



Strategic Instruction in Grade 9-10 Literature: Making Comparisons Module

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Specifically designed to target the following Common Core English Language Arts Standards for Reading Literature:
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.9-10.7 Analyze the representation of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums, including what is emphasized or absent in each subject.

Can also be used when teaching...

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.9-10.1 (Argumentative writing)

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.9-10.2 (Expository writing)

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.9-10.1 (Listening & Speaking: working collaboratively)

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.9-10.2 (Listening & Speaking: integrating multiple sources of information)

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.9-10.3 (Evaluating speaker's point of view)

This module features four **Tier 1 Stratagems** and two **Tier 2 Stratagems**, each focusing on making comparisons of a specific dimension of literacy work. Each Stratagem includes ready-to-use DVT Power Point slides, DVT fillable PDF forms, DVT rubrics, and lesson plans, as well as samples of how teachers have used them.

Tier 1 Stratagems Designed for grade level instruction: facilitates comparisons of the treatment of a specific topic or theme, scene, character, or plot from a literary work (or two different literary works) as conveyed in two different mediums.

*Topic Comparisons:
2 Mediums*

*Character Comparisons:
2 Mediums*

*Scene Comparisons:
2 Mediums*

*Plot Comparisons:
2 Mediums*

Tier 2 Stratagems

Character Comparisons

Side-by-side comparison of key characteristics of two characters

Plot Comparisons

Side-by-side comparison of plot-sequence of two stories.

See sample DVTs from this module on the following pages

Character Comparisons - Different Artistic Mediums

Analyze the representation of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums, including what is emphasized or absent in each treatment



GENRES →: Novel Novelette Short-story Poetry Song Movie TV-show

Genre: Play	Genre: Movie	
Literary Work: Romeo and Juliet	Literary Work: Romeo + Juliet (1996)	
CHARACTER Romeo	CHARACTER Romeo	Conclusions about what was emphasized / absent in each treatments
Personal Qualities		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Consumed with romantic ideals (lovesick) -Emotionally driven and impulsive -Vengeful and capable of killing (Tybalt, Paris) -Witty, charming, likeable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Romantically inclined, pensive, passive -Emotionally driven and seeks external stimuli in mind altering drugs. -Vengeful, and capable of killing (Tybalt) -Popular, Fun-loving 	Both Romeos are portrayed as having romantic natures. The Romeo in the movie appears to be more of an inward thinker and likes hallucinating from drugs. They are both charming and popular, but seek revenge for Mercutio's death by killing Tybalt.
How He Dealt with Challenges		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -He brooded about Rosaline's rejection -He is completely aware of the problem with Juliet being a Capulet but still wants her -He goes to others for direction -In the end, his emotions and impulsivity cause him to take his own life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Overcome by emotion because of Rosaline's rejection -Ignores initial issue with Juliet being a Capulet -Relies on others for direction -In the end, he takes matters into his hands 	The movie emphasizes Romeo's duress about Rosalind more than in the play. The Romeo in the movie ignores the issue of Juliet's family. Both Romeos rely on others for direction until the end.
How Character Changed		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Romeo becomes more proactive in some ways (decides to resolve his situation) - Instead of grieving about his loss of Juliet, he takes his own life. -Human life has stopped being valuable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -He progressively learned how to make his own decisions -He learned how to not be passive about love -He grew more dramatically emotional -His life seemed to only have value w/Juliet 	Both Romeos are determined to marry Juliet despite the problematic issue. In both mediums, Romeo becomes more rash in behavior. In both the play and movie, Romeo only seems to value his life if Juliet is in it.
Role in Story		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Main character -Most action centered around him -Afraid to communicate with his parents -Unrealistic view of love and life (Author's Message delivered through Romeo) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -He drove a lot of the action and was a main character -Unrealistic view of love and life (Author's Message is delivered through Romeo.) 	Romeo's role in both the play and the movie is to deliver the author's message about immature views of love and life getting out of hand and causing much death and destruction

Plot Comparisons - Different Artistic Mediums



GENRES →: Novel Novelette Short-story Poetry Song Movie TV-show

Genre: Poem	Genre: Short Story
Literary Work: "The Raven"	Literary Work: "The Black Cat"

Conclusions
about what was emphasized /
absent in each treatments

Beginning of Story	A man tormented by grief is reading very late at night. He hears something at the door. He investigates, and a huge Raven appears. It speaks one word: "Nevermore".	The narrator flashes back and tells the reader that he once was known as a gentle man who loved animals. He becomes tormented with alcoholism and rids himself of all his pets except his favorite, a large black cat named Pluto.	Both emphasize a tormented main character. Both focus on a traditional ill omen: black creatures. Background knowledge is absent from the poem. Morose setting is absent in the short story.
Major Events / unfolding conflict	The man keeps questioning the Raven. He wants the Raven to comfort him & tell him that he will stop feeling sad and grief-stricken, but the Raven coldly repeats "Nevermore". The reader learns that his beloved Lenore is dead. The man's frustration and rage become more and more intense.	The man(narrator) continues to become consumed with alcoholism. One night, he comes home intoxicated. Pluto rubs against him affectionately. In a rage, he cuts out one of the cat's eyes. After it heals, the man is saddened that it is terrified of him, so he kills it by hanging it from a tree.	Both main characters are suffering, and the black creatures in both works only aggravate their suffering. Rage is present in both works. The man in the story is violent. Violence is absent in the poem, but the man yells and begs for comfort.
How the story ended	The man thinks that the Raven has been sent from the Devil. He implores the Raven to at least let him know if he will one day see his Lenore in the next life. The Raven gives him the same answer, and the man knows his soul will be lifted "Nevermore".	The man finds another cat that looks like Pluto. This cat soon irritates him. One day he tries to kill it. His wife intervenes, so he kills her. He hides her body in a cellar wall. The police discover the body when the cat screams. He was walled up, too!	Both main characters have negative results to their torment: The man in the poem will never feel joy again & the man in the story will be executed. The black creatures cause or confirm their results.

