

Kingsborough Community College
2001 Oriental Blvd.
Brooklyn, New York 11235

Lesson # 9

Instructor – Professor Toro

Subject: Reading/Writing (110 - 111)

Topic: Figurative Language, Related Imagery

Definition – Are words that the writer uses to symbol something rather than giving its literal meaning.

There are three mostly used:

Simile – comparing two objects using the words (like, as)

Metaphor – indirect comparison, comparing two objects. It is a rhetoric effect Comparing one thing meaning another (using a verb)

Personification – mostly used when animals and objects come to life. Take the role of a human.

Hyperbole – an exaggeration

Examples (Simile)

- He slept like a log
- Cool as a cucumber
- Her weight was light as a feather
- Janet's words were sly as a fox
- The old man was blind as a bat.

Examples of (Metaphor)

- The calm lake was a river.
- You are my guardian angel.
- His students are puppets on a string
- Javier believes he is the class clown
- Life is one scary roller coaster

Examples of Personification

- The wind howled in the night
- The motorcycle danced on the icy road.
- The stars winked at me.
- The brutal wind bullied the tree
- The car was suffering because it needed TLC. (Tender, Love and Care)

Example of Hyperbole

- The janitor cleaned his office today a million times.
- The boy was so hungry, he could eat a horse.
- I have a million things to do in an hour.
- He runs faster than a car.
- She cried so much that she made a river flow.

Related Imagery

Definition – Are images or pictures that are created in a person's mind or from memory. When using and identifying imagery; writers use our senses. These are the following:

- Sound
- Taste
- Touch
- Smell
- Sight

How is imagery useful?

It helps the reader get a better understanding of the writer/author's world. It creates the mood and tone of the piece of writing.

Summary of poem “The Children School”

It is the role of the mother, who suffers the departure of their child when going to school. Learning how to let go from the first day of school, until their departure of growing up. Mothers will always be there for their children, and care for them. It takes mothers' a hard time to let go of their children. Not knowing that when they leave, if their child will come back. The poet shows this through examples in this poem.

Summary of excerpt: “Dejeuner Sur L'Herbe” - (“Lunch on the Grass”)



Summary of the Excerpt

The artist Edouard Manet – Radical impressionist, who created a mixture of realism and impressionism. He refused to use tradition and focused more on impressionism.

In the painting, Manet depicts a naked (as opposed to nude) woman, whose clearly contemporary clothing is arranged with bread, fruit and a large silver flask, at the lower left. The two young men, wearing equally contemporary dress, have been identified as students. Clearly the nude is no goddess, but a modern woman - perhaps even a prostitute - who not only dares to appear naked with men but brazenly acknowledges the viewer, making us accomplices in this amoral picnic. Another young woman, clad only in her chemise, washes herself in a stream. This is neither Susannah nor Bathsheba at the bath, and the fact that the picture was originally called simply *Le Bain* (The Bath) shows that Manet made no attempt to "clothe" his subject with allegory or history, choosing to represent what would have been in reality a private act in the completely public forum of a government sponsored exhibition.

The picture derives from the story of the three gods in mythology – pose formation – 3 nymphs. The Judgement of Paris in which there is a wedding/ and the three gods, Aphrodite, Hera and Athena are invited except for Eris (the goddess of discord)

Summary of short story “Rip Van Winkle” (Example)

Is a man who is lazy. He leaves his home to escape from his dominant and controlling wife. On his way he encounters a group of men like him, who later gives him a drink. He falls asleep, and when he wakes up, he finds himself lost to see all the changes that are surrounding him. Life passes by him without even knowing what was going on.

This was a time during the Revolutionary War (freedom)

- freedom from the British
- freedom from his wife
- etc.



