Adv. English 1 Class Recap

Today We Learned (T.W.L.)

- How to define static (unchanging) and dynamic (changing) characters.
- The T.A.D. Method (Thoughts, Actions, Dialogue) for finding character evidence.
- That strong literary analysis requires proof from the text!

Review: Character Types

- Static Character: Stays the same throughout the story. They don't learn, grow, or change their worldview.
 - Example: The grumpy neighbor who is grumpy in the beginning and still grumpy in the end.
- Dynamic Character: Changes in a significant way (personality, outlook, goals). They learn a lesson or overcome a major flaw.
 - Example: A shy student who learns to speak up and become confident by the end of the year.

Key Takeaway: The T.A.D. Method

When an author reveals a character's personality, they always rely on one of these three methods:

- T = Thoughts: What the character thinks privately.
- A = Actions: What the character physically does.
- D = Dialogue: What the character says (and how they say it).

Remember: Your analysis is only as strong as your evidence!

Homework: Character Profile (Essay Foundation)

Your homework is essential pre-writing for your upcoming 5-Paragraph Essay. You are creating the evidence for one body paragraph.

Goal: Choose a character and gather the specific evidence (T.A.D.s) that prove their personality traits. This outline will become the foundation for one body paragraph in your future 5-Paragraph Essay project.

- Character Type: Is your character Static (stays the same) or Dynamic (changes)?
- Core Personality Trait: Choose one key trait you want to prove. (e.g., Selfless, Cowardly, Ambitious, Humorous).

T.A.D. Evidence Outline (The Proof!)

T (Thought) | What is one private thought they have that reveals this trait?

A (Action)| What is one specific thing they do (a choice, a move, a sacrifice) that reveals this trait?

D (Dialogue) | What is one exact thing they say (a quote) that reveals this trait?

