



EXPEDITIONARY
LEARNING

Grade 8: Module 3A: Unit 2: Lesson 18

Analyzing a Thematic Concept: Becoming Visible after Captivity (pages 334–344)



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Long-Term Targets Addressed (Based on NYSP12 ELA CCLS)	
I can use correct grammar and usage when writing or speaking. (L.8.1) I can analyze the development of a theme or a central idea throughout the text (including its relationship to supporting ideas). (RI.8.2)	
Supporting Learning Targets	Ongoing Assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb voice and mood.• I can analyze the development of a thematic concept in <i>Unbroken</i>.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Unbroken</i> structured notes, pages 334–344 (from homework)• Double Arrow Visibility graphic organizer



Agenda	Teaching Notes
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Opening<ol style="list-style-type: none">A. Engaging the Reader: Language Techniques (15 minutes)B. Reviewing Learning Targets (1 minute)2. Work Time<ol style="list-style-type: none">A. Analyzing the Thematic Concept: Becoming Visible after Captivity (28 minutes)3. Closing and Assessment<ol style="list-style-type: none">A. Preview Homework (1 minute)4. Homework<ol style="list-style-type: none">A. Read pages 345–353 in <i>Unbroken</i> and complete the structured notes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students work with active and passive voice and the conditional and subjunctive moods in this lesson to determine the correct voice or mood to use. This language standard is highlighted on the NYS standards as one that must be revisited throughout eighth grade and high school as students become more sophisticated writers.• In this lesson, students further analyze the thematic concept of becoming visible after captivity, which was introduced in Lesson 17.• Post: Learning targets



Lesson Vocabulary	Materials
dignity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sentence Voice and Mood handout (one per student)• Document camera• Dignity word web (from Lesson 3; one to display)• Becoming Visible Again anchor chart (from Lesson 17; students' copies)• Visibility Double Arrow graphic organizer (one per student and one to display)• <i>Unbroken</i> (book; one per student)• <i>Unbroken</i> structured notes, pages 345–353 (one per student)• <i>Unbroken</i> supported structured notes, pages 345–353 (optional; only for students who need more support)• <i>Unbroken</i> Structured Notes Teacher Guide, pages 345–353 (for teacher reference)



Opening	Meeting Students' Needs
<p>A. Engaging the Reader: Language Techniques (15 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students should sit with their Pearl Harbor discussion partners. Distribute and display the Sentence Voice and Mood handout.• Remind students that they have learned about some different types of sentences—active, passive, conditional, and subjunctive. Explain that they have learned how to identify the different voices and moods of sentences, and how authors use them to help the reader make meaning, but today they are going to work on determining which type of sentence would be correct or appropriate to use.• Direct students' attention to the first section on the handout. Invite them to think about what the active and passive voice indicate, then jot down their answers and share with their partner. Circulate and monitor.• When students finish, cold call pairs to share their thinking. Listen for answers like: "Active voice indicates that the subject is 'doing' the action; passive voice indicates that the subject is being acted upon."• Remind students that sentences in the active voice are generally easier to comprehend. Most sentences are written this way, but we studied some sentences in <i>Unbroken</i> that were written in the passive voice. Invite students to think about why Hillenbrand sometimes uses passive voice, then turn and talk with their partner.• Cold call pairs to share their thinking. Listen for responses that indicate that Hillenbrand uses the passive voice to show Louie or the other POWs being acted upon by their captors or outside forces.• Direct students' attention to the first set of numbered examples. Explain that each pair of sentences includes passive and active voice. Students will use the Think-Pair-Share protocol to decide which sentence is easier to understand and conveys meaning in the clearest way. They will then explain their thinking on the line provided.• Circulate and monitor while students complete the four examples. Cold call pairs to share their answers. Students should identify the active voice as the preferable choice for the majority of the sentences because they are easier to comprehend. However, for Pairs 1 and 2, the passive could also be appropriate if the author is trying to emphasize The Green Hornet and/or the raft. Explain that this sort of judgment about when to use active and passive voice is part of the learning target.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consider a partially completed graphic organizer for students who struggle.



Opening (continued)	Meeting Students' Needs
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask students to think about the last question about active and passive voice, write their answer, and share with a partner. Cold call pairs to share their thinking. Listen for answers such as: “It is important to think about what you want to emphasize—the one doing the action, or the one being acted upon.”• Next, direct students’ attention to the second section of the handout. Invite them to think about what the conditional and subjunctive mood indicate, then jot down their answers and share with their partner. Circulate and monitor.• When students finish, cold call pairs to share their thinking. Listen for answers such as the following: The conditional indicates a state in which something is likely to happen. The subjunctive indicates “wishful thinking” or things that will never be true.• Remind students that the subjunctive is not often used in English and key words for the conditional are might, could, and would. Explain that being able to choose the correct verb tense or conditional word is also part of today’s learning target. Direct their attention to the four examples. Invite students to think about the correct verb tense or conditional verb needed to complete each sentence, jot down their answers, and share with their partner. Circulate and monitor.• When students finish, cold call pairs to share their thinking.• Responses:<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. “could” or “might”—a pilot making a mistake could make a plane crash. “Would” is incorrect because planes do not always crash if pilots make mistakes.2. “were”—this is the subjunctive, as it was uncertain that Louie would survive3. “would”—in this case, the conditions in the POW camps are so awful that some men would die. Could and might indicate some doubt.4. “could,” “would,” or “might”—any of these would be correct based on students’ explanations.• Ask students to think about the last questions on conditional and subjunctive mood, write their answer, and share with a partner.• Cold call students to share their thinking. Listen for responses such as: Subjunctive mood is really for things that are wished. Conditional mood is used to indicate likely outcomes or effects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consider a partially completed graphic organizer for students who struggle.



