

Mindscape English Module

For prose in essay form.

In the domain of Essays.

Level One:

Purpose and structure of an Essay.

"He who learns but does not think is lost."

(Confucius 300 BC)

The purpose of an essay is to show in a brief piece of writing a developed idea and the writers opinion. Essays may be written to argue, explore, educate, and explain an idea in relation to a subject and researched evidence.



The Writing of Essays: by H.G. Wells

And, of all pens, your quill for essays that are literature. There is a subtle informality, a delightful easiness, perhaps even a faint immorality essentially literary, about the quill. The quill is rich in suggestion and quotation. There are quills that would quote you Montaigne and Horace in the hands of a trades-union delegate. And those quirky, idle noises this pen makes are delightful, and would break your easy fluency with wit. All the classical essayists wrote with a quill, and Addison used the most expensive kind the Government purchased. And the beginning of the inferior essay was the dawn of the cheap steel pen.

The quill nibs they sell to fit into ordinary pen-holders are no true quills at all, lacking dignity, and may even lead you into the New Humour if you trust overmuch to their use. After a proper quill commend me to a stumpy BB pencil; you get less polish and broader effects, but you are still doing good literature. Sometimes the work is close--Mr. George Meredith, for instance, is suspected of a soft pencil--and always it is blunter than quill work and more terse. With a hard pencil no man can write anything but a graceless style--a kind of east wind air it gives--and smile you cannot. So that it is often used for serious articles in the half-crown reviews.



A quill pen.



What does this essay say is the purpose of a quill?



What is Well's idea concerning the hardness of a writing tool in comparison to essay subjects?



Name one thing this essay says about quills.



Who is Addison and why does Wells suggest that he used such exorbitant quills?

In English 50% of your writing is marked for the quality of your writing and 50% is marked for the quality of your thinking. Essays are a platform to show on paper how the writer thinks in words. Even if someone has mastered grammar, punctuation and spelling, if they cannot show their thinking on paper they will never gain a good grade – not showing thinking can mean a fail.



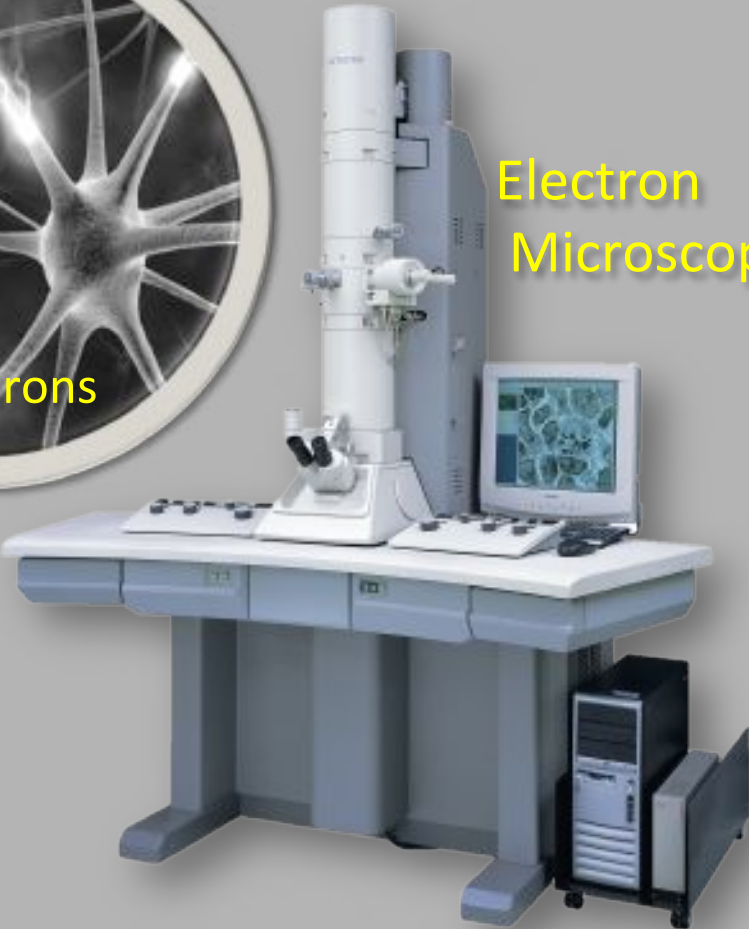
A. I hate singing.
B. Most men lead lives of quite desparation and go to the grave, with the song still in them.

Sentence A has perfect grammar, spelling and punctuation.



Neurons

Electron Microscope



Which sentence (A. or B) on singing do you think would get a better mark?



Where are neurons found?



What does sentence B. do that sentence A. does not?

Electron microscopes can see your thinking by looking at the neurons in your brain firing. English teacher's see you thinking by looking at what you write.



Is life a test or an essay?

An essay is structured to be of three parts.



- 1. Introduction:** tells the thesis statement and what will be covered.
- 2. Body Paragraphs:** at least three, that are several sentences long. These contain evidence and explanations.
- 3. The Conclusion:** A paragraph that summarises what has been written and qualifies the thesis.



Qualifies, in essay writing, means to describe by explaining the characteristics and qualities of a subject. The word originates in medieval times from the French and was to give a date and a place for topic.



Why might the construction of an essay be similar to the structure of a hamburger

The Introduction has a response to the suggested topic (often called the question, proposition or prompt) in the writer's words. A description of the main idea of the essay (often called the contention or thesis statement). A summary of what the essay will be discussing. Usually telling what each paragraph will be focusing on. (usually 3 paragraphs).



Introduction:

1. Response to question. (reworded question)
2. Description of the main idea.
3. Summary of the essay. (3 points)

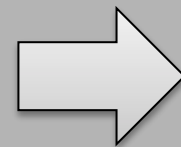


Do all birds build nests in trees?

Not all birds build nests in trees? Many birds build nests in other places. They build them in on the ground, along cliffs, and on buildings.



