“But when Troy fell and Hector lost his life and my father's hearth was rooted up, and himself fell butchered at the god-built altar by the hands of Achilles' murderous son; then did my father's friend slay me his helpless guest for the sake of the gold”

summary: Polydorus talks about how he was killed. When Troy was defeated, Hector died, then Priam died, then Priam’s friend, who was sent away sneakily along with gold, betrayed Priam and killed Polydorus.

Why did Priam’s friend kill Polydorus?

How did the way Polydorus describe his death influence the mood of the scene?
   A) By implying that his father’s friend betrayed him, the mood of the scene became a very enlightened and happy.
   B) By saying that he was betrayed and killed for money, it makes Priam’s friend seem like a bad person who lacks dignity.
   C) By saying that Priam’s heart was rooted up, it makes Priam have no heart.
   D) By saying that Priam was butchered, it makes it seem like the story took place in a meat store.

LR3.9...explain how voice, persona, and the choice of a narrator affect characterization and the tone, plot, and credibility of text.
Why does the story begin with Polydorus speaking if the story is called *Hecuba?*

A) Polydorus is the writer of the story therefore he should be in the story.
B) Polydorus has to speak about himself because he is a big hero that wants recognition and the story is all about him.
C) Polydorus’ speech in the beginning of the story gives a background on why Hecuba and other characters are given their roles.
D) Polydorus’ speech in the beginning of the story tells the readers that Polydorus is a young boy that was killed for the sake of friendship.

LR3.10 ...identify and describe the function of dialogue, scene designs, soliloquies, asides, and character foils in dramatic literature.

Which of the following ideas can be a topic of the above quote, and a topic throughout the story?
A) Priam’s friend is a crazy psychopath on the loose trying to kill everyone he knows.
B) Polydorus is an idiot for getting killed. He’s so much of an idiot that it didn’t matter if he died.
C) Achilles’ son is the cause for all of Polydorus’ misfortune because Achilles was a great warrior.
D) Priam’s friend is the cause for at least one of Hecuba’s problems.

LR3.2 ... compare and contrast the presentation of a similar theme or topic across genres to explain how the selection of genre shapes the theme or topic

“then did my father's friend slay me his helpless guest for the sake of the gold”

Which of the following shows the correct placement of punctuation in the given quote with out changing the purpose of the sentence in the text that was given?
A) Then, did my father’s friend slay me, his helpless guest, for the sake of the gold.
B) Then did my father’s friend slay me his, helpless guest, for the sake of the gold.
C) Then did my father’s friend slay me his helpless guest for the sake of the gold?
D) Then, did my father’s friend slay me, his helpless guest for the sake of the gold.
LC1.1 ... identify and correctly use clauses, phrases and mechanics of punctuation
“Meantime all the Achaeans sit idly here in their ships at the shores of Thrace; for the son of Peleus, even Achilles, appeared above his tomb and stayed the whole host of Hellas, as they were making straight for home across the sea, demanding to have my sister Polyxena offered at his tomb.”

Summary: Polydorus continues his story by saying while the Achaeans were in their ships on the shores of Thrace about to sail home; Achilles showed up on his tomb and said he wanted Polyxena to be offered to him at his tomb.

What did Achilles want?

Which of the following ideas that came from the above passage can be used as a thesis of an essay?

A) Achilles had the power to make the Achaeans do whatever he wanted.
B) Achilles is a bad ghost and should be spanked.
C) Polydorus loves to tell stories.
D) Achilles wanted something, and the only way he could get it was to have the help of the remaining Achaean warriors.

WS1.1... establish a controlling impression of coherent thesis that convoys a clear and distinctive perspective on the subject and maintain a consistent tone and focus throughout a piece of writing.
By reading the above passage, what can a person conclude about what people believed in during the era that it was written?

A) Because there is a ghost mentioned in the above passage, people of this time era believed that ghosts were everywhere.
B) Because there are sacrifices for the dead, the people of this time era believed that the dead could be raised to destroy the living.
C) Because there is a witch, the ghost can be raised from the dead.
D) Because there is a ghost speaking, the people of the time era believed they can communicate with the dead.

LR3.12 ... analyze the way in which a work of literature is related to the themes and issues of its historical period

“appeared above his tomb and stayed the whole host of Hellas”

What is the literal meaning of stayed?

A) Literal meaning: to remain in the same place
B) Literal meaning: to make someone stay.
C) Literal meaning: to make someone stay
D) Literal meaning: to remain in the same place.

3.11 ... evaluate the aesthetic qualities of style, including the impact of diction and figurative language on tone, mood, and theme, using the terminology of literary criticism.
“I lie one time upon the strand, another in the salt sea's surge, drifting ever up and down upon the billows, unwept, unburied; but now am I hovering o'er the head of my dear mother Hecuba”

Summary: Polydorus continues on with his story by saying he was washed into the sea and was never buried, but now he is a ghost over his mom’s head.

What does it mean when Polydorus says: “I lie one time upon the strand, another in the salt sea's surge”

What literary device is shown in the quote “drifting ever up and down upon the billows”
   A) Visual Imagery; motion-detecting imagery
   B) Allegory
   C) Metaphor
   D) Iambic pentameter

LR3.7... recognize and understand the significance of various literary devices, including figurative language, imagery, allegory, and symbolism, and explain their appeals

Who are the main and subordinate characters in this passage and how does it affect what is going to happen next?
   A) The main character is currently Polydorus, and the subordinate character is Hecuba. Polydorus has washed up onto his mother’s shore which shows that Polydorus will be revived soon.
B) The main character is currently Hecuba and the subordinate character is Hecuba. Hecuba will be talking to herself soon.
C) The main character is currently Polydorus, and the subordinate character is Hecuba. Polydorus brings Hecuba into the scene therefore Hecuba will soon be speaking.
D) The main character is Polydorus, and the subordinate character is Hecuba. Polydorus brings Hecuba into the scene therefore Hecuba will be speaking about her lost boyfriend.

LR3.3 ...analyze interactions between main and subordinate characters in a literary text and explain the way those interactions affect the plot

Do these two quotes have parallel structures?
“I lie one time upon the strand” “am I hovering o’er the head”
A) Yes. The sequences of phrases, nouns, verbs, etc are in the same sequence in both quotes.
B) No. The sequence of phrases, nouns, verbs, etc are not in the same sequence in both quotes.
C) Yes the sequence of phrases, nouns, verbs, etc are not in the same sequence in both quotes.
D) No. The sequence of phrases, nouns, verbs, etc are in the same sequence in both quotes.

LC1.2 ... understand sentence construction (e.g., parallel structure, subordination, proper placement of modifiers) and proper English usage

I lie and am hovering
“Guide these aged steps, my servants, forth before the house; support your fellow-slave, your queen of yore, ye maids of Troy. Take hold upon my aged hand, support me, guide me, lift me up; and I will lean upon your bended arm as on a staff and quicken my halting footsteps onwards”

Summary: Hecuba calls her servants to help her because she is so old that she needs help. She is going to use their like a cane so she can walk faster.

Why does Hecuba need the help of her servants?

“Guide these aged steps, my servants, forth before the house; support your fellow-slave”

Which of the following has the correct punctuation for the above quote?

A) Guide these aged steps my servants. Forth before the house; support your fellow-slave.
B) Guide these aged steps, my servants, forth before the house, support your fellow-slave.
C) Guide these aged steps, my servants, forth before the house. Support your fellow-slave.
D) Guide, these aged steps my servants forth before the house. Support, your, fellow-slave.
How would you rewrite this sentence so that it is easier to understand without changing the meaning of it?

“Take hold upon my aged hand, support me, guide me, lift me up; and I will lean upon your bended arm as on a staff and quicken my halting footsteps onwards”

A) Hold my old hands, support me, guide me, lift me up and let me lean on your arms like a cane so I can walk slower.
B) Hold my old hands support me, guide me, lift me up and let me lean on your arms like a cane so I can walk faster.
C) Hold my old hands, support me, guide me, lift me up and let me lean on your arms like a wand so I can walk straight forward.
D) Hold my old hands, support me, guide me, lift me up and let me lean on your arms like a stick so I can walk to heaven.

WS1.9 ... Revise writing to improve the logic and coherence of the organization and controlling perspective, the precision of word choice, and the tone by taking into consideration the audience, purpose, and formality of the context.

Which word could be changed to make the sentence more comprehensible?

“I will lean upon your bended arm as on a staff and quicken my halting footsteps onwards”

A) change arm to limb
B) change footsteps to footprints
C) change halting to staggering
D) change lean to on

WS1.2 ... use precise language, action verbs, sensory details, appropriate modifiers, and active rather than the passive voice.
“I am seeking to avert the vision of the night, the sight of horror which I saw so clearly in my dreams touching my son, who is safe in Thrace, and Polyxena my daughter dear”

Summary: Hecuba had a nightmare regarding her son Polydorus and her daughter Polyxena.

Who did Hecuba see in her nightmare?

What is a way to describe Hecuba?
- A) Old but physically stronger than Hercules
- B) Strong and young
- C) Old and wise
- D) Old and weak

LR3.4 ...determine characters’ traits by what the characters say about themselves in narration, dialogue, dramatic monologue, and soliloquy

What are some themes found in the above quote that are found in other stories?
- A) Hecuba’s nightmare is like Cassandra’s vision about Troy burning down in the *Iliad*.
- B) Hecuba’s nightmare is like Odysseus’ getting trapped on an island.
- C) Hecuba’s nightmare is like *Harry Potter and the Chambers of Secrets*’ Ronald Weasley worrying about Ginny Weasley.
- D) Hecuba’s nightmare is like Troilus and Cressida’s scene where Cressida cheats on Troilus with Diomed
Identify the part of speech of each word in this sentence?

“I am seeking to avert the vision of the night”
LC 1.3...demonstrate an understanding of proper English usage and control of grammar, paragraph and sentence structure, diction, and syntax
Quote: “Woe, woe is me! What words, or cries, or lamentations can I utter? Ah me! for the sorrows of my closing years!”

Summary: In this quote, Hecuba is sad about getting old and how his years seem to be slipping past him.

1) Why does Hecuba seem so sad?

2) What does “lamentations” mean?
   a) expression of grief
   b) expression of joy
   c) expression of anger
   d) expression of hope

9WC1.3 Grammar and Mechanics of Writing: Demonstrate an understanding of proper English

3) What is the synonym of “Woe” in context with the quote?
   a) Ah!
   b) Oh!
   c) Sobbing
   d) grief

9WC .0 Written and OrAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE CONVENTIONS: Students write and Speak with a common of Standard English conventions.

4) How can the word “lamentations” be correctly used in a correct sentence in today’s language combined with being relavent with the quote?
   a) I’m going to soften the pole with lamentations.
   b) These posters need to go under lamentations.

--unfinished
9WS1.2 Organization and Focus: Use precise language, action verbs, sensory details, appropriate modifiers, and the active rather than the passive voice.

d) none of the above

--unfinished

9RC2.3 Comprehension and Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Generate relevant questions about readings on issues that can be researched.
Quote: “O mother, mother mine! why dost thou call so loud? what news is it thou hast proclaimed, scaring me, like a cowering bird, from my chamber by this alarm?”

Summary: In this quote, Polyxena is complaining about how her mother is speaking. Like a bird that won’t stop chirping.

2) What is “cowering bird” an example of in the quote?  
   a) Simile  
   b) Metaphor  
   c) Idiom  
   d) Synonym

3) Is the quote spoken in active or passive voice?  
   a) both  
   b) neither  
   c) active  
   d) passive

4) Which of the following best describes the above quote?  
   a) monologue  
   b) soliloquy  
   c) prepositional phrase  
   d) none suit it correctly
9RL3.4 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Determine characters’ traits by what the characters say about themselves in narration, dialogue, dramatic monologue, and soliloquy.
Quote: “Why this ominous address? it bodeth sorrow for me.”

Summary: In this quote, Polyxena is talking about how her mother said something and it made her feel bad.

1) What kind of statement did Polyxena’s mother address to make Polyxena be in a state of sorrow?

2) What tense is the word “bodeth” in?
   a) Past Tense
   b) Future Tense
   c) Present Tense
   d) Mystery Tense

   student has apparently no idea

   9RL3.6 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Analyze and trace an author’s development of time and sequence, including the use of complex literary devices

3) What is a punctuation mark that can be added or taken to or from the sentence and not change it’s meaning? “Why this ominous address? it bodeth sorrow for me.”
   a) a comma after the first “Why” in the quote
   b) adding a question mark at the end of the quote
   c) moving the question mark from the middle of the sentence to the end of the sentence.
   d) adding a semicolon after “bodeth”

   9WC1.1 Grammar and Mechanics of Writing: Identify and correctly use clauses (e.g., main and subordinate), phrases (e.g., gerund, infinitive, and participial), and mechanics of punctuation (e.g., semicolons, colons, ellipses, hyphens).

4) How might the word “bodeth” be used in a sentence today?
   a) I bodeth the queen with my king! (chess)
b) I will bodeth the quest!
c) Why, oh why do you bodeth me with this burdon?!
d) The instructor’s angry questioning of the students’ knowledge of the play bodes ill for a tough test on the horizon

9RW1.2 Vocabulary and Concept development: Distinguish between the denotative and connotative meanings of words and interpret the connotative power of words.
Quote: "‘Tis a rumour ill-boding I tell, my child; they bring me word that sentence is passed upon thy life by the Argives' vote."

