Zeus
Zeus was the god of the sky and ruler of the Olympian gods. Zeus overthrew his Father Cronus. He then drew lots with his brothers Poseidon and Hades. Zeus won the draw and became the supreme ruler of the gods. He is lord of the sky, the rain god. His weapon is a thunderbolt which he hurls at those who displease him. He is married to Hera but, is famous for his many affairs. He is also known to punish those that lie or break oaths. He was the rain god, and the cloud gatherer, who wielded the terrible thunderbolt. His breastplate was the aegis, his bird the eagle, his tree the oak. He is represented as the god of justice and mercy, the protector of the weak, and the punisher of the wicked.

Poseidon
God of the sea, protector of all waters. Poseidon is the brother of Zeus. After the overthrow of their Father Cronus he drew lots with Zeus and Hades, another brother, for shares of the world. His prize was to become lord of the sea. He was widely worshiped by seamen. He married Amphitrite, a granddaughter of the Titan Oceanus. At one point he desired Demeter. To put him off Demeter asked him to make the most beautiful animal that the world had ever seen. So to impress her Poseidon created the first horse. In some accounts his first attempts were unsuccessful and created a variety of other animals in his quest. By the time the horse was created his passion for Demeter had cooled. His weapon is a trident, which can shake the earth, and shatter any object. He is second only to Zeus in power amongst the gods. He has a difficult quarrelsome personality. He was greedy. He had a series of disputes with other gods when he tried to take over their cities.

Athena
Athena is the Greek goddess of reason, intelligent activity, arts and literature. Athena is the daughter of Zeus. She sprang full grown in armour from his forehead, thus has no mother. She is fierce and brave in battle but, only wars to defined the state and home from outside enemies. She is the goddess of the city, handicrafts, and agriculture. She invented the bridle, which permitted man to tame horses, the trumpet, the flute, the pot, the rake, the plow, the yoke, the ship, and the chariot. She is the embodiment of wisdom, reason, and purity. She was Zeus's favorite child and was allowed to use his weapons including his thunderbolt. Her favorite city is Athens. Her tree is the olive. The owl is her bird.

The Sirens
The Sirens were three sea nymphs who lured sailors to their death with a bewitching song. They were formerly handmaidens of the goddess Persephone. When the girl was secretly abducted by Hades, Demeter gave them the bodies of birds, and sent to assist in the search. They eventually gave up and settled on the flowery island of Anthemoessa. The Seirenes were later encountered by the Argonauts who passed by unharmed with the help of Orpheus, the poet drowing out their music with his song. Odysseus also sailed by, bound tightly to the mast, his men blocking their ears with wax. The Seirenes were so distressed to see a man hear their song and yet escape, that they threw themselves into the sea and drowned. The Seirenes were depicted as birds with either the heads, or the entire upper bodies, of women. In mosaic art they were depicted with just bird legs.
The Trojan War
This legendary war occurred sometime in the 12th century BC. Many stories became associated with the war. Traditionally it is said that the war started when the Trojan prince, Paris, abducted Helen, the wife of the King of Sparta, Menelaus. A number of Greek kings and princes joined with Menelaus to recapture Helen from Troy. The war lasted for ten years. Another famous myth about the war is that the Greeks finally won when they tricked the Trojans into accepting a gift of a wooden horse. The Trojans took the horse into their city. Little did the Trojans know that the Greek army were hidden inside the horse! Odysseus had been fighting with the Greek army, and the events of The Odyssey take place when Odysseus and his men are on their journey back to Greece.

Homer
Homer was a Greek poet, to whom are attributed the great epics, the Iliad, the story of the siege of Troy, and the Odyssey, the tale of Ulysses's wanderings. The place of his birth is doubtful, probably a Greek colony on the coast of Asia Minor, and his date, once put as far back as 1200 BC, from the style of the poems attributed to him is now thought to be much later. Arguments have long raged over whether his works are in fact by the same hand, or have their origins in the lays of Homer and his followers (Homeridae), and there seems little doubt that the works were originally based on current ballads which were much modified and extended. Of the true Homer, nothing is positively known. The so-called Homeric hymns are certainly of a later age.

The Oral Tradition
An oral tradition is the manner in which information is passed from one generation to the next in the absence of writing or a recording medium. In the days before near-universal literacy, bards would sing or chant their people's stories. They employed various (mnemonic) techniques to aid in their own memory and to help their listeners keep track of the story. This oral tradition was a way to keep the history or culture of the people alive, and since it was a form of story-telling, it was a popular entertainment.