Write 3 introductions responding to these questions.



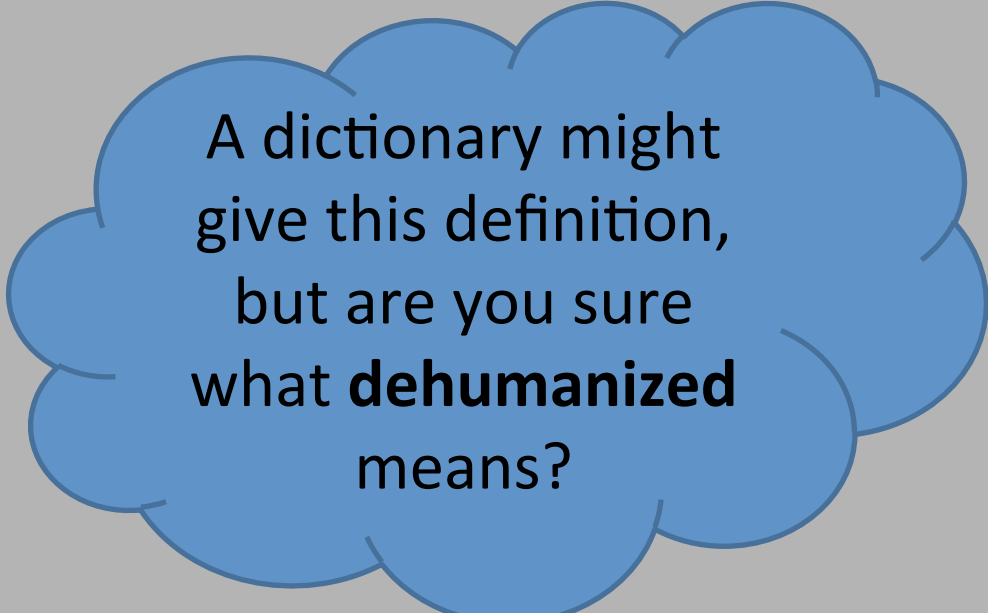
Are all sharks dangerous?
Are there only fireworks at New Years Eve?
Are all trains electric now?

The foundation to an essay is its initial response to the proposition. A thoughtful thesis will help your essay will show sophistication, insight and elegance.

When you are given the proposition, become familiar with the meaning of the words.
If the proposition reads:

*“In George Orwell’s novel ‘1984’ we see the adverse effects of a **dystopia**.” Discuss.*

Learn what words like ‘*dystopia*’ mean.



A dictionary might
give this definition,
but are you sure
what **dehumanized**
means?

From the dictionary:

1 : dystopia: an imaginary place
where people lead **dehumanized** and
often fearful lives

Isolate the key words from the proposition.
The key words are the essence of the proposition.

proposition:

The Lion King film demonstrates how the individual can overcome the many.



Btw: The 'Lion King' was a film about a young lion who escapes his cruel, power hungry uncle, after his uncle murders the young lion's father. The young lion grows up far away from troubles but is made to realise that he must face responsibility and remove his cruel uncle from power.

Thinking of the keywords in a proposition and what other words are hidden within.

1. Causes you to look between the lines and discover what these words infer.
2. Helps you see the proposition in new ways.
3. Has you really understand the message of the proposition.
4. Prepares you to be able to write a thoughtful and insightful response.
5. Enables you to have an educated opinion.



proposition:

‘The Lion King film demonstrates how the **individual** can **overcome** the **many**.’

If there are a few keywords, think of a word or phrase that summarises the essence of all these words.

---radical, hero, justice, revolution, power, destiny, struggle---

proposition:

*The Lion King film demonstrates how the individual can **overcome** the many*

Associating keywords might be done by thinking about what how you would explain what the keyword meant to different people and writing down the important parts from your explanations.

Overcome

beat, conquer ,defeat, master, overpower, overthrow ,prevail, rise above, subdue ,transcend.

Substituting the keywords in the proposition and **analysing** the **connotation**.

analysing: Verb first appeared in 1587.

1 : to study or determine the nature and relationship of the parts of by analysis

2 : to subject to scientific or grammatical analysis

BREAK DOWN mean to divide a complex whole into its parts or elements so as to discover its true nature or inner relationships.

connotation: Noun first appeared in 1532.

1 a : the suggesting of a meaning by a word apart from the thing it explicitly names or describes **b** : something suggested by a word or thing.

Original proposition

CONNOTATION: A hard but successful struggle of a person over many others who struggle also and present obstacles for that person.

The Lion King films demonstrates how the individual can overcome the many.

Modified proposition

The Lion King film demonstrates how the individual can transcend the pack.

CONNOTATION: A person can succeed in a personal journey and bridge the divide in social and also spiritual status compared to most in society who sometimes portray themselves almost like animals with little freedom of choice, reason or individuality.

Transcend: From the 15th century French *transcendere* to climb across, or upwards.

Each time you view the proposition, using a substituted keyword, the more sides of the proposition you will see.

What makes a diamond so beautiful is its many facets



The Lion King film demonstrates how the individual can overcome the many.

A single person cannot achieve without the help of others.

No one person is an island.

The urge to rise up comes from the heart.

A lone hero can only exist when there is vast evil to face.

Everyone has the potential to excel

True power is never given – it is
taken

A person who triumphs alone is indirectly stating that people are not equal.

- When you respond to a proposition, you do not need to only show that you agree.
- You are more than welcome to disagree, in fact some of the best essays are those which have a neutral stance (an uncertain position).
- It doesn't matter what side you take as long as you can keep to that position and remain consistent.

The 'Lion King' film demonstrates how the individual can overcome the many.

These responses, that were given earlier, were all neutral responses (they did not clearly agree or disagree) that added an idea to the proposition.

A single person cannot achieve without the help of others.

No one person is an island.

The urge to rise up comes from the heart.

