

Unit 1

Personal

Narratives

Lesson 8: Supporting Sentences



Vocabulary Practice

Activity 8.1

Word bank:

limp	woozy	spinal tap	diagnosis
contaminate	glisten	isolation	

Choose the best word from the word bank above to fill in the blanks. Use the glossary and find the way the words are used in "The Diagnosis" if you need help.

1. The shiny glaze made the cake _____ at the candlelight dinner.
2. Because she was afraid of heights, going to the top of the Ferris wheel made her lightheaded and _____.
3. The nurse passed the doctor the equipment to perform the _____.
4. Without a _____, it was difficult for the doctor to know what treatment to recommend.
5. The farmer had to put the sick pig in _____ because she was afraid it might contaminate the rest of the animals.
6. Without water, the cut flowers quickly grew _____ and droopy.

Describing Feelings and Emotions

- **What is the definition of personal narrative?**



Describing Feelings and Emotions

- **What is the definition of personal narrative?**
 - **A true story told in the first person by someone who was involved in the events being described**



Describing Feelings and Emotions

- **What is the definition of personal narrative?**
 - **A true story told in the first person by someone who was involved in the events being described**
- **What does it mean when we say something is written in the first person?**



Describing Feelings and Emotions

- **What is the definition of personal narrative?**
 - **A true story told in the first person by someone who was involved in the events being described**
- **What does it mean when we say something is written in the first person?**
 - **It means the narrator writes from his or her own viewpoint and uses pronouns such as *I* and *me*.**



Describing Feelings and Emotions

- **Why does the narrator of a personal narrative often know exactly how the main character feels?**



Describing Feelings and Emotions

- **Why does the narrator of a personal narrative often know exactly how the main character feels?**
 - **Because the narrator *is* the main character!**