Odysseus
Hero king from Ithaca, son of Laertes. Odysseus was considered the most clever hero, and not surprisingly, he was protected by Athena, goddess of wisdom. He often found solutions for important problems: he was amongst Helen's suitors, but to avoid war between the, he made them all swear to respect Helens decision, and to protect whoever she chose. Odysseus married Helen's cousin Penelope and they had a son: Telemachus. It had been prophesied that Odysseus would not return for a long time if he joined the Greek army against Troy, so he decided to play crazy when Palamedes came to Ithaca to enroll him. He put on torn clothes, and tried to sow the land with salt, while ploughing the fields with a goat and an ox. Palamedes then put the baby Telemachus in front of the plough which made Odysseus stop, revealing his sanity. During the Trojan war Odysseus played an important part. Together with Diomedes he stole king Rhesus horses, but the very next day he was wounded in battle. When Achilles was killed he held the Trojans back while Ajax carried the dead hero back to the camp. After the burial it was decided that Odysseus and not Ajax should get Achilles armor.
### The Odyssey Background Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Homer</th>
<th>The Oral Tradition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Trojan War</td>
<td>Odysseus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poseidon</td>
<td>Zeus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athena</td>
<td>The Sirens</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Journey to Self-Discovery
Outside Reading #2 Type 4

The books that you read for this outside reading assignment all deal with self-discovery and identity. Throughout these stories, the main characters are on journeys to discover who they really are and what is important to them. Every journey has a starting point, some stops along the way, and an ending point.

For this writing assignment, it is your job to map out your main character’s journey. Begin by describing the starting point. What is important to him/her at the beginning? How does he/she feel and act? Then move on to the individual stops along the journey. What important events teach the main character about him/herself? What does he/she learn along the way? Finally, describe the ending point. How has the character changed since the beginning of the book? What is important to him/her now? Is the character a better person because of his/her experiences?

FCAs: 1) Clearly shows how character has changed from beginning to end /25
2) Includes details about lessons learned at 3 “stops” /25
3) Sentence variety /25

For 15% extra credit, you can create a detailed map of the character’s journey and attach it to your writing.

ROUGH DRAFT IS DUE FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12 AND FINAL DRAFT IS DUE MONAY, NOVEMBER 15
Reading Check: *The Odyssey*

1. Which god does not pity Odysseus? Why is this a problem?
2. What happens when travelers eat the lotus?
3. Odysseus tell the Cyclops that he must give Odysseus gifts or else what will happen?
4. What does the Cyclopes do to Odysseus’ men?
5. What weapon has Odysseus made to use against the Cyclops?
6. How does Odysseus use a play on words when he tells the Cyclops his “name?”
Self-Edit Checklist for “A Journey to Self-Discovery” Paper

Carefully revising and editing your writing is essential to turning in quality work. Before you turn in your final draft on Monday, be sure you have done the following:

- Read your draft OUT LOUD to yourself, marking places that need to be edited or completely rewritten. What is one thing you noticed?

- Check for sentence variety. Go through your paper and tally up how many of each kind of sentence you have.
  - SIMPLE:
  - COMPOUND:
  - COMPLEX:

- Have you clearly described the character at the **BEGINNING** of the story? What is he/she like? Attitudes about life? Beliefs? What is important to him/her?

- Have you clearly described the character at the **END** of the story? What is he/she like? Attitudes about life? Beliefs? What is important to him/her?

- Have you clearly described the “stops” on the journey AND explained what the character learned at each stop?
  - STOP ONE:
  - STOP TWO:
  - STOP THREE:

- Are your introduction and conclusion strong and unique? How so?

**COMPLETE THIS SHEET IN ITS ENTIRETY AND TURN IT IN WITH YOUR FINAL DRAFT.** THE **COMPLETED SHEET WILL BE WORTH 25 POINTS.**
Prepositional Phrases

What are prepositional phrases?
- A prepositional phrase begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun called the object of the preposition.
- A preposition is a word that shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun to some other word in a sentence (above, across, around, among, by, beyond, during, except, for, from, in, through, under, and many, many more).
- A prepositional phrase can serve as an adjective, modifying a noun or pronoun, or as an adverb, modifying a verb, adverb, or adjective.
- Commas are not used between

Why should we use appositive phrases?
- Appositive phrases give us more information about the nouns or pronouns in our writing.
- Sometimes this information is necessary to understand the meaning of the sentence.
- Sometimes it is helpful just to have some more information.
- They can help to break up monotony of short, choppy sentences.

