

Journeys Lesson 2

Grade 5

The Iron Princess

Setting: television game show set

Announcer: *(to audience)* Welcome, everyone.

Tonight, two storybook princesses will compete.

Only one will earn the right to call herself *(loudly)*

the Iron Princess. Our first contestant scrubs the

interior of her stepmother's cottage. By night, she

dances in the arms of her prince—at least until

the clock strikes twelve. Let's have a round of

applause for Cinderella! *(clapping)*

Cinderella: *(enters, dressed in ragged clothes)* I am

honored to be here tonight. I do apologize for my

primitive appearance. It is wash day, you see, and

I was so **immersed** in my housework that I did not

have time to change.

Announcer: It's a pleasure to meet you,

Cinderella. *(to audience)* Our next contestant

pricked her finger on the needle of a spinning

wheel *(aside)* whatever that is. After her accident,

she slept for a hundred years, folks! Sleeping

Beauty! *(clapping)*

The Iron Princess

Setting: television game show set

Announcer: *(to audience)* Welcome, everyone. Tonight, two storybook princesses will compete. Only one will earn the right to call herself *(loudly)* the Iron Princess. Our first contestant scrubs the **interior** of her stepmother's cottage. By night, she dances in the arms of her prince—at least until the clock strikes twelve. Let's have a round of applause for Cinderella! *(clapping)*

Cinderella: *(enters, dressed in ragged clothes)* I am **honored** to be here tonight. I do apologize for my **primitive** appearance. It is wash day, you see, and I was so **immersed** in my housework that I did not have time to change.

Announcer: It's a pleasure to meet you, Cinderella. *(to audience)* Our next contestant pricked her finger on the needle of a spinning wheel *(aside)* whatever that is. After her accident, she slept for a hundred years, folks! Sleeping Beauty! *(clapping)*

discomfort

The **discomfort** of lying in a sleeping bag on the ground can lead to a poor night's sleep.



Discomfort is minor pain.

What is something that causes discomfort?

primitive

Camp cabins are usually **primitive**, or very rough and simple.



Something primitive is basic and plain and may be old.

What words mean the opposite of primitive?

Interior is the inside of something.

What are some things you might find in the interior of a classroom?

3

13A

interior

The **interior** of a tent or cabin is a good place for campers to store supplies.



honored

To feel **honored** is to feel proud to be given special recognition or opportunity.

To feel honored is to feel proud to be given special recognition or opportunity.

Have you ever felt honored by an occasion or event? Why did you feel honored?



secretive

A team may act **secretive** during a game to prevent opponents from knowing their strategy.



A secretive person is very private and hides information.

Are there times when you have been secretive?

immersed

These students are **immersed** in a favorite book. They are thinking about little else.



To be immersed in something is to give your undivided attention to it.

When was the last time you were immersed in an activity? What was the activity?

Someone who bungled failed to do something, usually from clumsiness or confusion.

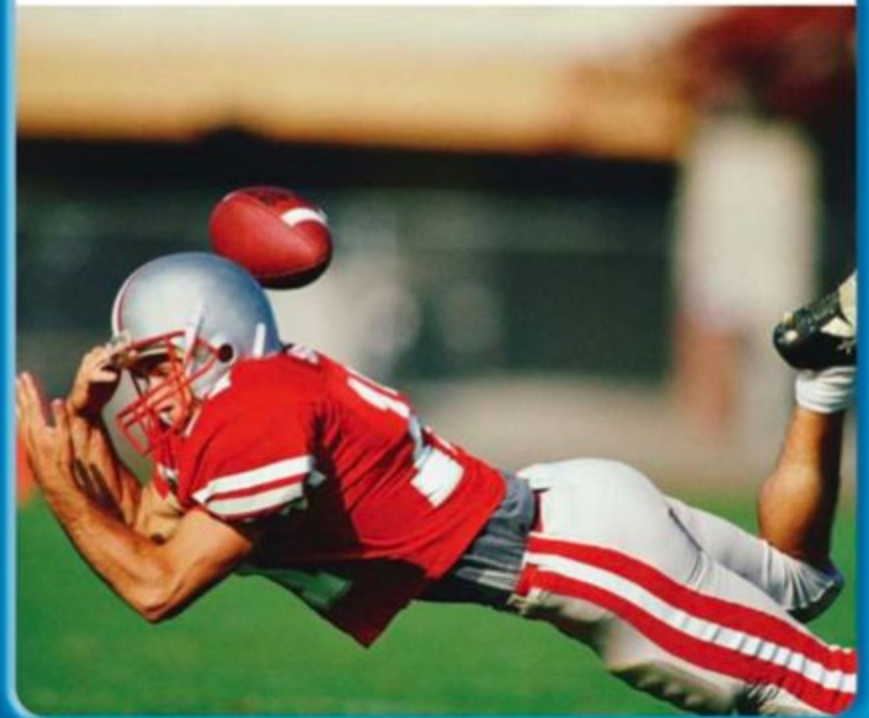
Describe something you bungled recently. How did you feel?