Describing Feelings and Emotions

Happy

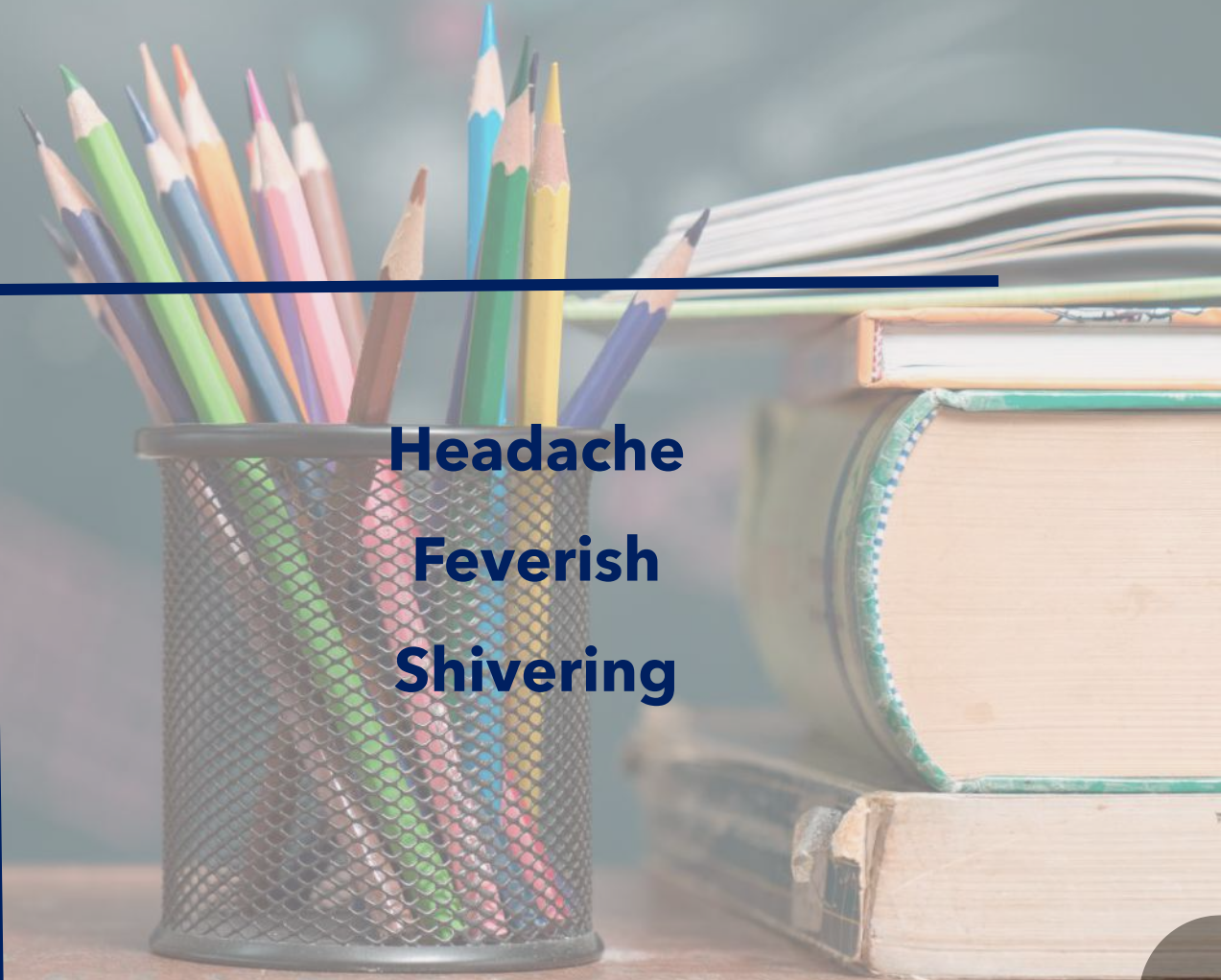
Angry

Excited

Headache

Feverish

Shivering



Describing Feelings and Emotions

Emotions

Happy

Angry

Excited

Feelings

Headache

Feverish

Shivering



Describing Feelings and Emotions

- **Emotions or Feelings?**
- **Raise an *E* for emotions or an *F* for feelings!**



Describing Feelings and Emotions

- **Emotions or Feelings?**
- **Raise an *E* for emotions or an *F* for feelings!**
- **The cut on my finger stung.**



Describing Feelings and Emotions

- **Emotions or Feelings?**
- **Raise an *E* for emotions or an *F* for feelings!**
- **I felt lonely.**



Describing Feelings and Emotions

- **Emotions or Feelings?**
- **Raise an *E* for emotions or an *F* for feelings!**
- ***I was nervous.***



Describing Feelings and Emotions

- **Emotions or Feelings?**
- **Raise an *E* for emotions or an *F* for feelings!**
- **My back was sore.**



