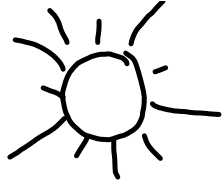


PAGE 62 (lines 4-7):

"Whitish gray, day after day, sometimes darkening to a weeping slate color or, at the end of an evening, turning to a smoky copper, the sky endlessly, secretively brooded."

- * "whitish gray"**
- * "weeping...color"**
- * "smoky copper"**
- * "the sky...brooded"**



pg. 62

- "whitish gray"
- "weeping ... color"
- "smoky copper"
- "sky ... brooded"

lines
4-7

•
•
•

lines
13-17

•
•
•

lines
18-21

pg. 64

SETTING DETAILS: PAGE 62

- * lines 4-7**
- * lines 13-17**
- * lines 18-20**

SETTING DETAILS: PAGE 64

- * line 32**
- * lines 36-40**
- * lines 59-62**

SETTING DETAILS: PAGE 67

- * paragraph 2 ("They found...")
- * paragraph 3 ("By the time...")
- * last paragraph ("Tis a bride...")

SETTING DETAILS: PAGE 68-69

- * paragraph 1 (pg 68) ("Then it was true...")
- * second to last paragraph (pg 68) ("They had been...")
- * paragraph 1 (pg 69) ("over the...")

SETTING DETAILS: PAGE 70

- * 1 "cloud" detail
- * 4 "sun" details

The Hatchings' cottage and yard (the "sun" setting) is quite different than the rest of England "since the bombs" (the "cloud setting").

- 1) Think about what differing moods are created by the descriptions of these settings by examining your chart.
- 2) On the provided sheet of paper, you will complete the following post-reading activity:
 - a) Divide the paper into the designated sections
 - b) In the top two boxes you will be drawing a picture that represents the mood of each of the settings

Do not:

- 1) Draw a picture of a pub with clouds over it
- 2) Draw a picture of a country cottage with a sun over it

Contraband images:

- 1) sun
- 2) cloud
- 3) smiley faces (happy/unhappy)
- 4) a yellow box and a gray box

- c) Underneath the pictures you will assert what the mood of each setting is and then explain (using one text reference) how that phrase created the mood.

- 1) C-statement
- 2) Example
- 3) Interpretation of Example
- 4) O-statement

3) Interpretation of Example

Explain how the text reference creates the mood by examining what the reader automatically thinks of when he/she reads that phrase.

MOOD: JOYFUL

"colorful blossoms of flowers"

- summer / springtime
- someone receiving a bouquet
- weddings

Then explain how the emotion(s) typically produced by such items/events help to support the selected mood!

The mood of the setting is joyful. (C-statement)

This mood is created by phrases like (Example)
"colorful blossoms of flowers."

When readers encounter such a phrase, they think of the summertime--picnics, fishing, barbecues, making them feel happy and warm inside--which is synonymous with being joyful! (Interpretation of Example)

It is clear then that such descriptive setting details can elicit an emotional response in the reader. (O-statement)

SETTING/MOOD ANALYSIS ACTIVITY:

STEP 1: Format your paper into the designated sections

STEP 2: Examine your list of setting phrases and decide on a mood for both settings

STEP 3: Sketch out your mood picture (use all of the space)

STEP 4: Color your mood picture using provided materials

STEP 5: Select the best phrase that created the mood and that you can analyze effectively

STEP 6: Analyze how that phrase helped create each mood.

SETTING/MOOD ANALYSIS ACTIVITY:

STEP 1: Format your paper into the designated sections

STEP 2: Examine your list of setting phrases and decide on a mood for both settings

STEP 3: Choose the one phrase from each setting that best reflects the mood and that you can best analyze

STEP 4: Sketch out your mood picture (use all of the space)

STEP 5: Color your mood picture using the provided materials

STEP 6: Analyze the mood of each setting in the appropriate boxes

1) **C**-statement

2) **E**xample

3) **I**nterpretation of Example

4) **O**-statement

3) Interpretation of Example

Explain how the text reference creates the mood by examining what the reader automatically thinks of when he/she reads that phrase.

Then explain how the emotion(s) typically produced by such items/events help to support the selected mood!