



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 the dictation or use the following list of suggested words:

strange
lunacy

music
banishment

kindred
abject

- 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*.
- 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* in the *Appendix*.

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.)

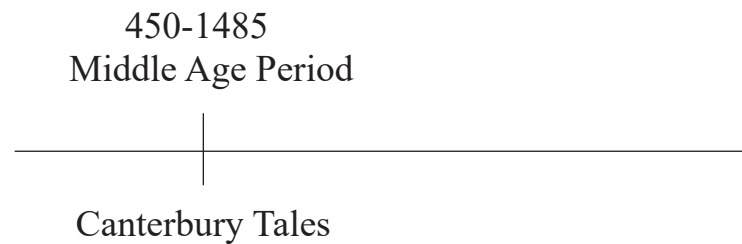
c. Some of the words in the literature passage are expressed differently today. For example the word *thee* would be *you*. Circle all the words that are no longer used and translate into Modern English.

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.

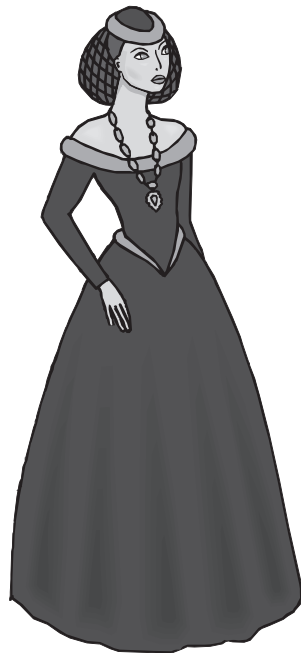
Ex:



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. Take a written or oral spelling test.

d. Choose skills from the *Review Activities*.



Review Activities

1. 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. Use your dictionary and find the etymology of the following words.
 - a. dominant _____
 - b. health _____
3. Use a thesaurus to find two synonyms for each of the following words.

a. run _____	c. walk _____
_____	_____
b. talk _____	d. think _____
_____	_____
4. Write down important events that have occurred in your life and the year these events occurred. List the events in chronological order on the timeline. Remember to keep each entry as concise as possible. Write the year above the line and the event below the line.