Summary: A secret was kept from Hecuba. There is a life at stake, and Argives' vote will decide whether or not the Polyxena’s or ends.

1) Why was Argives' vote so important?

2) What is this quote related to in today's world?
   a) dictatorship, because they’re ruled under one person
   b) confederacy, because they’re feds
   c) communism, because they’re sharing
   d) democracy, because they’re voting

9RL3.5 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Compare works that express a universal theme and provide evidence to support the ideas expressed in each work.

3) Assuming Hecuba is a sane mother, what sort of tone do you think her voice was in when she heard the news.
   a) calm and neutral
   b) enraged and explosive
   c) happy and cheerful
   d) concerned and frustrated

9RL3.9 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Explain how voice, personal, and the choice of a narrator affect characterization and the tone, plot, and credibility of a text.

4) What does “tis” mean?
   a) the
   b) it
   c) there’s
   d) was
   e) it is
Written and Oral English Language Conventions:
Students write and speak with a common set of Standard English conventions.
Quote: “Aged Priam is no more; no more my children now. Which way am I to go, or this or that?”

Summary: Hecuba is feeling sad in this part of the text. She is feeling confused and does not acknowledge aged Priam as her son.

1) Convert the last sentence of the quote into contemporary English.

2) Why does Hecuba use the plural form, children, when she is only talking about one child?

3) What variety of emotions could Hecuba be feeling in this quote?
   a) sorrow
   b) anguish
   c) relief
   d) anger
   e) a, b, c
   d) a, b, d

4) Is the quote in passive or active voice? (if it is both, then answer both)
   a) active voice
   b) Passive voice
   c) both
   --unfinished
9WS1.2 Organization and Focus: Use precise language, action verbs, sensory details, appropriate modifiers, and the active rather than the passive voice.
"HECUBA" PART #2: SP2

CELL #1:

QUOTE #1:

“Thereon arose a violent dispute with stormy altercation, and opinion was divided in the warrior host of Hellas, some being in favour of offering the sacrifice at the tomb, others dissenting.”

SUMMARY PASSAGE #1:

In this part of the story, the chorus of captive Trojan women are singing about how the decision of sacrificing Polyxena at Achilles’ tomb was made. Some opinions were in favor of killing the maiden, while others weren’t. The whole reason the warriors of Hellas had to make this decision was because, when were about to leave for home over seas, the spirit of the great warrior Achilles came from his tomb and stirred them about how it was empty with no sacrifice.

READING COMP. QUESTION #1:

1. What does the word “dissenting” mean in this quote?
   a. agreeing
   b. copying
   c. disagreeing
   d. none of the above

STANDARD QUESTION #1:
1. If the sacrifice of Ployxena on Achilles’ tomb was never mentioned, how would this effect the plot?
   a. Hecuba would be happy that her daughter is alive
   b. Hecuba wouldn’t have to call in a favor from Odysseus
   c. Poyxena wouldn’t be sent to the Underworld
   d. All of the above

2. What is the correct way of writing this sentence?
   the argives disagreed amonged each other

   a. the argives disagreed among each other
   b. The argiles dis agreed among each other
   c. The Argives disagreed among each other.
   d. the Argies dis-agreed among each other

3. identify whether the line, “Some were favored and some weren’t” is in the active or passive voice then transform the idea into the other voice.

   It’s passive; active would be, [somebody] favored some and [somebody did] not [favor] some
   a. Some were favoring and some wasn’t.
   b. Some were favored and some favored.
   c. Some found favor and some failed.
   d. Some were found by favor and so it was.
"O mother, mother mine! why dost thou call so loud? what news is it thou hast proclaimed, scaring me, like a cowering bird, from my chamber by this alarm?"

Here, Polyxena is puzzled because her mother, Hecuba, was calling her out so loud in sadness, scaring her greatly. She comes out of her tent and finds her mother and asks her what is wrong in confusion. She then asks of what news has been heard throughout the camp that concerned her. Polyxena has yet to learn of upcoming tragedies that are to take place.

1. In this quote, “...my chamber...” refers to:
a. Polyxena’s temple  
b. Polyxena’s chamber pot kept under the bed  
c. Polyxena’s castle  
d. Polyxena’s tent

**STANDARD QUESTION #1:**  
1. This part of the quote, “…like a cowering bird…”, is a:

a. figurative language  
b. simile  
c. imagery  
d. All of the above

9RL3.7 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Recognize and understand the significance of various literary devices, including figurative language, imagery, allegory, and symbolism, and explain their appeal.

**STANDARD QUESTION #2:**  
2. Who would say this quote?

a. a brave son  
b. an angry husband  
c. a generous grandmother  
c’. an alarmed daughter

9RL3.9 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Explain how voice, persona, and the choice of a narrator affect characterization and the tone, plot, and credibility of a text.

**STANDARD QUESTION #3:**  
3. How does Polyxena compare herself as a bird in the quote?

a. frightened and cowering like a small bird  
b. as quick as a hawk  
c. as brave as an eagle  
d. as protective as goose
9RL3.4 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Determine characters’ traits by what the characters say about themselves in narration, dialogue, dramatic monologue, and soliloquy.

CELL #3:

QUOTE #3:

“The Argives with one consent are eager for thy sacrifice to the son of Peleus at his tomb.”

SUMMARY PASSAGE #3:

In this part of the story, Hecuba tells her daughter the tragic news about how the Argive warriors want her as the maiden of sacrifice for Achilles tomb. The decision has been made final among the Argive warriors and is to take place that day in very short notice. It was decided that the maiden’s royal blood was worthy enough to be spilt on the tomb of Peleus’ son.

READING COMP. QUESTION #3:

1. Who is “...the son of Peleus...” who will have a sacrifice at his tomb?
a. Pandarus  
b. Achilles  
c. Polydorus  
d. Agamemnon

**STANDARD QUESTION #1:**

Which of the following words of English were derived from the Latin word for ‘feel with’?

a) hate  
b) serene  
c) consent  
d) violence

9RW1.1 Vocabulary and Concept development: Identify and use the literal and figurative meanings of words and understand word derivations.

**STANDARD QUESTION #2:**

2. Give the denotation and connotation of what the Argive warriors want to do to Polyxena. ????

a. they want to kill her; they’re afraid of Achilles’ wrath  
b. they want to make her a princess; so that she will later be queen  
c. they want to marry her; so that she would no longer be a slave  
d. they want to sell her off as a slave; so that they get rich

9RW1.2 Vocabulary and Concept development: Distinguish between the denotative and connotative meanings of words and interpret the connotative power of words.

**STANDARD QUESTION #3:**

3. This play uses:

a. Norse mythology  
b. Greek mythology  
c. Roman mythology  
d. Egyptian mythology
How have the Trojan women become a symbol for people around the world? How could the expression Trojan women be used today metaphorically?

9RW1.3 Vocabulary and Concept development: Identify Greek, Roman, and Norse mythology and use the knowledge to understand the origin and meaning of new words (e.g., the word “narcissistic” drawn from the myth of Narcissus and Echo.
QUOTE #4:

“For thou, alas! Wilt see thy hapless child torn from thy arms, as a calf of the hills is torn from its mother, and sent beneath the
darkness of the earth...”

**SUMMARY PASSAGE #4:**

Here, Polyxena cries to her mother about how she will be torn from her arms to be sent to the Underworld of death. Just as a calf is forced away from its mother to have its throat cut for Hades, lord of the Underworld, will it be done to her as well. Polyxena dreads to see her mother suffer pain without her as they will be forced away from each other in the near future.

**READING COMP. QUESTION #4:**

1. What does “...sent beneath the darkness of the earth...” mean in this quote?

   a. sent to an underground mine
   b. sent to the Underworld of death
   c. having a nightmare
   d. sent on an errand at night

**STANDARD QUESTION #1:**

1. What does *hapless* mean?

   a. happy
   b. fortunate
   c. unfortunate
   d. none of the above

9RL3.8 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Interpret and evaluate the impact of ambiguities, subtleties, contradictions, ironies, and incongruities in a text.

**STANDARD QUESTION #2:**

2. What is the mood of the quote?

   a. bleak, gloomy and sad
   b. happy and fun
   c. sensitive and boring
   d. unaware and uncaring
9RL3.11 Literary Criticism: Evaluate the aesthetic qualities of style, including the impact of diction and figurative language on tone, mood, and theme, using the terminology of literary criticism (Aesthetic approach).

**STANDARD QUESTION #3:**

3. What is the correct way of writing this sentence?

a. Hecuba grieves when Polyxena is taken away from her.
b. Hecuba greive’s when Polyxena is taken away from her.
c. Hecuba greives when Polyxena, taken away from her.
d. Hecuba grieved when Polyxena is going sbe, taken away from her.

9WC1.1 Grammar and Mechanics of Writing: Identify and correctly use clauses (e.g., main and subordinate), phrases (e.g., gerund, infinitive, and participial), and mechanics of punctuation (e.g., semicolons, colons, ellipses, hyphens).
In this part of the story, Polyxena wails for her mother who’s life will be an empty ruin with nothing left to live for. Yet Polyxena herself wont shed a tear for her own life, but would rather die than live as a slave. She wishes that her mother as well could die along with her, than live a shameful life as a slave at the camp. Yet she knows that such cannot be done.

1. In this quote, “...never a tear I shed...” means:

a. a person will not take apart a shed  
b. a person did not cry  
c. a person is crying  
d. a weeping willow

1. Which of two characters below are both in the book, The Odyssey
and the play *Hecuba*.

a. Hecuba and Thersites  
b. Odysseus and Agamemenon  
c. Polydorus and Pandarus  
d. Hector and Troilus

9RL3.1 Structural Features of Literature: Articulate the relationship between the expressed purposes and the characteristics of different forms of dramatic literature (e.g., comedy, tragedy, drama, dramatic monologue).

**STANDARD QUESTION #2:**

2. Which sentence has the best sentence construction and proper English usage?

a. I would rather die than live.  
b. I would rathers died than living.  
c. I would rather then die live.  
d. I would rather die and lives.

9WC1.2 Grammar and Mechanics of Writing: Understand sentence construction (e.g., parallel structure, subordination, proper placement of modifiers) and proper English usage (e.g., consistency of verb tenses).

**STANDARD QUESTION #3:**

3. Because “Hecuba” is a play, you…:

a. you get to see gods and goddesses interact with each other  
b. you get to see super-natural monsters  
c. you get to focus on the conflict between the principal human characters  
d. none of the above

9RL3.2 Structural Features of Literature: Compare and contrast the presentation of a similar theme or topic across genres to explain how the selection of genre shapes the theme or topic.
Lady, methinks thou knowest already the intention of the host, and the vote that has been passed; still will I declare it. It is the Achaeans' will to sacrifice thy daughter Polyxena at the mound heaped o'er Achilles' grave; and they appoint me to take the maid and bring her thither, while the son of Achilles is chosen to preside o'er the sacrifice and act as priest. Dost know then what to do? Be not forcibly torn from her, nor match thy might 'gainst mine; recognize the limits of thy strength, and the presence of thy troubles. Even in adversity 'tis wise to yield to reason's dictates.

Summary: Odysseus is now telling Hecuba about the tragic of Achilles and is now her.

1. What's happened in the story?
   A. Achilles has died.
   B. Polyxena is sad that Achilles
   C. Odysseus is now asking Hecuba what to do.
   D. All of the above.

2. How do you think she is going to respond?
   a) she’ll be so depressed she’ll die, die, die
   b) she’ll be so angry Hecuba will cry, cry, cry
   c) she’ll be so shocked she’ll faint, faint, faint
   d) she’ll be so frustrated and confused she’ll throw herself on Achilles’ grave, grave, grave
9RL3.2 **Structural Features of Literature:** Compare and contrast the presentation of a similar theme or topic across genres to explain how the selection of genre shapes the theme or topic.

3. What is the mood of this part of the story?
   a) sadly sad
   b) happily happy
   c) frustratedly frustrated
   d) suspensefully suspenseful

9RL3.11 **Literary Criticism:** Evaluate the aesthetic qualities of style, including the impact of diction and figurative language on tone, mood, and theme, using the terminology of literary criticism (Aesthetic approach).

4. Which word is spelled incorrectly?
   A. Adversity
   B. Sacrifice
   C. Preside
   D. Tiither

9WS1.9 **Evaluation and revision:** Revise writing to improve the logic and coherence of the organization and controlling perspective, the precision of word choice, and the tone by taking into consideration the audience, purpose, and formality of the context.
Human nature is not so stony-hearted as to hear thy plaintive tale and catalogue of sorrows, without shedding a tear.

Summary: Human Nature isn’t as bad as to hear a series of bad stuff without crying about it

1) What is one of the Leader’s Characteristics?
   A. Firm
   B. Thoughtful
   C. Puny
   D. All of the Above

9RL3.4 **Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text:** Determine characters’ traits by what the characters say about themselves in narration, dialogue, dramatic monologue, and soliloquy.

2) According to this passage, what is human nature?
   a) sympathetic
   b) cannibalistic
   c) infected
   d) serendipitous
9RC2.3 **Comprehension and Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text:** Generate relevant questions about readings on issues that can be researched.