Combine the following pairs of sentences by changing ONE of the sentences into an appositive phrase.
1. The movie for part one of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* premieres on Thursday night at midnight. *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* is Ms. Schrader’s favorite book.

2. My friend and I have seen the premiere of every movie together. My friend is Sarah.

3. In the first book, Harry travels to Hogwarts for the first time. Harry is the boy who lived.

4. Poseidon makes it difficult for Odysseus to travel by sea. Poseidon is god of the sea.

5. *The Odyssey* follows the travels of Odysseus. *The Odyssey* is an epic.
6. *Harry Potter* is also an epic. *Harry Potter* is a tale of good versus evil.

**Now write your own sentences that include appositive phrases. Try to have a mix of both essential and nonessential appositive phrases. Underline your appositive phrases!**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.
Answer the following questions completely and **LEGIBLY**.

1. Who is the author of *The Odyssey*?

2. Which god is the god of the sky?

3. Athena is the goddess of what?

4. As part of the Oral Tradition, how was *The Odyssey* originally passed from generation to generation?

5. Odysseus was a war hero during which famous war?

6. After supposedly losing the war, what did the Greeks give to the Trojans?

7. What are the Sirens known for? What do they do to sailors?

8. Who is the god of the sea?

9. Where is Odysseus from?
Please answer these questions honestly and completely. 😊

What did you think about doing the read aloud every day?

What did you think about how the reading was divided each day?

Was *The Schwa* a good choice for a read aloud book? Why or why not?

What do you think are the benefits of having a read aloud at the start of class?

What **three** words would you use to describe the read aloud experience?
As a group, you need to come up with **TWO** status updates for Odysseus from your section of the reading and **TWO** posts from other characters in the story.

**Your section: Part 1, lines 1-167**

In addition, come up with information for the following section:

**INFORMATION**

As a group, you need to come up with **TWO** status updates for Odysseus from your section of the reading and **TWO** posts from other characters in the story.

**Your section: Part 1, lines 168-340**

In addition, come up with information for the following section:

**BIO**

As a group, you need to come up with **TWO** status updates for Odysseus from your section of the reading and **TWO** posts from other characters in the story.

**Your section: Part 1, lines 340-end**

In addition, come up with information for the following section:

**ACTIVITIES AND INTERESTS**

As a group, you need to come up with **TWO** status updates for Odysseus from your section of the reading and **TWO** posts from other characters in the story.

**Your section: Part 2, lines 1-121**

In addition, come up with information for the following section:

**MUSIC AND BOOKS**

As a group, you need to come up with **TWO** status updates for Odysseus from your section of the reading and **TWO** posts from other characters in the story.

**Your section: Part 2, lines 122-257**

In addition, come up with information for the following section:

**MOVIES AND TELEVISION**

As a group, you need to come up with **TWO** status updates for Odysseus from your section of the reading and **TWO** posts from other characters in the story.

**Your section: Part 2, lines 258-end**

In addition, come up with information for the following section:

**FRIENDS**
SUMMARY:
As we have been discussing, “The Odyssey” can serve as an ALLEGORY for our own lives. By definition, allegory is the expression, through symbolism, of truths or generalizations about the human experience. In an allegory, people, places, or events have a meaning that goes beyond the surface level. Just like the characters within Homer’s “The Odyssey” face certain obstacles or perils themselves, we too face challenges along the metaphorical “sea of life” and live to tell our story. And remember, it’s not just Odysseus, himself, who faces challenges; be sure to also consider the situations faced by Penelope, Telemachus, the gods, and many other individuals who are challenged.

PROCESS: Use the planning sheet to help you work through the essay.

______ make 3 connections between events from The Odyssey and your own life
______ further develop your 3 connections with SPECIFIC details from YOUR LIFE & the EPIC
______ find one GREAT QUOTE for each of the three situations (essay will have 3 quotations total and follow format reviewed below)
______ write up your comparisons in STRONG FORM to interest readers who are unfamiliar with both “The Odyssey” and you. (It is YOUR job to make the connections clear for them!)
______ use MLA format (-5 this time if not followed)
______ make sure FCAs are typed at the top of the page, with point values (-5 if not included)
______ use PRESENT tense (As needed, you may use present perfect or future with the present tense, as in “Telemachus notices that his mother has not recognized Odysseus and wonders what it will take for her to accept him as her husband.”)

