

## Lesson 4

1. Read the Robert Frost poems. Robert Frost is a very well-known poet born in 1874.
2. Find one word you don't know and write it and its definition.
3. Do you see a common thread in his poems? What is in all of his poems? (Answers)

### **The Pasture**

I'm going out to clean the pasture spring;  
I'll only stop to rake the leaves away  
(And wait to watch the water clear, I may):  
I sha'n't be gone long.--You come too.  
I'm going out to fetch the little calf  
That's standing by the mother. It's so young,  
It totters when she licks it with her tongue.  
I sha'n't be gone long.--You come too.

### **Going for Water**

The well was dry beside the door,  
    And so we went with pail and can  
Across the fields behind the house  
    To seek the brook if still it ran;  
Not loth to have excuse to go,  
    Because the autumn eve was fair  
(Though chill), because the fields were ours,  
    And by the brook our woods were there.  
We ran as if to meet the moon  
    That slowly dawned behind the trees,  
The barren boughs without the leaves,  
    Without the birds, without the breeze.  
But once within the wood, we paused  
    Like gnomes that hid us from the moon,  
Ready to run to hiding new  
    With laughter when she found us soon.  
Each laid on other a staying hand  
    To listen ere we dared to look,  
And in the hush we joined to make  
    We heard, we knew we heard the brook.  
A note as from a single place,  
    A slender tinkling fall that made  
Now drops that floated on the pool  
    Like pearls, and now a silver blade.

[OTHER POEMS ARE INCLUDED...ALL READINGS ARE INCLUDED]

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## Lesson 38

1. *Gulliver's Travels* Read this summary of chapter 1 of part 2: A great storm described; the long boat sent to fetch water; the author goes with it to discover the country. He is left on shore, is seized by one of the natives, and carried to a farmer's house. His reception, with several accidents that happened there. A description of the inhabitants.
2. Read chapter 1 of part 2.
3. Remember to take notes. Include page numbers when you take notes about the themes: individual, community, power and ethics.
4. Also remember to tell someone about each chapter you read.



### **TRAVELS PART II. A VOYAGE TO BROBDINGNAG CHAPTER I.**

Having been condemned by nature and fortune to an active and restless life, in two months after my return I again left my native country, and took shipping in the Downs on the twentieth day of June, 1702, in the "Adventure," Captain John Nicholas, a Cornish man, commander, bound for Surat. We had a very prosperous gale till we arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, where we landed for fresh water; but, discovering a leak, we unshipped our goods and wintered there: for, the captain falling sick of an ague, we could not leave the Cape till the end of March. We then set sail, and had a good voyage till we passed the Straits of Madagascar; but having got northward of that island, and to about five degrees south latitude, the winds, which in those seas are observed to blow a constant equal gale, between the north and west, from the beginning of December to the beginning of May, on the nineteenth of April began to blow with much greater violence and more westerly than usual, continuing so for twenty days together, during which time we were driven a little to the east of the Molucca Islands, and about three degrees northward of the line, as our captain found by an observation he took the second of May, at which time the wind ceased and it was a perfect calm; whereat I was not a little rejoiced. But, he, being a man well experienced in the navigation of those seas, bid us all prepare against a storm, which accordingly happened the day following: for the southern wind, called the southern monsoon, began to set in, and soon it was a fierce storm.

Finding it was like to overblow, we took in our sprit-sail, and stood by to hand the foresail; but making foul weather, we looked the guns were all fast, and handed the mizzen.

The ship lay very broad off, so we thought it better spooning before the sea, than trying, or hulling. We reefed the foresail and set him, we hauled aft the foresheet: the helm was hard-a-weather. The ship wore bravely. We belayed the fore down-haul; but the sail was split, and we hauled down the yard, and got the sail into the ship, and unbound all the things clear of it. It was a very fierce storm; the sea broke strange and dangerous. We hauled off the laniard of the whipstaff, and helped the man at the helm. We could not get down our topmast, but let all stand, because she scudded before the sea very well, and we knew that the topmast being aloft, the ship was the wholesomer, and made better way through the sea, seeing we had sea-room. When the storm was over, we set foresail and mainsail, and brought the ship to. Then we set the mizzen, main-top-sail, and the fore-top-sail. Our course was east north east, the wind was at southwest. We got the starboard tacks aboard, we cast off our weather braces and lifts; we set in the lee braces, and hauled forward by the weather bowlings, and hauled them tight and belayed them, and hauled over the mizzen tack to wind-ward and kept her full and by, as near as she could lie.

During this storm, which was followed by a strong wind, west southwest, we were carried, by my computation, about five hundred leagues to the east, so that the oldest sailor on board could not tell in what part of the world we were. Our provisions held out well, our ship was staunch, and our crew all in good health; but we lay in the utmost distress for water. We thought it best to hold on

[WHOLE CHAPTER IS INCLUDED IN THE BOOK – ALL READINGS ARE INCLUDED]