3) How would shedding a tear show that you are not “Stony-hearted’’?

   a) stony-hearted people are cold-hearted and don’t shed tears
   
   b) stones are hot and make hearts warm as pie
   
   c) stony-hearted have stones made of hearts
   
   d) sympathy is for losers—like you—ha, ha

9RL3.7 **Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text:** Recognize and understand the significance of various literary devices, including figurative language, imagery, allegory, and symbolism, and explain their appeal.

4) What is human nature for you?

9RC2.1 **Structural Features of Informational Materials:** Analyze the structure and format of functional workplace documents, including the graphics and headers, and explain how authors use the features to achieve their purposes...
A noble speech, my daughter! but there is sorrow linked with its noble sentiments.

Odysseus, if ye must pleasure the son of Peleus, and avoid reproach, slay not this maid, but lead me to Achilles' pyre and torture me unsparingly: 'twas I that bore Paris, whose fatal shaft laid low the son of Thetis.

Summary: Hecuba is giving the plans to Odysseus to do.

1) What must Odysseus do, according to Hecuba?
   A. Slay the son of Peleus
   B. Lead Hecuba To Achilles
   C. Torture and kill me, not Polyxena
   D. Commit Suicide

2) Who is “this maid”?
   a) Hecuba
   b) All the other Trojan women that ever existed
   c) Tersites
   d) Polyxena
9RC2.3 **Comprehension and Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text:** Generate relevant questions about readings on issues that can be researched.

3) How is Odysseus different here than the *Odyssey*?

   a) here, Odysseus is nice, and in the Odyssey he’s cruel
   b) Odysseus loves Polyxena in Hecuba, but in the Odyssey he loves Penelope
   c) Here, Odysseus is eaten by the Cyclops, but in the Odyssey he eats the Cyclops
   d) Here, Odysseus is mean, but in the Odyssey he’s brave

9RW1.3 **Vocabulary and Concept development:** Identify Greek, Roman, and Norse mythology and use the knowledge to understand the origin and meaning of new words (e.g., the word “narcissistic” drawn from the myth of Narcissus and Echo).

4) Who is Hecuba’s Daughter?

9WS1.3 **research and Technology:** Use clear research questions and suitable research methods (e.g., library, electronic media, personal interview) to elicit and present evidence from primary and secondary sources
Mother, hearken to me; and thou, son of Laertes, make allowance for a parent's natural wrath. My poor mother, fight not with our masters. Wilt thou be thrown down, be roughly thrust aside and wound thy aged skin, and in unseemly wise be torn from me by youthful arms? This wilt thou suffer; do not so, for 'tis not right for thee. Nay, dear mother mine give me thy hand beloved, and let me press thy cheek to mine; for never, nevermore, but now for the last time shall I behold the dazzling sun-god's orb. My last farewells now take! O mother, mother mine! beneath the earth I pass.

Summary: Polixena about to tell her mother that she’s going to leave.

1) Who is Polixena?
   A. Daughter of Hecuba
   B. the one who will suffer and die
   C. the one who is Sad
   D. All of the Above.

2) What’s a parent’s “natural wrath”?
3) What’s was godly about the sun back then?
   Vocabulary and Concept development: Identify Greek, Roman, and Norse mythology and use the knowledge to understand the origin and meaning of new words (e.g., the word “narcissistic” drawn from the myth of Narcissus and Echo).
4) What does she mean by “my last farewells”?

Cell 5: Hecuba
Woe is me! I faint; my limbs sink under me. O my daughter, embrace thy mother, stretch out thy hand, give it me again; leave me not childless! Ah, friends! 'tis my death-blow. Oh! to see that Spartan woman, Helen, sister of the sons of Zeus, in such a plight; for her bright eyes have caused the shameful fall of Troy's once prosperous town.

Summary: She has been saddened by the news and is now exempling it to the fall of Troy.

1) Who does she want help from?
   A. Priam
   B. Odysseus
   C. Polixena
   D. Achilles

2) Who is the sister if the sons of Zeus?

3) What was the cause of the fall of Troy?

4) Identify the parts of speech of each word in the sentence.
   “O my daughter, embrace thy mother, stretch out thy hand, give it me again; leave me not childless!”
Cell 1: Odysseus-Odysseus

Quote:
"It is the Achaeans' will to sacrifice thy daughter Polyxena at the mound heaped o'er Achilles' grave; and they appoint me to take the maid and bring her thither, while the son of Achilles is chosen to preside o'er the sacrifice and act as priest."

Summary: All the Achaeans have decided to sacrifice Polyxena over Achilles' grave and Odysseus will be the one to take her there. The son of Achilles will be the priest in the sacrifice.

1) Why has Odysseus come to take Polyxena away?
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2) What does the word 'preside' mean in the above passage?
A) Manage
B) To be present at
C) To be doubtful
D) None of the above

*9RW1.2 Vocabulary and Concept Development: Distinguish between the denotative and connotative meanings of words and interpret the connotative power of words.
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3) "While the son of Achilles is chosen to preside o'er the sacrifice and act as priest." The excerpt above is a
A) Dependent Clause
B) Parallel Structure
C) Independent Clause
D) None of the above

*9WC1.1 Grammar and Mechanics of Writing: Understand sentence construction (e.g., parallel structure, subordination, proper placement of modifiers) and proper English usage (e.g., consistency of verb tenses).
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4) Why do you think the son of Achilles will act as the priest for Polyxena’s sacrifice?

*9WS1.1 Organization and Focus: Establish a controlling impression or coherent thesis that conveys a clear and distinctive perspective on the subject and maintain a consistent tone and focus throughout the piece of writing.
Quote:
“And I implore thee, tear not my child from my arms, nor slay her. There be dead enough; she is my only joy, in her I forget my sorrows; My one comfort she in place of many a loss, my city and my nurse, my staff and journey's guide. 'Tis never right that those in power should use it out of season, or when prosperous suppose they will be always so.”

Summary: Hecuba pleads with Odysseus to not let him take Polyxena away. Because she is the only thing remaining that Hecuba loves.

1) Why is Hecuba begging?

A) She doesn’t know any better  
B) She doesn’t want to lose her life  
C) Because she wanted to  
D) She doesn’t want to lose Polyxena

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2) Which of these dramatic conventions best describes this passage?

A) Monologue  
B) Dialogue  
C) Soliloquy  
D) None of the above

*9RL3.10 Narrative analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Interpret and evaluate the impact of ambiguities, subtleties, contradictions, ironies, and incongruities in a text.

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3) Which of the following is the correct spelling of a word that means to flourish?

A) Prosparous  
B) Prosperuos  
C) Prosparous  
D) Prosperous
4) How is Hecuba deceiving everyone?

A) She is NOT deceiving anyone
B) She actually wants Polyxena to die
C) Polyxena is not her child
D) She doesn’t care for Polyxena but wants her to live

*9RC2.7 Expository Critique: Critique the logic of functional documents by examining the sequence of information and procedures in anticipation of possible reader misunderstandings.
Cell 3: Odysseus-Odysseus

Quote:
“Art not thou then playing a sorry part to plot against me thus, after the kind treatment thou didst by thy own confession receive from me, showing me no gratitude but all the ill thou canst? A thankless race! all ye who covet honour from the mob for your oratory.”

Summary: Hecuba had treated Odysseus kindly before, but now he is not showing any gratitude towards her, making her quite angry.

1) How does Hecuba feel about Odysseus now?
A) She is happy
B) She is mad at him
C) She feels satisfied with him
D) She is confused at his actions

2) Which of the following is the correct definition of the word ‘oratory’?
A) Speech
B) Language
C) Ego
D) Oval

*9RW1.2 Vocabulary and Concept Development: Identify and use the literal and figurative meanings of words and understand word derivations.

3) “A thankless race! all ye who covet honour from the mob for your oratory.”
What literary device is used in this excerpt?
A) Symbolism
B) Cacophony
C) Auditory Imagery
D) No literary device is used

*9RL3.7 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Recognize and understand the significance of various literary devices, including figurative language, imagery, allegory, and symbolism, and explain their appeal.
4) Why do you think Polyxena was the one to be sacrificed?

A) Because she is a man
B) She was the only one left
C) Because she is a woman
D) None of the above
E) because she was Achilles’ girlfriend, and all guys want to sacrifice his girlfriend, don’t they?

*9RL3.12 Literary Criticism: Analyze the way in which a work of literature is related to the themes and issues of its historical period (Historical approach).
Cell 4: Odysseus-Odysseus

"Thy life I am prepared to save, for the service I received; I say no otherwise. But what I said to all, I will not now deny, that after Troy's capture I would give thy daughter to the chiefest of our host because he asked a victim."

Summary: Odysseus has to offer Polyxena as a sacrifice because Achilles had requested a victim.

1) Who was the victim that was sacrificed?

A) Hecuba  
B) Odysseus  
C) Achilles  
D) Polyxena

2) From reading the above passage, how do you think Odysseus really feels about Hecuba?

A) He has no respect for her  
B) He still has some compassion for Hecuba  
C) He hates her  
D) He has no sympathy for Polyxena

*9RL3.9 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Explain how voice, persona, and the choice of a narrator affect characterization and the tone, plot, and credibility of a text.*

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3) “I would give thy daughter to the chiefest of our host because he asked a victim.” In the above quote, which of the following words would best replace the word ‘chiefest’ to make the passage more formal?

*9WS1.9 Evaluation and Revision: Revise writing to improve the logic and coherence of the organization and controlling perspective, the precision of word choice, and the tone by taking into consideration the audience, purpose, and of formality of the context.

A) Most dumbest  
B) Most honorable
C) Most weakest  
D) Most smartest

4) “Thy life I am prepared to save, for the service I received; I say no otherwise.” If this passage were to be written in today’s plain English, it would be written as

A) I am able to save you for the assistance that you gave me  
B) I will not save you for your help
C) You I will save not  
D) I am prepared to save your life for the help you gave me

*9WC1.3 Grammar and Mechanics of Writing: Demonstrate an understanding of proper English usage and control of grammar, paragraph and sentence structure, diction, and syntax.
Cell 5: Odysseus-Odysseus

Quote:
How now? what will they say, if once more there comes gathering of the host and a contest with the foe? "Shall we fight or nurse our lives, seeing the dead have no honours?"

Summary: Odysseus explains how sacrificing Polyxena is good; especially for Achilles because he was such a great hero, and also that the Achaeans should respect the dead.

1) What does Odysseus say about treating Achilles after he’s dead?

A) He says nothing  
B) Treat the dead with the same respect as if they were alive  
C) Forget the dead  
D) None of the above

2) "Shall we fight or nurse our lives, seeing the dead have no honours?" In the above passage, which of the following is the subordinate clause?

A) Shall we fight...  
B) We fight or nurse...  
C) Seeing the dead...  
D) None of the above

*9RW1.0 Vocabulary and Concept Development: Identify and use the literal and figurative meanings of words and understand word derivations.

3) Which of these would best fit as the theme of the above passage?

A) Treat a person the same when he lives and after he dies  
B) Treat others the way you want them to be treated, good or bad  
C) Dead or alive, hate them all  
D) Treat yourself higher than others
Research and Technology: Develop the main ideas within the body of the composition through supporting evidence (e.g., scenarios, commonly held beliefs, hypotheses, definitions).

4) After reading the passage above, how do you view Odysseus’s relationship with Achilles?

*9RL3.3 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Analyze interactions between main and subordinate characters in a literary text (e.g., internal and external conflicts, motivations, relationships, influences) and explain the way those interactions affect the plot.

A) He respected Achilles as a friend
B) He respected Achilles but didn’t like him
C) Odysseus barely knew Achilles
D) He hated Achilles for his arrogance
“I whose sire king of all the Phrygians?-my chiefest pride in life, 
Then was I nursed on fair fond hopes to be a bride for kings, 
The centre of keen jealousy amongst suitors, 
To see whose home I would make my own; 
And o’er each dame of Ida I was queen; ah me! 
A maiden marked amid her fellows, equal to a goddess, 
Save for death alone, but now slave!”

Summary:

Polyxena was supposed to be queen but was taken to be a slave by Odysseus.

Questions:

1) Who took Polyxena?
   a) Uvula 
   b) Odysseus
   c) Nausicaa 
   d) Alcinous

Reading comprehension
   2.3 Generate relevant questions about readings on issues that can be researched.

2) Is this portion of the text considered a primary or secondary source?
2.3b. Convey information and ideas from primary and secondary sources accurately and coherently.

3) What was Polyxena taken to become for Odysseus?
   a) His wife
   b) His gardener
   c) His personal chef
   d) His slave to be sacrificed

2.1 d. Pace the presentation of actions to accommodate changes in time and mood.

4) “To see whose home I would make my own”
   Is this part of the quotation in an active or passive voice?
   a) it’s active; passive would be, “to see whose home would be made my own by me”

“I don’t know”

1.2 Use precise language, action verbs, sensory details, appropriate modifiers, and the active rather than the passive voice
“Lead me hence, Odysseus, and do thy worst, 
For I see naught within my reach to make me hope 
Or expect with any confidence that I am ever to be happy. 
Mother mine! Seek not to hinder me by word or deed, 
But join my wish for death ere I meet with shameful treatment underserved.”

Summary:

Polyxena would rather die than become Odysseus’s slave.

