Hilfen zu den Aufgaben (TEXTERARBEITUNG)

Hier möchte ich euch einige Beispiele und Hilfestellungen zu den Aufgaben geben, die ihr zu dem Text ab S.77 *Reading a novel: Looking for Alaska* bearbeiten sollt. Dazu ist intensive Textarbeit und mehrmaliges Lesen notwendig!

**Beispiel zu: S.83 Nr. 2a**

I.10 „I knew they wouldn’t come“ = *Miles knows that he has no real friends at his school and his classmates wouldn’t come to his party. He says he only sits together with them „by social necessity“* (I.9) *and calls them „ragtag bunch of drama people“* (I.8)

II.37-38 „I’ve got to get Marie home by six. Have fun at boarding school. Miles.‘“ = *This is probably a lie, because Will and Marie don’t want to stay any longer. The sentence „Have fun…“ sounds like a meaningless phrase.*

II.57-58, II.98-99  
Bitte selbst beantworten, wie in den Beispielen oben!

**Beispiel zu: S.84 Nr.3a +b**

**The setting** = refers to the time, place and environment in which the story takes place. The setting helps us to understand the atmosphere, the living circumstances and the main problem of the story.

**a) appearance and atmosphere of Miles home in Florida** =

II. 10 - 15: *The mother prepares a big farewell party for her son. She doesn’t know that he’s an outsider at his school and doesn’t have any friends.*

II. 42 - 48: *The parents feel sorry for their son, because only two people turned up at the party. But Miles feels sorry for his parents, because they didn’t know that their son didn’t have any friends.*

→ Dies sind nur zwei Beispiele, um die Atmosphäre in Miles’ Elternhaus zu beschreiben, mehr Infos findet ihr in den Zeilen: 53/54; 57/58; 63/64; 76/81

**b) appearance and atmosphere of his boarding chool in Alabama** =

II. 88 - 95: *It is very hot in Alabama, a climate Miles isn’t used to.*

II. 98 - 107: *Miles is surprised by his room. He had expected more luxury, instead the room seems very plain, it reminds him of a hospital.*

→ Dies sind nur zwei Beispiele, um die Atmosphäre in dem Internat/College zu beschreiben, mehr Infos findet ihr in den Zeilen: 141-147; 176-180; 259-260

Daraus könnt ihr Schlussfolgerungen ziehen, warum Miles sein Elternhaus verlassen hat und wie es ihm jetzt geht.
Characterization = In literature there are two ways of presenting a character:
a. direct = The reader is told what sort of person the character is.
b. indirect = The reader has to draw conclusions, based on what the character says or does.

Beispiel: Miles’ character:
1. honest with himself: „I knew thy wouldn’t come“ (l.10) = indirect characterization
2. sensitive: „I could feel them both looking at me ... they needed more pity...“ (ll.43-48)
3. smart, intelligent, educated: „I liked reading biographies...“ (l.64); „...watches the History Channel!“ (l.80); „I know a lot of people’s last words.“ (l.234)

→ findet weitere Charaktereigenschaften von Miles und belegt diese am Text!

Beispiel: Chip’s character:
1. self-confident, honest: He explains to Miles who the other students are and who he likes and dislikes. (ll. 250-258)
2. ambitious, diligent: He knows all the countries of the world (learned by heart) (ll. 225, 226)

→ findet weitere Charaktereigenschaften von Chip und belegt diese am Text!