

# **12 Angry Men Stations/Projects**

## **Due Tuesday, December 23rd**

### **Upload on Google Drive**

#### **Materials Needed:**

- \*Vocabulary Sheet
- \*Reader's Log
- \*Juror Sheet
- \*Timeline
- \*Text/Film Compare and Contrast Notes

#### **Stations:**

**1. Examine Dialogue (Act II) ~ 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.

**2. Figurative Language (Act I) ~ RL.8.4 ~** Determine the meaning of words and phrases...including **figurative** and connotative meanings

**3. Evidence and Conclusions (Act II) ~ RI.8.6 ~** Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author acknowledges and responds to conflicting **evidence** or viewpoints.

**4. Text to Film Compare/Contrast ~ RL.8.7** Analyze the extent to which a filmed version of a story or drama stays faithful to or departs from the text or script.

**5. Prejudice Writing (All Acts) ~ Text Evidence**

**6. Timeline (Act I) ~ Text Evidence**

**Vocabulary \*\* -- Words must be included in some of the stations. Please read all the directions carefully.**

## Station # 5

### 12 Angry Men Writing “Prejudice” ~ Analyze Character Motivation

One behavior that finally becomes apparent at the end of the play is the tendency of some of the jurors to be swayed by personal prejudice (An opinion that is not based on reason). This actually helps some of the jurors who are still undecided to clarify their reasoning about the guilt or innocence of the boy. Look back through the end of the play and find a minimum of three occurrences of blatant prejudice, or responses to prejudice (what other jurors said when they heard someone else say something prejudice), that help the jurors make their final decisions. Quote the information you find. An example has been provided for you. ***Include vocabulary words in your answers, and underline them.***

Example: Page 55 Juror # 7: “How do you like this guy? He comes over here running for his life, and before he can even take a big breath he’s telling us how to run the show. The arrogance of him?” In reference to Juror # 11, who is the refugee from Europe.

1. Juror # \_\_\_\_\_

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2. Juror # \_\_\_\_\_

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3. Juror # \_\_\_\_\_

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### Station # 1: Examine Dialogue (Act II)

Describe how the dialogue (conversations) among members of the jury effect the overall dynamics of the play. Answer the questions below. You will need to provide exact examples from the script to support your explanation. *Include vocabulary words in your answers, and underline them. Make sure sentences are complete and thoughtful.*

1. Choose a specific piece of dialogue - explain how it *moves the plot of the play along.* This means, explain how the direction of the plot changes.

2. Choose a specific piece of dialogue - *explain how it shows that particular juror's personality or attitude* toward the trial.

3. Choose a specific piece of dialogue - explain how this piece of *dialogue affects or changes the other jurors' thoughts* about the case.

## Station # 2: Act I: Figurative Language

The words and language used in drama, and in this case, the play, is dialogue based. This means that the characters have conversation. The author of the play, Reginald Rose, tries to make the characters' language and dialogue sound a lot like how Americans would naturally speak.

Many times, we often use ***figures of speech*** when we have conversations. Figures are speech, or figurative language include: similes, metaphors, irony, pun, etc.

Listed below are several instances of figurative language that can be found in Act I. In the space provided, explain what each juror's intended meaning might have been. The first has been done for you as an example.

Speaker	Quotation Figurative Language	Literal Meaning <i>What the juror really means</i>
Juror 7	"I almost dropped dead in court"	Juror seven was referring to how hot it was in court. He didn't really mean he was going to die - he just meant that it was so hot, he felt like he was going to pass out.
Juror 4	"Shall we all admit right now that it is hot and humid and our tempers are short?"	
Juror # 3	"Hey, you're in left field!"	
Juror # 3	"I'm gonna make a man out of you or I'm gonna bust you up into little pieces"	
Juror # 5	"I used to play in a backyard that was filled with garbage. Maybe it still smells on me."	

RL.8.4 ~ Determine the meaning of words and phrases...including figurative and connotative meanings

### Station # 3: Act II: Reaching Conclusions

After reading act 2, you should have an opinion on whether or not the boy is guilty or innocent.

On the evidence chart, fill in the evidence suggesting guilt and innocence. When you are finished thinking about the evidence, write a paragraph about your personal opinion concerning the boy that has been accused and your reasons to support your opinions. Is he guilty or innocent? Why or why not? ***Include vocabulary words in your answers, and underline them.***

EVIDENCE CHART

<i>EVIDENCE SUGGESTING GUILT</i>	<i>EVIDENCE SUGGESTING INNOCENCE</i>

You now must include a well written paragraph about your opinion whether the boy is guilty or not. Include evidence from the text to support your answer. Underline the vocabulary words you used.

RI.8.6 ~ Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author acknowledges and responds to conflicting evidence or viewpoints.

**Station # 4 ~ Text to Film Compare/Contrast**

**Use the notes you took while watching the film, and write down all the similarities and differences between the movie and the script. What did you notice was different about the movie? What was the same?**

RL.8.7 Analyze the extent to which a filmed version of a story or drama stays faithful to or departs from the text or script.