FORM: Five Paragraph Essay with all necessary components.

QUOTE FORMAT REMINDERS for POETRY:
Use a diagonal backslash (/) to separate where one line ends and the next line begins. To show that you have left out a word or words, use the ellipsis . . . (three periods). Remember to include a signal phrase (tag), the quotation itself, the scene and line reference, and your reflection. Document lines by giving the number of the part, followed by a period, then the lines, as in:

Penelope speaks out in her new belief, “Strange man, if man you are . . . This is no pride on my part/ nor scorn for you—not even wonder, merely”(4.122-124). Although she has adjusted to the idea that it may be Odysseus, she is still slow to believe it fully because she does not want to be hurt again.

FCAs:
1) Clear, supportive ties between 3 parallel situations /40
2) Three “choice” quotations included according to form /30
3) Sentence variety including 3 each of participial, appositive, and prepositional phrases /30

REASONABLE BEST EFFORT POLICY:
Essays with more than SIX careless errors (lack of basic proofreading) will be RETURNED to the writer for correction, to be resubmitted the next class period, with a late grade resulting. There is NO EXCUSE for not proof-reading, and 2 points will be deducted for each “No-Excuse” word misused!!!

there / their / they’re

it’s / its

then/than

your / you’re
to / too / two

whose/who’s
MORE GROUND WORK to MAKE THINGS EASIER!!
Choose a CENTRAL IDEA / THESIS STATEMENT from these options:

Version #1:
Much like Homer’s “The Odyssey”, my life has been a unique “odyssey” of its own type, including events such
as ________________________________, ___________________________, and
_____________________________________, which have shaped the person I am today.

Version #2:
Homer’s “The Odyssey” can be viewed as an allegory for own lives, and in my life, this connection can be
supported by __________________________, ____________________, and ________________.

Choose Quotations that are AWESOME, NOT RANDOM!
1st Parallel: Fitting Quotation with all essential parts noted above
__________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________.

2nd Parallel: Fitting Quotation with all essential parts noted above
__________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________.

3rd Parallel: Fitting Quotation with all essential parts noted above
__________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________.

DUE DATES:
Completed planning sheet: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23
Typed first draft: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29
Final draft: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30
Outline/Planning: “The Odyssey”: An Allegory for Life (5 Paragraph Essay)

I. Introduction
   A. Catchy introduction (statistic, anecdote, rhetorical question, creative quotation)
   B. Central idea ______________________________________ and 3 point thesis statement:
      ___________________________________________________________________
      ___________________________________________________________________
      ___________________________________________________________________
   C. ___.

II. Body
   A. First Connecting Idea between YOUR life and the epic poem
      _______________________________________________________________________
   B. SPECIFIC Supporting Details/ Connections to “The Odyssey”
      1. _____________________________________________________________________
         _____________________________________________________________________
         _____________________________________________________________________.
      2. _____________________________________________________________________
         _____________________________________________________________________
         _____________________________________________________________________.
      3. _____________________________________________________________________
         _____________________________________________________________________
         _____________________________________________________________________.

III. Body
   A. Second Connecting Idea between YOUR life and the epic poem
      _______________________________________________________________________
   B. SPECIFIC Supporting Details/ Connections to “The Odyssey”
      1. _____________________________________________________________________
         _____________________________________________________________________
         _____________________________________________________________________.
      2. _____________________________________________________________________
         _____________________________________________________________________
         _____________________________________________________________________.
IV. **Body**
   
   A. **Third Connecting Idea between YOUR life and the epic poem**

   _____________________________________________________________.

   B. **SPECIFIC Supporting Details/ Connections to “The Odyssey”**

   1. ___________________________________________________________

   _____________________________________________________________.

   2. ___________________________________________________________

   _____________________________________________________________.

   3. ___________________________________________________________

   _____________________________________________________________.

III. **Conclusion**

   A. Closing statements and an appeal to the “big picture” in terms of the essay’s meaning.

   B. Restatement of central idea and thesis, often done in a creative way to give closure.

**Other Notes/Reminders for Yourself:**
What are gerund phrases?

- A gerund phrase is made up of a gerund and its complements and modifiers.
- A gerund is a verb form that is used as a noun and ends in –ing. A gerund may function as a subject, the object of a verb, or the object of a preposition.
  - Reading by the fireplace is a popular hobby for a bibliophile.
  - My favorite thing to do after school is running through the woods.
  - Chugging milk loudly is one of my biggest pet peeves.
- Commas are not used before or after these phrases.