Subject – Science

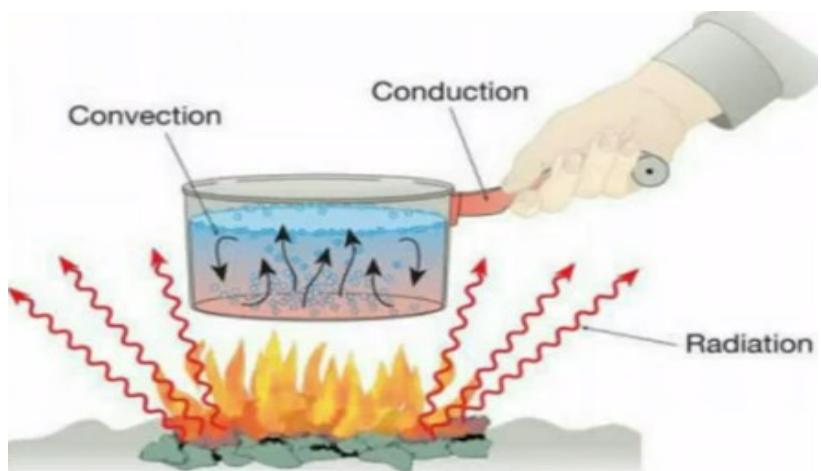
Topic: The Nature of Energy (558 - 561)

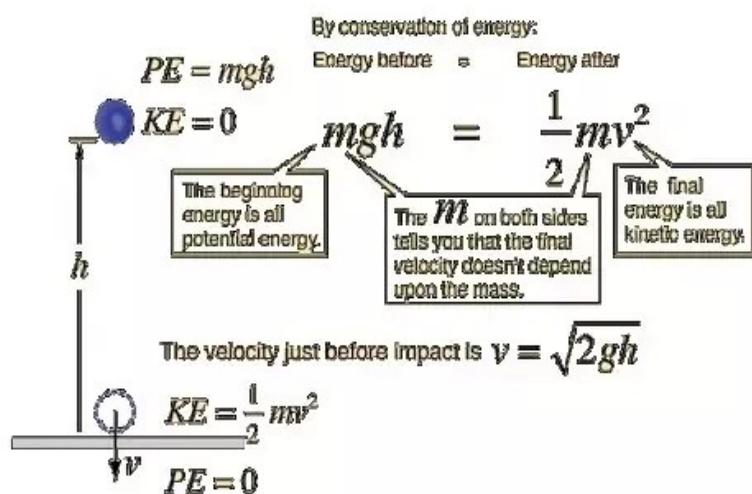
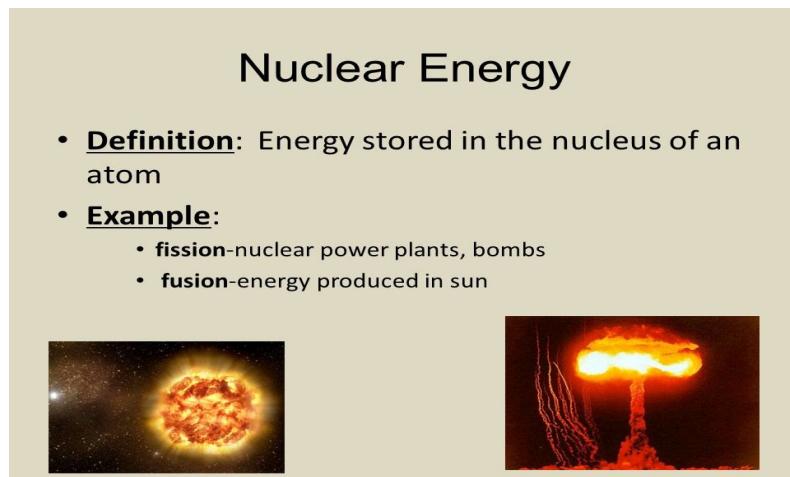
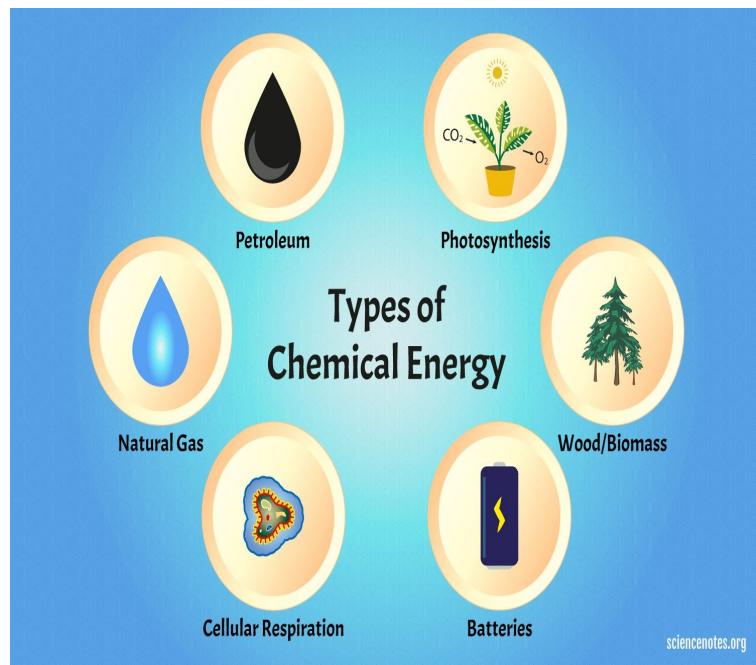
Definitions