Questions:

1) What would Polyxena rather do than become Odysseus’s slave?
   a) Marry him  
   b) Kill Hecuba  
   c) Die  
   d) Kill her father

2) In the quote, what does the fact that she would rather die than be his slave indicate?
   a) She likes him a lot  
   b) She values her dignity  
   c) She would do anything for love  
   d) She is jealous of Hecuba
2.1c. Describe with concrete sensory details the sights, sounds, and smells of a scene and the specific actions, movements, gestures, and feelings of the characters; use interior monologue to depict the characters' feelings.

3) From the text you can tell Polyxena feels which way about becoming Odysseus' slave?
   a) Excited
   b) Confused
   c) Content
   d) Miserable

3.4 Determine characters' traits by what the characters say about themselves in narration, dialogue, dramatic monologue, and soliloquy.

4) Is her refusal to become his slave in the text denotative (factual) or connotative (implying or suggesting)?

1.2. Distinguish between the denotative and connotative meanings of words and interpret the connotative power of words.
HECUBA:
“At last then slaughter me with my child;
So shall there be a double draught of blood
For the earth and the dead that claims this sacrifice.”

Summary:

Hecuba is willing to die with her daughter (Polyxena).

Questions:

1) Does the author intend for you to think Hecuba is willing to die
   for her daughter?

2) What is the literal meaning of “draught”?
   a) A drain or demand made on anything
   b) A drink
   c) An argument
   d) To be dehydrated
   e) a & b
1.1 Identify and use the literal and figurative meanings of words and understand word derivations.

3) In the text, imagery was used to show...
   a) How strongly Hecuba cares about her daughter
   b) How much Hecuba hates Polyxena
   c) How Hecuba wants to kill Polyxena
   d) How Hecuba wants to kill Pallas

3.7 Recognize and understand the significance of various literary devices, including figurative language, imagery, allegory, and symbolism, and explain their appeal.

4) By the sensory details in the text, why does Hecuba want to die with Polyxena?
   a) She will be miserable without her
   b) She hates Polyxena
   c) She hates living in her palace
   d) She loves Odysseus

2.1c. Describe with concrete sensory details the sights, sounds, and smells of a scene and the specific actions, movements, gestures, and feelings of the characters; use interior monologue to depict the characters' feelings.
ODYSSEUS:
“The maiden’s death suffices;
No need to add a second to the first;
Would we needed not e’en this!”

Summary:

Odysseus doesn’t want to kill Hecuba, he just wants Polyxena.

Questions:

1) Who does Odysseus want to kill?
   a) Polyxena
   b) Hecuba
   c) Himself
   d) Both Hecuba and Polyxena

Reading comprehension:
2.7 Critique the logic of functional documents by examining the sequence of information and procedures in anticipation of possible reader misunderstandings.

2) In this quote, what are the images’ purposes?
   a) To show Odysseus doesn’t want to kill Hecuba, he just wants Polyxena
b) To show Odysseus wants to kill Hecuba
c) To show Polyxena want to kill Hecuba
d) To show Hecuba wants to kill Polyxena
2.1e. Make effective use of descriptions of appearance, images, shifting perspectives, and sensory details.

3) Which word has a mythological origin?
   a) Suffices
   b) E’en
   c) Maiden
   d) None of the above
   w) I don’t know

1.3 Identify Greek, Roman, and Norse mythology and use the knowledge to understand the origin and meaning of new words (e.g., the word narcissistic drawn from the myth of Narcissus and Echo).

4) From the text you can tell Odysseus...
   a) Only wants to kill one person
   b) Wants to kill as many people as possible
   c) Doesn’t want to kill anyone
   d) Has never killed anyone before

3.4 Determine characters’ traits by what the characters say about themselves in narration, dialogue, dramatic monologue, and soliloquy.
(Odysseus and his attendants lead Polyxena away)
HECUBA:
Woe is me! I faint; my limbs suck under me.
O my daughter, embrace thy mother, stretch out thy hand,
Give it me again; leave me not childless!

Summary:
Polyxena is taken away. Hecuba is really sad about it.

Questions:

1) Why is Hecuba upset?
   a) Her daughter is being taken away
   b) Odysseus is going to be killed
   c) Hecuba is going to be killed
   d) Hecuba is being taken away

Reading comprehension
2.7 Critique the logic of functional documents by examining the sequence of information and procedures in anticipation of possible reader misunderstandings.

2) How are the characteristics of this quote related to its literary genre?
   a) This is a sad part, so it is a tragedy.
   b) This is a funny part, so it is a comedy
c) This is a poem centered upon a hero, so it’s an epic
d) There is conflict in this part, so it is a drama

3.1 Articulate the relationship between the expressed purposes and the characteristics of different forms of dramatic literature (e.g., comedy, tragedy, drama, dramatic monologue).

3) What is the location that the text is describing in this quotation and how does Polyxena feel about going there?
a) She’s going to the palace and she’s happy about it
b) She’s going home and she’s sad about it
c) She’s being taken away and she’s happy about it
d) She’s being taken away and she’s sad about it

2.1b. Locate scenes and incidents in specific places.

4) In the quote, what does the fact that Hecuba is sad indicate?
a) She likes Odysseus
b) She will miss Polyxena
c) She will kill Odysseus
d) She is jealous of Polyxena

2.1c. Describe with concrete sensory details the sights, sounds, and smells of a scene and the specific actions, movements, gestures, and feelings of the characters; use interior monologue to depict the characters' feelings.
Quote: “Lead me hence, Odysseus, and do thy worst, for I see naught within my reach to make me hope or expect with any confidence that I am ever again to be happy. Mother mine! seek not to hinder me by word or deed, but join in my wish for death ere I meet with shameful treatment undeserved.”

Summary: Polyxena is making a point that she is not afraid of death and is actually challenging Odysseus.

1. From reading this quote what can you say about Polyxena’s character?

2.0 Reading Comprehension (Focus on Informational Materials)

Students read and understand grade-level-appropriate material. They analyze the organizational patterns, arguments, and positions advanced.

2. In today’s language what word would denote hence?

   a. into here
   b. through here
   c. from here
   d. out of here
1.2. Distinguish between the **denotative** and connotative meanings of words and interpret the connotative power of words

3. From the nature of Polyxena’s words do you think that she is:
   a. A cowardly person who is extremely fearful of Odysseus
   b. A brave and courageous person who is willing to die to prove a point
   c. A happy person who is in love with Odysseus and is just kidding
   d. A sad yet brave person who is ready for death and does not fear and even challenges Odysseus

3.4 Determine characters’ traits by what the characters say about themselves in narration, dialogue, dramatic monologue, and soliloquy.

4. “Do thy worst” do you think that quote has a literal or figurative meaning?
   1.1 Identify and use the **literal and figurative meanings** of words and understand word Derivations

5. Would you say that *Hecuba* is a primary or secondary source?
   2.5 Extend ideas presented in primary or secondary sources through original analysis, evaluation, and elaboration.
Quote: HECUBA O my daughter, I am still to live and be a slave. POLYXENA Unwedded I depart, never having tasted the married joys that were my due! HECUBA Thine, my daughter, is a piteous lot, and sad is mine also. POLYXENA There in Hades' courts shall I be laid apart from thee. HECUBA Ah me, what shall I do? where shall I end my life?

Summary: Hecuba says to Polyxena oh I am still going to be a slave and Polyxena is asking where am I going to end up mom? Hecuba responds with pretty much another question “what am I going to do? Where is my life going to end?”

1. What does Polyxena mean by “never having tasted the married joys that were my due!”

2.0 Reading Comprehension (Focus on Informational Materials) Students read and understand grade-level-appropriate material. They analyze the organizational patterns, arguments, and positions advanced.

2. This play is a:
   a. Comedy
   b. Science Fiction Novel
   c. Tragic drama
   d. sonnet
3.1 Articulate the relationship between the expressed purposes and the characteristics of different forms of dramatic literature (e.g., comedy, tragedy, drama, dramatic monologue).

3. Write a paragraph describing how this play’s literary ideas relate to those of Troilus and Cressida.

2.2 Write responses to literature:
   a. Demonstrate a comprehensive grasp of the significant ideas of literary works.
   No answer

4. This example of two incredibly sad characters is seen a lot. Give 2 examples of 2 other stories of different genres that show the miserable character(s) that await their impending doom.

3.2 Compare and contrast the presentation of a similar theme or topic across genres to explain how the selection of genre shapes the theme or topic.
Quote:  HECUBA Not one of all my fifty children left!
POLYXENA What message can I take for thee to Hector or thy aged lord? HECUBA Tell them that of all women I am the most miserable. POLYXENA Ah! bosom and breasts that fed me with sweet food! HECUBA Woe is thee, my child, for this untimely fate!

Summary: Hecuba is remembering and kind of grieving her separation of her 50 children. Polyxena is giving thanks because Hecuba’s bosom fed her milk as a baby

1. What does Hecuba mean by “Woe is thee child for this untimely fate”

2.0 Reading Comprehension (Focus on Informational Materials) Students read and understand grade-level-appropriate material. They analyze the organizational patterns, arguments, and positions advanced.

2. Polyxena’s memories and gratefulness show that she is a complicated character in what way
   a. She is mad at her mom and hates her
   b. She is very miserable but still is grateful for what she has
   c. She is not sober and has too much fun
   d. She is dumb but understands the theory of relativity thoroughly
3.4 Determine **characters' traits** by what the characters say about themselves in narration, dialogue, dramatic monologue, and soliloquy.

3. What literary device would you consider “sweet food?” Recognize and understand the significance of various literary devices, including figurative language, imagery, allegory, and symbolism, and explain their appeal

4. What is the correct punctuation?
   a. woe is th’ee
   b. WOE is The’E
   c. Woe is thee,
   d. WOE IS THE’E
Quote: (ODYSSEUS and his attendants lead POLYXENA away.)
HECUBA Woe is me! I faint; my limbs sink under me. O my daughter, embrace thy mother, stretch out thy hand, give it me again; leave me not childless! Ah, friends! 'tis my death-blow. Oh! to see that Spartan woman, Helen, sister of the sons of Zeus, in such a plight; for her bright eyes have caused the shameful fall of Troy's once prosperous town. (HECUBA sinks fainting to the ground.)

Summary: Hecuba is pleading for them not to take Polyxena away.

1. How might you change the structure of the sentence “for her bright eyes have caused the shameful fall of Troy's once prosperous town” in order to make it easier to understand?

No options

1.3 Demonstrate an understanding of proper English usage and control of grammar, paragraph and sentence structure, diction, and syntax.

2. Write a paragraph stating this quote’s relevance and similarity to a recent event must be free of spelling errors.

No options

1.4 Produce legible work that shows accurate spelling and correct use of the conventions of punctuation and capitalization.

3. What action verb could you add to the quote to improve it?

???
1.2 Use precise language, action verbs, sensory details, appropriate modifiers, and the active rather than the passive voice.

4. How do you think the mood of this story shows similarity to which situation in the world today?

2.5 Extend ideas presented in primary or secondary sources through original analysis, evaluation, and elaboration.
“To whose house shall I be brought, to be his slave and chattel? To some Dorian land, or in Phthia, where men say Apidanus, father of fairest streams, makes fat and rich the tilth?”

Summary:
“Hecuba is curious of where they will take her.”

1) What does “chattel” mean?
   a) to own
   b) to be taken away
   c) cattle
   d) a slave

2) What do you think Hecuba is feeling?
   a) Hecuba is happy
   b) Hecuba is angry
c) Hecuba is curious
d) Hecuba is lost

9RL3.11 Literary Criticism: Evaluate the aesthetic qualities of style, including the impact of diction and figurative language on tone, mood, and theme, using the terminology of literary criticism (Aesthetic approach).

3) What is another word for “tilth”?
   a) property
   b) a farm
   c) tillage
   d) Both B and C

*9WC1.4 Manuscript Form: Produce legible work that shows accurate spelling and correct use of the conventions of punctuation and capitalization.
"TALTHYBIUS
Where can I find Hecuba, who once was queen of Ilium, ye Trojan maidens?

CHORUS
There she lies near thee. Talthybius stretched full length upon the ground, wrapt in her robe. "

Summary:
Talthybius asks the leader of chorus where Hecuba is at.

1.) What does this mean "Talthybius stretched full length upon the ground, wrapt in her robe"?

2.) In plain English what does, "There she lies near thee" mean?
   a) she’s being lazy
   b) she is over there
   c) she is laying down
   d) she is making herself food

9WC1.2 Grammar and Mechanics of Writing: Understand sentence construction (e.g., parallel structure, subordination, proper placement
of modifiers) and proper English usage (e.g., consistency of verb tenses).

3.) “...Who once was queen of Ilium...” is an example of...
   a) figurative language
   b) imagery
   c) idiom
   d) symbolism

9RL3.7 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Recognize and understand the significance of various literary devices, including figurative language, imagery, allegory, and symbolism, and explain their appeal.
“Ah! Who art thou that wilt not let my body rest? Why disturb me in my anguish. Whosoe’er thou art?

‘Tis I, Talthybius, who am here, the minister of Danai; Agamemnon has sent me for thee, lady.”

Summary:
Talthybius is looking for Hecuba since Agamemnon has sent him to get her.

1.) Why is Talthybius looking for Hecuba?

2.) From Hecuba’s point of view, what do you think you would feel if someone is disturbing you?
   a) happy
   b) frustrated
   c) angry
   d) confused
9WS1.4 research and Technology: Develop the main ideas within the body of the composition through supporting evidence (e.g., scenarios, commonly held beliefs, hypotheses, definitions).

