *White Fang* by Jack London

In *White Fang*, the structure is chronological, showing events in time order. The text states, "then he circled, then he leapt," which signals a sequence of actions. This structure contributes to the meaning by showing survival as a step-by-step process, emphasizing the difficulty and danger of life in the wild. It also affects the style by creating a fast-paced, action-driven rhythm. Compared to *Les Alli*, which uses stanza form, London's chronological prose creates suspense and tension, while Verlaine's stanzas create a reflective, emotional mood.

#### Guided (We Do) – *Les Alli* by Paul Verlaine

In *Les Alli*, the structure is stanzaic, organized into poetic lines. Evidence appears in the rhyme and line breaks that shape the rhythm of the poem. This structure contributes to meaning by focusing the reader on emotions rather than actions, making the text contemplative. It shapes style by sounding lyrical and musical. In contrast with *Romeo and Juliet*, which uses dramatic dialogue, Verlaine's stanzas slow down the pace, giving the reader time to reflect, while Shakespeare's structure keeps the action moving forward through conversation.

#### Collaborative (You Do with Partner) – *Romeo and Juliet*, Act 2, Scene 3

In *Romeo and Juliet*, Shakespeare uses dramatic dialogue as the structure. Evidence appears when Friar Lawrence says, "The grey-eyed morn smiles on the frowning night." This structure contributes to meaning by showing how characters reveal themselves through conversation. It adds to style by using figurative, poetic phrasing that sounds elegant and formal. When compared to *White Fang*, Shakespeare's dialogue-driven structure develops relationships and tone, while London's prose builds suspense through action.

**Independent (You Do Alone) – *The Souls of Black Folk* by W.E.B. Du Bois**

In *The Souls of Black Folk*, the structure is problem-solution essay form. Du Bois writes, "The problem of the color line..." which signals the problem that the essay addresses. This structure contributes to meaning by directly highlighting racial injustice and offering ways to think about solutions. It creates a style that is serious, formal, and reflective. Compared with *Through the Looking-Glass*, which uses descriptive fantasy narrative, Du Bois's essay is purposeful and weighty, while Carroll's imaginative structure feels playful and whimsical.