Create sentences using gerund phrases changing the verbs provided into a gerunds.

1. Watch

2. Download

3. Sing

4. Dance

5. Hunt

6. Explore

7. Shop

8. Sleep
Prepositional Phrases

What are prepositional phrases?
- A prepositional phrase begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun called the object of the preposition.
- A preposition is a word that shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun to some other word in the sentence.
- Some common prepositions are: around, above, before, below, beside, during, from, in, of, on, past, through, under, toward, and many, many more.
- Prepositional phrases can function as an adjective, modifying a noun or pronoun.
- They can also function as an adverb, modifying a verb, adjective, or other adverb.
- Prepositional phrases tell us about three things: TIME, PLACE, and DIRECTION.
- Prepositional phrases give us more information and create stronger, more descriptive writing.

Add some spice to these sentences by adding prepositional phrases to show TIME, PLACE, and DIRECTION. Underline ALL prepositional phrases.
1. I walked to class.

2. My desk is in Ms. Tabaczka’s classroom.

3. I drove to my grandparents’ house.

4. I pointed at the star.

5. Let’s walk to my locker.

6. I am going exploring.

7. Right now, I am sitting.
Choose the correct word to match the definition and fill in the blank.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>Gerund</th>
<th>Appositive</th>
<th>Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>____________</td>
<td>A verb that has been changed into a noun by adding –ing.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____________</td>
<td>A noun or pronoun that is used to identify or provide more information about another noun or pronoun.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____________</td>
<td>A word that shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun to another word in the sentence.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____________</td>
<td>A verb that has been changed into an adjective by adding –ing or –ed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the following sentences, identify which type of phrase the underlined words are an example of (prepositional, gerund, appositive, or participial).

________________________ ______________________
Thinking of mounds of turkey and mashed potatoes, the English 1 students found it difficult to concentrate on their vocab quiz.

________________________ ______________________
Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows, the greatest book of all time, has been turned into two movies.

________________________ ______________________
Waiting in line for Black Friday deals is one of Ms. Schrader’s favorite Thanksgiving traditions.

________________________ ______________________
All of the assignments for the rest of trimester are written on the board at the front of the room.

________________________ ______________________
At the end of each day, I like to take a power nap.

________________________ ______________________
English 1 students, anticipating the upcoming 5-day weekend, are anxious to get through the day.

________________________ ______________________
Running a marathon would be excruciatingly exhausting.

________________________ ______________________
Thanksgiving Day, one of Ms. Schrader’s favorite days of the whole year, is only two days away.

HOPE YOU HAVE A RELAXING AND ENJOYABLE THANKSGIVING BREAK!! ☺☺ ☺☺
Imposing order on information makes the information easier to talk about, easier to understand, and easier to remember. If you choose a clear, recognizable pattern (on the level of the single paragraph, and also on the level of the whole essay body), you guide yourself in selecting details and choosing transitions, and you also guide your reader in discovering relationships that connect ideas, making them more coherent.

1. **Chronological Order (order of Time)**

In **chronological order** or **time order**, items, events, or even ideas are arranged in the order in which they occur. This pattern is marked by such transitions as *next, then, the following morning, a few hours later, still later, that Wednesday, by noon, when she was seventeen, before the sun rose, that April*, etc.

Chronological order can suit different rhetorical modes or patterns of exposition. It naturally fits in narration, because when we tell a story, we usually follow the order in which events occur. Chronological order applies to process in the same way, because when we describe or explain how something happens or works, we usually follow the order in which the events occur. But chronological order may also apply to example, description, or parts of any other pattern of exposition.

2. **Spatial Order**

Another principle of organization is **spatial order**. In this pattern, items are arranged according to their physical position or relationships. In describing a shelf or desk, I might describe items on the left first, then move gradually toward the right. Describing a room, I might start with what I see as I enter the door, then what I see as I step to the middle of the room, and finally the far side. In explaining some political or social problem, I might discuss first the concerns of the East Coast, then those of the Midwest, then those of the West Coast. Describing a person, I might start at the feet and move up to the head, or just the other way around. This pattern might use such transitions as *just to the right, a little further on, to the south of Memphis, a few feet behind, in New Mexico, turning left on the pathway*, and so on. Spatial order is pretty common in description, but can also apply to examples, to some comparisons, some classifications [*the southern species of this bird . . .; rhinos in Southeast Asia . . .*], some narrations [*meanwhile, out on the prairie*], and other forms of exposition as well.

