To go into solitude, a man needs to retire as much from his chamber as from society. I am not solitary whilst I read and write, though nobody is with me. But if a man would be alone, let him look at the stars. The rays that come from those heavenly worlds, will separate between him and what he touches. One might think the atmosphere was made transparent with this design, to give man, in the heavenly bodies, the perpetual presence of the sublime. Seen in the streets of cities, how great they are! If the stars should appear one night in a thousand years, how would men believe and adore; and preserve for many generations the remembrance of the city of God which had been shown! But every night come out these envoys of beauty, and light the universe with their admonishing smile. (from "Nature" by Ralph Waldo Emerson)

A. Look up the underlined words in a dictionary. Be sure to choose a dictionary that has sufficiently complete definitions. Write down the definition of the word that best fits the meaning of the word as it is used in the passage. Also write down the part of speech of the word used in the passage.

Example: adore (verb) to worship as God or a god

B. Then, write a sentence with each word. The word in your sentence should have the same meaning as the word in the passage.

Example: The Three Wise Men entered the manger where the baby Jesus lay and fell on their knees and adored him.

C. Answer the following questions based on the passage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. True or False? According to the passage, to achieve solitude, one must be completely alone and away from other people. Write down the quote that supports your answer:</td>
<td>____________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. According to the passage, what is one way a person could be alone?</td>
<td>____________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Emerson speculates that air was made transparent so that a. people could see the stars b. people could always have something supremely noble in their presence c. people could see objects in nature d. both a and b e. none of the above</td>
<td>____________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. What is &quot;city of God&quot; referring to in the passage?</td>
<td>____________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. According to Emerson, what hypothetical event would make people &quot;believe and adore&quot;?</td>
<td>____________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. In the metaphor &quot;these envoys of beauty&quot; what two things are being compared?</td>
<td>____________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Find the sentence or phrase in the passage that contains personification.</td>
<td>____________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. In the personification, what object is being personified and what human trait is being given to the object?</td>
<td>____________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. solitude (noun) the state or quality of being alone or remote from others
   chamber (noun) room
   solitary (adjective) alone
   transparent (adjective) able to be seen through
   design (noun) purpose
   perpetual (adjective) continuing forever
   sublime (used as a noun in the passage "the sublime") something supremely noble or spiritual
   generations (noun) a group of individuals born and living at the same time
   envoys (noun) messenger
   admonishing (used as an adjective in the phrase "admonishing smile") cautioning or correcting

B. Sentences should use the words with the given meanings above.

C.
1. False, "I am not solitary whilst I read and write, though nobody is with me."
2. look at the stars
3. d
4. sky and stars
5. Stars appearing only once in a thousand years instead of every night.
6. The stars are being compared to envoys of beauty.
7. "and light the universe with their admonishing smile"
8. The objects are the stars and the human trait is smiling.
The stars awaken a certain reverence, because though always present, they are inaccessible; but all natural objects make a kindred impression, when the mind is open to their influence. Nature never wears a mean appearance. Neither does the wisest man extort her secret, and lose his curiosity by finding out all her perfection. Nature never became a toy to a wise spirit. The flowers, the animals, the mountains, reflected the wisdom of his best hour, as much as they had delighted the simplicity of his childhood.

When we speak of nature in this manner, we have a distinct but most poetical sense in the mind. We mean the integrity of impression made by manifold natural objects. It is this which distinguishes the stick of timber of the woodcutter, from the tree of the poet. The charming landscape which I saw this morning, is indubitably made up of some twenty or thirty farms. Miller owns this field, Locke that, and Manning the woodland beyond. But none of them owns the landscape. There is a property in the horizon which no man has but he whose eye can integrate all the parts, that is, the poet. This is the best part of these men's farms, yet to this their warranty-deeds give no title. (from "Nature" by Ralph Waldo Emerson)

A. Look up the underlined words in a dictionary. Be sure to choose a dictionary that has sufficiently complete definitions. Write down the definition of the word that best fits the meaning of the word as it is used in the passage. Also write down the part of speech of the word used in the passage.

Example: reverence (noun) feeling of profound awe and respect

B. Then, write a sentence with each word. The word in your sentence should have the same meaning as the word in the passage.

Example: The zen master was received with reverence wherever he went.

