

# UNIT 3

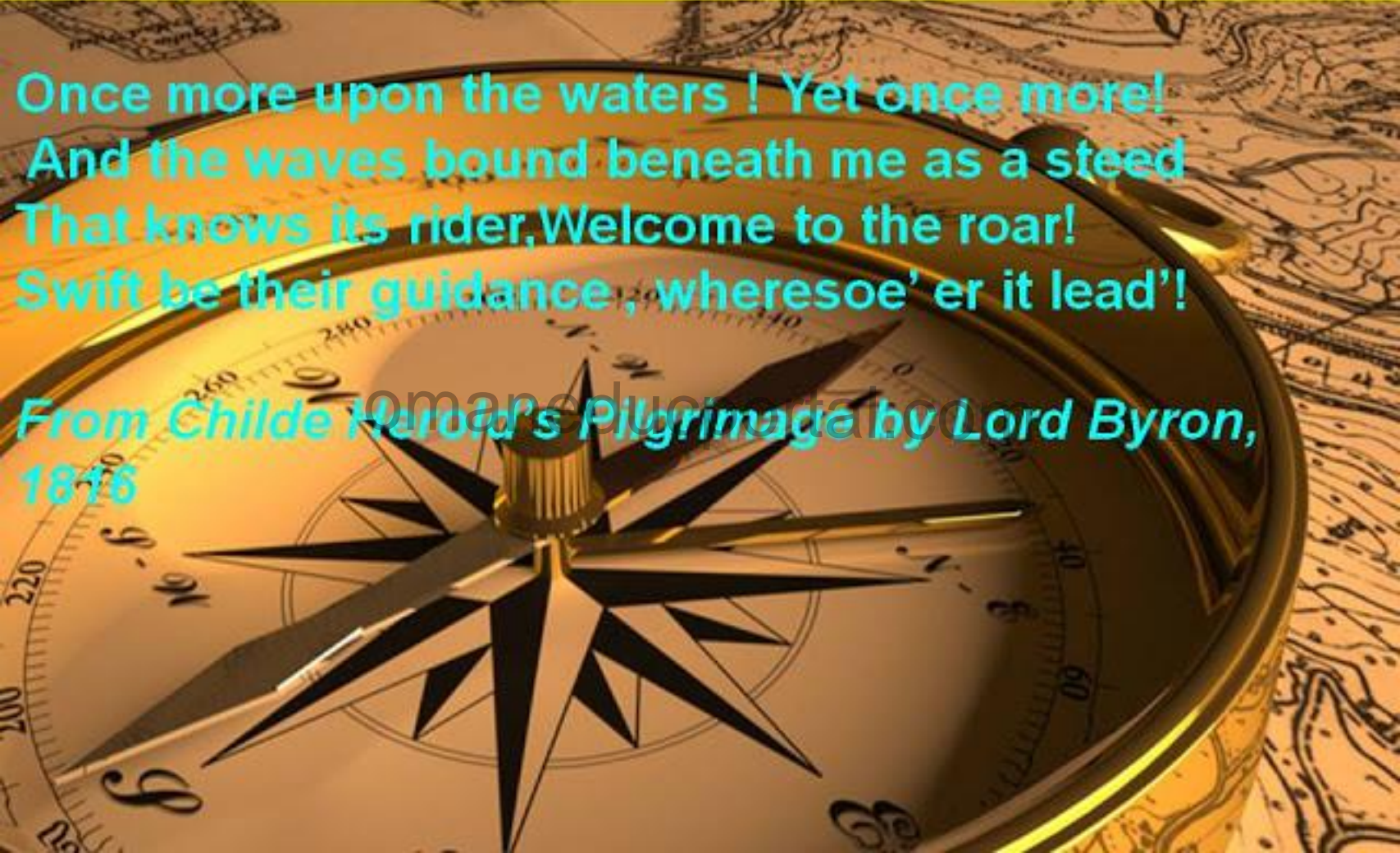
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# JOURNEYS

# WHAT IS A JOURNEY?

Once more upon the waters ! Yet once more!  
And the waves bound beneath me as a steed  
That knows its rider,Welcome to the roar!  
Swift be their guidance ,wheresoe' er it lead'!