3.) How would you change “whosoe’er thou art?” in proper English?
   a) who is at
   b) who are you
   c) who is
   d) who you

9WS1.9 Evaluation and revision: Revise writing to improve the logic and coherence of the organization and controlling perspective, the precision of word choice, and the tone by taking into consideration the audience, purpose, and formality of the context.

4.) What type of literature is this?
   a.) Drama
   b.) Comedy
   c.) Tragedy
   d.) Epic

9RL3.1 Structural Features of Literature: Articulate the relationship between the expressed purposes and the characteristics of different forms of dramatic literature (e.g., comedy, tragedy, drama, dramatic monologue).
“Then did Achilles’ son take in his hands a brimming cup of gold and poured an offering to his dead sire, making a sign to me to proclaim silence throughout the Achaean host.”

Summary:
Achilles’ son is going to make a speech and he told Talthybius to tell the Achaean to be quiet.

1.) Who do you think said this quote?

2.) When Achilles’ son made a sign to Talthybius. What do you think this say about Talthybius?
   a) He’s a big meany
   b) He has issues
   c) Achilles’ son is telling him an order
   d) He’s a good listener

9RL3.8 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Interpret and evaluate the impact of ambiguities, subtleties, contradictions, ironies, and incongruities in a text.
3.) In this clause, “in his hands a brimming cup of gold and pours an offering to his dead sire, making a sign to me” what is the verb?

   a) pours
   b) offering
   c) making a sign
   d) brimming
"O Argives, who have sacked my city! of my free will I die; let none lay hand on me; for bravely will I yield my neck. Leave me free, I do beseech; so slay me, that death may find me free; for to be called a slave amongst the dead fills my royal heart with shame." Thereat the people shouted their applause, and king Agamemnon bade the young men loose the maid."

Summary:
Polyxena doesn’t want to be called a slave. She rather wants to die so that she can be free. People applaud for her.

1.) What is another word for thereat?
   a) at a place
   b) a threat
   c) surprised
   d) to look

2.) “…let none lay hand on me…” How can this be written so it can include more sensory details?
   a) don’t touch me
   b) I won’t let anyone lay a hand on me
   c) None lay hand on me
   d) Hand on me lay none

3.) What does the word “beseech” come from?
   a) Roman
   b) Greek
   c) Old English
   d) Latin

R 1.3 identify Greek, Roman, and Norse mythology and use the knowledge to understand the origin and meaning of the new words.
Quote: “AGAMEMNON Why dost thou turn thy back towards me and weep, refusing to say, what has happened, or who this is? HECUBA(aside) But should he count me as a slave and foe and spurn me from his knees, I should but add to my anguish.”

Summary: Agamemnon asks Hecuba a why she is crying and Hecuba says to herself how he doesn’t really care.

1) Reading Comprehension:
   How does Hecuba respond to Agamemnon?
   a) She tells him why she is crying
   b) She mumbles to herself
   c) She runs away
   d) She gives him a hug

2) “Refusing to say” In this part of the quote, is the word refusing literal or figurative?
   a) Figurative, because she can talk
   b) Figurative, because he thinks she is ignoring him
   c) Literal, because she doesn't want to tell him
   d) Literal, because she is crying

9RW1.1 Vocabulary and Concept development: Identify and use the
literal and figurative meanings of words and understand word derivations.

3) “Why dost thou turn thy back towards me and weep, refusing to say” Identify the subordinate clause in this quote.
   a) Refusing to say
   b) Turn thy back towards me
   c) Why dost thou turn thou back toward me
   d) The whole thing
   e) it’s one clause with one subject and three verb phrases

9WC1.1 Grammar and Mechanics of Writing: Identify and correctly use clauses (e.g., main and subordinate), phrases (e.g., gerund, infinitive, and participial), and mechanics of punctuation (e.g., semicolons, colons, ellipses, hyphens).

4) Agamemnon asking Hecuba why she is crying is like which other part of a Trojan War story?
   a) When Troilus is sad that Cressida is cheating on him
   b) When Achilles decides not to fight
   c) When Achilles mother asks him why he is crying
   d) When Pandarus is going to die

9RL3.5 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Compare works that express a universal theme and provide evidence to support the ideas expressed in each work.
Cell #2: I need his help

Quote: “AGAMEMNON If thy wish really is that I should remain in ignorance, we are of one mind; for I have no wish myself to listen. HECUBA (aside) Without his aid I shall not be able to avenge my children. Why do still ponder the matter? I must do and dare whether I win or lose. (Turning to AGAMEMNON) O Agamemnon! by thy knees, by thy beard and conquering hand I implore thee.”

Summary: Agamemnon says its okay if Hecuba does not tell him. Hecuba mumbles to herself that she needs his help and decides to tell him

1) Reading Comprehension
   What does Hecuba realize?
   a) She needs Agamemnon’s help
   b) She doesn't realize anything
   c) She likes to cry
   d) She had a crazy dream last night

2) “AGAMEMNON If thy wish really is that I should remain in ignorance, we are of one mind; for I have no wish myself to listen.” What is the main idea of the quote?
   a) He wants to here what's wrong
b) He wished upon a star

3) “By thy knees by thy beard and conquering hand”. This is:
a) Symbolism
b) Allegory
c) Imagery
d) Figurative language

4) The word “ignorant” (shown in text as ‘ignorance’) literally means to lack knowledge or awareness. What might the connotative meaning of this word be?
a) Smart
b) Protective
c) Caring
d) Foolish
Cell #3: Who killed him?

Quote: “HECUBA Hither was he sent in charge of gold, most bitter trust! AGAMEMNON By whom was he slain? what death o'ertook him? HECUBA: By whom but by this man? His Thracian host slew him.”

Summary: Hecuba tells of her son who was sent away and was then killed by his host.

1) Reading Comprehension:
   What happened to Hecuba’s son?
   a) He went on vacation
   b) He was killed
   c) He got married
   d) He made some money

2) If “thither” means ‘to there’, what does “hither” most likely mean?
   a) To here
   b) from there
   c) from where
   d) from there

9rW .0 Word ANALYSIS, FLUENCY, And SYSTEMATIC VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT: Students apply their knowledge of word origins to determine the meaning of new words encountered in reading materials
and use those words accurately.

3) Based on this quote this story is a:
   a) Comedy; Hecuba thought it was funny that her son died
   d) Tragedy; Hecuba is sad that her son is dead
   c) Drama; There is theatre on the camp
   d) Dramatic monologue; Hecuba is talking for a long time

9RL3.1 Structural Features of Literature: Articulate the relationship between the expressed purposes and the characteristics of different forms of dramatic literature (e.g., comedy, tragedy, drama, dramatic monologue).

4) “Hither was he sent by whom was he slain”. Because these two quotes are both in the same tense, it is an example of:
   a) A prepositional phrase
   b) A parallel structure
   c) A subordinate clause
   d) A noun phrase

9WC1.2 Grammar and Mechanics of Writing: Understand sentence construction (e.g., parallel structure, subordination, proper placement of modifiers) and proper English usage (e.g., consistency of verb tenses).
Quote: “HECUBA There is none, unless thou wouldst name misfortune herself. But hear my reason for throwing myself at thy knees. If my treatment seems to thee deserved, I will be content; but, if otherwise, help me to punish this most godless host, that hath wrought a deed most damned”

Summary: Hecuba tells Agamemnon that if she has deserved what has happened, then he doesn't have to help her, but if she hasn't deserved it then could he please help her avenge her son’s death.

1) Reading Comprehension:
   What does Hecuba want Agamemnon to help her do?
   a) Kill her
   b) Cook dinner
   c) Avenge her son’s death
   d) Find who killed her son

2) What is the genre of the story and how has it set the mood of the scene?
   a) Tragedy; made it a nice moment
   b) Drama; made it a depressing moment
   c) Tragedy; made it a bleak moment
d) Comedy; made it a happy moment

9RL3.2 Structural Features of Literature: Compare and contrast the presentation of a similar theme or topic across genres to explain how the selection of genre shapes the theme or topic.

3) When Hecuba says that she deserved what happened and then said she didn't deserve it, she used a contradiction. Why did she do this?
   a) To give Agamemnon a choice
   b) To confuse everyone
   c) To make herself feel better
   d) She changed her mind

9RL3.8 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Interpret and evaluate the impact of ambiguities, subtleties, contradictions, ironies, and incongruities in a text.

4) “Punish this most godless host, that hath wrought a deed most damned" Using proper grammar and English paraphrase this sentence.
   a) Committing a crime punish this not so godly person
   b) Punish person who has committed not god crime
   c) This person has committed a crime so we must punish him
   d) Person committed crime lets punish it

9WC1.3 Grammar and Mechanics of Writing: Demonstrate an understanding of proper English usage and control of grammar, paragraph and sentence structure, diction, and syntax.
Quote: “AGAMEMNON Hecuba, I feel compassion for thee and thy son and thy ill-fortune, as well as for thy suppliant gesture, and I would gladly see yon impious host pay thee this forfeit for the sake of heaven and justice, could I but find some way to help thee without appearing to the army to have plotted the death of the Thracian king for Cassandra's sake.

Summary: Agamemnon tells Hecuba that he is sad for her and would gladly help her get revenge on Polymestor (the killer).

1) Reading Comprehension:
   How does Agamemnon feel?
   a) Hungry, he has not eaten in a while
   b) Happy, Hecuba is suffering
   c) Sympathetic, Hecuba has lost a son
   d) Sad, his son is dead

2) How does having this dialogue in the story help develop the plot?
   a) It makes things confusing because there are more words in the story
   b) It makes it clear that Hecuba doesn't know how Agamemnon feels
   c) It does not contribute to the story at all
d) It shows that Hecuba knows that Agamemnon will help her

9RL3.10 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Identify and describe the function of dialogue, scene designs, soliloquies, asides, and character foils in dramatic literature.

3) Does Agamemnon’s choice to help Hecuba increase or decrease the story’s characterized plot?
   a) Increase; it creates more of an interesting story
   b) Increase; it makes more to read
   c) Decrease; it scrambles things up
   d) Decrease; it makes Hecuba sad

9RL3.9 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Explain how voice, persona, and the choice of a narrator affect characterization and the tone, plot, and credibility of a text.

4) This quote shows that Agamemnon is:
   a) Shy
   b) Heroic
   c) Insane
   d) Sympathetic

9RL3.4 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Determine characters’ traits by what the characters say about themselves in narration, dialogue, dramatic monologue, and soliloquy.
Quote: “Hecuba: Not that; give me vengeance on the wicked, and evermore am I willing to lead a life of slavery.”

Summary: Hecuba asks Agamemnon a favor. She wants him to help her exact revenge on Polymestor, the king of the Thracians, because he murdered her son. Hecuba is willing to live a life of slavery in exchange for Agamemnon’s help.

Questions:

1. For what reason is Hecuba willing to become a slave?
   a) She likes being a slave for the Greeks.
   b) She wants Agamemnon’s help.
   c) Hecuba has no other purpose in life to live for.
   d) She feels protected by the Greeks.

2. Which word from the passage above is spelling incorrectly?
   a) willing
   b) slavery
   c) evermore
   d) vengaence

9WC1.4 Manuscript Form: Produce legible work that shows accurate spelling and correct use of the conventions of punctuation and capitalization.
3. In the passage above, what is the relationship between Hecuba and Agamemnon?
   a) Hecuba and Agamemnon are lovers
   b) Hecuba is Agamemnon’s wife
   c) Hecuba is a captive, and Agamemnon is one of the captors
   d) Hecuba is Agamemnon’s mother

**9RL3.3 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text:**
Analyze interactions between main and subordinate characters in a literary text (e.g., internal and external conflicts, motivations, relationships, influences).

4. What does the word vengeance mean?
   a) reprisal
   b) vague
   c) payment
   d) virulent

**9RW1.1 Vocabulary and Concept development:** Identify and use the literal and figurative meanings of words and understand word derivations.
Hecuba
Cell Two: Polydorus’s Death

Quote: “Help me punish this most godless host......who slew my son, and bent though he was on murder, deigned not to bury him but cast his body out to sea.”

Summary: Hecuba explains to Agamemnon how her youngest son, Polydorus, was sent away to a friend, Polymestor, to spare him from the Trojan War. The host Polymestor instead murders the son and throws the body out to sea.

Questions:

1. To whom was Polydorus sent to for safekeeping?
   a) Polydorus was sent to his brother Paris.
   b) Polydorus was sent to Agamemnon.
   c) Polydurus was sent to Polymester.
   d) Polydurus was sent to his brother Troilus

2. The allusion to the Trojan War suggests that this takes place in
   a) the year 2049.
   b) the early centuries; before Christ
   c) the 1700s
   d) today’s modern day era

9RL3.12 Literary Criticism: Analyze the way in which a work of literature is related to the themes and issues of its historical period.
3. Which word has the most positive connotation?
   a) murder  
   b) homicide  
   c) exterminate  
   e) slay  
   f) laid to rest  
   g) sent to heaven  
   h) slaughtered  
   i) massacred  
   j) butchere

9RW1.2 **Vocabulary and Concept development:** Distinguish between the denotative and connotative meanings of words and interpret the connotative power of words

4. Identify whether this sentence is in the passive or active voice, then transform the idea to the other voice: “Help me.”
   a) passive voice; active is, “me is help by you are me”  
   b) it’s active voice; passive is, “help should be given to me by you”  
   c) It is too short to be a sentence.  
   d) The phrase is a sentence but doesn’t have a subject, so it is neither passive or active voice.