A lone hero can only exist when there is vast evil to face.

True power is never given – it is taken.

A person who triumphs indirectly says people are not equal.

The 'Lion King' film demonstrates how the individual can overcome the many.

These responses clearly agree with the topic

The individual can act as a mediatory to a higher purpose.

In a time of crises the people will support a great leader.

In society there are always those rise against injustice.

In the hero we see how great we can become.

Its only natural that one person will rule the many.

A real hero sees that the needs of the many outweigh the needs of the few.

In certain periods of history the many cry out for a saviour.



The 'Lion King' film demonstrates how the individual can overcome the many.

These responses clearly disagree with the topic

The hero never transcended instead he became deluded.

Success, in Lion King, depended on all people working together.

In Lion King there was no single hero.

The hero was only driven by the desire for power.

In the Lion King nobody really defeated the enemy.

Our hero gained his aims but lost his humanity.

Ultimately our hero stayed essentially the same.

Once you have decided on your proposition, add detail.

Original thesis

The urge to rise up comes from the heart.

Added detail

Although the solution to a struggle lies in the mind the urge to rise up comes from the heart.

The urge to rise up comes from the heart and so does faith in oneself.

The passionate urge to rise above what we fears comes from a strong heart.

So far you have made selections and decisions on:

1. what were the keywords in the proposition.
2. other words for the keywords and whether these keyword or parts of the proposition sentence needed to be changed to have the proposition still make sense.
3. whether your response should show if you agree, disagree or unsure.
4. what details you wished to add to your response.

There were hundreds of different options, but you chose what you felt was best. **All these steps show thinking.**

ESSAY WRITING TASK

Proposition:

“Often, we gain more from reading a good book than we do from a conversation with a friend.”

Write 3 thesis statements responding to this proposition.

Have each:

1-Agree

2-Neutral

3-Disagree

Writing the introduction

By doing so, also pretty much your writing entire essay.

Here is an introduction to an expository essay responding to the following proposition:

The novel 'Picnic at Hanging Rock', by Joan Lindsay, demonstrates that there is danger in the unknown."



Joan Lindsay's novel 'Picnic at Hanging Rock', demonstrates that the innocent face risks. It is our curiosity that drives us to discover new things despite the threats we might face. This will be illustrated by examining how this reflects on emerging adulthood, first love, and growing wisdom. These subjects will be analysed in the context of the novel with Irma's slow recovery and awakening, Edith developing relationship with Mike and Miss McCraw's realisation of her responsibilities.

The introduction that you just read follows a formula.

- 1. A reworded sentence on the proposition.*
- 2. Your contention/thesis*
- 3. A summary of the topics and the details/evidence that will be analysed.*



P+C+E=A+



This kind of introduction has value because it has a clear.

1. Topic
2. Response
3. Summary of what will be detailed.

An introduction is written in 4 steps.
These are stating in your words the.

1-Proposition.

2-Contention.

3-Topic.

4-Detail.



An introduction is like a woven quilt.

Different ideas, like threads, are woven together.



Let's look at the steps that are taken to write an introduction.

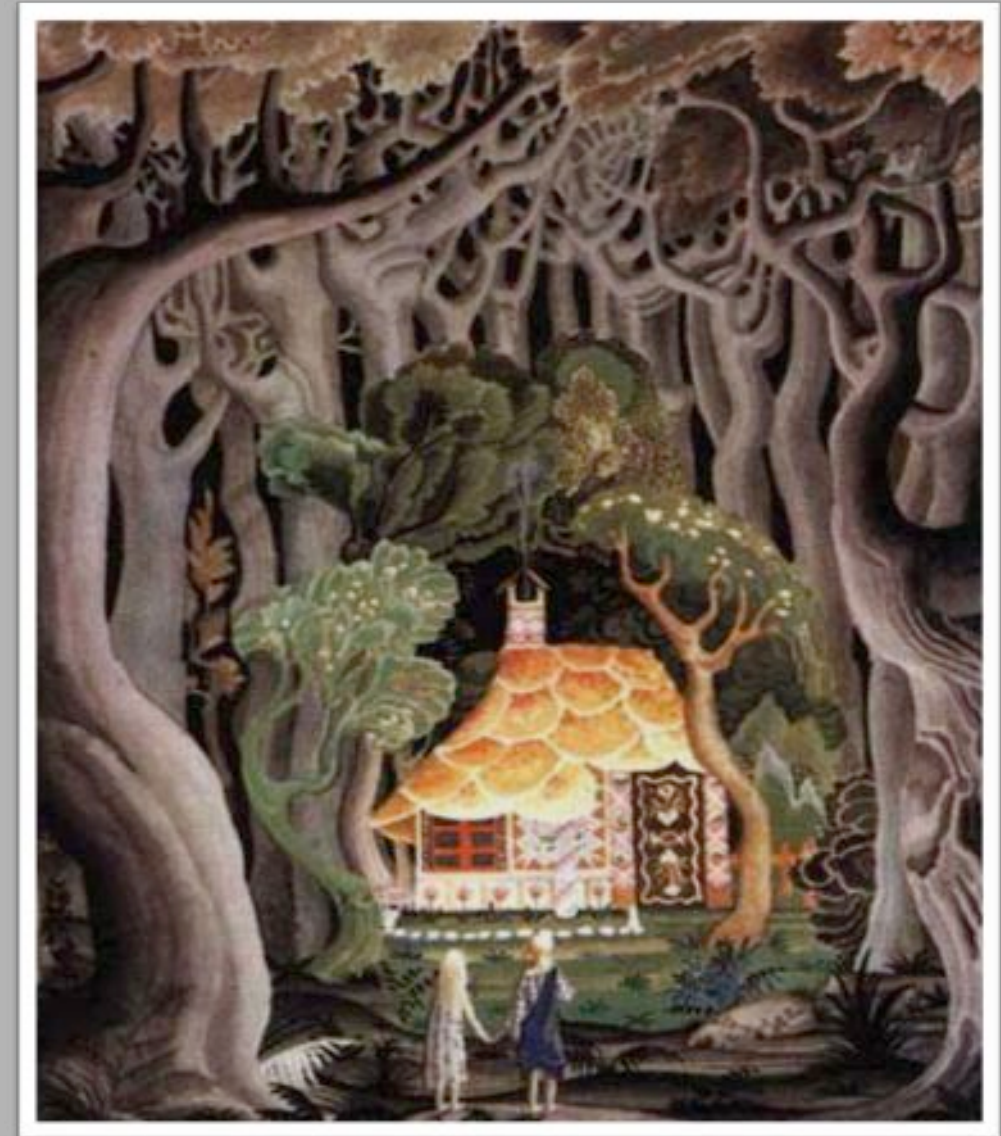
As an example, we will assume that we have a proposition for the Brothers Grim fairytale, 'Hansel and Gretel'.



