2. **Media Messages Analyse Cartoons**

Next time you have a chance, watch some Bugs Bunny cartoons. Answer these questions in your notebook for one particular cartoon:

- **What’s the cartoon called? What do you think of the title?**
- **What happens in this cartoon? (Write five or six sentences to describe it.)**
- **If Bugs outwits another character, how does he do it? Why does he do it? Has he outwitted this character before? Why doesn’t this character learn not to mess with Bugs?**
- **What is the funniest line in this cartoon? Who delivers it?**
- **What is your opinion of the dialogue in this cartoon?**
- **How would you describe the artwork in this cartoon?**
- **How would you describe the voices and the sound effects?**
- **What is the message of this cartoon?**
- **What is the purpose of this cartoon?**
- **Who is the audience? What makes you think so?**
- **How is this cartoon like or unlike other cartoons in content and design?**

3. **Language Conventions Conjunctions**

Reread the essay and examine how the author has used conjunctions to connect related ideas. Authors may use conjunctions within one sentence:

- In many tales the trickster plagues other characters, **although** in some tales the trickster is helpful.

Sometimes an author links one sentence with another sentence by beginning the second sentence with a conjunction:

- Coyote is a trickster given credit for many good deeds. **But** he can be just as mischievous as other tricksters.

Many people consider beginning sentences with **and** or **but** grammatically incorrect. However, many writers may do so for effect. What effect might Creighton have been hoping to achieve with his use of conjunctions?

Conjunctions are words—such as **and**, **but**, **or**, **because**, **although**, **when**, **if**—that link related words, phrases, clauses, or sentences to one another.