9WS1.2 **Organization and Focus:** Use precise language, action verbs, sensory details, appropriate modifiers, and the active rather than the passive voice.
Hecuba
Cell Three: Agamemnon’s Reaction

Quote: “Agamemnon: Reflect on this; for though thou find’st me to share thy toil and quick to lend my aid, yet the risk of being reproached by the Achaeans makes me hesitate.”

Summary: Agamemnon pities Hecuba and would like to help her, but is worried that the Achaeans might accuse and blame the Greeks if the Greek army seems to be involved in the punishing of the Achaean king.

Questions:

1. Why is Agamemnon reluctant to help Hecuba?
   a) Polymestor is Agamemnon’s best friend.
   b) The Greeks and Acheaens are allies.
   c) The Greeks are worn out by the Trojan War.
   d) Agamemnon doesn’t want the Acheans to blame him and rebel.

2. The character Hecuba is obviously
   a) very desperate because she is asking her captor for help
   b) murderous and irrational because she wants to hurt someone
c) extremely intelligent because she managed to survive the war
d) stupid for asking Agamemnon, her son’s enemy, for help in murdering one of his neighboring kings

9RL3.4 **Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text:**
Determine characters’ traits by what the characters say about themselves in narration, dialogue, dramatic monologue, and soliloquy.

3. Which one of these phrases is an independent clause?
   a) by the Achaeans
   b) yet the risk
   c) Achaeans make me hesitate
   d) to share thy toil

9WC1.1 **Grammar and Mechanics of Writing:** Identify and correctly use clauses (e.g., main and subordinate), phrases (e.g., gerund, infinitive, and participial), and mechanics of punctuation (e.g., semicolons, colons, ellipses, hyphens).

4. If approaching someone means to come near, what would reproach mostly likely mean?
   a) to affront someone and rebuke them
   b) go away from
   c) to come near someone
   d) to tease

9RW.0 **Word analysis, fluency, and systematic vocabulary development:** Students apply their knowledge of word origins to determine the meaning of new words encountered in reading materials and use those words accurately.
Hecuba
Cell Four: Hecuba’s Plan

Quote: “Agamemnon: How? what will thou do? Wilt take a sword in thy old hand and slay the barbarian, or hast thou drugs or what to help thee? Who will take part?
Hecuba: Sheltered beneath these tents is a host of Trojan women.....with their help I will punish my murderous foe.”

Summary: When Hecuba says that she has a plan, Agamemnon becomes curious of what Hecuba will do. She tells him that she will use her cleverness and with the help of the other captive Trojan women, she will punish her son’s murderer.

Questions:
1. With whose help will Hecuba punish Polymestor?
   a) the whole Greek army
   b) the whole Trojan army
   c) Nestor
   d) the other captive Trojan women slaves

2. Agamemnon asks Hecuba if she will use poison or violence, and also who will help her. What would be a correct way of writing this sentence in parallel structure?
   a) Agamemnon asks Hecuba who is involved and if she’ll use poison or violence.
b) Hecuba is asked by Agamemnon if she will use poison or violence and he also asked her about who’s involved.
c) If she will use poison or violence is Hecuba asked. She’s also asked about who is involved by Agamemnon.
d) Agamemnon asks Hecuba is she will use poison or violence and whose involved.

9WC1.2 Grammar and Mechanics of Writing: Understand sentence construction (e.g., parallel structure, subordination, proper placement of modifiers) and proper English usage (e.g., consistency of verb tenses).

3. Agamemnon is very curious about Hecuba’s plan. You can tell his attitude through his
   a) voice
   b) choices
   c) persona
   d) none of the above

9RL3.9 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Explain how voice, persona, and the choice of a narrator affect characterization and the tone, plot, and credibility of a text.

4. Which word of English came from the Latin Word for ‘uncivilized, cruel’?
   a) despot
   b) barbarian
   c) foreigner
   d) cruel kid
   e) nimrod

9RW1.3 Vocabulary and Concept Development: Identify Greek, Roman, and Norse mythology and use the knowledge to understand the origin and meaning of new words (e.g., the word “narcissistic” drawn from the myth of Narcissus and Echo.)
Quote: “So shall it be; yet had the host been able to sail, I could not have granted thee this boon; but, as it is, since the gods sends forth no favouring breeze,...sailing cannot be. Good Luck to thee! For this is the interest alike of the citizen and state, that the wrong doer be punished and the good man prosper.”

Summary: Agamemnon gives permission to Hecuba to punish the Thracian king because the law requires the wrong-doer to be punished. He also gives her his consent because the gods seem to favor Hecuba since the wind is disagreeable which prevents the Thracian king from sailing away from the shore.

Questions:
1. Agamemnon gave his consent to punish Polymestor because
   a) He hates Polymestor
   b) Polymestor stole Agamemnon’s wife
   c) He believes that it is right to punish the offender
   d) Agamemnon loves Hecuba and lets her do whatever that will make her happy.

2. The passage above is from a translation of Hecuba. Is it an example of a primary or secondary source?
a) A primary source because a copy of Euripides’ original still exists.
   b) It is a secondary source the passage is based on what Homer originally wrote.
   c) Neither because Hecuba is fictional and not facts

9WS1.3 **Research and Technology:** Use clear research questions and suitable research methods to elicit and present evidence from primary and secondary sources.

3. How are the characteristic of the passage related to its genre?
   a) The single character on stage classifies this scene as a soliloquy.
   b) The somber theme classifies this scene as a tragedy.
   c) The happiness of the characters classifies this scene as a comedy.
   d) Because only one person is talking, even when there is other people on the stage, this scene is a monologue.

9RL3.1 **Structural Features of Literature:** Articulate the relationship between the expressed purposes and the characteristics of different forms of dramatic literature (e.g., comedy, tragedy, drama, dramatic monologue).

4. In the passage above the word *prosper* means
   a) to flourish
   b) to do well
   c) to be successful
   d) all of the above

9RW1.1 **Vocabulary and Concept development:** Identify and use the literal and figurative meanings of words and understand word derivations.
Part 7
Agamemnon—Chorus
Begin: AGAMEMNON Hecuba, why art thou delaying to come and bury thy daughter?

Cell #1

Quote:
“Without his aid I shall not be able to avenge my Children. Why do still ponder the matter? I must do and dare whether I win or lose.”

Summary:
Hecuba wanted Agamemnon to help her to avenge for her children. She will do it no matter what the result will be.

Questions:

1) What does Hecuba want to do?

2) Identify which of the following is the dramatic literature for the passage.
   a) Dialogue
   b) Aside
   c) Soliloquy
   d) None of the above

9RL3.10 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Identify and describe the function of dialogue, scene designs, soliloquies, asides, and character foils in dramatic literature.
3) Choose the correct use of the convention of punctuation for “I must do and dare whether I win or lose.”
   a) I must do, and dare whether I win or lose.
   b) I must do and, dare whether I win or lose.
   c) I must do, and dare whether I win, or lose.
   d) Correct as it is.

9WC1.4 Manuscript Form: Produce legible work that shows accurate spelling and correct use of the conventions of punctuation and capitalization.

4) Hecuba said, “Without his aid I shall not be able to avenge my children.” What can people determine about her?
   a) She wants to die
   b) She wants to revenge
   c) She wants to marry Agamemnon
   d) She wants to bring her children to life

9RL3.4 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Determine characters’ traits by what the characters say about themselves in narration, dialogue, dramatic monologue, and soliloquy.

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Quote:
“Help me to punish this most godless host, that hath wrought a deed most damned, fearless alike of gods in heaven or hell; who, though full Oft he had shared my board and been counted first of all my guest-friends and after meeting with every kindness he could claim and receiving my consideration, slew my son, and bent though he was on murder, deigned not to bury him but cast his body forth to sea.”

Summary:
Hecuba explained to Agamemnon why she wanted to avenge for her son Polydorus. Her son Polydorus had been murder by her friend Polymestor, and Polymestor also threw his corpse into the sea.

Questions:
1) What had happened to Hecuba’s son Polydorus?

2) Which of the following is the correct type of phrase for “after meeting with every kindness he could claim and receiving my consideration”?
   a) Gerund
   b) Infinitive
   c) Present participial
   d) None of the above

9WC1.1 Grammar and Mechanics of Writing: Identify and corectly use clauses (e.g., main and subordinate), phrases (e.g., gerund, infinitive, and participial), and mechanics of punctuation (e.g., semicolons, colons, ellipses, hyphens).
3) “Help me to punish this most godless host.” Identify whether this sentence is in active or passive voice.
   a) it’s active; passive would be “I should be helped by you to punish…”

9WS1.2 Organization and Focus: Use precise language, action verbs, sensory details, appropriate modifiers, and the active rather than the passive voice.

4) Why the author described Polymestor like that?
   a) To make the readers hate him
   b) To show what a bad and rude person he is
   c) To make the readers ignore him
   d) To show how kind he is
   e) A & b

9RL3.7 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Recognize and understand the significance of various literary devices, including figurative language, imagery, allegory, and symbolism, and explain their appeal.
Quote:
“All those my sons are gone from me, and I, their mother, am led away into captivity to suffer shame, while yonder I see the smoke leaping up o'er my city.”

Summary:
Hecuba told Agamemnon that she lost all of her sons and she was led away while Troy was destroyed.

Question:
1) What had happened to Hecuba?

2) What is the definition for “yonder” in this passage?
   a) Far away
   b) Aside
   c) Backward
   d) None of the above

3) What is the proper English usage for “gone” in “All those my sons are gone from me”?
   e) Going
   f) Went
   g) Go
   h) Correct as it is

9RW1.1 Vocabulary and Concept development: Identify and use the literal and figurative meanings of words and understand word derivations.
9WC1.2 Grammar and Mechanics of Writing: Understand sentence construction (e.g., parallel structure, subordination, proper placement of modifiers) and proper English usage (e.g. Consistency of verb tenses).

4) What kind of feeling do you think Hecuba had when she said: “All those my sons are gone from me, and I, their mother, am led away into captivity to suffer shame, while yonder I see the smoke leaping up o’er my city.”?
   a) Sad
   b) Hopeful
   c) Anxious
   d) Nervous

9RL3.9 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Explain how voice, personal, and the choice of a narrator affect characterization and the tone, plot, and credibility of a text.
Quote:
“Hecuba, I feel compassion for thee and thy son and thy Ill-fortune, as well as for thy suppliant gesture, and I would gladly See yon impious host pay thee this forfeit for the sake of heaven And justice, could I but find some way to help thee without appearing To the army to have plotted the death of the Thracian king for Cassandra's sake.”

Summary:
Agamemnon were telling Hecuba that he will like to find some another ways to help her without killing the Thracian king for Cassandra’s reason.

Question:
1) How did Agamemnon respond to Hecuba’s wish?
2) Why does Agamemnon don’t want to kill Polymestor?
   a) because he doesn’t want the Acheans to blame him
   b) because he is afraid of Polymestor
   c) because he want to be nice
   d) because he doesn’t like Hecuba

9RL3.3 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Analyze interactions between main and subordinate characters in a literary text (e.g., internal and external conflicts, motivations, relationships, influences) and explain the way those interactions affect the plot.

3) What is the diction of this passage?
   a) Poetic diction
   b) Argumentative diction
c) Authoritative diction  
d) None of the above

9WC1.3 Grammar and Mechanics of Writing: Demonstrate an understanding of proper English Usage and control of grammar, paragraph and sentence structure, diction, and syntax.

4) Which of the following can replace “ill-fortune”?
   a) Good fortune  
   b) Lucky fortune  
   c) Sad fortune  
   d) Special fortune

9WS1.9 Evaluation and revision: Revise writing to improve the logic and coherence of the organization and controlling perspective, the precision of word choice, and the tone by taking into consideration the audience, purpose, and formality of the context.

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------
“Defer awhile, Agamemnon, the burial of Polyxena
Lately slain, that brother and sister may be laid on the same pyre
And buried side by side, a double cause of sorrow to their mother.”

Summary:
Hecuba wanted Polyxena and Polydorus bury next to each other. The death of Polyxena and Polydorus brought double sorrow to their mom Hecuba.

Questions:

1) How did the death of Polyxena and Polydorus affect Hecuba?

2) What type of literature is this?
   a) Comedic limerick
   b) Tragic drama
   c) Dramatic irony
   d) Dramatic monologue

3) What does it mean when Hecuba said: “a double cause of sorrow to their mother”?
   a) Hecuba is so sad because she lost 2 children at the same time
   b) Hecuba is so mad because Agamemnon didn’t want to help her
c) Hecuba is so sad because she wants to be free

d) Hecuba is so mad because she is a slave now

9WS1.4 research and Technology: Develop the main ideas within the body of the composition through supporting evidence (e.g., scenarios, commonly held beliefs, hypotheses, and definitions).