proposition:

“Hansel and Gretel’ by the Brothers Grimm tells of how obstacles can be overcome.”

Discuss.



Step 1. Reword the proposition:



ORIGINAL

“‘Hansel and Gretel’ by the Brothers Grimm tells of how obstacles can be overcome.”

REWORDED

“Grimm's classic children's tale, 'Hansel and Gretel,' speaks of facing challenges.”

Your reworded proposition is the written at the start of the introduction.

“Hansel and Gretel’ by the Brothers Grimm tells of how obstacles can be overcome.”

Step 2. State your contention.

The most important part of the introduction - It sums up everything your essay will be about.

“Success is only achieved through great sacrifice.”



“Hansel and Gretel’ by the Brothers Grimm tells of how obstacles can be overcome.”

The Introduction with the reworded proposition and contention joined.

“Grimm's classic children's tale, 'Hansel and Gretel,' speaks of facing challenges. Success is only achieved through great sacrifice.”



Step 3. Choose 3 Topic Ideas.



Choose topics that are very different .

This prevents your essay being narrow in scope or, running dry of supporting details.

Topic are what your essay will discuss in the three body paragraphs that make up the heart of your essay. Stating these topics in the introduction tells the reader exactly what your essay will be about.

Three of many possible topics.

the
children's
will to
survive

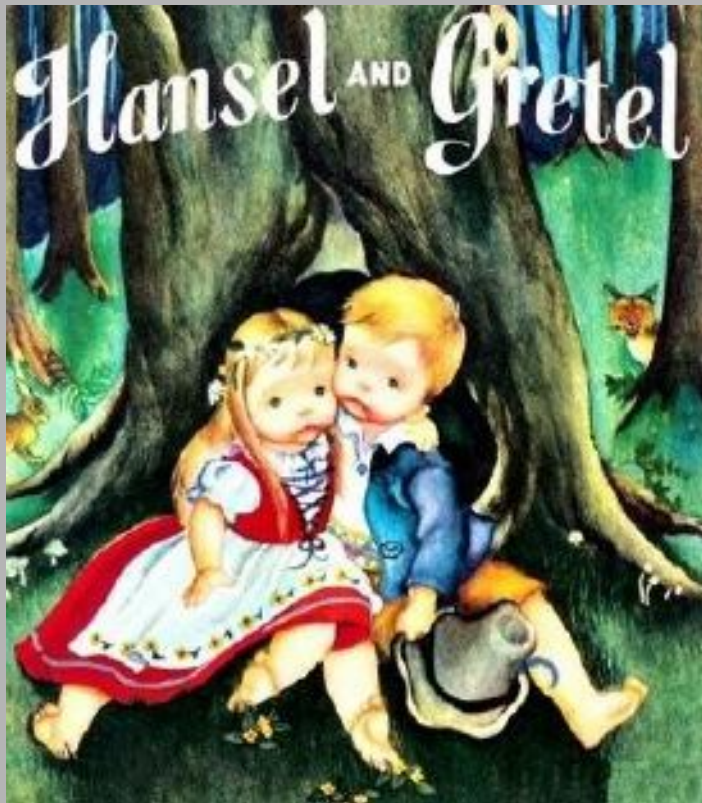
their
father's
love

the
dangers of
the forest



When we weave these ideas into a single sentence it reads.

This is illustrated by the children's will to survive, their father's love and the dangers of the forest.



“Hansel and Gretel’ by the Brothers Grimm tells of how obstacles can be overcome.”

The Introduction with the reworded proposition, contention, and topics joined.

Grimm's classic children's tale, 'Hansel and Gretel,' speaks of facing challenges. Success is only achieved through great sacrifice. This is illustrated by the children's will to survive, their father's love and the dangers of the forest.



Step 4. Choosing Details for each topic.

It is best to have find at least 3 details for each topic.

Each topic makes a body paragraph with a detail being the evidence within that paragraph.

3 details for each topic gives 9 details to choose from.
This provides options and more freedom when writing.

their father's
love

the children's
will to survive

the dangers of
the forest

Topics

Details

He welcomes the
children back

They trick the witch

The evil witch

He argues with the
stepmother

Hansel finds his
way home with
stones

The mazelike forest

He refuses to kill his
children

They kill the witch.

The birds eat the
breadcrumbs

their father's
love

the children's
will to survive

the dangers of
the forest

Topics

Details

He argues with the
stepmother

The mazelike forest

They kill the witch.

These subjects will be analysed in the context of the father arguing with the stepmother for his children, the children's killing of the witch and the threat of the mazelike forest.

He argues with the
stepmother

They kill the witch.

The mazelike forest

“Hansel and Gretel’ by the Brothers Grimm tells of how obstacles can be overcome.”

The Introduction with the ① **reworded proposition**, ② **contention**, ③ **topics**, ④ **and details joined**.

