

Detailed Reading Lesson Plan
POETRY YEAR 11 EXAM PREPARATION

Sentence Prep	The first sentence tells us that the things we like the most influence us to think in certain ways about what it is to be a real Australian.
Sentence	Popular texts: advertisements, songs and televisions shows: encourage Australians to revere certain aspects often upheld as integral to our cultural identity, aspects such as larrikinism, men who are tough and mateship.
Cues	What popular texts are mentioned here? What do these pop texts do? What are the aspects of Australian identity that are mentioned?
Elaborations	Songs, ad and tv shows become popular because they reinforce rather than challenge our beliefs. We feel cosy and comfortable when our beliefs are echoed in popular texts. It feels nice and normal
Highlight	Popular texts:: encourage Australians revere aspects integral cultural identity, larrikinism, men who are tough mateship.
Spelling	Revere integral larrikinism
Sentence Prep	The next sentence is an example of a popular text and how it affects us.
Sentence	The famous Hahn beer advertisements make us laugh out loud at larrikins who bomb their sheilas while they luxuriate in the spa.
Cues	Which letter is used in an alliteration? What do the sheilas do?
Elaborations	Alliterations can add cohesion and help a text stick together. They also create a kind of rhythm.
Highlight	Hahn advertisements laugh out loud larrikins bomb sheilas luxuriate spa.
Spelling	Adverisements, larrikins, sheilas, luxuriate
Sentence Prep	The next sentence is another example of a popular text and what it does.
Sentence	Likewise, the Toyota Border Security ad reinforces the dominant paradigm that Australia's outback is a tough place and that Australia is peopled by tough blokes.
Cues	What is the text? What does it do? Which words here means main way of doing things? (dom.para) What is Australia peopled with? What is the conjunction, the signpost that the sentence begins with? What word has taken the place of advertisement? Is this okay? (In the case of the upcoming assignment, which is less formal than an analytical essay, it is. Why? Because advertisement has been used earlier.)
Elaborations	A paradigm is a widely accepted example, belief or concept. (noun) An example of paradigm is evolution.
Highlight	Likewise, Toyota Border Security ad reinforces dominant paradigm Australia's outback tough place Australia is

	peopled tough blokes.
Spelling	Reinforces dominant paradigm
Sentence Prep	The next sentence tells us that we should know another specific example of a popular text
Sentence	Furthermore, everyone over the age of 30 must remember Rolph Harris' chart topping single, <i>Two Little Boys</i> .
Cues	What conjunction or signpost has been used at the beginning of this sentence? Why is <i>Two Little Boys</i> in italics? What is it that makes this sentence persuasive?
Elaborations	
Highlight	Furthermore, everyone must remember Rolph Harris' <i>Two Little Boys</i> .
Spelling	furthermore
Sentence Prep	The next sentence reminds us why we should remember the text.
Sentence	We all loved that the mateship forged between two youngsters as they played with their horses was the very thing that enabled them to see out the war later in their lives. .
Cues	What was the thing that enabled the boys see out the war later in their lives? What word makes this sentence persuasive? How come?
Elaborations	Forged is a metaphor. A forge is a place where you make things out of metal. To say something is forged implies that it has the qualities of metal: hard, enduring, tough
Highlight	We loved mateship forged two youngsters played horses enabled them war later
Spelling	Enabled forged
Sentence Prep	The next sentence says that television is the thing that emphasizes what the first three examples do, bundling them all together
Sentence	Ultimately, it is television, the drug of the nation, that reinforces the idea that tough blokes who stick together and have a bit of a laugh are the true and righteous inhabitants of Australia.
Cues	Which conjunction here means 'in the end'? What phrase describes television? What does television do? (ELABORATE 1) Which word has been used that means honourable? What is the opposite of honourable?
Elaborations	Instead of the words makes, here it says blokes who stick together. Instead of larrikin = people who have a bit of a laugh. It is good to vary word choices and that is why this has happened here. If you are not a righteous inhabitant of Australia, then texts that appear on television probably make you feel dishonourable. Although the popular texts are comforting for some people because they reinforce their beliefs, other people are excluded and marginalised.
Highlight	Ultimately television reinforces tough blokes stick together have a bit of a laugh true righteous inhabitants of Australia.
Spelling	Ultimately, reinforces, righteous inhabitants

Sentence Prep	The next sentence gives three examples of television texts that reinforce ideas about identity.
Sentence	Think of Aunty Jack and Paul Hogan in the 1970s and <i>Bikie Wars: Brothers in Arms</i> , currently screening across Australia.
Cues	What are we told to do here?
Elaborations	The narrative voice has changed from 3 rd person to 2 nd . You should is implied at the start of the sentence. We are being given a direction. Because of this, the writer makes themselves more authoritative. This is a persuasive tool.
Highlight	
Spelling	
Sentence Prep	The next sentence tells us that poets often do something that popular texts do not.
Sentence	Our poets, however, often challenge what could be regarded as a misplaced reverence for idealised entities.
Cues	What do poets do? Which word means out-of-place or erroneous? Which word means devotion? How are the entities described as being? What word is a fragment or a dependent clause? How many clauses are in this sentence?
Elaborations	
Highlight	
Spelling	Misplaced reverence idealised entities
Sentence Prep	The next sentence elaborates by saying what it is that poets and artists do.
Sentence	Poets and artists often provoke readers to rethink life, relationships, ideas and experiences in unexpected and evocative ways.
Cues	What or who is the subject of this sentence? The subject is usually followed by a verb somewhere. What is the verb? (Provoke) What three things do poets and artists provoke readers to rethink? (Groups of three) In what ways does this happen? (Groups of 2)
Elaborations	The ideas for this sentence came from your Senior English text book, from the first section of the poetry unit. Certain phrases have been used out of sequence. This is okay.
Highlight	
Spelling	Provoke unexpected evocative
Sentence Prep	The next sentence explains why poetry is not popular.
Sentence	Poetry is not popular as readers are often obliged to take philosophical, emotional and intellectual risks; when we engage with a poem this can be confronting.
Cues	There are two main clauses here. What punctuation signals the end of the first main clause and the beginning of the next? Why is poetry not popular? What is the subject of the sentence? The verb follows the subject but we have a verb

	phrase following the subject. Which words make up the verb phrase? What can be confronting? Which word means challenging?
Elaborations	In a very subtle way, this sentence is persuasive. It positions the reader to see poems as something that will oblige us to take risks. What do you men between the ages of 17 and 25 do? Effectively it is encouraging boys to read poems.
Highlight	
Spelling	Obliged philosophical, emotional, intellectual, confronting.