

DIRECTIONS: Complete ONE of the following activities after reading Chapter 4 of *Aura*.

- On page 91, Felipe encounters Aura butchering a billy goat, an action seemingly imitated by Señora Consuelo in her bedroom. Go back to this description and describe the mood that Carlos Fuentes is trying to create. Use details from the text (descriptions, events, and phrases) to prove that this is indeed the feeling that the author is trying to create by explaining what these details (descriptions, events, and phrases) suggest to the reader. Use at least two details (quotation) for your evidence.

Example paragraph from Chapter 3:

In the dinner that Felipe Montero shares with Señora Consuelo and Aura, Fuentes creates an oppressive mood. For example, Felipe compares Consuelo's dinner conversation to a "bird-like chirping" (67). He makes this comparison because Consuelo will not be quiet about her many complaints, and the repetition of these complaints quickly fades into a kind of background noise, much like a bird that keeps making noise. In this context, the sound of her conversation obviously annoys him. In the same way, the three are eating "liver again" (69) for dinner. Even though Felipe notes that it is obviously the favorite dish in the household, the word "again" hints at his annoyance. It is as if he is having to replay the same scene again, when what he would really like are some answers to his questions. In both cases, the author highlights the way that the rituals of the house defeat investigation by wearing down Felipe Montero in such away that is uncomfortable for him.

A topic sentence establishes the **mood**, the feeling that the passage creates for the reader.

A detail from the text (a descriptive image) is used as an example of how he creates this mood. Afterward, there is an explanation of why this is true.

After a transition ("in the same way"), a second detail from the text (a phrase) is used as another example, followed by another explanation.

There is a summing up of how the two details suggest the same thing (the claim from the first sentence).

- On page 105-109, there is an odd description of Felipe and Aura's lovemaking. Go back to this description and describe the mood that Carlos Fuentes is trying to create. Use details from the text (descriptions, events, and phrases) to prove that this is indeed the feeling that the author is trying to create by explaining what these details (descriptions, events, and phrases) suggest to the reader. Use at least two details (quotation) for your evidence.

HINTS

- Carlos Fuentes could have described these two events any way he chose. You are looking for examples of **why** he included certain words, phrases, and descriptions to create a certain feeling in the reader.
- In other words, you are looking at **how** the text is written, not **what** it says.
- Transitions (examples): 1) *Similarly*, 2) *In the same way*, 3) *This is like when Fuentes writes*, 4) *This feeling is also created when*
- Setting up evidence (examples): 1) *When Fuentes describes ___ as "quote", it shows ___.* [followed by an explanation], 2) *By using the phrase "quote" it creates a feeling of ___. This is true because ___,* 3) *Fuentes includes the detail of "quote." What this does is suggest ___ because ___. In other words, ___*



Positive Attitude Words

Amiable	Elated	Loving
Amused	Elevated	Optimistic
Appreciative	Encouraging	Passionate
Authoritative	Energetic	Peaceful
Benevolent	Enthusiastic	Playful
Brave	Excited	Pleasant
Calm	Exuberant	Proud
Cheerful	Fanciful	Relaxed
Cheery	Friendly	Reverent
Compassionate	Happy	Romantic
Complimentary	Hopeful	Soothing
Confident	Impassioned	Surprised
Consoling	Jovial	Sweet
Content	Joyful	Sympathetic
Dreamy	Jubilant	Vibrant
Ecstatic	Lighthearted	Whimsical

Negative Attitude Words

Accusing	Condescending	Irritated
Aggravated	Contradictory	Manipulative
Agitated	Critical	Obnoxious
Angry	Desperate	Outraged
Apathetic	Disappointed	Passive
Arrogant	Disgruntled	Quarrelsome
Artificial	Disgusted	Shameful
Audacious	Disinterested	Smooth
Belligerent	Facetious	Snooty
Bitter	Furious	Superficial
Boring	Harsh	Surly
Brash	Haughty	Testy
Childish	Hateful	Threatening
Choleric	Hurtful	Tired
Coarse	Indignant	Uninterested
Cold	Inflammatory	Wrathful
Condemnatory	Insulting	

Sorrow-Fear-Worry Attitude Words

Aggravated	Gloomy	Pessimistic
Agitated	Grave	Pitiful
Anxious	Hollow	Poignant
Apologetic	Hopeless	Regretful
Apprehensive	Horrific	Remorseful
Concerned	Horror	Resigned
Confused	Melancholy	Sad
Dejected	Miserable	Serious
Depressed	Morose	Sober
Despairing	Mournful	Solemn
Disturbed	Nervous	Somber
Embarrassed	Numb	Staid
Fearful	Ominous	Upset
Foreboding	Paranoid	