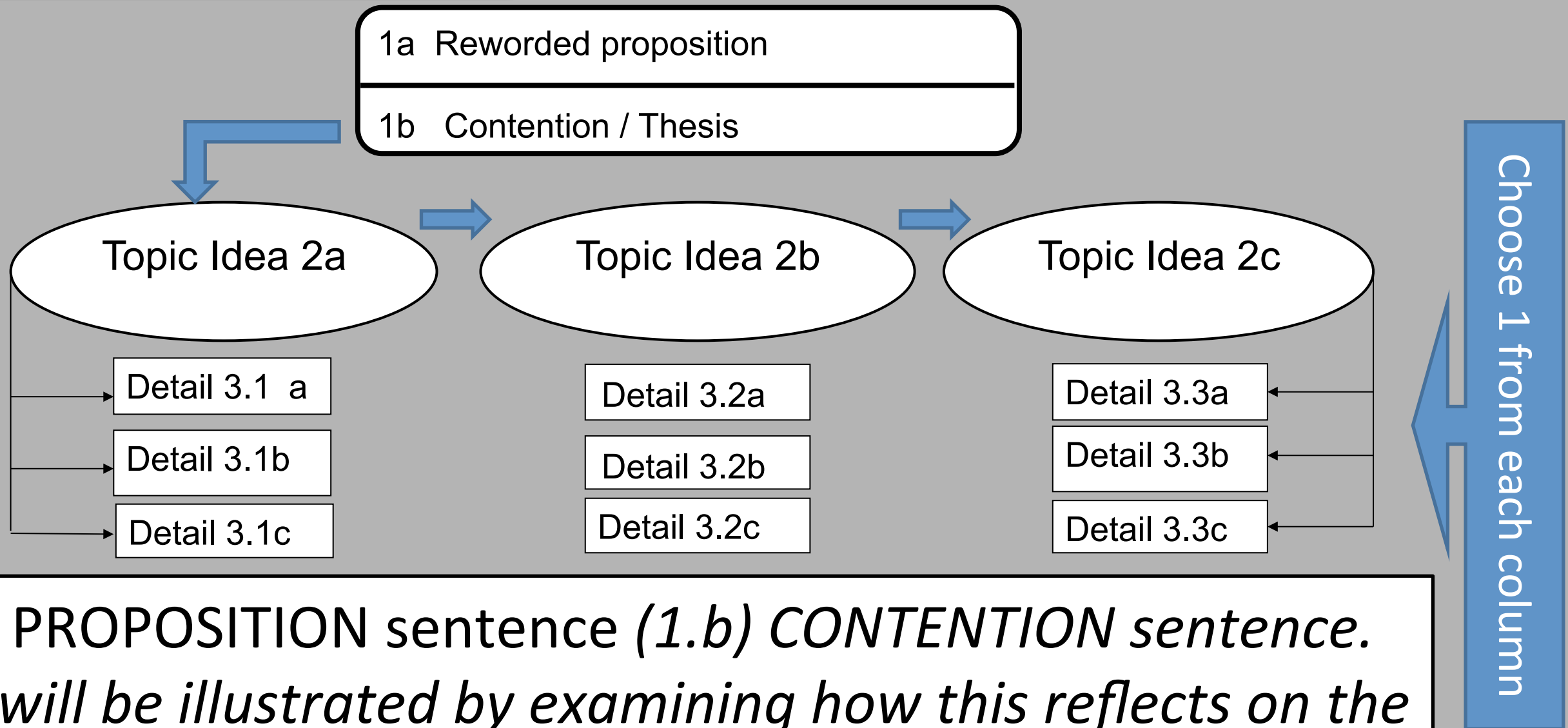


① *Grimm's classic children's tale, 'Hansel and Gretel,' speaks of facing challenges.* ② *Success is only achieved through great sacrifice.* ③ *This is illustrated by the children's will to survive, their father's love and the dangers of the forest.* ④ *These subjects will be analysed in the context of the father arguing with the stepmother for his children, the children's killing of the witch and the threat of the mazelike forest.*

From here on...

1. You will know the topic of each paragraph and the detail to include.
2. If you wish to write more you then you have 2 extra details that you can include from your list of 9.
3. Your essay will not wander off topic – it will be relevant to the proposition.
4. Your conclusion, needs to restate the contention with a sentence or two providing an insight or comment on what you have covered in the body.

In Summary.



(1.a) PROPOSITION sentence (1.b) CONTENTION sentence. This will be illustrated by examining how this reflects on the topics of (3 TOPICS as a single sentence 2a,2b,2c.) These subjects will be analysed in the context of (3 of the most interesting DETAILS from each column)

Write an introduction for an essay answering this proposition:

“Jack and the Beanstalk’ by the Brothers Grimm tells us how life can be full of surprises.”

Discuss.



Writing a Body Paragraph

What looks better?



This?

Or this?



What looks better?

This?



