



Hence comes it that your kindred
 shuns your house,
 As beaten hence by your strange lunacy.
 O noble lord, bethink thee of thy birth,
 Call home thy ancient
 thoughts from banishment
 And banish hence these abject lowly
 dreams.
 Look how thy servants do attend on thee,
 Each in his office ready at thy beck.
 Wilt thou have music?

The Taming of the Shrew, Prologue, Scene 2

Day 1

- a. Listen as your teacher reads the literature passage. This passage was taken from *The Taming of the Shrew*, a play written by William Shakespeare believed to have been written between 1590 and 1594. Notice that some of the words sound differently from the way we speak today. Circle these words. The reason we no longer use these words is because English is a **living language**. A living language is a language that is spoken and used in daily communication. The language changes as new words are added, words are changed, and certain words are no longer used. For example, fifty years ago words such as video, modem, and Internet were not a part of our language. They are words that have been added. Can you think of any new words that have been added to our language in the last fifty years?
- b. Copy the literature passage. Compare your copy to the passage and check for mistakes.

Make your own spelling list from any misspelled words in dictation or use the following list of suggested words:

kindred	lunacy	banishment	abject
strange	music		

- c. A **prefix** is a letter or group of letters which comes before the main part, or root of the word. **Pre-** is a prefix which means *before*. Knowing the meaning of a prefix will help you understand the meaning of a word, as in *preview* which means *to view* or *show before*.

 **Teacher's Note:**

As your student completes each lesson, choose skills from the Review Activities that he needs. The Review Activities follow most lessons.

Day 1

- a. hence, bethink, thee, thy, wilt, thou

Day 1

d. **bethink**; to recall or remember

- d. A prefix in the literature passage is **be-**. Underline the word in the literature passage that has this prefix. The prefix **be-** as used in this word means *to make* or *cause to seem*. Knowing the meaning of this prefix, how would you define the word *belittle*?
- e. Look at the Commonly Used Prefixes list in the *Appendix*. Find the prefix chart in the *Student Activity Book* and follow the instructions. If you are not using the *Student Activity Book* set up a sheet of notebook papers like this example:

Prefix	Meaning	Word Examples
pre-	before	preview, precede

Write the prefixes **pre-** and **be-** in the spaces provided under the prefix heading. Add a definition and think of two word examples for each prefix. Refer to your dictionary if you need help. Keep this list available for easy reference as you will add to this list throughout the program.

Day 2

- a. The type of English used during the period Shakespeare wrote is called Middle English. Middle English was in use from the time of the Norman Conquest of 1066 to the introduction of printing in England in 1476. Many words of French origin became part of the English language at this time. Old English is the name given to the earliest English which was mostly Germanic in content. Modern English is the name given to the language from the time period extending from 1476 to present day.

- b. The origin of a word is referred to as its **etymology**. Most dictionaries give the etymology of a word, as in the sample below:

kindred (kin/drid) n. [M.E.]
a body of persons related to another or a family, tribe, or race.

Notice the abbreviations that appear in the brackets, [M.E.]. The abbreviation stands for Middle English and tells us the origin of this word into the English language. Use your dictionary to look up the suggested spelling words:

lunacy banishment abject

See if you can find the etymology for each word. (The meanings of the abbreviations used are usually found in the front section of the dictionary.)

- c. Some of the words in the literature passage are expressed differently today. For example the word *thee* would be *you*. Circle all the words that are no longer used and translate into Modern English.
- d. Review your spelling words.

Day 3

- a. Write the list of suggested spelling words from the literature passage. Using a thesaurus, write a synonym for each word. **Synonyms** are words which have the same or similar meaning. Be sure the word you choose can be substituted for the original word in the passage without changing the meaning.
- b. Sometimes the best way to picture the order in which events happened is by creating a timeline. Using the information from the following page about British literature, make a timeline. The timeline should have earliest work listed starting at the far left-hand side of the timeline with dates and names continuing in correct sequence up to the most current work, which would appear at the far right-hand side. Only the information in bold print should be written on the timeline, with the dates at the top of the line.



Teacher's Note:
Not all dictionaries have etymologies.