7

17A

bungled

This football player **bungled** the catch and missed the ball.



contagious

They tried to stay quiet, but these campers found their laughter was **contagious**.



When something is contagious it spreads from one person to another.

Why are contagious diseases a problem?

brandishing

These soccer players are **brandishing** the trophy they won.



Brandishing is to carry or wave something around in anger or excitement.

Have you ever walked into your home brandishing something? What was it?

Something that has been imprinted has an image, shape, or words pressed into it.

Do you have anything that is imprinted?

imprinted

This coin is **imprinted** with the image of a royal crown.



Target Skill- Theme

- A central message, concern, or insight into life expressed through a literary work
- Can be expressed by one or two sentence statement about human beings or about life
- May be stated directly or implied
- Interpretation uncovers the theme

Finding Themes in Literature



A message from the
author...

The Reader's Job



- Part of your job as a reader is to understand what the author is trying to say.
- Writers seldom come out and tell you, “Hey, Reader! THIS is what I want you to GET from my writing.”
- You, as the reader, must make inferences and draw conclusions about what the author is trying to express.

HEY! What's the BIG IDEA?!!



- Of a literary work, that is!
- Themes are usually about BIG IDEAS. For example:
 - Freedom
 - Trust
 - Friendship
 - Good vs. Evil
 - And much, much more.



So, what is theme?



- Theme is the message from the author.
- Themes can be found **everywhere**:
 - Literature
 - Art
 - Movies
- The theme of a **fable** is its **moral**.
- The theme of a **parable** is its **teaching**.
- The theme of a piece of literature is its **view about life and how people behave**.

THIS is THEME...



- Theme is the underlying meaning of the story.
- It is a universal **Truth**.
- It is a significant **statement** the story is making about **society, human nature** or **the human condition**.

Get to the **POINT!**



- Theme is **NOT** the **TOPIC**.
- Theme **IS** the **POINT** being made about the **TOPIC**.
- Theme is a **statement** about **LIFE**.
- A **GOOD** theme teaches a **VALUABLE** lesson about life.

Theme and Idea



- The theme of a literary work is its **underlying central idea** or the **generalization** it communicates **about life**.



Theme...the meaning of life?



- The theme expresses the **author's opinion** or **raises a question** about human nature of the meaning of human experience.

Words of the Wise



- At times the author's theme may not confirm or agree with your own beliefs.
- Even then, if skillfully written, the work will still have a theme that illuminates some aspects of true human experience.

Finding...Common Ground



- The author's task is to communicate on a common ground with the reader.
- Although the particulars of your experience may be different from the details of the story, the general underlying truths behind the story may be just the connection that both you and the writer are seeking.

You and Theme



- An understanding of theme is dependent upon one's previous experience of life and literature.
- At the same time, theme in literature can enlarge one's understanding of life.

Be aware:



- The theme never completely explains the story.
- It is only one of the elements that are needed to gain full understanding of the story.
- Literary texts can have more than one theme.

Finding the Theme



- What is the topic or “BIG IDEA” of the work?
- What do the characters say or do that relates to the topic?
- What do these things tell you that are important to learn about life?
- The topic is...
- The BIG IDEA is...
- The characters say...
- The characters do...
- The text tells me...
- It is important to...



THEME TOPICS

Common LITERARY TOPICS – Not THEMES!



- Friendship
- Survival
- Family
- Love & Hate
- Life & Death
- War & Peace
- Motherhood & Fatherhood
- Poverty & Wealth
- Freedom
- Patriotism
- Education
- Homelessness
- Prejudice
- Honesty
- Land
- Laws & Justice

Characteristically Speaking



- Questions to ask yourself when thinking about theme and characters:
 - How does the character change?
 - What made him/her change?
 - What lessons did the character learn?
 - What are the characters' feelings about what happens in the story?
 - What conflicts do the characters engage in and what happens as a result?

