

Title of Close Reading Text: The Rainy Season

Learning Intention: I am learning to look for deeper meaning in description and dialogue so that I can better understand the experiences and feelings of characters.

Success Criteria:

- I can identify the different views of characters based on their conversations
- I can identify different ways feelings are expressed through body language, facial expressions and descriptions
- I can use descriptive phrases and figurative language to understand the experiences of characters.

Reading	Text-Dependent Questions	Outcome:
1st Reading What it says. Key ideas and details	How does Nana feel about the rainy season? How is this different to Aunty Sina's feelings? What is the setting of the story? How is this different to the setting that Nana is talking about in her memories of Samoa? What is preventing Nana from returning to Samoa? Why does Malia go and speak to the travel agent? What made her decide to do this? What happens when Nana returns to Samoa with Malia? How does Nana feel about this?	AC9E4LY05 EN2-RECOM-01
2nd Reading How it says it.	How does the opening sentence create an opportunity to discuss Nana and Auntie Sina's feelings about the rainy season?	

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Craft and Structure	How does the author show their different viewpoints? What kind of language is used to communicate their feelings? Why has the author used a dinkus (three asterisks in a row) in several parts of the story? What does it create? How is the setting of Samoa created for the audience by using character perspectives?	AC9E4LA03 EN2-UARL-01
3 rd Reading What it means. Language features, sentence structures, visual components, text cohesion, repetitions.	'The old lady's eyes shone like polished coconut shells and her cheeks were as smooth as ripe mangoes.' What type of figurative language is this? What does it tell the reader about Nana's facial expressions as she recalls the rainy season? How does this help express her feelings? 'At night it's pouring down, beating like a drum on the roof of the fale' 'it gets so hot and steamy that you feel like you're being cooked in the umu.' What does the figurative language in these sentences tell the reader about the weather? How do these descriptions help you imagine what it feels and sounds like? 'Up in the mountains the clouds gather, getting bigger and blacker until – BOOM! Down comes the rain and everything's washed clean again.' Why is 'BOOM!' written in capital letters and punctuated with an exclamation mark? What is this indicating to the reader?	AC9E4LA06 EN2-VOCAB-01
General follow-up questions for each of the readings:	How do you know this? What evidence do you have to support that? Why do you think this? What examples can you find in the text?	

