I pledge that I have neither given nor received unpermitted aid while working on this packet. All work is entirely my own or cited properly.

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Sources:
http://mrsrooney.pbworks.com/w/page/30949717/The%20Monsters%20Are%20Due%20On%20Maple%20Street
https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0734664/
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Student Message:
Salutations! Hopefully something in our last poetry learning packet sparked enjoyment as well as enlightenment. This time, we are jumping into Sci-Fi which is just a short name for Science Fiction. This genre of fiction is generally speculative (fancy word for hypothetical or something that isn’t based on fact or investigation) and according to Master Class contains “imagined elements that don’t exist in the real world” and includes futuristic type elements and “scientific advances” (masterclass.com). Rod Serling was the creator of a sci-fi tv show during the 1950’s called “The Twilight Zone,” which is where your text for this packet comes from. You will be introduced to Act 1 of the screenplay, “The Monsters Are Due on Maple Street.” In the play the residents of Maple Street begin to experience some odd things which cause them to become paranoid. If you are interested in this sci-fi play, by all means, find it and read the rest. “The Twilight Zone” tv show was produced in black and white, such a stark contrast to our bold color lives today. Challenge yourself to create black and white images (kind of like a social media filter) in your mind as you read.

● The learning outcomes of your journey through this packet will allow you to:

**MCCRS Standards:**
RL.8.3 Analyze how particular lines of dialogue or incidents in a story or drama propel the action, reveal aspects of a character, or provoke a decision.
W.8.3.b Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, and reflection, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
Pre-Reading Activity: Write your response to the following questions to activate your thoughts before jumping into the text. Be sure to respond in complete sentences (minimum of 3 sentences per question) using your best grammar skills. Remember to think through your answer before you write.

1. Ellen G. White’s famous quotation has been used by many, "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself." What does this mean to you? Give a brief example.
2. What if you were judged only by your idiosyncrasies (individual characteristics/peculiarities)? What is something you do that others might think are odd or quirky?

“The Monsters Are Due on Maple Street"
by Rod Serling

Image Source: http://1.bp.blogspot.com/-IQgdHWFaZ4w/Ui6aI5VlaUI/AAAAAAAAkpa/9GrolwWgrSU/s400/TwilightZoneTMADAMS%2B%252815%2529.jpg

ACT 1-

Narrator's Voice: There is a fifth dimension beyond that which is known to man. It is a dimension as vast as space, and as timeless as infinity. It is the middle ground between light and shadow - between science and superstition. And it lies between the pit of man's fears and the summit of his knowledge. This is the dimension of imagination. It is an area which we call the Twilight Zone.

SETTING: Maple Street. It's a tree-lined, quiet residential American street, very typical of the small town. The houses have front porches on which people sit and swing on gliders, conversing across from house to house. Steve Brand polishes his car parked in front of his house. His neighbor, Don Martin, leans against the fender watching him. A Good Humor man rides a bicycle and is just in the process of stopping to sell some ice cream to a couple of kids. Two women gossip on the front lawn. Another man waters his lawn.]
Narrator's Voice: At the sound of the roar and the flash of light it will be precisely 6:43 P.M. on Maple Street. [At this moment one of the little boys, Tommy, looks up to listen to a sound of a tremendous screeching roar from overhead. A flash of light plays on both their faces and then it moves down the street past lawns and porches and rooftops and then disappears. Various people leave their porches and stop what they're doing to stare up at the sky. Steve Brand, the man who's been polishing his car and now he stands there transfixed, staring upwards. He looks at Don Martin, his neighbor from across the street.]

Steve: What was that? A meteor?

Don: [Nods] That's what it looked like. I didn't hear any crash, though, did you?

Steve: [Shakes his head] Nope. I didn't hear anything except a roar.

Mrs. Brand: [From her porch] Steve? What was that?

Steve: [Raising his voice and looking toward the porch] Guess it was a meteor, honey. Came awful close, didn't it?

Mrs. Brand: Too close for my money! Much too close.

Narrator's Voice: Maple Street. 6:44 P.M., on a late September evening. [A pause.] Maple Street in the last calm and reflective moments...before the monsters came! [The camera slowly pans across the porches again. We see a man screwing a light bulb on a front porch, then getting down off the stool to flick the switch and finding that nothing happens. Another man is working on an electric power mower. He plugs in the plug, flicks on the switch of the power mower, off and on, with nothing happening. Through the window of a front porch, we see a woman pushing her finger back and forth on the dial hook. Her voice is indistinct and distant, but intelligible and repetitive.]