Common Literary Themes



Poverty



Life



Law

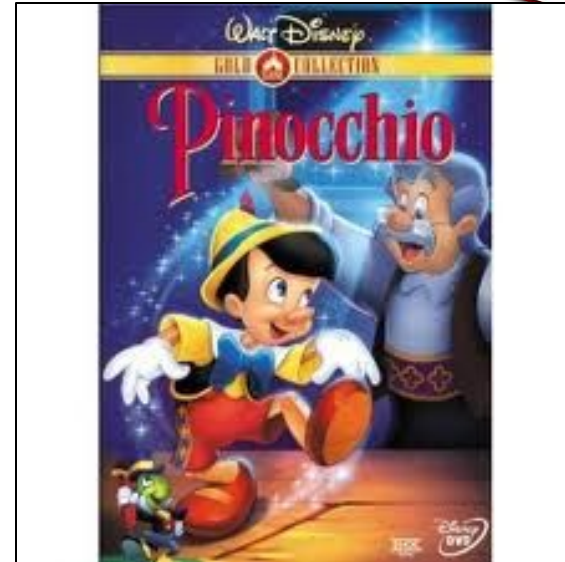
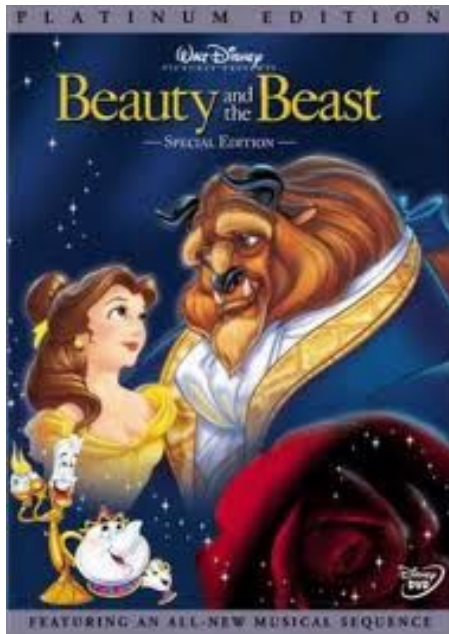
Bravery



- (Themes repeated in many works)

Themes?

What is the theme in the Disney classic, “Beauty and the Beast?”



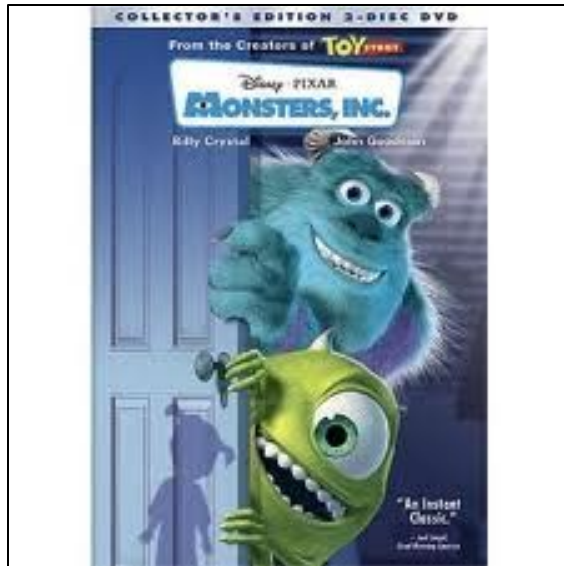
What is the theme in the Disney classic, “Pinocchio?”



Themes?



What is the theme in Disney's Monsters, Inc.?



What is the theme in the classic movie, "The Wizard of Oz?"

Theme & Topic Match Up



Courage

Revenge

Jealousy

Dreams

1. Be careful how you treat other people; they may treat you the same.
2. Face your fears and you can defeat them.
3. Do not wish for what others possess. Be happy with what you have.
4. Work for what you want in life and you can achieve any goal.

1. Revenge
2. Courage
3. Jealousy
4. Dreams



HOW TO WRITE A THEMATIC STATEMENT

Creating general thematic statements



- *Example: Courage*

- *Courage* *allows people to attempt difficult*

tasks in their lives (The thematic idea) *even when the possibility* (assertion about the thematic idea)

of failure is very high.