Day 2

b. lunacy (loo-nuh-see) n. [from L, luna, the moon] a type of insanity supposed to be influence by the moon; madness in general

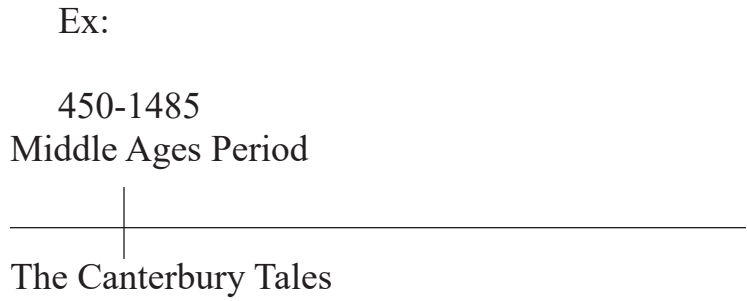
banishment (ban-ish-muhnt) n. [M.E.] the act of a government compelling a citizen to leave the country; the act of driving away

abject (ab-jekt) adj. [L. abjectus] sunk to a low condition; worthless, mean

- c. hence - therefore
bethink - think
thee - you
thy - your
wilt - will
thou - you

Day 3

- a. kindred
 ex: relatives, family
lunacy
 ex: madness, insanity
banishment
 ex: exile, expulsion



- The Middle Ages Period, **450-1485** **The Canterbury Tales**
- The Tudor Period, **1485-1603** **Shakespeare**
- The Stuart Period, **1603-1688** **Pilgrim's Progress**
- The Neoclassical Period, **1688-1789** **Robinson Crusoe**
- The Romantic Period, **1789-1832** **Pride and Prejudice**
- The Victorian Period, **1832-1914** **A Tale of Two Cities**
- The Modern Period, **1914-Present** **Animal Farm**

c. Optional: Enrichment (SAB)

Day 4

- a. Read the passage again. Rewrite it as we might say it today. Use some of the synonyms you listed in **3a**.
- b. Take a pretest of your spelling words. Review any words you found difficult to spell.
- c. Optional: Enrichment (SAB)

Day 5

- a. Take the following passage from *The Taming of the Shrew* from dictation:

Why, how now, dame! whence grows this insolence?
Bianca, stand aside. Poor girl! she weeps.
Go ply thy needle; meddle not with her.
For shame, thou hilding of a devilish spirit,
Why dost thou wrong her that did ne'er wrong thee?
When did she cross thee with a bitter word?
Act 2, Scene 1

- b. Rewrite the above passage in Modern English.
- c. Take a written or oral spelling test.
- d. Choose skills from the *Review Activities*.

Day 4

- a. This is why your relatives don't come to your house. They are scared away because of your weird craziness. O Great One, think about your heritage. Remember the way things used to be and forget your evil desires. See how your servants wait on you, eager to do what you ask? Do you want to hear some music? Listen to what's playing.

Day 5

- b. What is going on here? Girl, you are way out of line! Bianca, go do some sewing and stay away from your sister. Katherine, you little demon, you should be ashamed of yourself! Why would you want to hurt someone who has never hurt you? When has she ever been mean to you?

Review Activities

Choose skills your student needs to review.

1.
 - a. **pre**
 - b. **be**

2.
 - a. **Latin**
 - b. **Middle English and Old English**

3.

Possible answers:

 - a. **sprint, scurry, race**
 - b. **discuss, confer, chat**
 - c. **stroll, pace, hike**
 - d. **believe, consider, imagine**

1. *Prefixes*

Add the prefix that fits the definition in parentheses.

- a. The _____liminary (*before*) practice test will help you review for the final test.
- b. The whole school _____moaned (*to make or cause to seem*) the loss of the state tournament.

2. *Etymology*

Use your dictionary and find the etymology of the following words.

- a. dominant
- b. health

3. *Synonyms*

Use a thesaurus to find two synonyms for each of the following words.

- a. run
- b. talk
- c. walk
- d. think

4. *Timeline*

Write down important events that have occurred in your life and the year these events occurred. List the events in chronological order on a timeline. Remember to keep each entry as concise as possible.