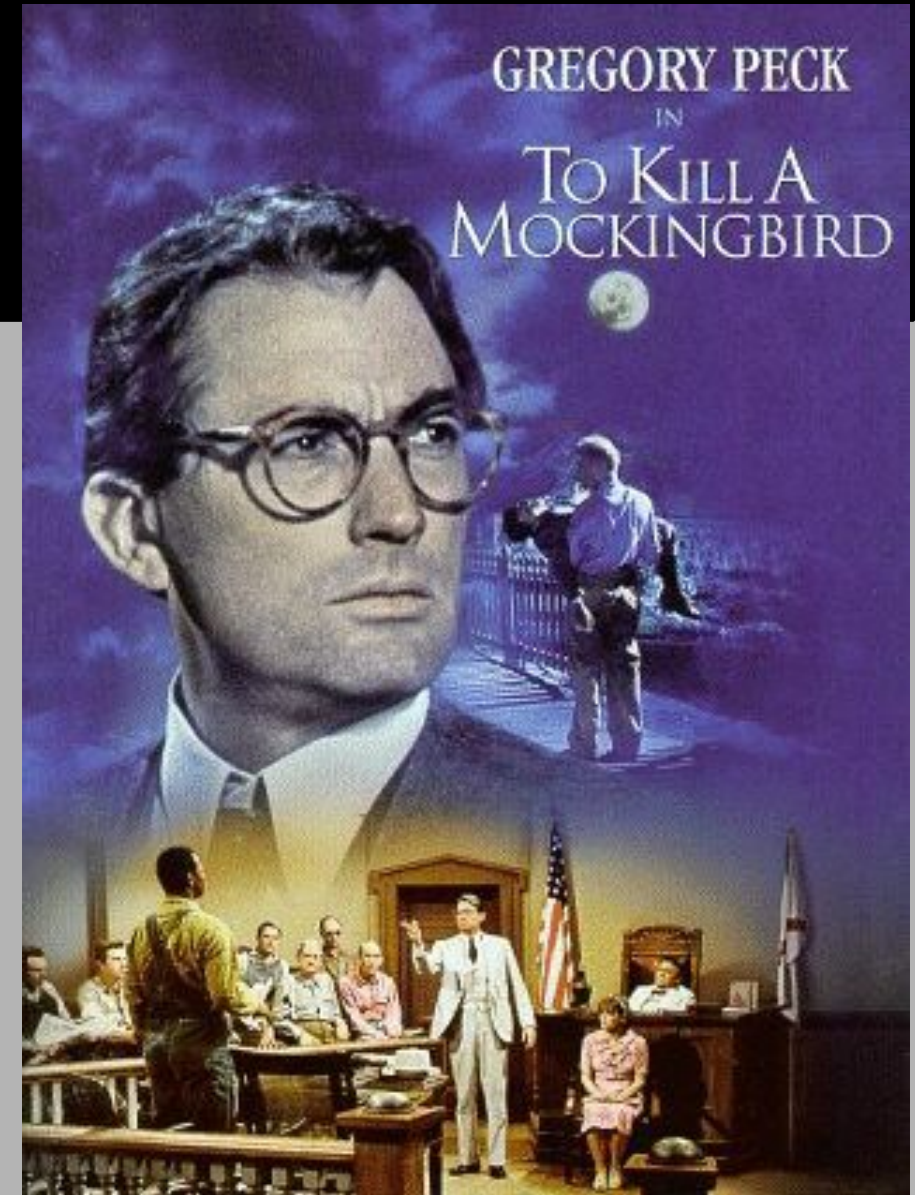
Or this?



Here is an example proposition for the novel 'To Kill a Mockingbird'.

"Over the course of the story many secrets are revealed."

Discuss.



STEPS

- 1-Write a T.E.A.L paragraph.
- 2-Vary Words.
- 3-Add Details.
- 4-Use punctuation for effect.



TEAL is a method that helps writers create good paragraphs. It stands for

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1. Topic | What the paragraph is about |
| 2. Evidence | Proof and examples to justify topic |
| 3. Analysis | A comment or opinion about the evidence. |
| 4. Link | A sentence related to this paragraph using a parting remark that also introduces the topic in the next paragraph. |



Introduce the thing, → show the thing, → say something about the thing,
→ say something about the next thing.

Example proposition *“Over the course of the story many secrets are revealed.”*

TOPIC: Mrs Dubose is known to have kept a secret that was revealed to Jem and Scout by Atticus.

EVIDENCE: Mrs Dubose had secretly become addicted to morphine and it was not until after her death that Atticus told his children of her addiction.

ANALYSIS: Although Mrs Dubose tried her hardest to hide her addiction, after her death Atticus felt that his children deserved to know the truth about her illness.

LINK: Even those who follow the law, such as Sheriff Tate, keep their secrets.

Example proposition *“Over the course of the story many secrets are revealed.”*

‘Mrs Dubose is known to have kept a secret that was revealed to Jem and Scout by Atticus. Mrs Dubose had secretly become addicted to morphine and it was not until after her death that Atticus told his children of her addiction. Although Mrs Dubose tried her hardest to hide her addiction, after her death Atticus felt that his children deserved to know the truth about her illness. Even those who follow the law, such as Sheriff Tate, keep their secrets.’

This paragraph, although it follows the T.E.A.L format, is still a rather average paragraph and as such will typically receive a mark of **50%**. It provides just enough to be marked as **a pass**. If it contained any punctuation, spelling or grammar errors, it would probably **fail** to gain a pass.

So what can we do with the
paragraph to earn it higher
marks?

?



Step 2.

1. We can look at how to vary the words.
2. Avoid using the same words.
3. Avoid always writing:
-- so, got, like, good, bad, thing, stuff, lots, nice, he, she --

All the underlined words are examples of no variation.

‘Mrs Dubose is known to have kept a secret that was revealed to Jem and Scout by Atticus. Mrs Dubose had secretly become addicted to morphine and it was not until after her death that Atticus told his children of her addiction. Although Mrs Dubose tried her hardest to hide her addiction, after her death Atticus felt that his children deserved to know the truth about her illness. Even those who follow the law, such as Sheriff Tate, keep their secrets.’

So let us list these words.

- her addiction
- after her death
- his children
- keep
- secrets

•addiction

A habit, acquired tolerance, addictedness,, barbiturate addiction, barbiturism, craving, dependence, dipsomania, drug addiction,, drug dependence, habituation, physical dependence, psychological dependence, tolerance.

•death

Annihilation, ceasing, coda, conclusion, consummation by age, deathblow, decease, demise, doom, dying, ending, expiration, expiry, extinction, extirpation, fatality, last breath, last gasp, obliteration, passing, terminal disease, termination.

- children

Breed, brood, descendants, heirs,
lineage, little ones, offspring,
younglings, youngsters, progeny,
son and daughter, succession,
young.