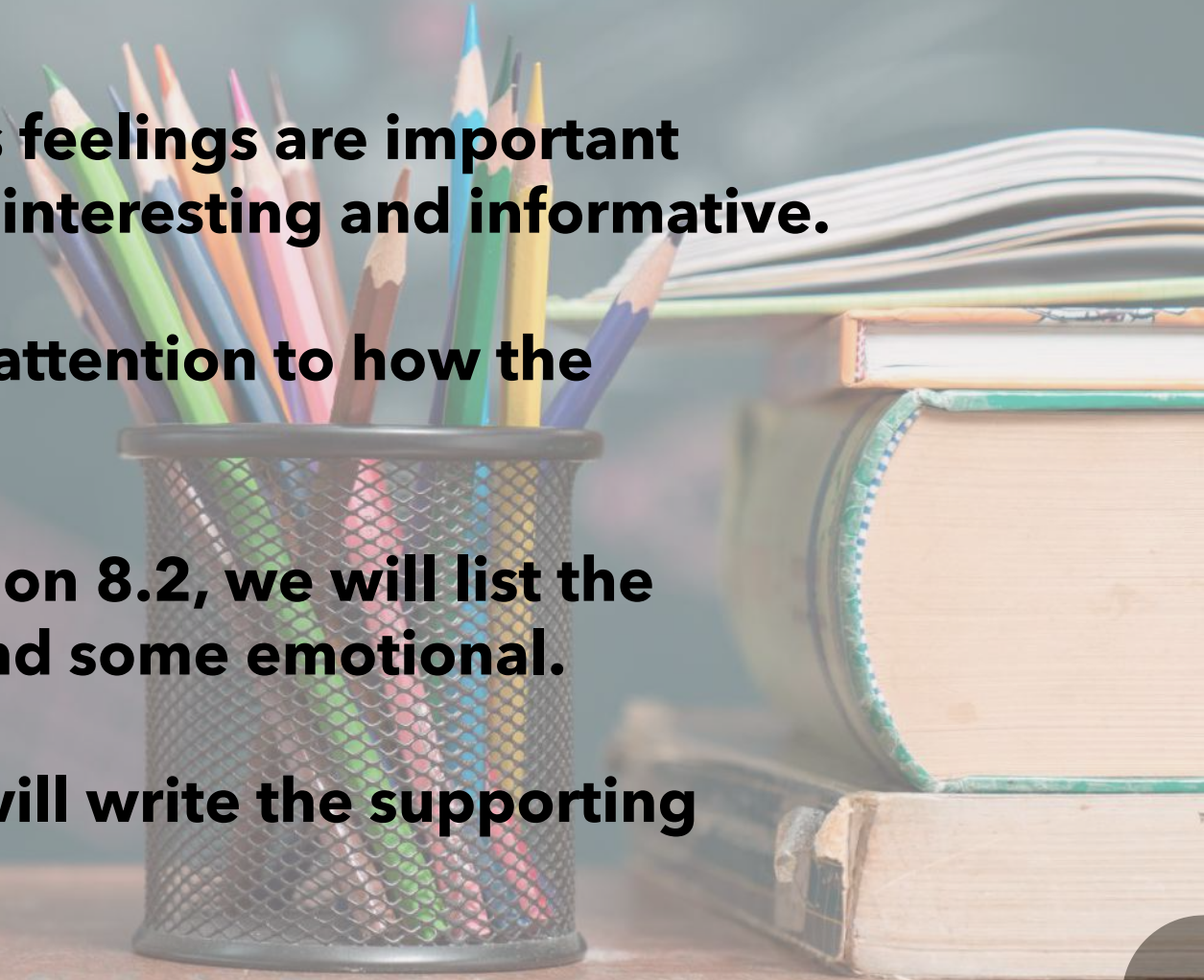
Describing Feelings and Emotions

- **Emotions or Feelings?**
- **Raise an *E* for emotions or an *F* for feelings!**
- **I was burning up.**



Feelings and Emotions in “The Diagnosis”

Activity 8.2

- **In a personal narrative, the narrator’s feelings are important details that make the narrative more interesting and informative.**
 - **Let’s reread “The Diagnosis” paying attention to how the narrator describes the way she feels.**
 - **On the left-hand column of the chart on 8.2, we will list the narrator’s feelings - some physical and some emotional.**
 - **Then on the right-hand column, we will write the supporting evidence from the text.**
- 

Activity 8.2

[illegible]

Small Steps: The Year I Got Polio

Chapter 1: The Diagnosis (Part 1)

by Peg Kehret

Peg Kehret is an award winning author of books for children. When she was 12 years old she contracted polio, which resulted in a long hospital stay and rehabilitation, but she finally made an almost complete recovery. Small Steps is her memoir of that time in her life.

