



The Thrill of Horror

Collaboration

Stage 1: Desired Results

Standards & Benchmarks

Enduring Understandings

[Sample Enduring Understandings](#)

The use of literary elements to create suspense and drama that we crave and enjoy as readers.

Essential Questions

[Samples](#)

- Why does the horror genre both terrify and fascinate readers?
- What makes readers so fascinated with the horror genre?
- What are the characteristics of a great horror story?
- What is the historical connotation of horror genre?
- How do literary elements create suspense/drama/fear?
- How does word choice and point of view affect mood/tone?
- Can you always trust someone's story?
- Is the horror genre appropriate for middle school students?

Content

Students will know

Reading:Literature

- Point of view (first, second, third; limited, objective and omniscient)
- Mood/tone
- Irony (verbal, situational, dramatic)
- Foreshadowing
- Suspense
- Text and video versions
- Allusions in text

Reading:Informational Text

- Author's point of view
- Author's purpose
- Author's style
- Connections throughout text
- Counterarguments
- Diverse media presentations of topic

Writing

- Responding to text
- Writing process
- Informative/explanatory writing

Language

Skills & Learning Targets

[Bloom's Taxonomy](#)

Students will be able to

Reading: Literature

- Determine point of view and how it effects the story
- Evaluate credibility of narrator
- Distinguish the mood and tone of a text
- Identify irony
- Determine how irony creates suspense/humor
- Determine purpose of foreshadowing in text and how it creates suspense
- Compare and contrast text and film version of a story
- Look at choices the director makes by using mood, tone, when adapting a story for film. (music, camera angles, lighting, etc)

Reading: Informational Text

- Determine author's point of view and purpose
- Determine how word choice effects author's style and tone
- Identify counterarguments and how author responds to them
- identify advantages and disadvantages of using different mediums to present information on a particular topic
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Writing

- Continue writing arguments/responding to text from Unit 1
- Review the writing process and what is accomplished in each phase

- Verb mood (indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional, subjunctive)
- Shifts in verb voice and mood
- Command of standard English (capitalization, punctuation, and spelling)
- Punctuation (commas, ellipsis, dash)
- Figurative language (puns, symbolism, hyperbole, extended metaphor, repetition, paradox, oxymoron, allegory, parallelism, metonymy, euphemism, simile, metaphor, onomatopoeia, idioms, adage, proverbs, personification, allusions, alliteration, assonance, consonance, imagery, parody, simile, metaphor,)
- Greek Latin Affixes
- Reference Materials
- Connotations/denotations

Speaking and Listening

- Collaborative discussions
- Present claims and findings
- Multimedia presentations

- Write an informational piece using appropriate, organization, relevant information, citations, transition words, and formal style, including graphics, and multimedia (when needed)
- Include relevant and credible information from multiple sources
- Include quotations and paraphrasing in writing, while avoiding plagiarism
- Include appropriate citations in writing

Language

- Form and use verbs in correct verb moods
- Recognize and correct shifts in verb voice and mood
- Demonstrate command of English (capitalization, punctuation, and spelling)
- Use punctuation to indicate a pause or break.
- Use ellipsis to indicate omission.
- Identify and Interpret figurative language
- Greek and Latin affixes and roots
- Consult reference materials to pronounce words or determine/clarify meanings

Speaking and Listening

- Engage in collaborative discussions
- Come to discussions prepared
- Refer to evidence and other materials while presenting information
- Pose questions during conversation relevant to conversation
- Analyze the purpose of information present in diverse media and formats
- Evaluate motives behind presentations
- Delineate a speaker's argument and claims (reasoning, relevance, credibility)
- Present claims and findings in focused manner, with relevant evidence, valid reasoning and details.
- Utilize appropriate eye contact, volume and pronunciation
- Integrate multimedia and visual displays into presentations
- Adapt speech to variety of tasks, and audiences

Academic Vocabulary

Academic Vocabulary: convention, predict, psychology, summary, technique

Content Vocabulary:

figurative language: adage, allegory, alliteration, allusions, assonance, consonance, euphemism, extended metaphor, hyperbole, idioms, imagery, metaphor, metonymy, onomatopoeia, oxymoron, paradox, parallelism, parody, personification, proverbs, puns, repetition, simile, symbolism,

media techniques: close-up shot, high-angle, shot, lighting, low-angle shot

music, point-of-view shot

mood

point of view: first person, second person, third person, third person subjective, third person limited, third person omniscient

suspense

tone

Resources

Essay "Scary Tales" by Jacki Torrence (info text, author's viewpoint, arguments/counterarguments)

Field trip: Play

Flocabulary video public speaking: "Give a Speech"

Flocabulary video, writing process: "The Power to Write"

Literary Criticism "Man Made-Monsters" Daniel Cohen (info text, author's viewpoint, arguments/counterarguments)

Literary Criticism "What is the Horror Genre?" Sharon A. Russel (info text, author's viewpoint, arguments/counterarguments)

Poem "Frankenstein" by Edward Field (theme, foreshadowing, irony, suspense)

Poem "Jabberwocky" Lewis Carol (figurative language, inference, repetition, rhyme scheme)

Poem "Raven" by Edgar Allan Poe (Point of View, mood/tone, foreshadowing, suspense)

Radio Play: "Sorry, Wrong Number" Louise Fletcher (irony, suspense)

Short Story "An American Childhood" by Annie Dillard - Reading Skill: Author's Purpose Literary Analysis: Mood

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Short Story "Fox Hunt" by Lensey Namioka - Flashback (Scenes relate events that happened in the past.) and Foreshadowing - (Clues that hint at events to come.)

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Short Story "Old Ben" by Jesse Stuart (Scenes relate events that happened in the past.) and Foreshadowing - (Clues that hint at events to come.)

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Short story "Tell-Tale Heart" by Edgar Allan Poe (Point of View, mood/tone, foreshadowing suspense)

Short Story "The Birds" Alfred Hitchcock

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Short story "The Monkey's Paw" W.W. Jacobs (theme, foreshadowing, irony, suspense)

Short story "The Necklace" Guy de Maupassant (irony, foreshadowing, suspense)

Short story "The Lottery" Shirley Jackson (mood, theme, plot)

Short story "The Outsider" H.P. Lovecraft (Point of view, suspense)

Video: The Monkey's Paw