Opening (continued)	Meeting Students' Needs
<p>B. Reviewing Learning Targets (1 minute)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Read aloud the first learning target:<ul style="list-style-type: none">* “I can recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb voice and mood.”• Give students specific positive feedback on this learning target.• Read aloud the second learning target:<ul style="list-style-type: none">* “I can analyze the development of a thematic concept in <i>Unbroken</i>.”• Tell students they will now learn more about the theme of becoming visible after captivity.	



Work Time	Meeting Students' Needs
<p>A. Analyzing the Thematic Concept: Becoming Visible after Captivity (28 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have students share with their partner the answer to the focus question from homework: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * “When the harsh push of memory ran through Louie, reaching for his flask became as easy as slapping a swatter on a fly.’ What is happening to Louie? Why?” Cold call student pairs to share their answers and listen for students to say something like: Louie has trouble dealing with his life. He doesn’t have a way to cope with his life now that he is free. He has been relying more and more on soothing his pain, anxiety, and fears with alcohol. Drinking is an easy solution for Louie because it helps him escape his reality. Using a document camera, display the Dignity word web, and ask students to read over the language Hillenbrand uses to describe <i>dignity</i> and the lack of dignity earlier in the book. (Dignity is described as: self-respect, sense of self-worth, innermost armament of the soul, the heart of humanness; the lack of dignity is described as: dehumanized; cleaved from, cast below mankind; profound wretchedness; loneliness; hope is almost impossible to retain; identity is erased; defined by their captors; defined by their circumstances, humiliation, degradation.) Have students take out their copy of the Becoming Visible Again anchor chart. Have the student pairs read over both documents. Ask students: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * “Based on the question you answered for homework, what language or related language from this web and anchor chart would you use to describe Louie at this point?” Invite students to Think-Pair-Share. Listen for them to say that Louie seems lonely, hopeless, defined by his circumstances, etc. Distribute the Visibility Double Arrow graphic organizer to students and display using a document camera. Remind students that there are two aspects to becoming visible again: dignity and reconnecting. Ask: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * “On Louie’s journey to becoming visible, is he making stronger progress on the dignity aspect or the reconnecting aspect?” Listen for students to note that Louie is making progress reconnecting with the outside world, and he seems to be losing ground with the dignity aspect of visibility. Do not probe deeper for evidence; students will search for evidence from the text next. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Graphic organizers engage students more actively and provide the necessary scaffolding especially critical for learners with lower levels of language proficiency and/or learning. For students needing additional support, consider providing a partially filled-in graphic organizer.



Work Time (continued)	Meeting Students' Needs
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Write “Reconnecting” on the arrow pointing to the top of the page and “Dignity” on the arrow point toward the bottom of the page, and have students do the same on their copies. Explain to students that they will find evidence from the text (pages 334–344) showing how Louie is becoming visible or not by finding examples related to reconnecting and dignity. They should write these examples on the lines provided. (For example, based on the answer to the focus question from homework, this would be evidence of Louie losing ground on his journey back to dignity.)• Provide time for students to work on this with their partner, and bring the whole class together to add the evidence to the graphic organizer.• Ask students:<ul style="list-style-type: none">* “Do you notice any sort of pattern to Louie’s journey?”• If necessary, probe deeper by asking: “What’s happening to Louie as he makes progress reconnecting—what happens to the dignity side?” Listen for students to notice that he is a very public person, since he travels delivering inspirational speeches. On the other hand, the more he increases his visibility by reconnecting with family and friends, the more he spins out of control. The dignity side loses ground as his reconnecting increases.• Remind students that this was not going to be an easy journey for Louie. Explain that Louie has been through so many terrible things. Ask students to predict:<ul style="list-style-type: none">* “What do you predict will be the outcome of his life? Will he ever complete the journey back to complete visibility?”• A clue to this may be the title of the book.	



Closing and Assessment	Meeting Students' Needs
<p>A. Preview Homework (1 minute)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Distribute the <i>Unbroken</i> structured notes, pages 345–353, as well as the <i>Unbroken</i> supported structured notes, pages 345–353 as needed, keeping a copy of the <i>Unbroken</i> Structured Notes Teacher Guide, pages 345–353. Read the focus question aloud:<ul style="list-style-type: none">* “Holocaust survivor Jean Amery described “a seething, purifying thirst for revenge” that some men experienced after being imprisoned in Nazi concentration camps. How is Louie an example of what Amery describes?”	
Homework	Meeting Students' Needs
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Read pages 345–353 in <i>Unbroken</i> and complete the structured notes.	



