

English III

I Read: *Nature* – p. 219 – 221

1. Define imagery, metaphor, and synecdoche (figurative language). Give an example of each from the selection.
2. How does Emerson suggest that man go into solitude?
3. What is the purpose of Emerson's essay? (1st paragraph)
4. Why do the stars "awaken a certain reverence (respect)"?
5. Why does Emerson conclude that few adults can see nature?
6. Emerson claims that children have a deeper wisdom than adults. Do you agree? Explain.
7. Emerson portrays nature as benign (good; harmless). Do you agree? Explain.
8. How does a man transform in the woods?
9. When Emerson says that he "becomes a transparent eyeball," he means that he is becoming one with what or whom?
10. In the next to last paragraphs, how does Emerson personify nature?
11. Describe the relationship presented, beginning in the fourth paragraph, between people, nature, and God. According to Emerson, is God to be found only in nature, only in people, or in some elements they share?
12. Create an imagery diagram. (I will give you the format.)

II Read: *Self-Reliance* – p. 225

1. In the first paragraph, what does Emerson mean by "this sculpture in the memory"?
2. Emerson says that "we but half express ourselves." Do you agree? Why or why not?
3. In the second paragraph, Emerson implies that greatness comes not so much through striving as through acceptance of one's fate." Do you agree? Why or why not?
4. Emerson states "Society everywhere is in conspiracy against the manhood of every one of its members." Do you agree? Why or why not?
5. How does Emerson define "Society"?
6. What is the virtue that Emerson says is in most request from society?
7. What is the opposite of this virtue?
8. "Whoso would be a man must be a _____."
9. "A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds." Explain.
10. "To be great is to be misunderstood. Explain and include the examples that Emerson gives.
11. Find an example of metaphor and imagery in the selection.

