



## ELA Virtual Learning

# Grade 8/Analyze Structure & Craft

**April 28, 2020**



Grade 8/Course ELA  
Lesson: 4/28/20 (part 2)

**Standard** *8.RL.2.A and 8.RL.2.B*  
*Analyze Structure & Craft*

**Objective/Learning Target:**  
Point of View  
*Students will*

Analyze how the different points of view(perspective) of the characters & the audience or reader *create dramatic irony* on text.

# WARM UP

It is all about perspective.

After watching the clip, **complete a quick write from the perspective of the large bird.**

How is that different from the smaller, larger group of birds?



# LEARN

## Point of View

Point of view is the “eye” or voice through which you tell a story. Writers must decide who is telling the story, and to whom they are telling it. The story could be told by a character who is involved in the story, or from a perspective that sees and knows all of the characters but is not one of them.

## Three Types of Point of View

There are three main types of point of view.

1. **First person point of view.** In first person point of view, one of the characters is narrating the story. This is generally revealed by the “I” sentence construction and relies on first person pronouns. (“I went to work.”)
2. **Second person point of view.** Second person point of view is structured around the “you” pronoun, and is less common. (“You thought you could do it.”) Second person can allow you to draw your reader into the story and make them feel like they’re part of the action because the narrator is speaking directly to them.

# *LEARNING Continued...*

## **Three Types of Point of View (continued)**

3. **Third person point of view.** The author is narrating a story about the characters and refers to them with the third person pronouns “he/she.” (“He was hungry.”) This point of view is subdivided into two main types of 3rd person point of view.

A) **Third Person Omniscient.** The omniscient narrator knows everything about the story and its characters. This narrator can enter anyone’s mind, move freely through time, and give the reader their own opinions and observations as well as those of the characters.

B) **Third Person Limited.** This point of view (often called a “close third”) is when an author sticks closely to one character but remains in third person. The narrator can do this for the entire novel, or switch between different characters for different chapters or sections.

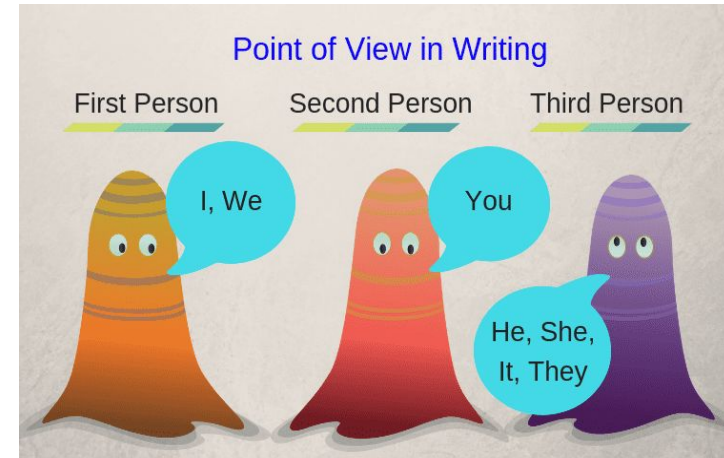
# PRACTICE WITH INDEPENDENT WORK

By using the **third person limited point of view**, the author of **Pecos Bill** allows us to understand just how amazing Pecos Bill was.

## ***Third person limited point of view:***

- The narrator tells a story and shows one character's thoughts or feelings in writing.

### DEFINITION OF POINT OF VIEW



# *Independent Practice Continued...*

Imagine the tall tale was written from Pecos Bill's point of view (1st person) First person point of view:

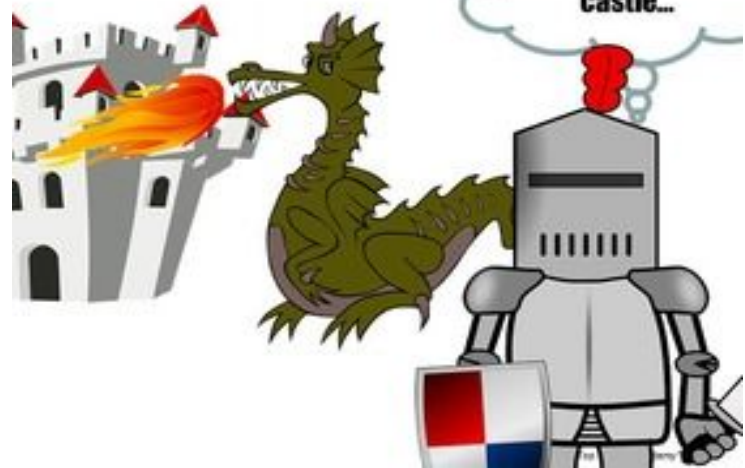
- Use the pronouns **I, Me, We, and Us** to tell a story.
- The narrator is part of the story—usually the main character. (Pecos Bill)
- The reader can see only what the narrator sees and chooses to share.

How would the point of view affect the dramatic irony in this tall tale? Let's see, rewrite the story of Pecos Bill using the first person point of view.

## Irony

**D**RAMATIC IRONY: When the audience knows something a character does not.

Just another boring day at the castle...



# *Independent Practice Continued...*

After you rewrite the story in 1st person,  
Answer the following questions using the R.A.C.E. method.

1. Do you believe Pecos Bill was a real person? Why or Why not?
2. Why do you think Pecos Bill chose a mountain lion to ride and a rattlesnake for a lasso?
3. Why do you think Pecos Bill is called the king of the cowboys?
4. What would you do if you got separated from your family in the middle of nowhere?
5. If you could be called the king/queen of something what would it be and why?



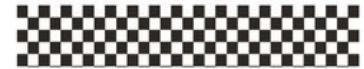
## R.A.C.E

Restate the question

Answer the question

Cite evidence

Explain the evidence





# Expand your thinking, with a twist on perspective.

The story of the **blind men** and an **elephant** comes from India. It is about a range of truths and mistakes. It is also about the need for communication and the need for respect for *different perspectives*.

**The Blind men and the Elephant** is an [idiom \(definition link\)](#). The idiom shows the effects of observation and bias.

**Watch the following video:**

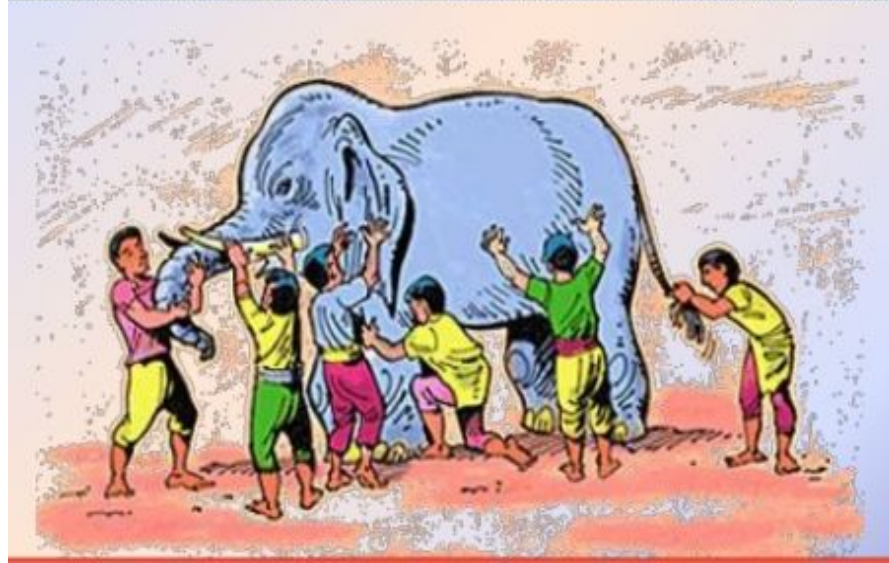
**[The Blind Men and an Elephant \(link\)](#)**

**After watching, respond to the following on your own paper:** *Explain* how a person's own experience impact their perspective.

Use an example from the story *The Blind Men and an Elephant*.

## 6 Blind Men and the Elephant

"The Blind Men and the Elephant", on a fable that was told in India many years ago.



# Additional Resources

Do you still have questions about Point of View? [Point of View Video](#)



Do you want a little bit of information about coyotes? [Coyote Video](#)



Have you ever wondered what real cowboys do? [Cowboy Video](#)