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Supporting Materials



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Sentence Voice and Mood

Name: _____

Date: _____

Active and Passive	
What does active voice indicate?	
What does passive voice indicate?	

Choose the sentence that helps the reader make meaning best. Explain your choice.

1. a. *The Green Hornet* was crashed by a combination of mechanical failure and human error.
b. A combination of mechanical failure and human error crashed *The Green Hornet*.

Explain:

2. a. Sharks attacked the raft when it began to deflate.
b. The raft was attacked by sharks when it began to deflate.

Explain:



Sentence Voice and Mood

3. a. Phil and Louie expected the worst on Kwajalein.
b. The worst was expected by Phil and Louie on Kwajalein.

Explain:

4. a. Dignity was brought to the POWs at Ofuna through small acts of defiance.
b. Small acts of defiance brought dignity to the POWs at Ofuna.

Explain:

Active and Passive

What is important to remember when using active or passive voice?

Conditional and Subjunctive

What does the conditional mood indicate?

What does the subjunctive mood indicate?



Sentence Voice and Mood

1. If a pilot made a mistake, the plane _____ crash.

Explain:

2. If Louie _____ going to survive, he would need to tap into his “resilient optimism.”

Explain:

3. In the POW camps, the conditions were so terrible men _____ die of many preventable diseases.

Explain:

4. The Bird was so unpredictable and violent, he _____ do anything.

Explain:

Conditional and Subjunctive

What is important to remember when using the conditional or subjunctive mood?

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VISIBILITY

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper appears to be a standard notebook page or a sheet of stationery designed for writing.A large, hollow downward-pointing arrow, centered on the page. It is composed of a rectangular shaft and a triangular head, all outlined in black.This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a template for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



Unbroken Structured Notes,
Pages 345-353

Name: _____

Date: _____

What's the gist of pages 345–353?

Focus Question: Holocaust survivor Jean Amery described “a seething, purifying thirst for revenge” that some men experienced after being imprisoned in Nazi concentration camps. How is Louie an example of what Amery describes?



Vocabulary

Word	Definition	Context clues: How did you figure out this word?
garrulous (345)		
ravaged (346)		
debilitating (346)		
insidious (346)		
flashbacks (347)		
cogently (348)		



Unbroken Supported Structured Notes,
Pages 345–353

Name: _____

Date: _____

Summary of pages 345–353

Hillenbrand describes the physical and emotional toll the war has had on many men. The physical consequences of imprisonment were apparent by the thin, scarred, sick men. The emotional consequences were harder to see but just as severe. Men experienced screaming, flashbacks, the urge to dig in garbage cans, and other behaviors they were forced to do to survive while imprisoned. Many of these men were diagnosed as alcoholics. For these men, the search for peace became something they all had to find for themselves. As for Louie, he began his search for this peace. He began to train for the Olympics, but his war-torn body would never run at that level again. Devastated, Louie turned his passion to the person he blamed for his demise: the Bird. Louie had replaced his passion for the Olympics with a determination to kill the Bird.

Focus Question: Holocaust survivor Jean Amery described “a seething, purifying thirst for revenge” that some men experienced after being imprisoned in Nazi concentration camps. How is Louie an example of what Amery describes?



Unbroken Structured Notes, Pages 345-353
(For Teacher Reference)

Vocabulary

Word	Definition	Context clues: How did you figure out this word?
garrulous (345)	talkative; longwinded	
ravaged (346)	destroyed; emaciated	
debilitating (346)	devastating; limiting	
insidious (346)	deceptive and subtle	
flashbacks (347)	hallucinations of past events	
cogently (348)	clearly and coherently	



Summary of pages 345–353

Hillenbrand describes the physical and emotional toll the war has had on many men. The physical consequences of imprisonment were apparent by the thin, scarred, sick men. The emotional consequences were harder to see but just as severe. Men experienced screaming, flashbacks, the urge to dig in garbage cans, and other behaviors they were forced to do to survive while imprisoned. Many of these men were diagnosed as alcoholics. For these men, the search for peace became something they all had to find for themselves. As for Louie, he began his search for this peace. He began to train for the Olympics, but his war-torn body would never run at that level again. Devastated, Louie turned his passion to the person he blamed for his demise: the Bird. Louie had replaced his passion for the Olympics with a determination to kill the Bird.

Focus Question: Holocaust survivor Jean Amery described “a seething, purifying thirst for revenge” that some men experienced after being imprisoned in Nazi concentration camps. How is Louie an example of what Amery describes?

On page 353, Hillenbrand writes, “Louie had found a quest to replace his lost Olympics. He was going to kill the Bird.” Louie has replaced the passion, focus, and determination he once had for running in the Olympics with this new quest to kill the Bird. It becomes all-consuming.



Vocabulary

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cogently (348)	clearly and coherently	