

# Week 33 Opening Work

*Freshmen English*

*Mrs. Hess*

2<sup>nd</sup> Semester – Week 15

# Day 1

- Correct formation of plural
- Use of participial phrase to combine sentences
- Correction of misplaced modifier

# Day 1

- 1. An epic is a long, narrative poem that tells about the deed's of a hero in war or travel.
- 2. Epics are always almost based in part on historical fact. They blend legend with truth.

# Day 1

- 1. An epic is a long, narrative poem that tells about the **deeds** of a hero in war or travel.
- 2. **Blending legend with truth**, epics are **almost** always based in part on historical fact.

# Day 2

- Formation of plural of word ending in o
- Use of dash with explanatory information
- Use of correct form of reflexive pronoun

# Day 2

- 1. Often the stories are based on myths in which human heroes interact with gods.
- 2. The earliest epics were sung by professional bards poets who accompanied themselves on stringed instruments.

# Day 2

- 1. Often the stories are based on myths in which human **heroes** interact with gods.
- 2. The earliest epics were sung by professional bards—poets who accompanied **themselves** on stringed instruments.

# Day 3

- Capitalization of proper adjective
- Correction of commonly misused words
- Verb tense compatibility



# Day 3

- 1. Greek and roman literary critics prescribed rules for composing epics.
- 2. One critic stated that the story must begin after much of the action all ready took place.

# Day 3

- 1. Greek and **R**oman literary critics prescribed rules for composing epics.
- 2. One critic stated that the story must begin after much of the action **had already taken place**.

# Day 4

- Capitalization of geographic area
- Correct formation of plural
- Capitalization of name of historical period

# Day 4

- 1. In western literature, epic poetry began with the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.
- 2. During the middle ages, writer's abandoned the rules of Greek and Roman epics.

# Day 4

- 1. In **W**estern literature, epic poetry began with the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.
- 2. During the **M**iddle **A**ges, **w**riters abandoned the rules of Greek and Roman epics.

# Day 5

- Use of underlining or italics with title of long poem
- Use of commas with interrupter
- Verb tense compatibility

# Day 5

- 1. In 1667 the English poet John Milton followed the early Greek and Roman models when he wrote the epic poem “Paradise Lost.”
- 2. Epic poetry has declined since the 1700’s as realistic fiction especially novels gains in popularity.

# Day 5

- 1. In 1667 the English poet John Milton followed the early Greek and Roman models when he wrote the epic poem *Paradise Lost*.
- 2. Epic poetry has declined since the 1700's as realistic fiction, **especially novels, has gained** in popularity.