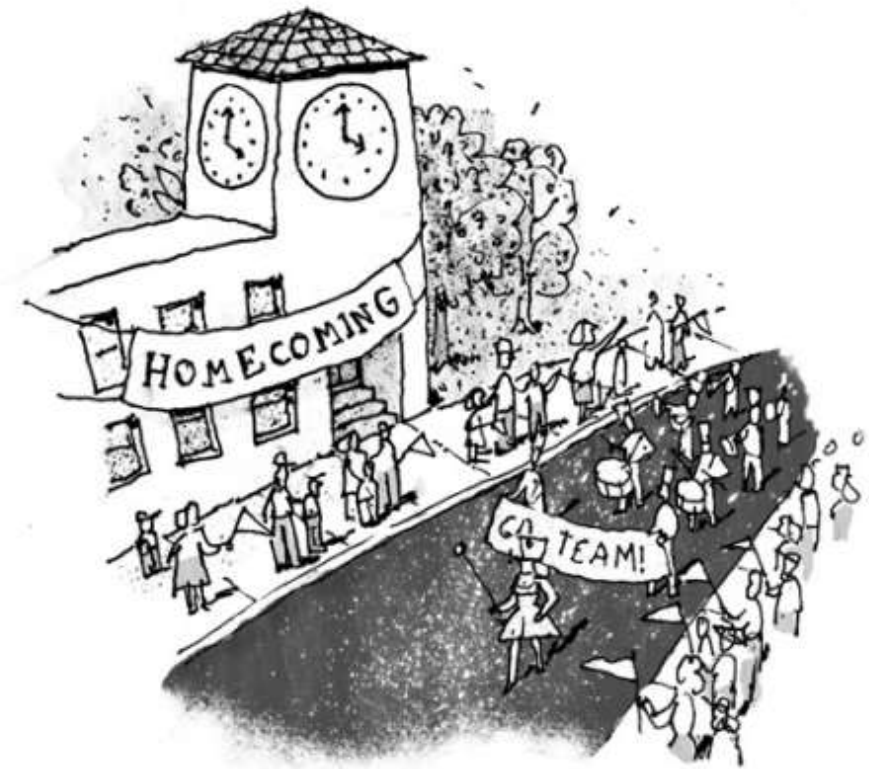
You will read several excerpts from Small Steps. "The Diagnosis" is the first chapter in the book and subsequent chapter numbers reflect those in the original text.

I never thought it would happen to me. Before a polio **vaccine** was developed, I knew that polio killed or **crippled** thousands of people, mainly children, each year, but I never expected it to invade my body, to paralyze *my* muscles.

Polio is a highly **contagious** disease. In 1949, there were 42,033 cases reported in the United States. One of those was a twelve-year-old girl in Austin, Minnesota:

Peg Schulze. Me.

My ordeal began on a Friday early in September. In school that morning, I glanced at the clock often, eager for the **Homecoming**



parade at four o'clock. As a seventh-grader, it was my first chance to take part in the Homecoming fun. For a week, my friends and I had spent every spare moment working on the seventh-grade **float**, and we were sure it would win first prize.

My last class before lunch was chorus. I loved to sing, and we were practicing a song whose lyrics are the inscription on the Statue of Liberty. Usually the words "Give me your tired, your poor ..." brought goosebumps to my arms, but on Homecoming day, I was distracted by a twitching muscle in my left thigh. As I sang, a section of my blue skirt popped up and down as if jumping beans lived in my leg.

I pressed my hand against my thigh, trying to make the muscle be still, but it leaped and jerked beneath my fingers. I stretched my leg forward and rotated the ankle. Twitch, twitch. Next I tightened my leg muscles for a few seconds and then relaxed them. Nothing helped.

The bell rang. When I started toward my locker, my legs **buckled** as if I had nothing but cotton inside my skin. I collapsed, scattering my books on the floor.

Someone yelled, "Peg fainted," but I knew I had not fainted because my eyes stayed open and I was conscious. I sat on the floor for a moment.

"Are you all right?" my friend Karen asked as she helped me stand up.

"Yes. I don't know what happened."

"You look pale."

"I'm fine," I insisted. "Really."

I put my books in my locker and went home for lunch, as I did every day.



Two days earlier, I'd gotten a sore throat and headache. Now I also felt weak, and my back hurt. What rotten timing, I thought, to get sick on Homecoming day.

Although my legs felt wobbly, I walked the twelve blocks home. I didn't tell my mother about the fall or about my headache and other problems because I knew she would make me stay home.

I was glad to sit down to eat lunch. Maybe, I thought, I should not have stayed up so late the night before. Or maybe I'm just hungry.

When I reached for my milk, my hand shook so hard I couldn't pick up the glass. I grasped it with both hands; they trembled so badly that milk sloshed over the side.

Mother put her hand on my forehead. "You feel hot," she said. "You're going straight to bed."

It was a relief to lie down. I wondered why my back hurt; I hadn't lifted anything heavy. I couldn't imagine why I was so tired, either. I felt as if I had not slept in days.