*From Childe Harold's Pilgrimage by Lord Byron,  
1816*





# HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE?

*Phileas Fogg's Trip Around the World*



**‘IN WHICH  
PHILEAS FOGG  
ASTOUNDS  
PASSEPARTOUT,  
HIS SERVANT’**

*From Around the  
World in Eighty  
Days by Jules  
Verne*



# Wordpool

**Unaccustomed-not familiar or usual**

**Murmur-say something in a low, soft, or indistinct voice**

**Haste-speed**

**Mutter-say something in a low or barely audible voice**

**Orderly-well-ordered**

**Tattered-old and torn**



# QUESTIONS

**1. Describe Phileas's mood as he tells Passepartout his plans.**

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**2. In what ways is Phileas Fogg a caricature of an English gentleman?**

## Fox Character Analysis Pyramid

<http://foxhugh.com/literary-elements/character-analysis/>



**Physical  
appearance**

**Actions**

**Name**

**What other  
characters  
say or think**

**Your  
comments**



# When do we Use a Timeline?

- to show the events of a person's life
- to show important events in history
- to sequence things that have happened

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# Writing - WB Page :24

## A Character Description

### Snowman Character Profile

Snowman Trait: \_\_\_\_\_



What challenges does a snowman who is \_\_\_\_\_ have?

How well does your snowman fit in with the other snowmen?

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What does a \_\_\_\_\_ snowman look forward to during winter?

What problems might a snowman who is \_\_\_\_\_ have?


Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_


## Sequence Order

Write down the events that took place in the correct order.

First



Next



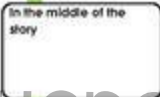
Then



Then



In the middle of the story



Afterwards



A little while later,



Towards the end,



Finally





**Travel Writing SB Page: 54&55**

# **FINDING OUR WAY THROUGH THE DARK**

**From**

**A Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains**

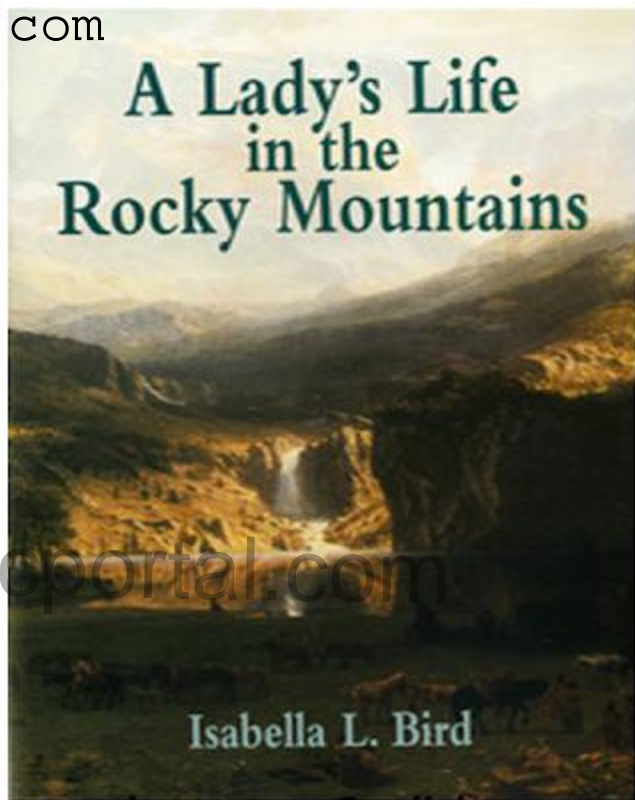
**by Isabella Bird.**

# Wordpool

**Thence**-from a place or source previously mentioned.

**Gulch**-swallow (drink or food) quickly or in large mouthfuls

**To ford**-to cross a body of water on foot at a shallow point



**Isabella Lucy Bird, was a nineteenth-century English explorer, writer, photographer and naturalist.**



# QUESTIONS

- 1. How can you tell that the writer has great affection for her horse, Birdie?**
- 2. What metaphor does the writer use to describe the sounds she hears? Explain its effect.**
- 3. The writer is clearly adventurous. What other characteristics does she have? Use the text to support what you say.**

