

Aim: To what extent does Bhutto use rhetoric to establish and build on her point of view in “Ideas Live On”?

Do now:

Bhutto argues the role of the government is critical in providing citizens needed resources, but _____

Bhutto argues the role of the government is critical in providing citizens needed resources because _____

Bhutto argues the role of the government is critical in providing citizens needed resources, so _____

Mini-lesson:

Vocabulary to provide directly (will not include extended instruction)

- judiciary (n.) – the system of courts of justice in a country
- elusive (adj.) – hard to find
- empowerment (n.) – the giving of an ability; enablement or permission
- subjugating (v.) – defeating and gaining control of (someone or something) by the use of force
- Imams (n.) – Muslim religious leaders
- madrassas (n.) – Muslim schools, colleges, or universities that are often part of a mosque
- incentive (n.) – something that encourages a person to do something or to work harder

MEA #1:

Define(your words):

Where you’ve seen word before:

Word:

Original sentence:

Visual:

MEA #2: Listen to a masterful reading of “Ideas Live On” while underlining examples of rhetoric.

MEA #3: Select **any three** questions to answer:

1. Identify an idea that is common to both paragraphs 3 and 11.
2. Which areas does Bhutto identify as key to Pakistan's future in paragraph 11?
3. How does Bhutto support her criticism of the military in paragraphs 12–23?
4. In paragraph 18, what kind of relationship does Bhutto suggest that the military government has with its citizens?
5. Based on Bhutto's statement in paragraph 13, what can you infer about the purpose of her speech?
6. In paragraph 18, how does Bhutto suggest that the military government maintains its position?

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

Quick Write-Pair- Share Summary:

How do the ideas and events Bhutto discusses in paragraphs 11–23 develop a central idea from paragraphs 1–3?

