Name: Lesson 1

Homeroom: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

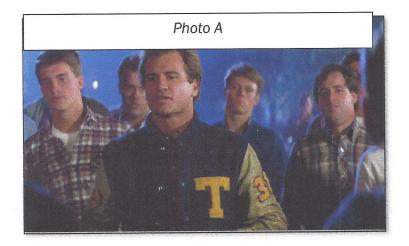
Class: \_\_\_\_\_

The Outsiders (1-6) "I'm Different That Way"

Lesson Objective: Describe the culture of the Socs and greasers.

Do Now (6-7 min)

Directions: Look at the pictures carefully and answer the questions that follow.





1. Describe the group shown in Photo A. What do you notice about them? What might they value?

letter jacket-sports plaid shirts-dress like each other-value the group/conformity/belonging hanging out together at night

2. Describe the group shown in Photo B. How are they different than the group in Photo A? What might they value?

- jeans, no-sleeve T-shirts - also dress alike; look tougher, meaner than Photo A

Ask: Do you see similarities, to?

Introduction to Retrieval Practice	(7	min)
	ă.	

Use the questions below to familiarize yourself with the format of our Retrieval Practice, and consider how you might study your Knowledge Organizer to prepare for this practice.

Make sure to use the words in your answer to show your understanding of the word!
Reference the "Terms to Discuss Culture" section of your Knowledge Organizer.  Cold Call: Give me one characteristic of someone's culture.  What are some characteristics that make up someone's culture? - lang., clothes, food, music, arts,  Take Hards - Recall one char. of culture up locking religion  of KO.
2. What does the term mainstream mean? " normal " - dominant i deas, beliefs, values
3. If something is described as counterculture, what does that mean? rejects mainstream, dominant beliefs, values
4. What does the term status mean? - ranking according to hierarchy
45. How is the Socs' status different from the greasers'? T+T, then take hands  S: wealther, upper class, nice cars
Reference the "Key Literary Terms" section of your Knowledge Organizer.
6. What is an allusion? ref. to significant historical, cultural, likerary, polit. figure or idea
7. What is hyperbole?
8. If something is narrated in the first-person point of view, what does that mean?  **narrated from pt of view of someone in story
9. What is a motif? I dea, symbol, I mage that occurs multiple times in text
10. What is foreshadowing? - hint of what will happen in future

Self-Score \_\_\_\_\_/10

Pages 1-2 Annotation Task: As we read, Pony Boy's description of himself, underline details
That show what he values Read Aloud (1 min) #1

1. a. Reread our narrator, Ponyboy's, description of himself. What details do you notice? T+T to share

4 (named on p.6)

wishing I looked like Paul Neuman Notes

- he looks tough

- my own looks aren't so bad

- My hair is longer than a lot of boys

I am a Greaser ... most of my neighborhood rarely bothers ... harrent - I look better up long hair

I focused on his appearance wants to be tougher identifies as greaser + who boys in neighborhood

#### Paul Newman



Paul Newman was a famous actor who lived from 1925 to 2008. Throughout his acting career, Newman often performed roles of tough, dark, rebellious characters. In many films, Newman was cast as a cowboy, boxer, or outlaw.

b. Why might Ponyboy compare himself to Paul Newman? Why might Ponyboy think Paul Newman looks tough?

Pb wants to look tough

Seem tough, manly, rugged, fighter

as I read this section of text annotate for-In the first paragraph on p. 2, the narrator explains why he is "loning it" and makes three references to how he is different from others. Compile a list of those lines below. See if you can find all three! T+T to share annutations. Take hands to find 3

- · likes to watch movies alone
- · different from brothers Soda never reads; Darry works too hard
- · no one in gang likes movies or books like Pb.

## Select Solo - 1 Show Call Consider the lines above. Why might our narrator think of himself as different?

Ponyboy feels different from others because he has differents interests from his brothers or members of his gang: he enjoys books and movies, while the other people he knows do not.

Read Alored #3 (1 min)

3. On p. 2, we are introduced to our narrator's brothers: Soda and Darry Underline important details in the

text that describe these characters, then jot some notes about what you notice below.

Character	Cold Call to severistics.	Take Hordy - How would you describe Relationship to Narrator the relationsh
Soda	· never cracks a book. · tries to understand Pb · happy-go-lucky · will never grow up	2nd brother (16, almost 17)  Pb loves Sode "more than I've eventored anyon  * Ponyboy = 14  youngest
Darry	·works long + hard · hollers (yells at) Pb · hard + firm, doesn t smile. · grew up too fast	Oldest brother (20 yrs)  D = hollers at Pb all the time +  treats him like he's 6 yrs old.

Pages 3-4 Annot. Task: As we read, underline details Pb. reveals about the Greasers. 4. On p. 2, Ponyboy introduces "the term 'greaser,' which is used to class all us boys on the East Side."