- Energy – is the ability to do work.

Types of Energy

- kinetic energy – energy in motion
- potential energy – energy stored and later released
- gravitational energy – energy stored goes its position above earth's surface
- wind energy – force or movement of air flowing in the environment/atmosphere
- sound energy – movement of sound or vibration in the form of waves
- thermal energy – rise of temperature (convection, conduction and radiation)
- nuclear energy – transfer of heat in atoms (fusion and fission)
- chemical energy – energy stored in bonds (compounds)
- solar energy – energy from the sun rays
- electrical – flow of electric charges (combination of kinetic and potential)
- elastic energy – energy to stretch (rubber band)
- mechanical energy – energy that applies work and motion/movement





Energy goes through many changes/ transfers. It can change from one form to another.

This is known as the ***Law of conservation of Energy***.

The law states that energy cannot be created nor destroyed.

Subject: Mathematics

Topic: Measurements (Bar and Line Graphs, Box Plots, Circle Graphs, Line Plots and Histograms)

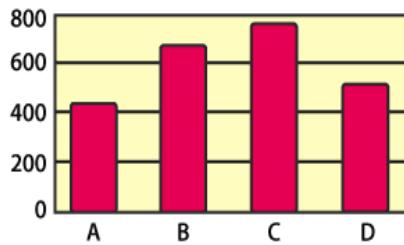
Pages (280 – 286)

Definitions:

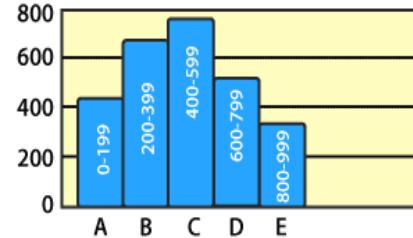
- Bar and Line Graphs – are graphs used to compare data. Based on the information demonstrated, a person can infer, analyze and answer questions.
- Box Plots – Is a type of chart used to explain data, from a minimum to a maximum. (in quarters)
- Line Plot – A chart that displays data through points or checks
- Circle graph – is a pie or circle demonstrating information in percentages, of a whole (100%)
- Histogram – A graph demonstrating information in a rectangular form, showing the amount of frequencies or value of intervals.

TYPES OF GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bar Graphs



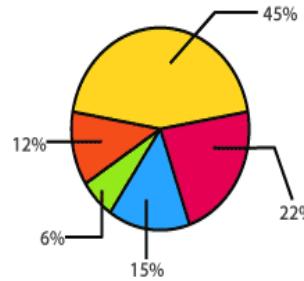
Histograms



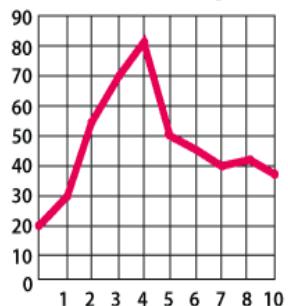
Frequency Table

Rulers of France		
Reign (Years)	Tally	Frequency
1-15		18
16-30		11
31-45		6
46-60		4
61-75		1