C. Answer the following questions based on the passage.

1. According to the passage, what things could make us feel reverence or something related to reverence?
   a. stars only
   b. stars and all natural objects
   c. inaccessible objects
   d. none of the above

2. What is the meaning of "mean" in the second sentence of the passage?
   a. spiteful
   b. miserly
   c. malicious
   d. none of the above

3. According to the passage,
   a. the wisest man would try to perfect his knowledge of nature in every way possible
   b. the wisest man would use nature as his play thing
   c. nature is a reflection of the wisdom of the wisest man
   d. none of the above

4. True or false? In the passage, Emerson is referring to nature in the poetic sense. Write below the quote that supports your answer:

5. Which of the following is not what Emerson means by "nature" in this passage?
   a. a board of lumber
   b. a landscape consisting of farms
   c. tree of the poet
   d. none of the above

6. Who truly "owns" the view of the landscape?

7. What does Emerson mean by "this" in the last sentence of the passage?
Answer Sheet

A.

inaccessible (adjective) not reachable
kindred (adjective) having a similar or related origin, nature, or character
mean (adjective) ignoble, base
extort (verb) to obtain by coercion
integrity (noun) unity, wholeness
manifold (adjective) many kinds
timber (noun) wood used for building, lumber
indubitably (adverb) without doubt
integrate (verb) - to make into a whole by bringing all parts together
deed (noun) - a legal document which gives the right of ownership of property
title (noun) - legal right of ownership of property

B. Sentences should use the words with the given meanings above.

C.
1. b
2. d
3. c
4. True, "When we speak of nature in this manner, we have a distinct but most poetical sense in the mind."
5. a
6. the poet
7. The view of the farm landscape that only a poet can see by bringing all the parts together into a whole.
To speak truly, few adult persons can see nature. Most persons do not see the sun. At least they have a very superficial seeing. The sun illuminates only the eye of the man, but shines into the eye and the heart of the child. The lover of nature is he whose inward and outward senses are still truly adjusted to each other; who has retained the spirit of infancy even into the era of manhood. His intercourse with heaven and earth, becomes part of his daily food. In the presence of nature, a wild delight runs through the man, in spite of real sorrows. Nature says,--he is my creature, and maugre all his impertinent griefs, he shall be glad with me. Not the sun or the summer alone, but every hour and season yields its tribute of delight; for every hour and change corresponds to and authorizes a different state of the mind, from breathless noon to grimmest midnight. Nature is a setting that fits equally well a comic or a mourning piece. In good health, the air is a cordial of incredible virtue. Crossing a bare common, in snow puddles, at twilight, under a clouded sky, without having in my thoughts any occurrence of special good fortune, I have enjoyed a perfect exhilaration. I am glad to the brink of fear. In the woods too, a man casts off his years, as the snake his slough, and at what period soever of life, is always a child. In the woods, is perpetual youth. Within these plantations of God, a decorum and sanctity reign, a perennial festival is dressed, and the guest sees not how he should tire of them in a thousand years. In the woods, we return to reason and faith. There I feel that nothing can befall me in life,--no disgrace, no calamity, (leaving me my eyes,) which nature cannot repair. Standing on the bare ground,--my head bathed by the blithe air, and uplifted into infinite space,--all mean egotism vanishes. I become a transparent eye-ball; I am nothing; I see all; the currents of the Universal Being circulate through me; I am part or particle of God. The name of the nearest friend sounds then foreign and accidental: to be brothers, to be acquaintances,--master or servant, is then a trifle and a disturbance. I am the lover of uncontained and immortal beauty. In the wilderness, I find something more dear and connate than in streets or villages. In the tranquil landscape, and especially in the distant line of the horizon, man beholds somewhat as beautiful as his own nature. (from "Nature" by Ralph Waldo Emerson)

A. Look up the underlined words in a dictionary. Be sure to choose a dictionary that has sufficiently complete definitions. Write down the definition of the word that best fits the meaning of the word as it is used in the passage. Also write down the part of speech of the word used in the passage.

Example: illuminate (verb) to provide or brighten with light

B. Then, write a sentence with each word. The word in your sentence should have the same meaning as the word in the passage.

Example: My flashlight helped to illuminate the dark cabin.