I fell asleep right away and woke three hours later with a stiff neck. My back hurt even more than before, and now my legs ached as well. Several times I had painful muscle **spasms** in my legs and toes. The muscles tightened until my knees bent and my toes curled, and I couldn't straighten my legs or toes until the spasms passed.

I looked at the clock; the Homecoming parade started in fifteen minutes.

"I want to go to the parade," I said.

Mother stuck a thermometer in my mouth, said, "One hundred and two," and called the doctor. The seventh-grade float would have to win first place without me. I went back to sleep.

Small Steps: The Year I Got Polio

Chapter 1: The Diagnosis (Part 2)

by Peg Kehret

Dr. Wright came, took my temperature, listened to my breathing, and talked with Mother. Mother sponged my forehead with a cold cloth. I dozed, woke, and slept again.

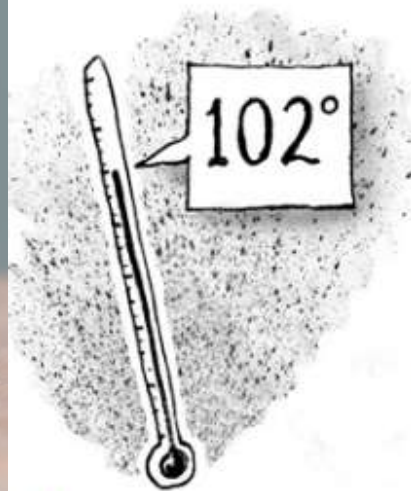
At midnight, I began to vomit. Mother and Dad helped me to the bathroom; we all assumed I had the flu.

Dr. Wright returned before breakfast the next morning and took my temperature again. "Still one hundred and two," he said. He helped

me sit up, with my feet dangling over the side of the bed. He tapped my knees with his rubber mallet; this was supposed to make my legs jerk. They didn't. They hung **limp** and unresponsive.

I was too **woozy** from pain and fever to care.

He ran his fingernail across the bottom of my foot, from the heel to the toes. It felt awful, but I couldn't



pull my foot away. He did the same thing on the other foot, with the same effect. I wished he would leave me alone so I could sleep.

"I need to do a **spinal tap** on her," he told my parents. "Can you take her to the hospital right away?"

When Dr. Wright got the results, he asked my parents to go to another room. While I dozed again, he told them the **diagnosis**, and they returned alone to tell me.

Mother held my hand.

"You have polio," Dad said, as he stroked my hair back from my forehead. "You will need to go to a special hospital for polio patients, in Minneapolis."

Polio! Panic shot through me, and I began to cry. How could I have polio? I didn't know anyone who had the disease. Where did the **virus** come from? How did it get in my body?

I didn't want to have polio; I didn't want to leave my family and go to a hospital one hundred miles away.

As we drove home to pack, I sat slumped in the back seat. "How long will I have to stay in the hospital?" I asked.

"Until you're well," Mother said.

When we got home, I was not allowed to leave the car, not even to say good-bye to Grandpa, who lived with us, or to B.J., my dog. We could not take a chance of spreading the deadly virus. Our orders were strict: I must **contaminate** no one.