•keep

Abide, accede to, accommodate, adhere to, agree to, attend, be faithful to, bear in mind, bear out, bide, bolster, bottle up, carry on, cherish, comply with, conceal, confine, conform to, conserve, contain, embrace, encage, enclose, endure, exist, extend, follow, forbear, give support, guard, hang on to, harbor, hold, honour, insure, laud, lend support, nourish, nurture, observe, perpetuate, persist in, preserve, prolong, prop up, protect, protract, reinforce, repress, respect, safeguard, safehold, safekeeping, sanctify, secure, sustain, upbear, uphold, withhold.

•secrets

Stealth, censored, clandestine,
concealed, confidential, enigma,
hidden, invisible, mystery, obfuscated,
obscured, private, screened, stifled,
submerged, suppressed, unrevealed,
unspoken, untold, unuttered.

*‘Mrs Dubose is known to have kept a secret that was revealed to Jem and Scout by Atticus. Mrs Dubose had **privately** become addicted to morphine and it was not until after her death that Atticus told his children of her **habit**. Although Mrs Dubose tried her hardest to hide her **physical dependence**, after her **passing** Atticus felt that his **offspring** deserved to know the truth about her illness. Even those who follow the law, such as Sheriff Tate, **observe their enigmas**.’*

Step 3. Adding details



Adding details gives your paragraph a richness and depth that can lift its chances of gaining a higher mark.

Lets look at the individual sentences.

'Mrs Dubose is known to have kept a secret that was revealed to Jem and Scout by Atticus.'

With added detail.

'Mrs Dubose, a lady that the neighbourhood felt was the meanest old woman who ever lived, is known to have kept a secret that was revealed to Jem and Scout by Atticus.'

Mrs Dubose had privately become addicted to morphine and it was not until after her death that Atticus told his children of her habit.

With added detail.

Mrs Dubose had privately become addicted to morphine, a pain-killer which she took for years and it was not until after her death that Atticus told his children of her habit

Although Mrs Dubose tried her hardest to hide her physical dependence, after her passing Atticus felt that his offspring deserved to know the truth about her illness.

With added detail.

*Although Mrs Dubose tried her hardest to hide her physical dependence, **sometimes shown by her fits and loss of consciousness**, after her passing Atticus felt that his offspring deserved to know the truth about her illness.*

Even those who follow the law, such as Sheriff Tate, observe their enigmas.

With added detail.

Even those who follow the law, such as the Sheriff of Maycomb County, Heck Tate, observe their enigmas.

Mrs Dubose, a lady that the neighbourhood felt was the meanest old woman who ever lived, is known to have kept a secret that was revealed to Jem and Scout by Atticus. Mrs Dubose had privately become addicted to morphine, a pain-killer which she took for years and it was not until after her death that Atticus told his children of her habit. Although Mrs Dubose tried her hardest to hide her physical dependence, sometimes shown by her fits and loss of consciousness, after her passing Atticus felt that his offspring deserved to know the truth about her illness. Even those who follow the law, such as the Sheriff of Maycomb County, Heck Tate, observe their enigmas.

This might get a mark of 60 to 65%

Step 4. Clarity of writing.



Make sure that the subject of each sentence is at the front of the sentence.

☐ *He gets off his horse whilst eating a donut.*

☒ *Eating a donut, he gets off his horse.*



When taking these steps there is a risk that your writing could become unclear. One method is to make sure that the main subject (the key word) of a sentence is at the beginning. This is called writing in the active voice.

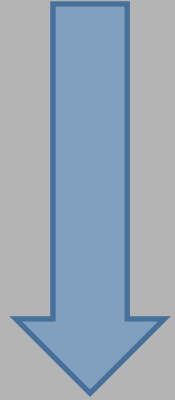
*Although Mrs Dubose tried her hardest to hide her physical dependence, sometimes shown by her fits and loss of consciousness, after her passing **Atticus** felt that his offspring deserved to know the truth about her illness.*



The Subject.

Rewriting the sentence with a focus on its subject avoids confusion.

The Subject.



Atticus, after Mrs Dubose's passing, felt that his offspring deserved to know the truth about her illness. A physical dependence, sometimes shown by her fits and loss of consciousness, that she tried her hardest to hide.

This bringing the subject of the sentence to the beginning can also be done with the last linking sentence.

Mrs Dubose, a lady that the neighbourhood felt was the meanest old woman who ever lived, is known to have kept a secret that was revealed to Jem and Scout by Atticus. Mrs Dubose had privately become addicted to morphine, a pain-killer which she took for years and it was not until after her death that Atticus told his children of her habit. Atticus, after Mrs Dubose's passing, felt that his offspring deserved to know the truth about her illness. A physical dependence, sometimes shown by her fits and loss of consciousness, that she tried her hardest to hide. In Heck Tate the Sheriff of Maycomb County we are shown that even those who follow the law observe their enigmas.

This might get a mark of 68 to 73%

Step 5.

Figurative language:



Is what really brings your essay to life. It gives your paragraphs: personality, and breath, that shines. These include.

Personification & Metaphor

Lets look at **personification.**

Personification is when we give living qualities to the text. For example. The fog rolled in.

Becomes

The fog heaved its slow self inwards, slowly rolling – a vast and stubborn grey whale.

Here is the paragraph with personification added.

Mrs Dubose, a lady that the neighbourhood felt was the meanest old woman who ever lived, is known to have kept a secret, that was revealed to Jem and Scout by Atticus. Mrs Dubose had privately become addicted to morphine, a pain-killer which she took for years. It was a cruel sister of mercy, and it was not until after the icy hands of death had embraced her that Atticus told his children of the stranglehold her habit had held her in. Atticus, after Mrs Dubose's passing, felt that his offspring deserved to know the truth about her illness. A physical dependence, sometimes shown by her fits and loss of consciousness, that she tried her hardest to hide. In Heck Tate the Sheriff of Maycomb County we are shown that even those who follow the law observe their enigmas.

This might get a mark of 75 to 80%

How about metaphor?