C. Answer the following questions based on the passage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. True or false? Emerson implies that one must be like a child to truly see nature. Write down the quote that supports your answer:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. True or False? According to the passage, the lover of nature is delighted by nature as long as he does not have real troubles disturbing him. Write down the quote that supports your answer:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. True or false? The lover of nature can expect to receive pleasure from nature only in the summer and during the daytime. Write down the quote that supports your answer:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. In the following quote, &quot;His intercourse with heaven and earth, becomes part of his daily food&quot; what figure of speech is being used? and what two things are being compared in that figure of speech?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. In the following quote, &quot;Nature says,--he is my creature, and maugre all his impertinent griefs, he shall be glad with me&quot; which figure of speech is being used?</td>
<td>a. personification b. simile c. symbolism d. hyperbole e. none of the above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. In the passage, what does Emerson compare the air with, through a metaphor?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. Where does a person feel like he/she has become a child again? __________________________________

8. What does Emerson refer to as "these plantations of God"?

9. In the woods, one can find all of the following except:
   a. youth
   b. holiness
   c. decorum
   d. maturity
   e. reason

10. True or false? In the woods, one feels that nature can fix every terrible thing that might happen to a person. Write down the quote that supports your answer:

11. True or false? In nature, all social relations tend to become unimportant and bothersome. Write down the quote that supports your answer:

12. In the following quote, "In the tranquil landscape, and especially in the distant line of the horizon, man beholds somewhat as beautiful as his own nature" what word could replace and be a synonym of "somewhat"?

"Within these plantations of God, a decorum and sanctity reign, a perennial festival is dressed, and the guest sees not how he should tire of them in a thousand years."

13. In the above quote, who is the "guest" and what is the "perennial festival"?

14. Which figure of speech is not used in the above quote?
   a. hyperbole
   b. metaphor
   c. simile
A.

retained (verb) to keep
intercourse (noun) dealings or communications
maugre (preposition) in spite of
tribute (noun) a gift, payment, declaration, or other acknowledgment of gratitude, respect, or admiration
grimmest (adjective) gloomy
mourning (adjective) having to do with expressing grief over the death of someone
cordial (noun) a liqueur
exhilaration (noun) the state of being stimulated, refreshed, or elated
slough (noun) the dead outer skin shed by a reptile or amphibian
perpetual (adjective) lasting forever
decorum (noun) appropriateness of behavior or conduct
sanctity (noun) holiness,
perennial (adjective) appearing again and again, recurrent
befall (verb) happen
calamity (noun) disaster
blithe (adjective) carefree and light-hearted
egotism (noun) self-centeredness
currents (noun) steady, smooth onward movement
trifle (noun) something of little importance or value
immortal (adjective) not subject to death, undying
connate (adjective) being in close accord or sympathy
tranquil (adjective) peaceful, calm

B. Sentences should use the words with the given meanings above.

C.
1. True, "The lover of nature is he whose inward and outward senses are still truly adjusted to each other; who has retained the spirit of infancy even into the era of manhood."
2. False, "In the presence of nature, a wild delight runs through the man, in spite of real sorrows." OR "Nature says,—he is my creature, and maugre all his impertinent griefs, he shall be glad with me."
3. False, "Not the sun or the summer alone, but every hour and season yields its tribute of delight; for every hour and change corresponds to and authorizes a different state of the mind, from breathless noon to grimmest midnight."
4. metaphor; man's communion with nature is being compared to food
5. a
6. a cordial
7. in the woods
8. the woods
9. d
10. True, "There I feel that nothing can befall me in life,—no disgrace, no calamity, (leaving me my eyes,) which nature cannot repair."
11. True, "The name of the nearest friend sounds then foreign and accidental: to be brothers, to be acquaintances,—master or servant, is then a trifle and a disturbance."
12. "something"
13. "guest" is the person in nature; "the perennial festival" is nature or more specifically, the woods
14. c
The greatest delight which the fields and woods minister, is the suggestion of an occult relation between man and the vegetable. I am not alone and unacknowledged. They nod to me, and I to them. The waving of the boughs in the storm, is new to me and old. It takes me by surprise, and yet is not unknown. Its effect is like that of a higher thought or a better emotion coming over me, when I deemed I was thinking justly or doing right.