Scene Comparisons - Different Artistic Mediums

Analyze the representation of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums, including what is emphasized or absent in each treatment

GENRES →: Novel Novelette Short-story Poetry Song Movie TV-show

Genre: **Novel**

Literary Work:
Of Mice and Men

Genre: **Movie**

Literary Work:
Of Mice and Men (1992)

SCENE: **Chapter 6/ Final Scene**

Conclusions
about what was emphasized /
absent in each treatments

Setting

- Deep green pool of the Salinas River-quiet, pleasant shade
- The sun is going down creating a rosy color on the hills and fiery mountain tops
- Lennie is waiting there for George.
- Lennie's mind wanders to a childhood memory of his Aunt scolding him and then he imagines a gigantic rabbit degrading him.
- These thoughts make him worry that George won't come.
- A soft breeze is met with the yelling of the angry mob.

- Little emphasis is placed on scenery/setting, any beauty is ignored and not revealed in
- The woods are treacherous and tangled
- There are many nature-related obstacles between George and Lennie
- Lennie wades through knee-high water, looks lost
- A lot of nature sounds fill the background as well as the yelling of the impending mob

- The setting was really downplayed in the movie. The scene where Lennie waits for George and looks around is completely cut out of the movie. It is more character-focused.
- In the book, there is extreme emphasis on the scenery and setting.

Figurative Language

- The sun had left the valley to go climbing up the slopes. (personification)
- Gust drove through the tops of the trees like a wave (simile)
- George shivered, threw the gun from him back up the bank near the pile of old ashes. (After killing Lennie, the pile of ashes is symbolic of their burned-up dream)
- The crash of the shot rolled up the hills and rolled down again. (personification)

- No flowery or figurative language was really used, dialogue was more straight forward
- George guides their discussion so that Lennie can almost see the dream of their "perfect home." George wants Lennie to be in his most peaceful and happy state. This seems to be symbolic of a perfect resting place.
- Lennie saying he likes it here and he'd like to stay there is foreshadowing of his death; the place he likes will consume his final moments of life.

- Again, the figurative language is downplayed in the movie. A lot of that is cut out in favor of a dialogue that simply gets the point across.
- The book, on the other hand, cannot use physical visuals for imagery, but uses vivid description to create the same effect.
- Both the book and the movie utilize symbolism.

Medium Comparisons: Topic

Analyze the representation of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums, including what is emphasized or absent in each treatment

GENRES →: Novel Novelette Short-story Poetry Song Movie TV-show

Genre: **Novel**

Literary Work:
To Kill a Mockingbird

Genre: **Short Story**

Literary Work:
The Scarlet Ibis

TOPIC: **Cruelty/Abusive Behavior**

Conclusions
about what was emphasized /
absent in each treatments

Ways Topic is Represented in these Works

1. Cruelty towards Arthur Radley
ex. Physical abuse from his father
ex. Social abuse from the children and other people in town. Nickname: Boo and many untrue stories are spread about him.
2. Cruelty towards Tom Robinson
ex. Before the trial even started, the townspeople formed a lynch mob to break him out of jail and hang him.
3. Cruelty towards Atticus and his children
ex. The townspeople criticize and shun Atticus for defending Tom Robinson.
ex. Children at school harass Scout and Jem causing physical fights.
ex. Mrs. Dubose verbally abuses Atticus and Jem.
ex. Bob Ewell spits in Atticus' face to humiliate him.
ex. Bob Ewell physically attacks Scout and hurts her.

1. Cruelty towards Doodle from his brother (narrator)
ex. Brother constantly tells his physically handicapped brother that he is a burden.
ex. Brother shows Doodle the coffin in the barn loft that was made for him.

ex. Brother coerces Doodle to painfully exert himself because he doesn't want a crippled brother. He continues to push him until Doodle learns to walk.

ex. Brother is still not satisfied and pushes Doodle to exert himself even more because he wants a brother who can run, climb, row a boat, etc. Doodle becomes very ill.

ex. In bitter disappointment for Doodle's failure to learn everything, Brother runs away from him in the rain with Doodle begging him to not leave him. Doodle dies alone.

In the novel, several acts of cruelty by different people are shown whereas in the short story, a character's acts of cruelty are directed toward only one character: Brother(narrator) toward his little brother (Doodle)

In "To Kill a Mockingbird", Arthur's abuse is alluded to more than blatantly described. In "The Scarlet Ibis", through vivid description, dialogue, and the narrator's internal reflection, the cruelty seems more poignant.

The protagonists in both mediums: Atticus and Doodle respond to acts of cruelty in similar ways. Neither retaliate or fight back when abused. They maintain an attitude of forgiveness and grace. Atticus's attitude appears to come from wisdom about human imperfection. Doodle's attitude seems to come from a sweet nature and desire to please his older brother.