3. **Climactic Order (Order of Importance)**

A third common principle of organization is **climactic order** or **order of importance**. In this pattern, items are arranged from least important to most important. Typical transitions would include *more important, most difficult, still harder, by far the most expensive, even more damaging, worse yet*, and so on. This is a flexible principle of organization, and may guide the organization of all or part of example, comparison & contrast, cause & effect, and description.

A variation of climactic order is called **psychological order**. This pattern or organization grows from our learning that readers or listeners usually give most attention to what comes at the beginning and the end, and least attention to what is in the middle. In this pattern, then, you decide what is most important and put it at the beginning or the end; next you choose what is second most important and put it at the end or the beginning (whichever remains); the less important or powerful items are then arranged in the middle. Still other principles of organization based on emphasis include **general-to-specific order, specific-to-general order, most-familiar-to-least-familiar, simplest-to-most-complex, order of frequency**, etc.
4. Topical Order

A fourth broad principle of organization is called **topical order**, and this is sort of a catch-all pattern. It refers to organization that emerges from the topic itself. For example, a description of a computer might naturally involve the separate components of the central processing unit, the monitor, and the keyboard, while a discussion of a computer purchase might discuss needs, products, vendors, and service. A discussion of a business might explore product, customer, and location, and so on. Topical order, then, simply means an order that arises from the nature of the topic itself. Transitions in this pattern will be a little vague—things like *another factor, the second component, in addition*, and so on.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principle of Organization</th>
<th>Associated Patterns of Development or Rhetorical Modes</th>
<th>Sample Transitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chronological order</td>
<td>narration, process, examples and illustrations, cause &amp; effect</td>
<td>next; later; the following Tuesday; afterwards; by noon; when she had finally digested the giant burrito; as soon as; in 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spatial order</td>
<td>description, examples &amp; illustrations</td>
<td>just to the right; a little further on; to the south of Memphis; a few feet behind; directly on the bridge of his nose and a centimeter above his gaping, hairy nostrils; turning left on the pathway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>climactic order</td>
<td>examples &amp; illustrations, description, comparison &amp; contrast, analogy</td>
<td>more importantly; best of all; still worse; a more effective approach; even more expensive; even more painful than passing a kidney stone; the least wasteful; occasionally, frequently, regularly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>topical order</td>
<td>classification &amp; division, comparison &amp; contrast, analogy, definition, examples &amp; illustrations</td>
<td>the first element; another key part; a third common principle of organization; Brent also objected to Stella's breath</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: [http://grammar.ccc.commnet.edu/grammar/composition/organization.htm](http://grammar.ccc.commnet.edu/grammar/composition/organization.htm)
### Four Common Methods of Organization for Writing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization Method</th>
<th>What is this?</th>
<th>Sample Transitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chronological</strong></td>
<td>In this method, items, events, or even ideas are arranged in the order in which they occur. This method is often used to tell stories or to explain processes.</td>
<td>next; later; the following Tuesday; afterwards; by noon; when she had finally digested the giant burrito; as soon as; in 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spatial</strong></td>
<td>In this pattern, items are arranged according to their physical position or relationships. In describing a shelf or desk, I might describe items on the left first, then move gradually toward the right.</td>
<td>just to the right; a little further on; to the south of Memphis; a few feet behind; directly on the bridge of his nose and a centimeter above his gaping, hairy nostrils; turning left on the pathway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Climactic</strong></td>
<td>Using this method, items are arranged from least important to most important. This structure can be varied by choosing to start with the most important and moving onto the least important.</td>
<td>more importantly; best of all; still worse; a more effective approach; even more expensive; even more painful than passing a kidney stone; the least wasteful; occasionally, frequently, regularly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Topical</strong></td>
<td>It refers to organization that emerges from the topic itself. For example, a description of a computer might naturally involve the separate components of the central processing unit, the monitor, and the keyboard, while a discussion of a computer purchase might discuss needs, products, vendors, and service.</td>
<td>the first element; another key part; a third common principle of organization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PEER EDIT  “Allegory for Life”

Writer’s Name __________________________ Editor’s Name __________________________ Hour______

DIRECTIONS: Read carefully over your partner’s allegory paper, marking questions or suggestions IN THE MARGINS as you read. If a section is confusing, make a note of it! If you really like something, note that! If there are punctuation or spelling issues, point them out in your feedback!!