4) What is the connotative meaning for the word “cause” in the passage?
   a) Death
   b) Reason
   c) Fact
   d) None of the above

9RW1.2 Vocabulary and Concept development: Distinguish between the denotative and connotative meanings of words and interpret the connotative power of words.
Quote: “Polymestor within the tent) O horror! I am blinded of the light of my eyes, ah me!..Leader of the Chorus Heard ye, friends, that Thracian’s cry of woe?.Polymestor (within) O horror! Horror! My children O the cruel blow... Leader: Friends, new ills are brought to pass in yonder tent...Polymestor (within)Nay, ye shall never escape for all your hurried flight; for with my fist will I burst open the inmost recesses of this hall”

Summary: Polymestor is blinded by the light and he is talking to the leader a in the tent.

1. Who is “blinded of the light”?

2. What type of literature is used in the story of Hecuba?
   a. a movie
   b. a play
   c. a t.v show
   c. a cd

3.12 analyze the way in which a work in literature is related to the themes and issues of it’s historical period

3. What is the main idea in the quote above?
   a. It is trying to show Polymestor blinded of the light and is also talking to the leader of the chorus.
   b. It is trying to show the drama of Hecuba
   c. It is trying to show Agamemnon’s horror of light
   d. It is trying to show the drama of the leader of the chorus

9WS1.4 Develop the main ideas within the body of the composition through supporting evidence
4. In the play, *Hecuba*, the author’s time sequence when writing the play was after which event?
   a. After the fall of Troy  
   b. During the Trojan war  
   c. none of the above

3.6 analyze and trace an author’s development of time and sequence, including the use of complex literary devices.
Quote: “Hecuba: A moment, and thou shalt see him before the tent his eyes put out, with random step advancing as a blind man must; yea, and the bodies of his two children whom I with my brave daughters of Troy did slay; he hath paid me his forfeit; look where cometh from the tent.”

Summary: Hecuba describes Polymestor on who he is and has a rage on him, so she hurts Polymestor, and his eyes were bleeding.

1. Which person in the story is Hecuba describing?

2. If we were to search on the characteristics of Hecuba, where would it be searched at?
   a. the atlas       b. the internet
   c. encyclopedia    d. all of the above

1.5 Synthesize info from multiple sources and identify complexities and discrepancies in the information and the different perspectives found in each medium.

3. What would be the proper usage of this sentence structure from the quote: “A moment, and thou shalt see him before the tent his eyes put out…..”?  
   a. A moment shalt see him before the tent his eyes put out.....  
   b. Before the eyes put out, a moment and thou shalt see him....  
   c. Wait a moment, and you will see...  
   d. correct as is
1.3 Demonstrates an understanding of proper English usage and control of grammar, paragraph and sentence structure, diction and syntax.

4. What is the author’s intended meaning about Hecuba when she is talking about Polymestor?
   a. The author is trying to show that Hecuba dislikes Polymestor a lot.
   b. the author is trying to show that Hecuba and Polymestor are good friends.
   c. The author is trying to show that Hecuba that she is cool
   d. all of the above

2.1 Analyze the structure and format of functional workplace documents, including the graphics and headers, and explain how authors use the features to achieve their purposes.
Quote: “Polymestor (chanting) woe is me! Whither can I go, where halt, or whither turn? Shall crawl upon my hands like a wild four-footed beast on their track? Which path shall I take first, this or that, eager as I am to clutch those Trojan murderesses that have destroyed me?”

Summary: Polymestor questions himself and is eager to hurt someone again.

1. Who is eager to hurt the “Trojan Murderesses”?

2. What mood can you describe about Polymestor’s saying in the quote above?
   a. he is eager to hurt someone    b. he is eager to hug someone
   c. he is eager to talk with someone  d. none of the above.

9RL3.11 Literary Criticism: Evaluate the aesthetic qualities of style, including the impact of diction and figurative language on tone, mood, and theme, using the terminology of literary criticism.

3. By the quote above, what tone can be describe in Polymestor’s saying?
   a. drastic measures    b. courageous
   c. happy              d. deeply sad and angry
9RI3.9 Narrative analysis of grade level Appropriate Text: Explain how voice, persona, and the choice of a narrator affect characterization and the tone, plot and credibility of a text.

4. Which of the following is a simile?
   A. “whither can I go”
   b. “where halt, or whither turn?”
   c. “Shall crawl upon my hands like a four-footed beast…”
   D. “I am to clutch those Trojan Murderesses”

9RL3.7 recognize and understand the significance of various literary devices, including figurative language, imagery, allegory, and symbolism, and explain their appeal.
Quote: Polymestor: “Best of friends! For by thy voice I know thee, Agamemnon, dost see my piteous state?..."

Agamemnon: What! Hapless Polymestor, who stricken thee? Who hath reft thine eyes of sight, staining the pupils with blood? Who hath slain these children? Whoe'er he was, fierce must have been his wrath against thee and thy children.

Summary: Polymestor and Agamemnon are talking to each other by how Polymestor has killed Hecuba’s son and Agamemnon is talking about him as a murderer.

Reading Comp:
1. Who are speaking together?

2. In the quote: “Agamemnon: What! Hapless staining the pupils with blood? Who hath slain these children?” what can you determine about Polymestor’s traits in the quote?
   a. He is hopeless  
   b. He is collected  
   c. He is a murderer  
   d. He is blissful  
   e. I don’t know  

9Rl3.4 Narrative Analysis of Grade level Appropriate Text: Determine character’s traits by what the characters say about others in narration, dialogue, dramatic monologue, and soliloquy.

3. After the conversation between Polymestor and Agamemnon, you conclude that they’re...
   a. enemies  
   b. friends
c. family d. lovers

9RL3.3 Narrative Analysis of grade level Appropriate Text: Analyze interactions between main and subordinate characters in a literary text and explain the way those interactions affect the plot.

4. What is the adverb and the correct spelling of *piteous*?
   a. pitteously  
   b. piteously  
   c. piteously  
   d. piteuosly

9WC1.4 Manuscript for: Produce legible work that shows accurate spelling and correct use of the conventions of punctuation and capitalization.
Quote: “Polymestor: Ha! What is that? Is she somewhere near? Show me, tell me where, that I may grip her in my hands and rend her limb from limb, bespattering her with gore. Agamemnon: Ho! Madman, what wouldst thou? Polymestor: By heaven I entreat thee, let me vent on her the fury on my arm.”

Summary: Polymestor is asking where Hecuba is and Agamemnon thinks he’s crazy and Polymestor wants to hurt her.

1. Who is Polymestor looking for?

2. What is the denotative meaning of *rend*?
   a. to violently tear apart something  
   b. to cry about something  
   c. to walk to something  
   d. to be mad about something

1.2 distinguish between the denotative and connotative meanings of words and interpret the connotative power of words.

3. Is *Hecuba* a primary or a secondary source?

2.5 extend ideas presented in primary or secondary sources through original analysis, evaluation, and elaboration

4. At the end of this part of the story, Hecuba, what can you conclude of the theme?
RL3.5 Narrative Analysis of grade level Appropriate Text: Compare works that express a universal theme and provides evidence to support the ideas expressed in each work.
Quote #1

“HECUBA Strike on, spare not, burst the doors! thou shalt ne'er replace bright vision in thy eyes nor ever see thy children, whom I have slain, alive again.”

Summary: Hecuba is talking about how she has blinded Polymestor and killed his children.

1. Who has Hecuba Slain?

2. A synonym for the word slain would be
   a) Resurrected
   b) Wounded
   c) Murdered
   d) None of the above

10RW1.0 WORD ANALYSIS, FLUENCY, AND SYSTEMATIC VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT:
Students apply their knowledge of word origins to determine the meaning of new words encountered in reading materials and use those words accurately.

Which word could be used instead of bright?
   a) dark
   b) strong
   c) vivid
   d) crazy

9WS1.9 Evaluation and revision: Revise writing to improve the logic and coherence of the organization and controlling perspective, the precision of word choice, and the tone by taking into consideration the audience, purpose, and formality of the context.

4. Based on this quote, what type of story is this?
   a) a comedy
   b) a tragedy
   c) a tragic-comedy
   d) a drama

9RL3.1 Structural Features of Literature: Articulate the relationship between the expressed purposes and the characteristics of different forms of dramatic literature (e.g., comedy, tragedy, drama, dramatic monologue).
Quote # 2

POLYMESTOR (chanting) Woe is me! whither can I go, where halt, or whither turn? shall crawl upon my hands like a wild four-footed beast on their track? Which path shall I take first, this or that, eager as I am to clutch those Trojan murderesses that have destroyed me? Out upon ye, cursed daughters of Phrygia! to what corner have ye fled cowering before me? O sun-god, would thou couldst heal my bleeding orbs, ridding me of my blindness!

Summary: Polymestor is yelling about the evils Hecuba and the Trojan women have committed against him.

1. Who is Polymestor angrily yelling at and trying to find?

2. What does this quote say about the way Polymestor is feeling?
   
   a) happy and excited  
   b) angry and in pain  
   c) tired and relaxed  
   d) he is in love with Hecuba

9RL3.4 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Determine characters’ traits by what the characters say about themselves in narration, dialogue, dramatic monologue, and soliloquy.
3. What is the meaning of the underlined word?

“...heal my bleeding orbs, ridding me of my blindness!”

a) eyes  
b) ufo’s  
c) limbs  
d) golf balls

9RW1.1 Vocabulary and Concept development: Identify and use the literal and figurative meanings of words and understand word derivations.

4. What would be the correct way to spell the word that means cowering?

a) trembeling  
b) trembiling  
c) trembaling  
d) trembling
Quote # 3

POLYMESTOR (chanting) Woe is me! Ho! my Thracian spearmen, clad in mail, a race of knights whom Ares doth inspire! Ho! Achaeans! sons of Atreus ho! to you I loudly call; come hither, in God's name come! Doth any hearken, or will no man help me? Why do ye delay? Women, captive women have destroyed me. A fearful fate is mine; ah me my hideous outrage! Whither can I turn or go? Shall I take wings and soar aloft to the mansions of the sky, where Orion and Sirius dart from their eyes a flash as of fire, or shall I, in my misery, plunge to Hades' murky flood?

Summary: Polymestor is yelling about how he can't go on and what he should do now that he is blind and bleeding.

1. Where is Polymestor yelling he should plunge to?

![Diagram of Hades]

2. Which word best describes how Polymester is feeling right now?

   a) delighted
   b) sad
   c) sleepy
   d) angry
9RL3.9 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Explain how voice, persona and the choice of narrator affect characterization and the tone, plot and credibility of the text.

3. What is the denotation of the word soar?
   a) sinking
   b) flying
   c) aching

9RW1.2 Vocabulary and Concept development: Distinguish between the denotative and connotative meanings of words and interpret the connotative power of words

4. What is Polymestor telling Hecuba to do?
   a) come out so he can get his hands on her
   b) to run away
   c) to kiss him
   d) to breakdance
AGAMEMNON What! hapless Polymestor, who hath stricken thee? who hath reft thine eyes of sight, staining the pupils with blood? who hath slain these children? whoe'er he was, fierce must have been his wrath against thee and thy children.

Summary: Agamemnon runs in and sees what has happened to Polymestor

1. Whose children is Agamemnon talking about?

2. What does “who has reft thine eyes of sight” mean
   a) who has broken your glasses
   b) who made you blind
   c) who ripped out your eyeballs
   d) why are you so good looking

9RL3.7 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Recognize and understand the significance of various literary devices, including figurative language, imagery, allegory, and symbolism, and explain their appeal.
3. What would be the accurate way to spell the word that means fierce?
   a) feroshus
   b) feroecious
   c) ferocios
   d) ferocious

10WC1.4 Manuscript Form: Produce legible work that shows accurate spelling and correct use of the conventions of punctuation and capitalization.

4. Which word’s denotation is most closely similar to stricken?
   a) saved
   b) beaten
   c) suffering
   d) none of the above

10RW1.2 Vocabulary and Concept Development: Distinguish between the denotative and connotative meanings of words and interpret the connotative power of words.
POLYMESTOR Ha! what is that? is she somewhere near? show me, tell me where, that I may grip her in my hands and rend her limb from limb, bespattering her with gore.

Summary: Polymestor is saying how if he could get his hands on Hecuba he would rip her to shreds.

1. Who is Polymester asking to tell him where Hecuba is?

2. If you were to put “grip her in my hands and rend her limb from limb” into modern English, it would be
   a) crush her with one of those giant human crushers
   b) take her apart very carefully with tools and parts
   c) rip her arms and legs off with my bare hands

3. What could replace the word “bespattering”?
   a) cleaning
   b) soiling
   c) purifying
   d) none of the above
9WS1.9 Evaluation and revision: Revise writing to improve the logic and coherence of the organization and controlling perspective, the precision of word choice, and the tone by taking into consideration the audience, purpose, and formality of the context.

4. Use the quote to figure out how Polymestor is feeling
   a) sad
   b) excited
   c) anxious
   d) angry

9RL3.11 Literary Criticism: Evaluate the aesthetic qualities of style, including the impact of diction and figurative language on tone, mood, and theme, using the terminology of literary criticism (Aesthetic approach).
Quote: I will tell my tale. There was a son of Priam, Polydorus, the youngest, a child of Hecuba, whom his father Priam sent to me from Troy to bring up in my halls, suspecting no doubt the fall of Troy. Him I slew; but hear my reason for so doing, to show how cleverly and wisely I had planned. My fear was that if that child were left to be thy enemy, he would re-peopled Troy and settle it afresh;

Summary: Polymester is telling a story about how he was sent to falling Troy to bring up his halls even though he knew Troy was bound to soon fall.