# Do you know of any famous travellers?

Doing your own historical research





# **DOING YOUR OWN HISTORICAL RESEARCH WB Page : 56**

**Choose an Explorer,  
Traveller or journey to write  
about.**

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**Research your subject as thoroughly  
as you can.**



## **Research**

**Pararagraph -1-Summary of the journey-  
what/who/when/where**

**Paragraph-2- Describe in detail the  
information about the event and the  
people involved.**

**Paragraph -3 -Identify what changes  
,effects or results occurred as a result  
of the journey.**

## Headline

### Car thief caught trapped in target vehicle

Jim Day, Staff Reporter  
Wed Feb 25, 2009

Byline (name of author)

## Placeline

CANBERRA - A bungling Australian car thief was nabbed after accidentally locking himself in the vehicle he was trying to steal, police said Wednesday.

## Lead

- catches reader interest,
- most important info
- introduces topic
- answers most of the 5W's

Police were called to a house in Adelaide after two thieves were heard trying to steal a car. On arrival they were surprised to find a 53-year old man hiding inside the vehicle.

"The man, while breaking into the car, had locked himself in the car and couldn't get out," South Australian police said, adding a second thief was found hiding in nearby bushes.

Quotation

Body

# **JOURNEYS THAT BROADEN THE MIND**

**SB Page: 57**

**Choose a travel advertisement to analyse. What region in the world does it promote? A place that you know very well, or somewhere you would like to go to. Give a brief presentation in class.**



# Analysing Advertisements

## SB Page: 57



# Analysing Advertisements

**1. Language**

**2. Presentation**

**3. Information**

**4. Illustration.**

# ANALYSING ADVERTISEMENTS

WB Page: 21

- Follow the four Steps given in the WB page 21 and analyse a travel advertisement.
- Then Create a travel advertisement for a place of your choice., using ideas you have picked up from your analyse.



Jessica Schachterle  
203 Dale Avenue  
St. Paul, MN 55103

**Your name and  
address.**

**2 spaces**

January 30, 2003

**The date.**

**2 spaces**

The Honorable Mee Moua  
Minnesota State Senate  
St. Paul, MN 55102

**The name, title, and  
address of the person  
to whom you are  
sending the letter.**

Dear Senator Moua,

**1 space**

Type the body of your letter here. This is where you tell the politician or business manager what you want them to know. It is important to be respectful and to state your ideas in a way that is not too emotional.

Sincerely,

**1 space**

Jessica Schachterle

**4 spaces**



## The structure of the letter

There are 6 parts of the letter

1. Heading
2. The inside address
3. The greeting
4. The body
5. The complimentary close
6. The signature line

There are skips between the paragraphs.

## THE MAIN BODY OF YOUR LETTER

Dear Ms. Adair,

This letter will confirm the arrangements for the dinner at your facilities. It will be held on the evening of Friday, March 20, 2015 in the Emporium Room.

As we have discussed, the florist and cater will both be able to access the room by 3:00 to begin preparations. I will need seating arrangements for 32 people, which will be set up prior to that time.

I have enclosed the initial deposit and will forward the remainder within four weeks of the event. I thank you for all your help thus far in planning this important event. I look forward to continuing to work with you to make this evening a night my friends will never forget.

Yours sincerely,

Mariana Kolarska



1) Yours faithfully, / Respectfully yours, /

If you do not know the name of the person, end the letter this way.