Be HONEST and CONSTRUCTIVE!

*** ONLY “CHECK” THE BUBBLE IF THE WRITER HAS FULLY COMPLETED THAT STEP!!

○ The story features a CREATIVE title (NOT “Allegory for Life”)

○ Is this in proper 5-paragraph essay format? Introduction (creative lead and central idea/thesis), 3 body paragraphs, and a conclusion?

○ Your partner has THREE PERSONAL CONNECTIONS to The Odyssey? What are they?

○ Your partner has three PROPERLY FORMATTED quotations from the text. Do they support the paragraph?

○ Contains properly punctuated simple, compound, and complex sentences.

○ Your partner has HIGHLIGHTED and LABELED 3 each PARTICIPIAL, APPOSITIONAL, and PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES.

○ Uses VARIETY in VOCABULARY (Remember: “Salsa”, not “Ricecake”)

○ The paper has been CAREFULLY edited and polished for punctuation

○ The story has a nice, smooth “flow” where ideas are smoothly connected

○ LENGTH: 1.5—2 pages typed double-spaced (It is okay if this draft is not typed, but the final should be!!)

○ FCAs appear on top of the paper. Are point values included?

○ MLA format is followed (see handout for assistance and reminders if needed!) (-5 points if not followed!)

○ What is one part of your partner’s writing that you really like? Why do you like it?

○ What is one thing that your partner could improve to make the writing better?

Editor Signature: ____________________________ “I have edited this paper to the BEST of my ability.”

• THE WRITER OF THIS PAPER MUST ATTACH THIS EDITING SHEET TO HIS/HER FINAL COPY ALONG WITH THE ROUGH DRAFT.

• ORDER WILL BE: FINAL COPY ON TOP, ROUGH DRAFT BEHIND THAT, EDITING SHEET ON BACK ☺
Chronological

John F. Kennedy was the Democratic candidate for president when in October 1960 he first suggested there should be a Peace Corps. After he was elected, Kennedy asked his brother-in-law, Sargent Shriver, to help set up the Peace Corps. In March 1961, Kennedy gave an order to create the organization. It wasn’t until September that Congress approved the Peace Corps and appropriated the money to run it for one year.

Spatial

Castles were built for defense, not comfort. In spite of some books and movies that have made them attractive, castles were cold, dark, gloomy places to live. Rooms were small and not the least bit charming. Except for the great central hall or the kitchen, there were no fires to keep the rooms heated. Not only was there a lack of furniture throughout the castle, but what was there was uncomfortable.

Climactic

Thanksgiving break was so relaxing and a ton of fun. Being able to sleep in every morning instead of waking up before the sun comes up was pretty awesome. A nap once in awhile made the days even better. Even better than sleeping in was getting up at 1:45 on Friday morning to go into Traverse City to go Black Friday shopping with my little brother. We pushed through the crowds of people and scored some great deals. Probably the best part of the break was being able to spend time with my family. My sisters were home from school, and we had a lot of quality sibling time. It was a great weekend!

Topical

There are several points in the fight for freedom of religion. One point is that religion and government should be kept apart. Americans do not want any form of a national church as was the case in England. Many Americans want to make sure that no person is denied his or her religious beliefs. Another point is that many Americans have different religious beliefs. Americans practice many different religious traditions, and there are people who want to make sure that everyone can practice their own beliefs.
**Fireworks by Katy Perry**

Do you ever feel like a plastic bag
Drifting through the wind
Wanting to start again

Do you ever feel, feel so paper thin
Like a house of cards
One blow from caving in

Do you ever feel already buried deep
Six feet under scream
But no one seems to hear a thing

Do you know that there’s still a chance for you
Cause there’s a spark in you

You just gotta ignite the light
And let it shine
Just own the night
Like the Fourth of July

Cause baby you’re a firework
Come on show ’em what your worth
Make ’em go "Oh, oh, oh!”
As you shoot across the sky-y-y

Baby you’re a firework
Come on let your colors burst
Make ’em go "Oh, oh, oh!”
You’re gunna leave ’em fallin’ down-own-own

You don’t have to feel like a waste of space
You’re original, cannot be replaced
If you only knew what the future holds
After a hurricane comes a rainbow

Maybe you’re reason why all the doors are closed
So you can open one that leads you to the perfect road
Like a lightning bolt, your heart will blow
And when it’s time, you’ll know