Circle Graph



Line Graphs

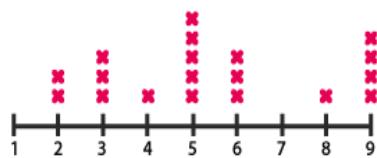


Stem and Leaf Plot

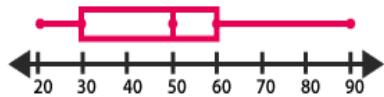
Stem	Leaf
0	1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 8
1	0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 3, 7, 9
2	5, 5, 7, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9
3	0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 4, 5
4	0, 4, 8, 9
5	2, 6, 7, 7, 8
6	3, 6

Key: 6 | 3 = 63 Year

Line Plot



Box and Whisker Plot



Social Studies

Topic; Class discussion about The Early Civilization (Part I)

Pages 478 - 481

Background Information

Early civilization are events that occurred in history, and how these events have transformed/ changed from the Egyptians to today's History,

Egyptians – Nile River – Irrigation System – Fertile Crescent

- ships
- medicine
- mathematics
- makeup
- pyramids
- etc.

Code of Hammurabi – Set of laws to have order and control in a vast civilization

Greece – System of Government (Athens - Sparta)

- Democracy
- Statues
- Library
- Olympics
- Architecture
- Roads
- Buildings
- Literature
- Art
- etc.

Romans

- Aqueducts
- Books
- Highways
- Julian Calendar
- Welfare

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Name: _____

TASC in English

Exercise Practice

Instructions: Students: Choose (1) You can do either the Reading or Writing.

Reading:

Read the following poem and answer the questions below.

Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening

by: ROBERT FROST

Whose woods these are I think I know.
His house is in the village though.
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods, fill up with snow.

My little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farmhouse near
Between the woods and frozen lake
The darkest evening of the year.

He gives his harness bells a shake
To ask if there is some mistake.
The only other sound's the sweep
Of easy wind and downy flake.

The woods are lovely, dark and deep,
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.

Questions:

1. What is the poem about?
2. Write two (2) examples of the following figurative language:

* Metaphor

* Personification

* Simile

* Imagery

3. What is the tone of the poem?
4. What can you infer based on this poem?
5. What is the message the poet wants to convey?
6. What is the connection that Robert Frost has with the poem? Explain in detail.

Writing:

Choose one of the following topics and write a Personal Narrative Story. Remember to include the steps of writing.

- A Camping Trip
- Shopping for the Holidays
- A visit to the Dentist
- A Basketball Game
- When I grow up, I want to be ... (Reflection before and after...)

Science:

Questions:

1. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of using fossil fuel to generate electricity.
2. Explain how different chemical compounds in crude oil are separated.
3. Describe ways that solar energy can be used.
4. Explain the need to develop and use alternative energy sources.
5. Explain why geothermal energy is unlikely to become a major energy source.
6. Explain why coal is considered a nonrenewable energy source but biomass such as wood is considered a renewable energy.
7. List and explain two natural phenomenon that are caused by geothermal heat?

Mathematics

Adding, Subtracting, Multiplying and Dividing Polynomials.

1. $-9x^2 + 7x + 2 + -2x^2 + 6x + 9 =$ _____
2. $-6y - 3y + 3x - 7 + 5y^2 + 4y - 5x + 2 =$ _____
3. $(2x + 9) + (4x - 18) =$ _____
4. $(2x - 4) - (x - 3) =$ _____
5. $(x^2 - 7x + 6) - (5x^2 + 7) =$ _____
6. $(7x - 8) - (9x + 4) =$ _____
7. $(3x)(-2x^2) =$ _____
8. $(2a^2)^3 =$ _____

$$9. (9x)^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$10. \frac{-8a^3}{-2a} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$11. \frac{24x^2y^2}{8xy} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Social Studies

Choose **one** of the Early Civilizations. (Countries) Compare the civilizations contributions of the past and **explain** how we adopted those contributions today. **Make sure it's your original work.**