

~ SYMBOLISM NOTES ~

SYMBOL = is an image, object, character, or action that stands for an idea (ideas) beyond its literal meaning. A symbol represents something other than itself. Writers use symbols to suggest larger meanings.

EXAMPLES:

- The American flag = United States
- A heart = love
- A dove = peace
- A skull and crossbones = poison
- Thunder = danger
- A red octagon = stop

SYMBOLISM = the act of using symbols in a piece of literature. Symbolism is used to provide meaning to the writing beyond what is actually being described; it gives the story a deeper meaning. Symbolism is often used to represent the theme.

WHERE CAN SYMBOLS BE FOUND IN LITERATURE?

- A. Story titles
- B. Character names
- C. Place names
- D. Nature images:
 1. Thunderstorms used at a critical point in a story when there is a conflict or high emotions.

2. A river could represent the flow of life, from birth to death.
3. Flowers can symbolize youth or beauty.
4. In the Harry Potter books by J.K. Rowling snakes are used to represent evil. It is no coincidence that the symbol of Slytherin House is a serpent.

E. Images or figures that appear at important points in a story

F. Images that receive special emphasis or are often repeated

G. Colors

1. Red, white, and blue are symbolic of all things American.
2. Green has come to represent anything which is environmentally friendly.

NAME:

"Freak the Mighty" Chapters 7-8 RACES Response

RACES Rubric

	5 pts	2.5 pts	0 pts
<u>R</u>	Restated the question completely.	Attempted to restate the question but was unsuccessful.	Did not attempt to restate the question.
<u>A</u>	Considered all parts of the question and answered each part accurately.	Missed part of the question OR didn't consider all parts of question OR attempted to answer but did not answer correctly.	Did not attempt to answer the question at all.
<u>C</u>	Properly cited adequate evidence from the text that supported the answer.	Evidence used either did not support the answer or was not correctly used.	Did not attempt to cite text evidence.
<u>E</u>	10pts Made a connection with the text and clearly explained how it supported your answer.	5pts Attempted to make a connection to the text and answer but was unable to explain its relationship clearly.	0pts Did not attempt to explain OR made no clear connection.
<u>S</u>	Summarized response by clearly restating question and answer.	Attempted to summarize but did not restate question or answer.	Did not attempt to summarize.
<u>SENTENCES STARTERS</u>	Properly used a Sentence Starter for each RA, C, E, S sentence.	Attempted to use sentences starters for most sentences in response.	Used only one sentence starter OR Did not attempt to use many.
<u>Underlined RACES</u>	Underlined all of RACES correctly	Underlined some of RACES correctly	Didn't Underline
<u>Mechanics</u>	Few spelling and grammar errors; correct punctuation; complete sentences	Some spelling and grammar errors; most sentences have punctuation and are complete; uses upper- and lowercase	Many spelling, grammar, and punctuation errors; sentence fragments; incorrect use of capitalization

Total: _____ / 45 points

Infer or Not To Infer

By Trista L. Pollard



¹ Everyday we make judgments based on our observations. Your friend's dog may not like you because every time you go to pet the dog it growls. When your teacher hands back your geography test, he smiles which makes you think that you did very well. When you step outside in the morning, you notice it is very cloudy. You have a feeling it will rain, so you decide to carry your umbrella in your backpack. You have used two very important science process skills used by all scientists. These skills are called **inferring** and **predicting**.

² When scientists infer, they draw conclusions, interpret, and try to explain their observations. For example, if a scientist observes that Plant A has a higher rate of growth when it is placed on the counter than when it is on the window sill, the scientist might infer that this plant grows better in the shade than in the sun. Inferences can also be made from recorded data. One example would be when students examine results from an experiment on bounce height of three different types of balls. Students would examine the bounce height of ping-pong balls, marbles, and rubber balls. Based on the data, students could explain whether the height at which the balls were dropped would affect the height the ball would bounce. Scientists also make inferences from data that is received indirectly. There are many places scientists cannot visit due to safety or lack of access. When scientists study volcanoes, they use evidence from the area surrounding the volcano to make inferences about the qualities of materials inside the volcano. This type of inferential thinking also leads to another science process skill called **prediction**.

³ Inferring about scientific data also leads to predicting. Scientists use current observations about events to help **forecast** or make **generalizations** about future events. These predictions usually follow after numerous testing situations and observations based on these situations. An example would be when scientists study the migration habits of Canadian geese. After observing year after year how gaggles of geese invade your town's beautiful park, scientists may be able to predict the time of year the gaggles arrive and when they will depart. They may also predict if the numbers of geese within these gaggles will increase or decrease based on environmental conditions. Two other parts of predicting are **interpolating** and **extrapolating**. When scientists interpolate, they take observation data and make predictions within the range of the present data. For example, if you collected data on the growth rate of plants in five inch, eight inch, and ten inch wide pots, you could use this data to make a

prediction about plant growth in a seven inch pot. If you wanted to extrapolate this data, you might try to predict the growth rate of plants in twenty or thirty inch pots. When you extrapolate data, you use current collected data to make predictions about amounts outside of that range of data. Remember, predicting is not absolute or the answer to scientific questions. It is one of the processes, along with inferring, that helps scientists to make sense of scientific mysteries.

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Name _____



Date _____

Infer or Not To Infer

<p>1. When scientists infer _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="radio"/> A They retest their hypothesis<input type="radio"/> B They rewrite their experimental questions<input type="radio"/> C They draw conclusions, interpret, and explain their observations<input type="radio"/> D None of the above	<p>2. When scientists use prediction, they try to forecast future events based on observations of past events.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="radio"/> A No, scientists don't use the past to predict the future.<input type="radio"/> B Yes, predicting is based on numerous observations of events and this information is used to forecast future similar events.
<p>3. Interpolating data means to _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="radio"/> A Make predications about observation data<input type="radio"/> B Make predictions within a given range of observation data<input type="radio"/> C Make predictions outside of a given range of observation data<input type="radio"/> D Make predictions without observation data	<p>4. When you come home from school, you observe that your mother's favorite vase is broken on the floor. You also observe that your dog Fluffy is lying on the floor with a piece of the vase under his paw. What can you infer from this scene?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

Name _____



Date _____

Infer or Not To Infer

5. Your best friend has a cat named Friendly. When you go to visit your friend, you attempt to pet their cat. However, every time you try to pet the cat, it hisses and runs away. Based on your observations, what do you predict will happen when you attempt to pet the cat after you have visited your friend ten more times?

6. Scientists cannot make inferences about data that is received indirectly.

A False

B True

7. When scientists extrapolate data, they _____.

A Make general observations about events and objects

B Make predictions without observation data

C Make predictions outside of a given range of observation data

D Make predictions inside a given range of observation data

8. Explain how observations are different from inferences.

	PALEOLITHIC	NEOLITHIC	MESOPOT
Time Period			
Food/Agriculture			
Discoveries and Contributions			
Government			
Religion			