2) Yours sincerely, / Sincerely, / Sincerely yours,

If you know the name of the person, end the letter this way.

3) Your signature

Sign your name, then print it underneath the signature. If you think the person you are writing to might not know whether you are male or female, put your title in brackets after your name.

4) Very truly yours

Closing for formal business letter in USA

5) Best regards / Kind regards / Regards

Used as a standard in e-mail communication to end a letter.

6) I look forward to hearing from you / I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Both should be followed with a name of the sender and signature

## **Body of the letter**

**Paragraph 1-Tell the holiday company who you are and what kind of holiday you are looking for**

**Paragraph 2-Ask for specific information,such as what they offer,and let them know if they have some special requests.**

**Paragraph 3-Thank the company and tell them that you look forward to hearing from them.**

## EXTENSION READING

# RABBIT PROOF FENCE

From *Follow the rabbit - Proof Fence*

By

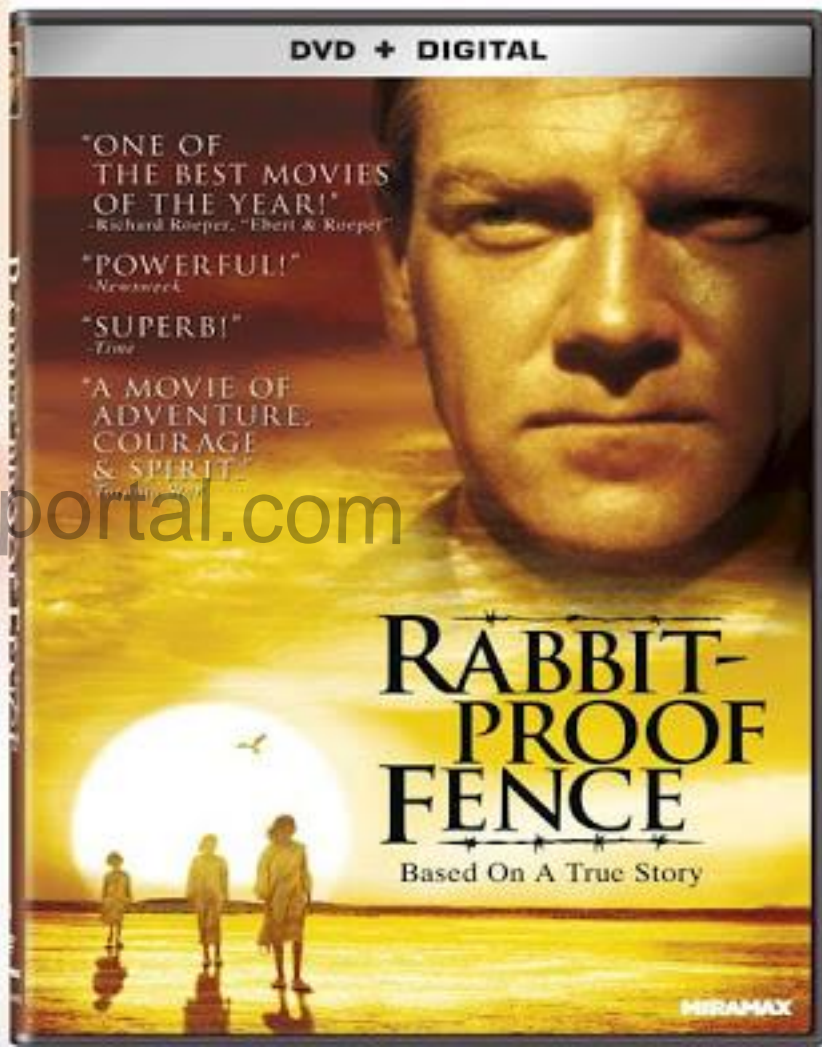
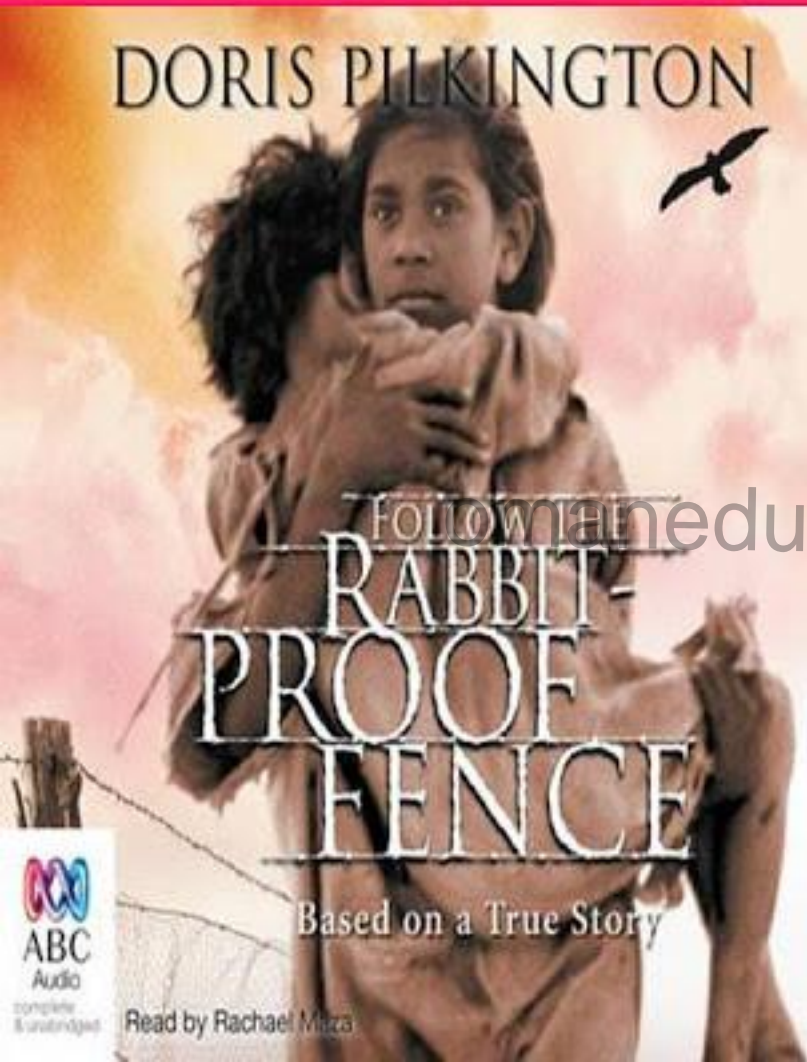
*Doris Pilkington (Nugi Garimara)*