You just gotta ignite the light
And let it shine
Just own the night
Like the Fourth of July
Cause baby you're a firework
Come on show 'em what your worth
Make 'em go "Oh, oh, oh!"
As you shoot across the sky-y-y-y

Baby you're a firework
Come on slet your colors burst
Make 'em go "Oh, oh, oh!"
You're gunna leave 'em fallin' down-own-own

Boom, boom, boom
Even brighter than the moon, moon, moon
It's always been inside of you, you, you
And now it's time to let it through

Cause baby you're a firework
Come on show 'em what your worth
Make 'em go "Oh, oh, oh!"
As you shoot across the sky-y-y

Baby you're a firework
Come on slet your colors burst
Make 'em go "Oh, oh, oh!"
You're gunna leave 'em goin "Oh, oh, oh!"

Boom, boom, boom
Even brighter than the moon, moon, moon
Boom, boom, boom
Even brighter than the moon, moon, moon
Love the Way You Lie by Eminem and Rihanna

Just gonna stand there
And watch me burn
But that's alright
Because I like
The way it hurts
Just gonna stand there
And hear me cry
But that's alright
Because I love
The way you lie
I love the way you lie
I love the way you lie

I can't tell you what it really is
I can only tell you what it feels like
And right now there's a steel knife
In my windpipe
I can't breathe
But I still fight
While I can fight
As long as the wrong feels right
It's like I'm in flight
High of a love
Drunk from the hate
It's like I'm huffing paint
And I love it the more that I suffer
I suffocate
And right before I'm about to drown
She resuscitates me
She f****** hates me
And I love it
Wait
Where you going
I'm leaving you
No you ain't
Come back
We're running right back
Here we go again
It's so insane
Cause when it's going good
It's going great
I'm Superman
With the wind in his bag
She's Lois Lane
But when it's bad
It's awful
I feel so ashamed
I snap
Who's that dude
I don't even know his name
I laid hands on her
I'll never stoop so low again
I guess I don't know my own strength

Just gonna stand there
And watch me burn
But that's alright
Because I like
The way it hurts
Just gonna stand there
And hear me cry
But that's alright
Because I love
The way you lie
I love the way you lie
I love the way you lie

You ever love somebody so much
You can barely breathe
When you're with them
You meet
And neither one of you
Even know what hit 'em
Got that warm fuzzy feeling
Yeah them chills
Used to get 'em
Now you're getting f****** sick
Of looking at 'em
You swore you've never hit 'em
Never do nothing to hurt 'em
Now you're in each other's face
Spewing venom
And these words
When you spit 'em
You push
Pull each other's hair
Scratch, claw, bit 'em
Throw 'em down
Pin 'em
So lost in the moments
When you're in 'em
It's the rage that took over
  It controls you both
  So they say it's best
To go your separate ways
Guess that they don't know ya
  Cause today
  That was yesterday
  Yesterday is over
  It's a different day
Sound like broken records
  Playin' over
But you promised her
Next time you'll show restraint
You don't get another chance
Life is no Nintendo game
  But you lied again
Now you get to watch her leave
  Out the window
Guess that's why they call it window pane

Just gonna stand there
  And watch me burn
  But that's alright
  Because I like
  The way it hurts
Just gonna stand there
  And hear me cry
  But that's alright
  Because I love
  The way you lie
I love the way you lie
I love the way you lie

Now I know we said things
  Did things
  That we didn't mean
  And we fall back
Into the same patterns
  Same routine
But your temper's just as bad
  As mine is
You're the same as me
But when it comes to love
You're just as blinded
Baby please come back
  It wasn't you
Baby it was me
Maybe our relationship
Isn't as crazy as it seems
Maybe that's what happens
When a tornado meets a volcano
   All I know is
   I love you too much
To walk away though
   Come inside
Pick up your bags off the sidewalk
   Don't you hear sincerity
In my voice when I talk
Told you this is my fault
Look me in the eyeball
   Next time I'm pissed
   I'll aim my fist
At the dry wall
   Next time
There will be no next time
   I apologize
Even though I know it's lies
I'm tired of the games
I just want her back
   I know I'm a liar
If she ever tries to f****** leave again
   I'mma tie her to the bed
And set the house on fire

   Just gonna stand there
   And watch me burn
   But that's alright
   Because I like
   The way it hurts
   Just gonna stand there
   And hear me cry
   But that's alright
   Because I love
   The way you lie
I love the way you lie
I love the way you lie