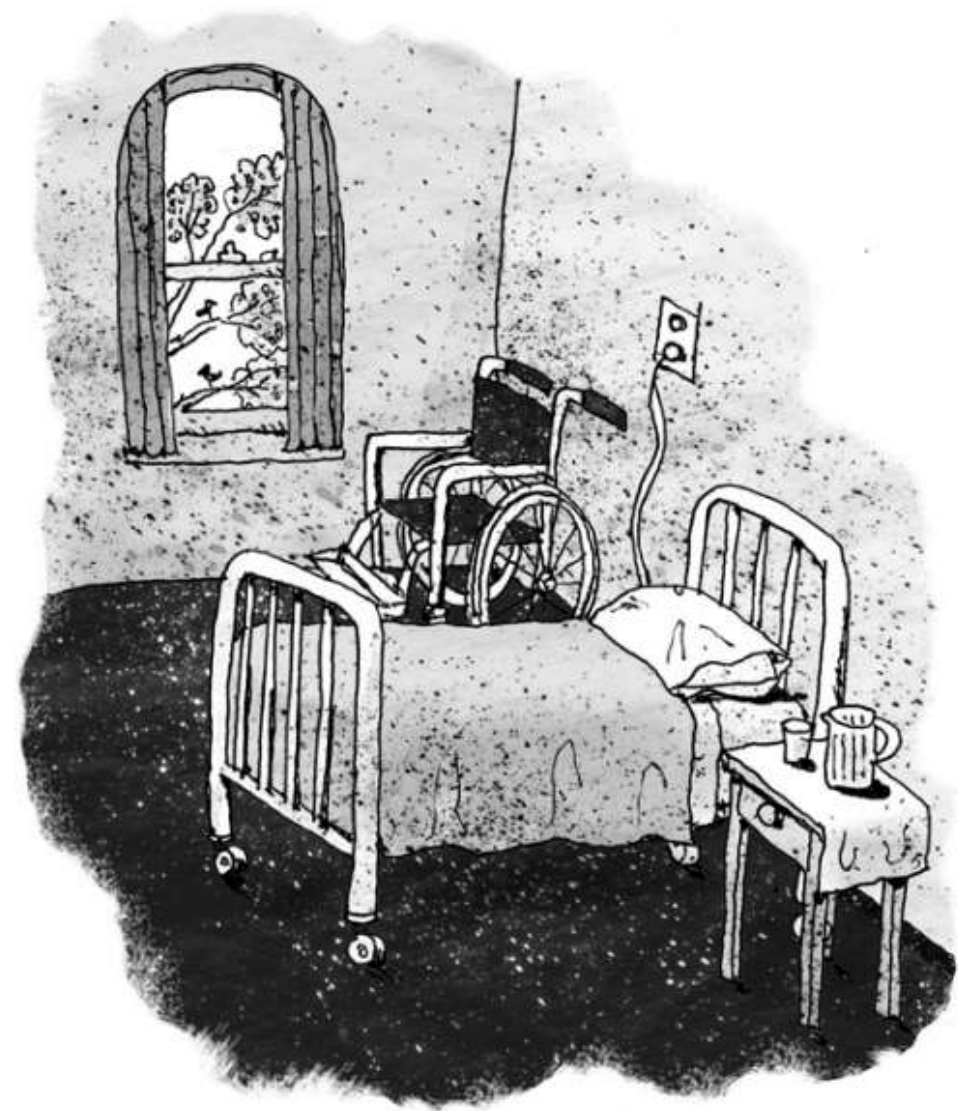
"Karen called," Mother said when she returned with a suitcase. "The seventh-grade float won second prize."

I was too sick and frightened to care.

Grandpa waved at me through the car window. Tears **glistened** on his cheeks. I had never seen my grandfather cry.

Later that morning, I walked into the **isolation ward** of the Sheltering Arms Hospital in Minneapolis and went to bed in a private room. No one was allowed in except the doctors and nurses, and they wore masks. My parents stood outside on the grass, waving bravely and blowing kisses through the window. Exhausted, feverish, and scared, I fell asleep.

When I woke up, I was paralyzed.



Vocabulary

Literary Vocabulary

firsthand account, n. version of a story or event written or told by a person who actually experienced it

secondhand account, n. version of a story or event written or told by a person who did not experience it but gathered information from people who did, from books, or from other sources



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- Of the two texts you read yesterday, “The Diagnosis” and “Introduction to Polio,” was either one a firsthand account?

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➤ Of the two texts you read yesterday, “The Diagnosis” and “Introduction to Polio,” was either one a *firsthand account*?

➤ Yes! “The Diagnosis”



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➤ Of the two texts you read yesterday, “The Diagnosis” and “Introduction to Polio,” was either one a *secondhand account*?

➤ Yes!
“Introduction to Polio”

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- Both “Introduction to Polio” and “The Diagnosis” introduce and provide evidence of facts about polio, but they do it in very different ways!
- We will compare the kind of evidence each piece of writing uses on Activity 8.3!