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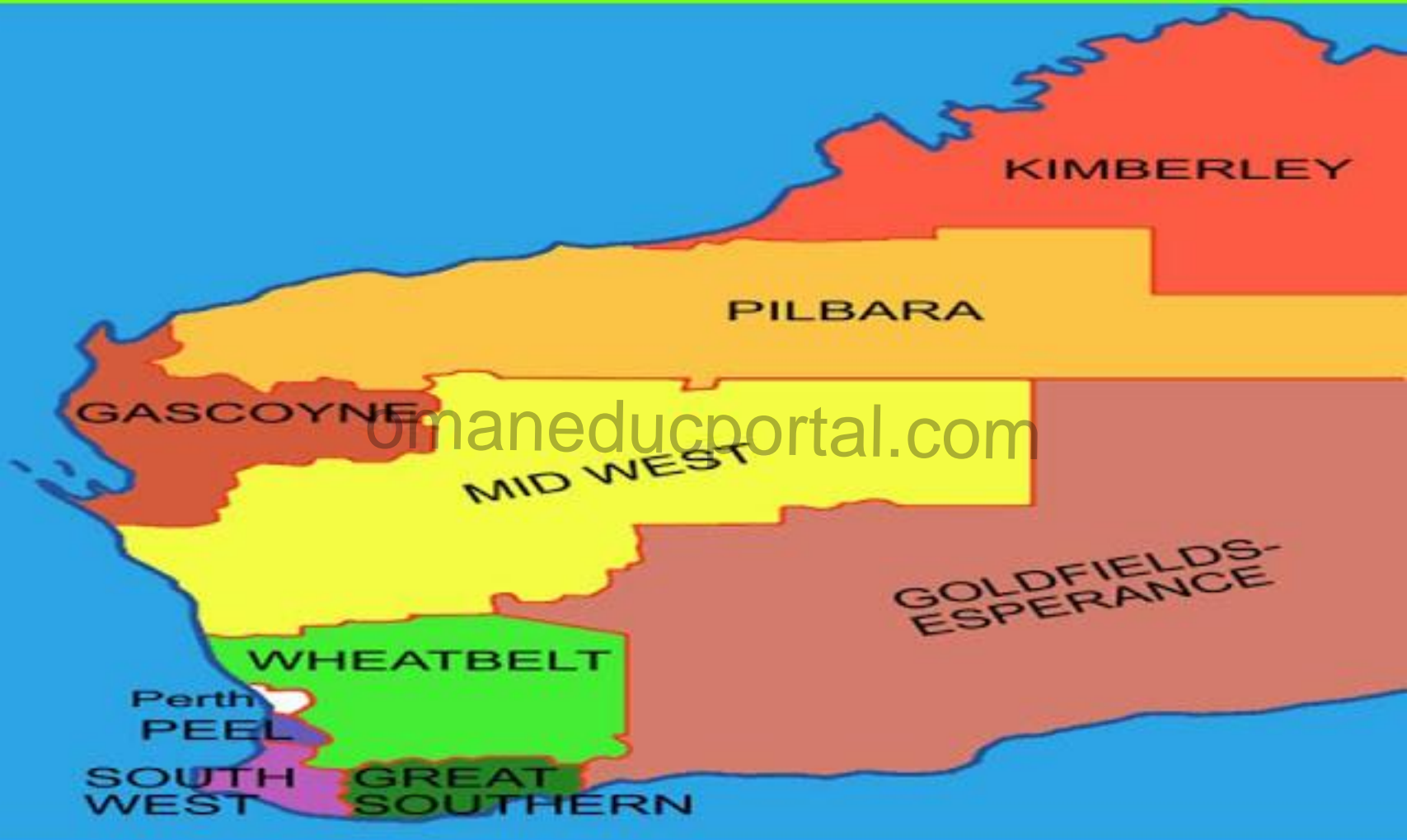
In 1930s, mixed- race children were removed from their communities to integrate them into white society. For aboriginal people , this policy has created generations of sadness and loss, as many children never saw their families again.