Yet it is certain that the power to produce this delight, does not reside in nature, but in man, or in a harmony of both. It is necessary to use these pleasures with great temperance. For, nature is not always tricked in holiday attire, but the same scene which yesterday breathed perfume and glittered as for the frolic of the nymphs, is overspread with melancholy today. Nature always wears the colors of the spirit. To a man laboring under calamity, the heat of his own fire hath sadness in it. Then, there is a kind of contempt of the landscape felt by him who has just lost by death a dear friend. The sky is less grand as it shuts down over less worth in the population. (from "Nature" by Ralph Waldo Emerson)

A. Look up the underlined words in a dictionary. Be sure to choose a dictionary that has sufficiently complete definitions. Write down the definition of the word that best fits the meaning of the word as it is used in the passage. Also write down the part of speech of the word used in the passage.

Example: vegetable (noun) a plant

B. Then, write a sentence with each word. The word in your sentence should have the same meaning as the word in the passage.

Example: All day long he lay on the couch, doing nothing but eating and sleeping, leading the life of a vegetable.

C. Answer the following questions based on the passage.

1. Which word would be the best replacement for "minister" in the first sentence of the first paragraph?
   a. preach
   b. provide
   c. lecture
   d. demonstrate
   e. none of the above

2. According to the passage, nature shows one that the relationship between humans and plants is
   a. mysterious
   b. supernatural
   c. reciprocal
   d. uplifting
   e. all of the above

3. "It takes me by surprise, and yet is not unknown. Its effect is like that of a higher thought..." What is the antecedent of It/Its? In other words, what word or words does the pronoun It/Its refer back to? (Read the sentences that come before to figure it out.)

4. Emerson compares the emotion he feels when he does the right thing or thinks in a just manner to...what?

5. True or false? Nature alone has the power to produce the pleasure that a person feels in nature. Write down the quote that supports your answer:

6. In the quote, "For, nature is not always tricked in holiday attire, but the same scene which yesterday breathed perfume and glittered as for the frolic of the nymphs, is overspread with melancholy today" all of the following literary devices occur except
   a. imagery
   b. personification
   c. allusion
   d. simile
   e. oxymoron

7. Find an example of personification in the first paragraph:

8. True or false? The impression nature makes on a person depends on the state of mind of the person. Write down the quote that supports your answer:

9. True or false? According to the passage, if someone close to you has just passed away, you might feel scorn toward nature. Write down the quote that supports your answer:
Answer Sheet

A.

minister (verb) tend to, provide for, take care of
occult (adjective) of, relating to, or dealing with supernatural influences, agencies, or phenomena.
unacknowledged (adjective) not accepted or recognized
boughs (noun) tree branch
deemed (verb) to consider
temperance (noun) moderation and self-restraint
frolic (noun) gaiety, merriment
nymphs (noun) any of numerous minor deities represented as beautiful maidens inhabiting and sometimes personifying features of nature such as trees, waters, and mountains.
contempt (noun) the feeling or attitude of regarding someone or something as inferior, base, or worthless; scorn.

B. Sentences should use the words with the given meanings above.

C.

1. b
2. e ("the suggestion of an occult relation between man and the vegetable" points to a relationship that is mysterious and supernatural; "They nod to me, and I to them" shows the reciprocal aspect of the relationship; "Its effect is like that of a higher thought or a better emotion coming over me" shows the uplifting quality of the relationship)
3. "The waving of the boughs in the storm"
4. The effect of the waving of the boughs in the storm; in other words, the effect of the consciousness of one's relationship with nature
5. False, "Yet it is certain that the power to produce this delight, does not reside in nature, but in man, or in a harmony of both."
6. e (imagery is contained in "tricked in holiday attire," " breathed perfume and glittered as for the frolic of the nymphs"; personification occurs in "tricked in holiday attire," and possibly " breathed perfume"; allusion is contained in "frolic of the nymphs"; simile occurs in "as for the frolic of the nymphs")
7. "They nod to me, and I to them." or "The greatest delight which the fields and woods minister"
8. True, "Nature always wears the colors of the spirit."
9. True, "Then, there is a kind of contempt of the landscape felt by him who has just lost by death a dear friend."