Firsthand and Secondhand Accounts

Activity 8.3

➤ “Introduction to Polio” - slide 31

➤ “The Diagnosis” - slides 19-22

Reread “Introduction to Polio” on Activity Page 7.1 and “The Diagnosis” from *Small Steps*. Describe how the two readings support each of the facts about polio listed in the first columns.

Fact about Polio	Support and details in “Introduction to Polio”	Support and details in “The Diagnosis”
One symptom of polio is flu-like symptoms.		
Polio can cause muscle weakness and paralysis.		
Polio is highly contagious, so people with polio must be kept away from those they might infect.		

Firsthand and Secondhand Accounts

Activity 8.3

➤ **“Introduction to Polio” - slide 31**

➤ **“The Diagnosis” - slides 19-22**

2. What is different about the way the firsthand account and the secondhand account support the main ideas?

Introduction to Polio

Polio is a serious and contagious illness caused by a virus. The polio virus spreads through contact with feces or less commonly, being coughed or sneezed on. Most people infected with the virus have no symptoms. For others it results in flu-like symptoms such as fever, sore throat, nausea, headache, and tiredness. But when the polio virus affects the brain and spinal cord it is very serious and can cause severe symptoms, including muscle weakness and paralysis, which may be temporary or permanent. While polio can infect anyone, it mostly affects children.

Stories and drawings from as early as the year 1500 BCE suggest that people have gotten sick with polio for a long time. In 1789 British physician Michael Underwood published the first description of polio in medical literature, and in 1840 a German doctor named it: "infantile paralysis."

Polio epidemics increased in the late 1800s, and polio epidemics occurred regularly in the United States throughout the first half of the 20th century. Because polio is so contagious, these epidemics were very frightening, and communities treated the threat very seriously. Swimming pools closed, and children were not allowed in other public gathering places, such as movie theaters. In the summer, when polio epidemics were most likely to occur, some parents kept their children indoors or made them wear gloves.

One of the most famous polio patients was Franklin Delano Roosevelt. In 1921, when he was 39 years old and already an important politician, he developed polio. Although he recovered, and worked hard on rehabilitation, his legs were permanently paralyzed. Even so, he was elected president in 1932 and led the United States through the Great Depression and much of World War II. During his presidency he created the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, later called the March of Dimes, which raised money to help polio patients and to research a vaccine or cure for polio.

Introduction to Polio

The March of Dimes funded research by two main scientists. Dr. Jonas Salk and Dr. Albert Sabin were both working on inventing vaccines, but using different approaches. Dr. Salk's vaccine was ready first in 1953. He was so sure of his vaccine that he started by testing it on himself and his family. Some of his lab workers also chose to have it tested on themselves. The results were promising. No one got sick, and everyone developed polio antibodies.

In 1954 Dr. Salk and his researchers vaccinated almost two million healthy school children. A year later the results were in: the vaccine worked! Over the next two years polio rates in the United States fell over 80%. Soon after, in 1959, Dr. Albert Sabin's version of the vaccine was also proven safe and effective.

Both Dr. Salk and Dr. Sabin chose to make the details of their research and how to manufacture their vaccines public. If they had chosen to keep it secret, they might have made a lot of money selling their vaccines, but they decided it was important to share so that the vaccines could be produced and distributed as quickly and inexpensively as possible.

Today, thanks to vaccination, polio has been eliminated in the Western hemisphere, which includes the United States, Mexico, Canada, Europe and South and Central America. While polio is still present in a few countries, including Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Nigeria, programs dedicated to vaccination are working hard to wipe out polio worldwide.

Writing - Types of Details

- **What sorts of things make a good detail?**



Writing - Types of Details

- **What sorts of things make a good detail?**
 - **What something looks like**
 - **What something feels like to touch**
 - **What something sounds like**
 - **What something smells or tastes like**
 - **A physical action**
 - **A quote of what someone said/dialogue**
 - **How someone felt physical or emotionally**



Writing - Narrative Details Organizer

Topic	
Main Characters	Character Traits (2-3)
Setting (Where)	Setting (When)
Events	
First,	
Next,	
Then,	
After that,	
Finally,	
Why do you still remember this?	
How did this make you feel?	