PASE

### **Understanding Status**

The term social status refers to the way that people are viewed and evaluated by society. For example, one group of people may be regarded as having higher social status than another group of people. Societies might categorize people according to status based on different characteristics. People may look at factors like wealth, income level, education level, job, or neighborhood to determine someone else's status/Groups who are referred to as "high status" or "upper class" are thought to be in an elite social status. Often, assignments of social status can lead to prejudice and unfounded stereotypes about groups.

Turn + Task: Add annotations to chart I for Greases The narrator describes two social groups, Socs and greasers, on pp. 2-3. Take notes on some of the signifiers of culture (in your Knowledge Organizers) for both groups. Then, choose one piece of evidence you think best captures an important idea about each group.

take Hands for evidence re: Socs - teacher Social **Best Evidence Appearance** Actions Class Group · Jump greasers " Not like the · wreck houses Socs... society (Not revealed yet) Socs the next. " · heer blasts . wild long heir " Greasers are · steal; hold up gas station almost like ... Greasers Class · drive old, purful pots/sneakurs

b. Reread the following line from the text:

... get editorials in the paper for being a public disgrace one day and an asset to society the next. (p. 3)

Which group is referred to in this line? <u>Socs</u>

An asset is something that is highly valued. Given what we know about the Socs' class, why might society consider them an asset despite their behavior?

Socs come from wealth, so despite any bad choices/behavior,

will still probably go to college, get a good job, gain respect from society

BiD: Do you see much of a difference in the behaviors of the Socs + Creasers?

Where do you see a difference between them? How might that diff. help the

Socs?

©Reading Reconsidered Curriculum

Tea	ich Like a UHAMPIUN
c. In one artful sentence, describe at least two key differences between Socs and gr	Uncommon Schools easers.
Start your response: "While the Socs "	
Uhile the Socs are wealthy and respected by society, to	he greasers are
lower in economic class and often involved in stealing,	fights.
5. Consider the following line from p. 3: Tum + Talk for pacing	
I'm not saying that either the Socs or greasers are better; that's just the	e way things are.
What might this line suggest about our narrator?	
Pb seems non-judgemental, fair, has an unbiased poi	
BID: would you imagine that Pb would consider the great	sers to be
"better" than the Socs? Why?	
What might it reveal about Pb because he does not this ASE Reading -p.3 ("I could have would") to p. 4 (" besides	nk 80?
ASE Reading - p. 3 ("I could have wortd ") to p. 4 (" besides 6. Turn and Falk: Describe the current setup of our narrator's family. Why is it that we	I like walking [ ] miny vay? How might this setup
have been judged differently by 1960s mainstream culture than it might be viewed by 1960s mainstream culture than it might be viewed by 1960s mainstream culture than it might be viewed by 1960s mainstream culture than it might be viewed by 1960s mainstream culture than it might be viewed by 1960s mainstream culture than it might be viewed by 1960s mainstream culture than it might be viewed by 1960s mainstream culture than it might be viewed by 1960s mainstream culture than it might be viewed by 1960s mainstream culture than it might be viewed by 1960s mainstream culture than it might be viewed by 1960s mainstream culture than it might be viewed by 1960s mainstream culture than it might be viewed by 1960s mainstream culture than it might be viewed by 1960s mainstream culture than it might be viewed by 1960s mainstream culture than it might be viewed by 1960s mainstream culture than it might be viewed by 1960s mainstream culture than it might be viewed by 1960s mainstream culture than it might be 1960s mainstream culture than 1960s mainstream	ed today? (Hint: Use your
Knowledge Organizer to help you!) Pb = raised by brothers be parents de not the traditional 2-parent family not the traditional 2-parent family 2.7. Consider the lines below from p. 3: Likely viewed as mainstream	ul mom at home, so not
* 7. Consider the lines below from p. 3: Likely viewed as mainstream	•
Or I could have gotten one of the gang to come along, one of the four boys Darry as up with and consider family. We're almost as close as brothers; when you grow up in	nd Soda and I have grown
like ours, you get to know each other real well.  Sulut Solo - brief discussion.  What might these lines suggest about Ponyboy's concept of family? Why might he fe	el this way?
Pb sees his firends / gang/ neighborhood as a family - n	
he has no parents/traditional mainstream family ma	
the greasers are especially close share bonds (p.3 "1	

Teach Like a CHAMPION FASE (start: "I about decided "/end: "slowly, silent

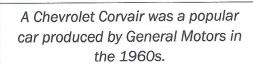
Annotation Task

8. As you continue reading on p. 4, underline phrases that convey the mood (or feeling created by a text) to you. In your margin notes, describe the feelings the author may be trying to create.

Sclent rolo - what mood is thinton trying to create? corvair trailing me... Notes walled a little faster

wasn't any use ... I got pretty scared ... wondering

if I could get away ... I remember Johnny I get like that when scared ... pop bottle



Turn and Talk: Who is Johnny? What happened to him? - Greaser, jumped + badly beaten when 16, now scared

9. A flashback is a reference to a scene that took place in an earlier time. How might the flashback of Johnny getting jumped contribute to the mood? Select Solo - Jot 1-2 Ideas.