# Reading text SB Page: 58- 63



# Pilbara region in Western Australia



# Wordpool

**To scan-look at all parts of (something) carefully in order to detect some feature**

**Aroma-pleasant smell.**

**Drool-drop saliva uncontrollably from the mouth.**

**Flog-beat (someone) with a whip or stick as punishment or torture**

**Abundance-a very large quantity of something**

**Sparse-thinly dispersed or scattered**



# QUESTIONS

**1. The narrator identified a range of bush habitats (environments) and species of plants. Describe the different landscapes in your own words.**

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**2. The girls face a number of challenges to make their way home safely. What are they particularly scared of?**

# **WRITING A FORMAL LETTER**

## **WB Page: 22**

**Imagine that you would like more information about one of the holidays advertised. Write a letter to the company using the formal letter layout given in the WB Page: 22**

# FIRST CONDITIONAL

If I **study**, I **will pass** my exams.

PRESENT SIMPLE

FUTURE SIMPLE

I **will pass** my exams if I **study**.

We use it to talk about **possible situations**  
and their **consequences in the future**.



# Second Conditional

The **second conditional** is a structure used for talking about unreal situations in the present or in the future.

## **-The structure of a second conditional sentence-**

The second conditional sentence consists of two clauses, an "if" clause and a main clause:

*If I had a million dollars, I would buy a big house.*

if + subject + simple past verb    subject + would + verb

*I would buy a big house if I had a million dollars.*

## 1st Conditional

- Real Situations
- If + s. Present + will

## 2nd Conditional

- Unreal Situations
- If + s. Past + would

# Questions

## IDENTIFY THE CONDITIONALS

1. If it is a holiday tomorrow, I will go to the cinema.
2. If I had a lot of money, I would start a business.
3. If you go to England, you will improve your English.
4. If you didn't hurry so much, you would feel more relaxed.



# **PUNCTUATING DIALOGUE**

**WB Page: 23**

**There are different styles for  
punctuating dialogues.**

**Read the conversation below  
and add in correct  
punctuation.**

## Rules for Punctuating Speech

Use opening speech marks at the beginning of speech.

Use closing speech marks at the end of speech.

Start your speech with a capital letter.

ALWAYS put a piece of punctuation before the closing speech marks e.g. ...!?

Use a new line for each new speaker.

## Follow these rules when you use dialogue in your narratives!

1. Put quotation marks (" ") around the words that actually come out of people's mouths. All other words are outside the quotes.

Ex. "Sounds great!" Melanie said.

2. Words inside the quotation marks should have its own punctuation. (Treat it like a normal sentence.) The punctuation should go **inside** the quotation marks.

Ex. She asked, "Where are you going?"

Ex. "What!" I cried.

If the dialogue tag is at the end, though, **what would normally be a period turns into a comma** and the **dialogue tag needs its own end punctuation**.

Ex. "I'll see you tomorrow," Christina said.

3. When the dialogue tag is in front, **place a comma between the dialogue tag and the quote**.

Ex. Christina said, "See you tomorrow!"

4. If the dialogue tag is in the middle, treat it like the dialogue tag at the end, and just add the quote behind it.

Ex. "Call me tomorrow," Christina said. "Have a nice evening."

"Okay," Melanie replied. "Sounds great!"



## Dialogue Punctuation Practice

- ▶ Rewrite the following conversation correctly in your journal.

Hello, Randy said John. How has your day been going? Not so great, I lost my planner and ripped my homework folder. It sounds to me like you will have to make a trip to the bookstore tomorrow morning. How do you keep your papers so organized and your folder so neat said Randy. Well, I clean out my homework folder at least once a week. Don't worry, you'll get the hang of it. I certainly hope so. Thanks for the great advice, said Randy.

## Dialogue Punctuation Practice

► Here is the correction:

**“Hello, Randy,” said John. “How has your day been going?”**

**“Not so great, I lost my planner and ripped my homework folder.”**

**“It sounds to me like you will have to make a trip to the bookstore tomorrow morning.”**

**“How do you keep your papers so organized and your folder so neat?” said Randy.**

**“Well, I clean out my homework folder at least once a week. Don’t worry, you’ll get the hang of it.”**

## Sentence Types

### Simple Sentence

- Contains a subject and a predicate
- Expresses a complete thought.

#### Examples:

The boys went to the park.

We like pizza.

#### Tip:

A simple sentence is also called an independent clause.

### Compound Sentence

- Contains two or more independent clauses.
- Clauses are joined by a coordinating conjunction.

#### Examples:

The boys went to the park, but they did not go to the zoo.

We like pizza, and we like spaghetti.

#### Tip:

Look for these conjunctions:  
*for, and, nor, but, or, yet.*

### Complex Sentence

- Contains an independent clause and a dependent clause.
- Dependent clause begins with a subordinating conjunction.

#### Examples:

Because the boys went to the park, they did not go to the zoo.

The boys did not go to the zoo because they went to the park.

#### Tip:

Look for these subordinating conjunctions:  
*after, before, because, although, when, since, if, whenever, unless, while, so that, even though, wherever.*