Here is the paragraph with metaphor added.

Here is the paragraph with metaphor added.

Mrs Dubose was a lady that the neighbourhood felt was the meanest old woman who ever lived – *a monster hidden under old shawls and makeup*. She is known to have kept a secret, *too dark to bear the light of day* that was revealed to Jem and Scout by Atticus. Mrs Dubose had privately become addicted to morphine, a pain-killer which she took for years. It was a cruel sister of mercy, and it was not until after the icy hands of death had embraced her that Atticus told his children of the stranglehold her habit had held her in. Atticus, after Mrs Dubose's passing, felt that his offspring deserved to know the truth about her illness. *To him it was fitting that this dark, ancient chest of mystery be broken opened so at last at its ghost might be banished. Her demon* was a physical dependence, sometimes shown by her fits and loss of consciousness, that she tried her hardest to hide. In Heck Tate the Sheriff of Maycomb County we are shown that even those *crusaders of justice* who follow the law observe their enigmas.

Step 6.



Punctuation is powerful.

Punctuation, when mastered, enables your paragraph to become more clear, direct, and concise.

? ! () - :

Mrs Dubose was a lady that the neighbourhood felt was the meanest old woman who ever lived. Was she a monster hidden under old shawls and makeup? She is known to have kept a secret, too dark to bear the light of day that was revealed to Jem and Scout by Atticus. Mrs Dubose had privately become addicted to morphine! This was pain-killer which she took for years - It was a cruel sister of mercy. It was not until after the icy hands of death had embraced her that Atticus told his children of the stranglehold her habit had held her in. Atticus, after Mrs Dubose's passing, felt that his offspring deserved to know the truth about her illness. (To him it was fitting that this dark, ancient chest of mystery be broken opened so at last at its ghost might be banished.) Her demon was a physical dependence, sometimes shown by her: fits, angry outbursts, slowed breathing and loss of consciousness. These she tried her hardest to hide. In Heck Tate the Sheriff of Maycomb County we are shown that even those crusaders of justice who follow the law observe their enigmas — they have secrets too.

This might get a mark of 90 to 95%

From this

‘Mrs Dubose is known to have kept a secret that was revealed to Jem and Scout by Atticus. Mrs Dubose had secretly become addicted to morphine and it was not until after her death that Atticus told his children of her addiction. Although Mrs Dubose tried her hardest to hide her addiction, after her death Atticus felt that his children deserved to know the truth about her illness. Even those who follow the law, such as Sheriff Tate, keep their secrets.’

To this

Mrs Dubose was a lady that the neighbourhood felt was the meanest old woman who ever lived. Was she a monster hidden under old shawls and makeup? She is known to have kept a secret, too dark to bear the light of day that was revealed to Jem and Scout by Atticus. Mrs Dubose had privately become addicted to morphine! This was pain-killer which she took for years - It was a cruel sister of mercy. It was not until after the icy hands of death had embraced her, that Atticus told his children of the stranglehold her habit had held her in. Atticus, after Mrs Dubose's passing, felt that his offspring deserved to know the truth about her illness. (To him it was fitting that this dark, ancient chest of mystery be broken opened so at last its ghost might be banished.) Her demon was a physical dependence, sometimes shown by her: fits, angry outbursts, slowed breathing and loss of consciousness. These she tried her hardest to hide. Secrets are not always destined to cause grief, some heal, In Heck Tate the Sheriff of Maycomb County we are shown that even those crusaders of justice who follow the law observe their enigmas – they have secrets too.

Linking Sentence.



Is at the end of a paragraph. It makes a parting remark about the topic from its own paragraph and introduces the topic of the next paragraph. It links to its own paragraph and the next.

*Secrets are not always destined to cause **grief**, some heal, In Heck Tate the Sheriff of Maycomb County we are shown that even those crusaders of justice who follow the law observe their enigmas.*





A paragraph on:
BOATS AND STORMS

It is because of these storms that engineers make the hulls of boats to be so strong, but once at sea it is the boat's captain that cares for the craft.

A paragraph on:
BOATS AND CAPTAINS



To get more than 95%

1. Critically read the book.
2. Learn about the setting.
3. Learn about the author.
4. Read many books related to the setting and author.
5. Learn philosophy.
6. Write.



Critically reading involves.



1. Questioning if every word including what it references and connotes (suggests) is understood.
2. Testing the veracity of statements.
3. Separating facts from opinion.
4. Determining which truths are relative and which are universal.
5. Providing arguments for and against statements.
6. Observing omissions and stylistic choices.

Learning about setting means.



1. Finding out what was happening locally and globally.
2. Looking at what happened before and happened after.
3. Looking at the depicted cultures values, thoughts and legacy. This includes gathering data on their technology, customs, dress, politics, art, leisure and lifestyles.

Learning about the author means.



1. Looking at their life before, during, and after the making of the text.
2. Determining the author's purpose of creating the text.
3. The impact that their text has had.
4. Examining the opinions of others on the author and the text.
5. Examining the author's opinion on their text.

Reading many books related to the setting and author means:



1. Creating and following a list of any books, magazines, newspapers, songs, paintings etc. That the author or others have created that relate to the same milieu.
2. Learning more about how the text was constructed, perceived and influenced.

Milieu: From the Latin *locus* : the physical or social setting in which something occurs or develops. The environment & background

Learning philosophy:

(from the Greek meaning 'Love of Wisdom')



1. Provides valuable thinking tools that help with strategies in organisation, sorting and the selection of data.
2. Teaches how to think logically, reasonably and rationally.
3. Shows us how to break free from all assumptions and preconceived ideas. (think outside the square)
4. It examines life, exercises the mind, and aids in communication.

Write:

1. Because it is a craft that is best learned through doing.
2. The truth (and in fiction, truths)
3. What only you can (unique & never been said)
4. What they might attack you for.
5. Something future proof.
6. What you would love to read

