

TEKS 19.11.A-Students will reflect on understanding to monitor comprehension by asking questions, summarizing and synthesizing, making connections or creating sensory images.

TEKS 11.19.B-Students will make complex inferences about a text and use textual evidence to support understanding.

TEKS 11.3.A-Students will analyze the effects of metrics, scheme schemes and other conventions in American poetry.

Poem	My Notes
Read the following poem, define the vocabulary words and determine the rhyme scheme; then reread the poem and take notes on the right.	
In silent night when rest I took For sorrow near I did not look I wakened with thund'ring noise And piteous shrieks of dreadful voice. That fearful sound of "Fire!" and "Fire!" 5 Let no man know is my desire. I, starting up, the light did spy, And to my God my heart did cry To strengthen me in my distress And not to leave me succorless ¹ . 10 Then, coming out, beheld a space The flame consume my dwelling place. And when I could no longer look, I blest his name that gave and took ² , That laid my goods now in the dust. 15 Yea, so it was, and so 'twas just. It was His own, it was not mine, Far be it that I should repine ³ ; He might of all justly bereft ⁴ But yet sufficient for us left. 20 When by the ruins oft I past My sorrowing eyes aside did cast, And here and there the places spy Where oft I sat and long did lie: Here stood that trunk, and there that chest, 25 There lay that store I counted best. My pleasant things in ashes lie, And them behold no more shall I. Under thy roof no guest shall sit, Nor at thy table eat a bit. 30 No pleasant tale shall e'er be told, Not things recounted done of old. No candle e'er shall shine in thee, Nor bridegroom's voice e'er heard shall be. In silence ever shall thou lie, 35 Adieu ⁵ , Adieu, all's vanity ⁶ . Then straight I 'gin my heart to chide ⁷ , And did thy wealth on earth abide? Didst fix thy hop on mold'ring dust? The arm of flesh didst make thy trust? 40	Vocabulary <u>dreadful-</u> <u>distress-</u> <u>flame-</u> <u>ruins-</u> <u>ashes-</u> <u>behold-</u> <u>wealth-</u> Notes: <u>Who wrote this poem?</u> <u>What happened to their house?</u>

¹ *Succorless* means "without assistance" or "helpless".

² Refers to Job 1:21, "the Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord".

³ *Repine* means "to express unhappiness".

⁴ *Bereft* means "deprived of something".

⁵ *Adieu* is French for "good-bye".

⁶ *All's vanity* is a reference to Ecclesiastes 1:2 and 12:8.

⁷ *Chide* means "to find fault with or to blame".

Poem	My Notes
Read the following poem, define the vocabulary words and determine the rhyme scheme; then reread the poem and take notes on the right.	
<p>Raise up thy thoughts above the sky That dunghill mists away may fly. Thou hast an house on high erect, Framed by that mighty Architect, With glory richly furnished, 45 Stands permanent though this be fled. It's purchased and paid for too By Him who hath enough to do. A price so vast as is unknown Yet by His gift is made thine own; 50 There's wealth enough, I need no more, Farewell, my pelf⁸, farewell my store. The world no longer let me love, My hope and treasure lies above.</p>	<p>Vocabulary:</p> <p><u>Architect-</u></p> <p><u>permanent-</u></p> <p><u>purchased-</u></p> <p><u>vast-</u></p> <p><u>farewell-</u></p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>Who is the “mighty Architect”?</p> <p>What does the author conclude is more important: earthly things or heavenly things?</p> <p>Summary:</p> <p>The author believes that God is responsible for all things, good and bad, and that she must trust God’s will.</p> <p>Why is this difficult for her to do in this situation?</p>

In the blank space above, convert your written notes into Graphic Notes. In other words, draw pictures that represent this poem.

⁸ *Pelf* is a term for wealth, often used disapprovingly.