

GRAPHIC ORGANIZER FOR ACTIVE READING

The Lady of Shalott

Alfred, Lord Tennyson

Pupil's Edition page 807

Shattering Glass

After reading "The Lady of Shalott," what associations do you have with the following words from the poem? In the chart below, use words, symbols, or sketches (or a combination thereof) to communicate ideas, images, or emotions that you associate with each of the following words from the poem.

"cracked"	"mirror"
"curse"	"shadows"

1. Explain the meaning of one of the above words in the context of the poem.

2. Why do you think that the Lady of Shalott becomes "half sick" of the shadows she sees in the mirror?

WORDS TO OWN**Collection 10: Love and Loss**

Pupil's Edition pages 804–843

Developing Vocabulary

Carefully read each vocabulary word's definition, explanation, and sample sentence. Then write a sentence using each vocabulary word. Include in your sentence context clues that reveal the word's meaning.

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| <p>1. verge (vurf) <i>n.</i> threshold; border; brink. ▲ This word comes from the Latin word <i>virga</i>, which means “rod.” In Britain, <i>verge</i> means “a grassy border, especially along a road.”</p> | <p>■ Hyun, who was on the <u>verge</u> of quitting school, considered his dilemma and decided that education was his top priority. (“Tears, Idle Tears,” line 9, page 804)</p> |
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| <p>2. sheaves (shēvz) <i>n. pl.</i> bundles of plant stalks and stems. ▲ The singular form of <i>sheaves</i> is <i>sheaf</i>. <i>Sheaf</i> is derived from the Indo-European <i>skeup-</i>, which means “bundle” or “clump.”</p> | <p>■ After a hard day of work in the field, the farmer transferred the <u>sheaves</u> from the truck to the barn. (“The Lady of Shalott,” line 34, page 808)</p> |
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| <p>3. countenance (koun tē·nəns) <i>n.</i> (facial) expression; face. ▲ This word is derived from the Latin <i>continentia</i>, which means “the way one holds oneself.”</p> | <p>■ Monique's <u>countenance</u> fell when she realized that her free throw was not going into the basket. (“The Lady of Shalott,” line 130, page 811)</p> |
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| <p>4. discord (dis·kôrd) <i>n.</i> conflict; disharmony; strife. ▲ The Latin root of this word is composed of <i>dis-</i>, meaning “apart or divided,” and <i>cors</i>, meaning “heart.”</p> | <p>■ Disagreements about parking created serious <u>discord</u> among the students. (from <i>In Memoriam A.H.H.</i>, 56, line 22, page 816)</p> |
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| <p>5. diffusive (di·fyū·siv) <i>adj.</i> tending to scatter or spread out. ▲ This word stems from a Latin word meaning “to pour.”</p> | <p>■ The <u>diffusive</u> gas escaped and quickly spread through the entire laboratory. (from <i>In Memoriam A.H.H.</i>, 130, line 7, page 820)</p> |
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6. **officious** (E•fish ɛs) **adj.** meddlesome. ▲ The original meaning of *officious* was “kind and dutiful.” However, in Modern English, the word has a negative connotation.

■ The officious librarian kept bringing the children books that they did not want. (“My Last Duchess,” line 27, page 831)

7. **dowry** (dou rē) **n.** the money a woman brings to her husband in marriage. ▲ The words *dowry* and *donation* both stem from a Latin word meaning “gift.”

■ For centuries, the parents of a bride have traditionally offered a dowry to the groom. This custom has nearly vanished in modern, industrialized nations. (“My Last Duchess,” line 51, page 831)

8. **vex** (veks) **v.** to distress, agitate, or annoy. ▲ The root of this word is the Middle French *vexer*, which means “to torment.”

■ The children liked to vex their grandmother by hiding her spectacles. (“Porphyria’s Lover,” line 4, page 834)

9. **blight** (blīt) **n.** an impaired condition; something that frustrates plans. ▲ One meaning of *blight* is “a disease that causes plants to wither.”

■ Some philosophers think that suffering is a blight on existence. (“Spring and Fall,” line 14, page 842)

10. **fallow** (fal :ō) **adj.** left unsown after plowing; inactive. ▲ This word’s root is the Indo-European *pelk-*, which means “to turn.”

■ The farmer used one of her fields for growing corn, but she let the others lie fallow. (“Pied Beauty,” line 5, page 843)

Practice Test

On each line, write the vocabulary word that matches the definition.

verge	sheaves	countenance	discord	diffusive
officious	dowry	vex	blight	fallow
_____	1. a gift for the groom	_____	6. conflict	
_____	2. unused; uncultivated	_____	7. disease	
_____	3. tending to scatter	_____	8. irritate	
_____	4. limit; border	_____	9. meddlesome; impatient	
_____	5. facial expression	_____	10. bundles of grain	

The Lady of Shalott

Circle the letter next to the best way to revise or combine the underlined section. If the section needs no change, mark "Correct as is."

One symbol in "The Lady of Shalott" is a mirror. Images in the mirror contrast with the "real" world. As you read, be alert to oppositions, there¹ are oppositions in setting, actions, and imagery. In addition, read this poem aloud to hear its musical language. That music, created by the use of meter² and by the use of rhymes and assonance.

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| 1 A As you read, be alert to oppositions; they are setting, actions, and imagery. | 2 F That music; created by the use of meter and by rhymes and assonance. |
| B As you read, be alert to oppositions in setting, actions, and imagery. | G Because that music, is created by the use of meter and by rhymes and assonance. |
| C As you read, be alert to oppositions, which are setting, actions, and imagery. | H That music is created by the use of meter, rhymes, and assonance. |
| D Correct as is | J Correct as is |