· reality of what could happen · increased sense of fear · more suspenseful Take Hands to debrief

# (2.5 min) (start: "Hey, Grease..."/end p.6 "For Pete's sake, shut him up!") As we read, underline any actions the Socs do and details about their appearance.

10. Consider the scene between the Socs and our narrator on p. 5. How does this add to our understanding of the Socs? Read House

Madras is a type of light-weight cotton that has a typically plaid pattern. Madras has been around since the 1930s and is often a symbol of wealth. During the Great Depression, people who wore madras shirts were often communicating their ability to travel to beaches despite the fact that the rest of the country was struggling economically. After WWII, madras shirts became a popular trend in mainstream culture as a way to signify people's

upper class, elite lifestyle.

show

Take Hands to fill in chart

Superior

Social Group	Actions	Appearance	Best Evidence
Socs	threatening - Cut dangerous - knife cussing sit on Pb. + slug	madras Cologne. Hobacco	#3 "Need a haircut"

Select Solo 11. Describe the change in the narrator's response to the Socs before and after this line from p. 5: "How'd you like that haircut to begin just below the chin?"

Use the sentence starter "Initially, ... " or " At first ... "

Initially, Pony Boy backs away and lies still, but when he realizes

the Socs could kill him, he screams and fights back.

12. Earlier in our novel, the narrator described the public perception of the Socs as "a public disgrace one day and an asset to society the next" (p. 3). Do you agree with any part of this perception? Explain.

brief discussion

Johnny-getting them alone +

be coming violent.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Class:
STICKET (8-10 min) es of Soc culture and three characteristics of greaser
Greaser Culture
· lower in economic status/working class · tight/bonded up neighborhood · steal/rob · long hair, leather jackets · fight
n the East side. / is poor / his whole.  greasers.  a greaser, with long hair / he is greasers.

Ponyboy is a Greaser, but <u>seems not to be too judgemental / also likes</u>

<u>reading + going to the movies.</u>

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Name:	Date:
Homeroom:	Class:

#### Homework

#### The Problem with Rich Kids

excerpted and adapted from Psychology Today (2013)

1 Many Americans might tell you that children who grow up in poverty have higher risk factors than wealthier kids. Years of research have documented that a low income is highly correlated with higher rates of stress, emotional, and behavioral issues. However, wealthy children also encounter serious risk factors as they grow up.



2 Recently, more attention has been given to problems that seem to occur in wealthy children. Kids who grow up in high-income families were once thought to have it easy, with a clear pathway to well-respected colleges and high paying jobs.

These students often attend schools with impressive academic and extracurricular programing and have access to other opportunities to "get ahead" in life. However, recent studies have shown that wealthy children may not be as well off as was once thought. Teenagers from high-income backgrounds often show a concerning level of maladjustment, especially in high school.

- 3 While different studies point to different challenges, one common problem with which many affluent, or wealthy, children struggle is substance abuse. Additionally, crime rates among affluent teenagers are just as high as those among teenagers in extreme poverty. While teenagers of all income levels share some challenges, other errant behaviors seem to be unique to income statuses. For example, while teenagers from less wealthy neighborhoods are more likely to carry a weapon or engage in self-defense fighting, wealthy teenagers are more likely to cheat or steal from their parents or friends.
- 1. Which <u>two</u> lines *best* support the conclusion that both wealthy and non-wealthy kids struggle with challenges?
  - a. Many Americans might tell you that children who grow up in poverty have higher risk factors than wealthier kids.
  - b. These students often attend schools with impressive academic and extracurricular programing and have access to other opportunities to "get ahead" in life.
  - C. While different studies point to different challenges, one common problem with which many affluent, or wealthy, children struggle is substance abuse.
  - d. Additionally, crime rates among affluent teenagers are just as high as those among teenagers in extreme poverty.
    - e. While teenagers of all income levels share some challenges, other errant behaviors seem to be unique to income statuses.



#### (additional questions on following page)

#### 2. Reread this line from the text:

Kids who grow up in high-income families were once thought to have it easy with a clear pathway to well-respected colleges and high paying jobs. (Paragraph 2)

The author most likely includes this line to:

- a. Explain the advantages of being a child from a wealthy background
- b. Compare the lives of wealthy and non-wealthy children
- C. Summarize widely held ideas about wealthy children
- d. Suggest a possible reason that wealthy children are encountering more challenges

#### 3. Reread this line from the novel:

Not like the Socs, who jump greasers and wreck houses and throw beer blasts for kicks, and get editorials in the paper for being a public disgrace one day and an asset to society the next. Greasers are almost like hoods; we steal things and drive old souped-up cars and hold up gas stations and have a gang fight once in a while. (p. 3)

Compare the narrator's description of the behavior of Socs and greasers to the description the author of this article gives. Include at least one piece of evidence from the article in your response.

The article says that "crime rates among affluent teenagers
are just as high as those among teenagers in extreme poverty. "
This matches Ponyboy's description of both Socs (who jump
greasers and wreck houses and greasers (who hold up gas
stations). Additionally, Ponyboy says that the Socs throw
beer blasts and the article notes that affluent children can
"Struggle [with] substance abuse."