(qualifying clause: when, because, unless, even, so that, whether, if, etc.)



You write one!



Finding Nemo

- ___Trust_____ is important in relationships

(Thematic idea)

*(assertion about the thematic idea-
What the idea is or does)*

in order to make friendships work and overcome difficulties.

(qualifying clause: when, because, unless, even so that, whether, if, etc.)

You write one!



-

(Thematic idea)

*(assertion about the thematic idea-
What the idea is or does)*

—
(qualifying clause: when, because, unless, even so that, whether, if, etc.)

You try one!



- *Example:*

Allusion: _____

Thematic Idea: _____

- *The reference to* _____ *suggests*
that _____

Creating thematic statements specific to a literary work.



- Think of a novel, play or short story you know well. Think of the thematic ideas that are present in that piece of literature. Choose a thematic idea word (you may use the resource list) and complete the fill-in-the-blank statement. The assertion in this statement will be directly related to the ideas presented in the work of literature.

Detail

Detail

Detail



Theme

Detail

Detail

Detail

Theme



Page 62

Theme- the central message or idea

Scenes- sections into which a play is divided

Characterization- how an author shows what a character is like

Detail

Rena: I've been riding almost my entire life. Althea: So, listen, we can get a higher team score if you jump Charger.

Detail

Althea and Rena both want to win the tournament and work hard to overcome their difficulties.

Detail

Althea and Rena both have the same necklace and that probably means they are related.

Theme

People often have more in common than they think.

Vocabulary Strateg- Prefixes non-, un-, dis-, mis- mean “**wrong or not**”

Prefix- an affix attached to the beginning of a base word or word root that changes the word’s meaning

Affix- a suffix or prefix attached to a base word, stem, or root that changes the meaning of the word

base word- a word to which prefixes and/or suffixes are added; for examples, the base word of *unwholesome* is *whole*

A Happy Camper

I love camp. I always have, ever since I was a little girl. My friend Jackie does not, however. For the first three days every summer, her complaining is unbearable. She is unimpressed with the beautiful setting. She would prefer to vacation in a city. She is dissatisfied with the food. She says that it is tasteless. Of course, she finds her cot uncomfortable. According to her, a bed of nails would be softer. She also claims to be misunderstood by all the other campers. She disagrees with everything that they say.

After several years of being Jackie's tentmate, I am nonjudgmental. I know that on the fourth day, Jackie will wake up beaming. From then on, she will be a happy camper!

non-

un-

mis-

dis-

Grammar 1 Declarative and Interrogative Sentences

A **declarative sentence** tells something. It ends with a period. An **interrogative sentence** asks something. It ends with a question mark. Changing the order of words can change a declarative sentence into an interrogative sentence.

declarative sentence

We can go to the movie tonight.

interrogative sentence

Can we go to the movie tonight?

Thinking Question

Does this sentence tell something or ask something?

[click above for video](#)

Grammar Day 1

Form a declarative sentence and an interrogative sentence from each group of words. Be sure to use the correct end punctuation and capitalization.

1. at the museum meet we will at noon

declarative _____

interrogative _____

1. at the museum meet we will at noon

declarative **We will meet at the museum at noon.**

interrogative **Will we meet at the museum at noon?**

Grammar Day 1

Form a declarative sentence and an interrogative sentence from each group of words. Be sure to use the correct end punctuation and capitalization.

2. a painter famous there will be

declarative _____

interrogative _____

2. a painter famous there will be

declarative A famous painter will be there.

interrogative Will a famous painter be there?

Grammar Day 1

Form a declarative sentence and an interrogative sentence from each group of words. Be sure to use the correct end punctuation and capitalization.

3. to talk visitors meet her can

declarative _____

interrogative _____

3. to talk visitors meet her can

declarative Visitors can meet her to talk.

interrogative Can visitors meet her to talk?

Grammar Day 2

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LXeF51wbveE>

Grammar Day 2

An **imperative** sentence gives an order. It ends with a period. An **exclamatory sentence** expresses strong feeling. It ends with an exclamation point.

imperative sentence

Find your seat before the show starts.

exclamatory sentence

What a huge crowd!



Thinking Question

Does this sentence give an order or express strong feeling?