

### **Lesson 3 Enrichment Literary Devices**

**Goal: 5.01g**—Students will be able to identify literary devices such as characterization and tone in an excerpt from literature.

**Literature:** *To Kill A Mockingbird*

#### **Guided Practice:**

- 1) There are two different ways that an author develops character: Direct characterization and indirect characterization.
- 2) Follow the link to the following site and read about the difference between direct and indirect characterization. Then answer the practice questions below.

<http://www.fictionfactor.com/guests/characterization.html>

For practice, tell whether each is an example of direct or indirect characterization.

A) Direct characterization      B) Indirect characterization

1. A book's narration tells us that Mrs. Joe can be cruel.
2. Mrs. Joe yells at Pip and tells him he's useless
3. The narration describes Mrs. Havisham as hating men.
4. Mrs. Havisham adopts a daughter and trains her to flirt with men but never love them.

- 1) A
- 2) B
- 3) A
- 4) B

You should have noticed that with indirect characterization, you have to infer about a character's personality based on what they say or do. With direct characterization the author outright tells you about the character. As you read the passage for independent practice, be thinking about the difference between these two methods of characterization and the effect they have on the reader.

#### **NOW—Refresh your memory about the definition of tone.**

[http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&rlz=1G1GGLO\\_ENUS269&defl=en&q=define:tone&sa=X&oi=glossary\\_definition&ct=title](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&rlz=1G1GGLO_ENUS269&defl=en&q=define:tone&sa=X&oi=glossary_definition&ct=title)

<http://www.pbcc.cc.fl.us/documents/SLC/Tone.pdf>

\*This file not only includes definitions of tone, but it also includes a list of words used to describe the tone of passages.

You will be asked to consider the tone of the following passage, so keep these definitions in the back of your mind.

#### **Independent Practice:**

Now after clearly defining the types of characterization and having reviewed the definition of tone, use the following passage to answer questions directly related to these literary elements.

(Link text from *Animal Farm* expert (on pages 4&5 of this document)

1. By the conclusion of the story, which of the following is most likely true about Mr. Jones?
  - A. He will return soon.
  - B. He left the farm voluntarily.
  - C. He will never return.
  - D. He is on another part of the farm.
  
2. We learn this about Mr. Jones based on what form of characterization?
  - A. Indirect
  - B. Direct
  
3. Which word **best** describes Mollie?
  - A. greedy
  - B. vain
  - C. rebellious
  - D. beautiful
  
4. We learn this about Mollie based on what form of characterization?
  - A. Indirect
  - B. Direct
  
5. What special skill does Snowball have in the community?
  - A. Singing
  - B. Building
  - C. Writing
  - D. Dancing
  
6. We learn this about Snowball based on what form of characterization?
  - A. Indirect
  - B. Direct
  
7. Who are the leaders of "Animal Farm"
  - A. Mr. Jones and Napoleon
  - B. Snowball and Squealer
  - C. Millie and Mr. Jones
  - D. Napoleon and Snowball
  
8. We learn the answer to number 7 through what form of characterization?
  - A. Indirect
  - B. Direct
  
9. Which type of characterization requires the reader to absorb more of what they read and make decisions about it?
  - A. Indirect
  - B. Direct
  
10. What BEST describes the tone of this passage?
  - A. Triumphant
  - B. Scary
  - C. Happy
  - D. Shocking

**Closure:**

Now, go back and check your answers:

- 1) C
- 2) A
- 3) B
- 4) A
- 5) C
- 6) B
- 7) D
- 8) A
- 9) A
- 10) A

## Excerpt from *Animal Farm*

By George Orwell

In a very little while the animals had destroyed everything that reminded them of Mr. Jones. Napoleon then led them back to the store-shed and served out a double ration of corn to everybody, with two biscuits for each dog. Then they sang *Beasts of England* from end to end several times running, and after that they settled down for the night and slept as they had never slept before.

But they woke at dawn as usual, and suddenly remembering the glorious things that had happened they all raced out into the pasture together. A little way down the pasture there was a knoll that commanded a view of most of the farm. The animals rushed to the top of it and gazed around them in the clear morning light. Yes, it was theirs—everything that they could see was theirs! In the ecstasy of that thought they gamboled round and round, they hurled themselves into the air in great leaps of excitement. They rolled in the dew, they cropped mouthfuls of the sweet summer grass, they kicked up clods of the black earth and snuffed its rich scent. Then they made a tour of inspection of the whole farm and surveyed with speechless admiration the ploughland, the hayfeld, the orchard, the pool, the spinney. It was as though they had never seen these things before, and now they could hardly believe that it was all their own.