Woman: Operator, operator, something's wrong on the phone, operator! [Mrs. Brand comes out on the porch and calls to Steve.]

Mrs. Brand: [Calling.] Steve, the power's off. I had the soup on the stove and the stove just stopped working.

Woman: Same thing over here. I can't get anybody on the phone either. The phone seems to be dead.

Voices heard in the distance saying: Electricity's off. Phone won't work. Can't get a thing on the radio. My power motor won't move, won't work at all. Radio's gone dead.
Assignment 1: Vocab for play terms

A **Play** is a literary form of writing for theatre, which narrates a story with elements of conflicts, tensions, and actions through dialogues of characters. Plays are often divided into acts and scenes. The writers present their feelings, emotions, and ideas through their characters' speeches or dialogue.

**Directions:** **Matching** - In this exercise you have to match each word with a definition. Take your time and read carefully as you have heard these words and definitions before.

- _____ Plot
- _____ Characters
- _____ Dialogue

- _____ Setting
- _____ Conflict
- _____ Resolution

- _____ Narrator
- _____ Stage Directions
A - a character or performer who is not involved in the action speaks directly to the audience to tell a story, give information or comment on the action of the scene or the motivations of characters.

B - the conversation or interactions between the characters in a play

C - an instruction in the text of a play, especially one indicating the movement, position, or tone of an actor, or the sound effects and lighting.

D - the challenge main characters need to solve to achieve their goals

E - to the time and place where a play is set.

F - a person, animal, being, creature, or thing in a play. They perform the actions and speak dialogue, moving the story along a plot line.

G - to the order of the events that occur in the play

H - the unfolding or the solution to a complex issue in a story

Assignment 5: Using Vocabulary

Pick any of the three vocabulary terms from the vocabulary activity in your packet and find examples of them in part of the play that is given to you in this packet.

Example: Stage directions: [The camera slowly pans across the porches again. We see a man screwing a light bulb on a front porch, then getting down off the stool to flick the switch and finding that nothing happens...]

Now you try:

1.

2.
Assignment 3: You are the illustrator.

This assignment will allow you to unlock your creativity and allow it to flow!

After reading the play, “The Monsters Are Due on Maple Street,” use your illustrator skills to share your vision. Fold a paper in half (hopefully you have a fresh blank sheet). On one side illustrate the scene in detail. On the other half, write a paragraph (7 sentence minimum) comparing the scene to a scene from another story or movie you have seen or read. Compare and contrast the two scenes. Be sure to include the title of the story or movie you are including in the comparison.

Stay positive even if you feel illustrating isn't your jam. Give it good effort. Just do your best!
Assignment 4: Writing Dialogue—Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, and reflection, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.

Dialogue: dialogue is a literary technique in which writers employ two or more characters to be engaged in conversation with one another. In literature, it is a conversational passage, or a spoken or written exchange of conversation in a group, or between two persons directed towards a particular subject.

Two main types of dialogue:

- **Inner Dialogue** – In inner dialogue, the characters speak to themselves and reveal their personalities
- **Classic Dialogue** – Classic dialogue is a simple conversation between two characters, used in almost all types of fictional works.

*Did you know? In plays, quotations are not used when Dialogue is displayed.*

Directions: Pretend you are Mrs. Brand. Imagine her inner thoughts and create inner dialogue that would work with the story and her character. Then create an Outer Dialogue for her next line to “The Woman”
Next answer these reflection questions:

1. How is inner dialogue effective and even essential in a play?

2. How does classic dialogue in a play help to develop characters and move along the plot?

Assignment 5: Writing Assignment

Creative Expression—Continue the teleplay as you read above…into the next day…or into the next few weeks…or years later, when the aliens have taken control…

Write at least 2 paragraphs.

- Remember to format the play as it is in the original above as you continue the teleplay
- Include both inner and classic dialogue
- Include stage directions (Note: these are generally in italics and tell the actors what props they need, how and where to move, etc.)

Think about the following to prompt your ideas: What fell from the sky? How do the changes occurring in the play relate to life today? (think about the changes occurring right now: social distancing, staying at home, fears of the unknown)

Over time, how do you think these changes or events happening today or in the play will affect our future?

How do the characters change? What do they do?