Then they filed back to the farm buildings and halted in silence outside the door of the farmhouse. That was theirs too, but they were frightened to go inside. After a moment, however, Snowball and Napoleon butted the door open with their shoulders and the animals entered in single file, walking with the utmost care for fear of disturbing anything. They tiptoed from room to room, afraid to speak above a whisper and gazing with a kind of awe at the unbelievable luxury, at the beds with their feather mattresses, the looking-glasses, the horsehair sofa, the Brussels carpet, the lithograph of Queen Victoria over the drawing-room mantelpiece. They were just coming down the stairs when Mollie was discovered to be missing. Going back, the others found that she had remained behind in the best bedroom. She had taken a piece of blue ribbon from Mrs. Jones's dressing table, and was holding it against her shoulder and admiring herself in the glass in a very foolish manner. The others reproached her sharply, and they went outside. Some hams hanging in the kitchen were taken out for burial, and the barrel of beer in the scullery was stove in with a kick from Boxer's hoof, otherwise nothing in the house was touched. A unanimous resolution was passed on the spot that the farmhouse should be preserved as a museum. All were agreed that no animal must ever live there.

The animals had their breakfast, and then Snowball and Napoleon called them together again.

"Comrades," said Snowball, "it is half-past and we have a long day before us. Today we begin the hay harvest. But there is another matter that must be attended to first."

The animals had their breakfast, and then Snowball and Napoleon called them together again.

The pigs now revealed that during the past three months they had taught themselves to read and write from an old spelling book which had belonged to Mr. Jones's children and which had been thrown on the rubbish heap. Napoleon sent for pots of black and white paint and led the way down to the five-barred gate that gave on to the main road. Then Snowball (for it was Snowball who was best at writing) took a brush between the two knuckles of his trotter, painted out Manor Farm from the top bar of the gate and in its place painted Animal Farm. This was to be the name of the farm from now onwards. After this they went back to the farm buildings, where Snowball and Napoleon sent for a ladder which they caused to be set against the end wall of the big barn. They explained that by their studies of the past three months the pigs had succeeded in reducing the principles of Animalism to Seven Commandments. These Seven Commandments would now be inscribed on the wall; they would form an unalterable law by which all the animals on Animal Farm must live for ever after. With some difficulty (for it is not easy for a pig to balance himself on a ladder) Snowball climbed up and set to work, with Squealer a few rungs below him holding though paint-pot. The Commandments were written on the tarred wall in great white letters that could be read thirty yards away. They ran thus:

### THE SEVEN COMMANDMENTS

1. Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy.
2. Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend.
3. No animal shall wear clothes.
4. No animal shall sleep in a bed.
5. No animal shall drink alcohol.
6. No animal shall kill any other animal.
7. All animals are equal

It was very neatly written, and except that “friend” was written “freind” and one of the “S’s” was the wrong way round, the spelling was correct all the way through. Snowball read it aloud for the benefit of the others. All the animals nodded in complete agreement, and the cleaver ones at once began to learn the Commandments by heart.

“Now, comrades,” cried Snowball, throwing down the paint-brush, “to the hayfield!” Let us make it a point of honour to get in the harvest more quickly than Jones and his men could do.”

But at this moment the three cows, who had seemed uneasy for some time past, set up a loud lowing. They had not been milked for twenty-four hours, and their udders were almost bursting. After a little thought, the pigs sent for buckets and milked the cows fairly successfully, their trotters being well adapted to the task. Soon there were five buckets of frothing creamy milk at which many of the animals looked with considerable interest.

“What is going to happen to all that milk?” said someone.

“Jones used sometimes to mix some of it in our mash,” and one of the hens.

“Never mind the milk, comrades!” cried Napoleon, placing himself in front of the buckets. “That will be attended to. The harvest is more important. Comrade Snowball will lead the way. I shall follow in a few minutes. Forward, comrades! The hay is waiting.”

So the animals trooped down to the hayfield to begin the harvest, and when they came back in the evening it was noticed that the milk had disappeared.