1) If Troy were about to fall, what part of the Trojan War were they in?
   a. The beginning
   b. The part when hector gets killed
   c. The middle
   d. The End
2) Even though Polymester knew Troy was bound to fall then why did he still go to Troy?
   a. He wanted to die
   b. He thought he was suave
   c. He tried to be a "hero"
   d. He knew he would get out alive because of his wise plan.

3) Afresh means to?
   a. State of being fresh
   b. Being wet
   c. To take a breath of fresh air
   d. once again

4) "Him I slew; but hear my reason for so doing, to show how cleverly and wisely I had planned." Shows how Polymestor is...
   a. Worried
   b. Excited
   c. Confident
   d. Fearfull
Quote: “Now Hecuba, having discovered the death of her son, brought me hither on this pretext, saying she would tell me of hidden treasure stored up in Ilium by the race of Priam; and she led me apart with my children into the tent, that none but I might hear her news. “So I sat me down on a couch in their midst to rest; for there were many of the Trojan maidens seated there, some on my right hand, some on my left, as it had been beside a friend; and they were praising the weaving of our Thracian handiwork”

Summary: Hecuba found out that her son is dead at the end of Troy’s fall. Hecuba would reveal her hidden secret to Polymestor which was Thracian handiwork.

1) How is Polymestor’s emotion in this part of the story?
   a. Anxious to see her hidden treasure
   b. Sad because she has secrets
   c. Mad because He doesn’t like her
   d. Confused because he thinks she’s going to kill him
2) What did Hecuba show Polymestor?
   a. Her pounds of gold
   b. Her new shirt
   c. Her hidden secret weapon
   d. Thracian handiwork

3) In the clause “So I sat me down on a couch in their midst to rest;” what is the verb?
   a. Me; I
   b. Couch; down
   c. Midst; couch
   d. Rest; sat down

4) “for there were many of the Trojan maidens seated there, some on my right hand, some on my left, as it had been beside a friend” is an example of
   a. Metaphor
   b. Simile
   c. Hyperbole
   d. Idiom
Quote: “And those that were young mothers were dandling my children in their arms, with loud admiration, as they passed them on from hand to hand to remove them far from their father; and then after their smooth speeches (wouldst thou believe it?) in an instant snatching daggers from some secret place in their dress they stab my children; whilst others, like foes, seized me hand and foot; and if I tried to raise my head, anxious to help my babes, they would clutch me by the hair; while if I stirred my hands, I could do nothing, poor wretch!”

Summary: When mothers hold the children of Polymestor and spontaneously they’re stabbed to death by the mothers.

1) In the text, what does the word **dandling** mean?  
   a. To dangle  
   b. To be fatigued  
   c. To move lightly up and down  
   d. To feel dandy  

9RW1.1 Vocabulary and Concept development: Identify and use the literal and figurative meanings of words and understand word derivations.
2) What would best describe the emotion in the text?
   a. Anger
   b. Guilt
   c. Depression
   d. in denial

10RL3.4 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Determine characters’ traits by what the characters say about themselves in narration, dialogue, dramatic monologue, and soliloquy

3) Being called a poor wench means?
   a. To like wrenched
   b. To be untrustworthy
   c. To be a working woman
   d. To be called an unemployed bad, low-class woman

9RW1.1 Vocabulary and Concept development: Identify and use the literal and figurative meanings of words and understand word derivations.

4) Why couldn’t she do anything to defend her children?
   a. She would get kicked out
   b. She’d get beaten
   c. She would get very angry
   d. She’d cry too much
Quote: “for they took their brooches and stabbed the pupils of my hapless eyes, making them gush with blood, and then fled through the chambers; up I sprang like a wild beast in pursuit of the shameless murderesses, searching along each wall with hunter's care, dealing buffets, spreading ruin.”

Summary: Polymestor is in search of the people who brutally stabbed people in their pupils and murdered them ruthlessly.

1) What is a brooch?
   a. A brush
   b. A broom
   c. A large pin/clasp
   d. A gun

   9RW1.1 Vocabulary and Concept development: Identify and use the literal and figurative meanings of words and understand word derivations.

2) What does The person feel in this selection?
a. They feel sad and doubtful  
b. They feel brave and revengeful  
c. They feel worrisome and helpless  
d. They don’t express emotion for the events.

10RL3.4 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: 
Determine characters’ traits by what the characters say about 
themselves in narration, dialogue, dramatic monologue, and 
soliloquy

3) What are buffets?  
a. Guns  
b. Biscuit  
c. Cupboard  
d. Not here  
e. I don’t know

9RW1.1 Vocabulary and Concept development: Identify and 
use the literal and figurative meanings of words and 
understand word derivations.

4) “Sprang up like a wild beast” is an example of  
a. Simile  
b. Idiom  
c. Metaphor  
d. Hyperbole

9RL3.7 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: 
Recognize and understand the significance of various literary 
devices, including figurative language, imagery, allegory, and 
symbolism, and explain their appeal.
Quote: “Again, hadst thou kept my son safe and sound, as thy duty was, a fair renown would have been thy reward, for it is in trouble's hour that the good most clearly show their friendship; though prosperity of itself in every case finds friends. Wert thou in need of money and he prosperous, that son of mine would have been as a mighty treasure for thee to draw upon; but now thou hast him no longer to be thy friend, and the benefit of the gold is gone from thee, thy children too are dead, and thyself art in this sorry plight.”

Summary: Hecuba wishes she would’ve protected her children better to prevent their brutal deaths. She weeps over the deaths and dwells on how depressed she feels.
1) Prosperous means?
   a. Known for being rich
   b. Being very intelligent
   c. To be severely injured
   d. To be extremely angry

9RW1.1 Vocabulary and Concept development: Identify and use the literal and figurative meanings of words and understand word derivations.

2) Thee means what?
   a. You, object form
   b. they
   c. Me
   d. Them

9RW1.1 Vocabulary and Concept development: Identify and use the literal and figurative meanings of words and understand word derivations.

3) What emotion does Hecuba portray?
   a. Depression
   b. Anger
   c. Helpless
   d. Anxious for Revenge

10RL3.4 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Determine characters’ traits by what the characters say about themselves in narration, dialogue, dramatic monologue, and soliloquy

4) “Again, hadst thou kept my son safe and sound, as thy duty was...” translates in modern English to....?
   a. “If I had kept my son safe he would’ve live”
   b. “If you had kept my son from safe and sound as you should have”
   c. “If my duty was my son, he woulve been safe from sound”
   d. “If my son was my duty he would’ve kept my son safe

9WC1.2 Grammar and Mechanics of Writing: Understand sentence construction (e.g., parallel structure, subordination, proper placement of modifiers) and proper English usage (e.g., consistency of verb tenses).
Agamemnon: To be a judge in a stranger’s troubles goes much against my grain, but still I must; yea, for to take this matter in hand and then put it from me is a shameful course.

Summary: Agamemnon is saying that he usually doesn’t go through other people’s business, but he that he should with this matter because if he didn’t it would be very shameful.

1) Whose business is Agamemnon going through that he cannot let go of?

2) “Goes much against my grain.”
   What does Agamemnon mean in the above quote:
   a) It goes against the grain he bought from the supermarket.
   b) It goes against his beliefs
   c) It goes with his beliefs in their entirety
   d) It goes against the grain that he harvested.

9RC2.7 Expository Critique: Critique the logic of functional documents by examining the sequence of information and procedures in anticipation of possible reader misunderstandings.

3) “for to take this matter in hand and then put it from me is a shameful course.”
   The quote’s function makes Agamemnon seem like:
   a) He would help if he could, but he can’t so he won’t
   b) He usually doesn’t take care of other peoples problems but this is an exception.
   c) He thinks that the situation has gotten to bad to help anyone
   d) He thinks that everyone is going to lead a shameful life if they help her out.
   e) if I were to begin helping then quit, it would be shameful of me

9RL3.10 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Identify and describe the function of dialogue, scene designs, soliloquies, asides, and character foils in dramatic literature.
4) “To be a judge in a stranger’s troubles goes much against my grain”
   What makes this sentence ambiguous?

9RL3.8 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Interpret and evaluate the impact of ambiguities, subtleties, contradictions, ironies, and incongruities in a text.
Cell 2:
Polymestor: Ah, my children! Ah, my blinded eyes! Woe is me!
Hecuba: Dost thou grieve? What of me? Thinkst though I grieve not for my son?
Polymestor: Thou wicked wretch! Thy delight is in mocking me.
Hecuba: I am avenged on thee; have I not cause for joy?

Summary: Polymestor calls Hecuba a wicked wretch, because she has finally avenged the death of her two children on him by blinding him.

1) What does Hecuba accuse Polymestor of in this quote?

2) “Thy delight is in mocking me.”
   What is the main clause in this quote?
   a) Delight
   b) Is in
   c) Me
   d) Is in mocking me
   e) none of the above

9WC1.1 Grammar and Mechanics of Writing: Identify and correctly use clauses (e.g., main and subordinate), phrases (e.g., gerund, infinitive, and participial), and mechanics of punctuation (e.g., semicolons, colons, ellipses, hyphens).

3) “Thou wicked wretch”
   What is the connotative form of this sentence?
   a) You stupid whore.
   b) You evil, unhappy person
   c) You act like the bad witch from the Wizard of Oz
   d) You fat cow
9RW1.2 Vocabulary and Concept development: Distinguish between the denotative and connotative meanings of words and interpret the connotative power of words.

4) “Ah, my blinded eyes!”
   What is the present tense form of this sentence?
   a) Ah, my eyes have been blinded!
   b) Ah, my blindeded eyes!
   c) Blinded eyes, my ah!
   d) My Blinded eyes, ah!
   e) this is not a sentence

9WC1.4 Manuscript Form: Produce legible work that shows accurate spelling and correct use of the conventions of punctuation and capitalization.
Cell 3:
Polymestor: Thou wilt become a dog with bloodshot eyes.
Hecuba: How knowest thou of my transformation?
Polymestor: Dionysus, our Thracian prophet told me so.
Hecuba: And did he tell thee nothing of thy present trouble?

Summary: Polymestor tells Hecuba that she is going to drink a lot today; her eyes will become bloodshot and she will lose her manners.

1) Who told Polymestor that Hecuba was going to become a dog?

2) “Thou wilt become a dog with bloodshot eyes.”

   What kind of structure does this sentence have?
   a) Parallel Structure.
   b) Subordinate.
   c) 2- independent clause sentence
   d) Prepositional phrase.
   e) I don’t know

9WC1.2 Grammar and Mechanics of Writing: Understand sentence construction (e.g., parallel structure, subordination, proper placement of modifiers) and proper English usage (e.g., consistency of verb tenses).

3) The description of Hecuba turning into a “dog with bloodshot eyes.” means that:
   a) Hecuba will become really drunk tonight.
   b) Out of nowhere, Hecuba will transform into a dog.
   c) Hecuba will become a dog, and then have blood shot at her eyes.
   d) Something she drinks later in the day will magically turn her into a dog with bloodshot eyes.
9RC2.3 Comprehension and Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Generate relevant questions about readings on issues that can be researched.

4) “a dog with bloodshot eyes”
   - What is the best way to describe that behavior/person?
     a) Running in fields with dogs
     b) Slobbering like a dog all over the place with bloodshot eyes
     c) An irresponsible drinker
     d) A dog in need of eyedrops

9WS1.9 Evaluation and Revision: Revise writing to improve the logic and coherence of the organization and controlling perspective, the precision of word choice, and the tone by taking into consideration the audience, purpose, and of formality of the context.
1) Who does Agamemnon call to get Polymestor away from him?

2) What does the word “gall” mean?
   a) Depressed
   b) Fury with anger
   c) Bitter Spirit/Deep Resentment
   d) Enlightened

9RW1.1 **Vocabulary and Concept development:** Identify and use the literal and figurative meanings of words and understand word derivations.

3) What kind of relationship does Agamemnon have with Polymestor?
   a) Loving
   b) Abusive
   c) Only one hates the other.
   d) They act like little drama filled teenagers that talk about each other behind their back

9RL3.3 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Analyze interactions between main and subordinate characters in a literary text (e.g., internal and external conflicts, motivations, relationships, influences) and explain the way those interactions affect the plot.

4) Polymestor is talking back to a bigger person, Agamemnon; how can this be related to overthrowing a person of high power?
9RL3.12 Literary Criticism: Analyze the way in which a work of literature is related to the themes and issues of its historical period (Historical approach).
Cell 5: Agamemnon: Haste and caste him upon some desert island, since his mouth is full of such exceeding presumption. Go thou, unhappy Hecuba, and bury thy two corpses.

Summary: Agamemnon doesn’t like what Polymestor is saying, so he tells them to put him on some island. He also tells Hecuba to go bury the corpses of her children.

1) Where does Agamemnon wish that they could send Polymestor?

2) “Since his mouth is full of such exceeding presumption.”
   What does the author mean in the above quote?
   a) There is too much stuff in his mouth.
   b) He ate too many cookies and now his mouth is full.
   c) He won’t shut up, and his words are proud and wrong.
   d) He couldn’t breathe with all the words in his throat.

3) “Caste him upon some desert island.”
   The above quote is an example of which literary device?
   a) Imagery; Cast him on an island with the use of a wand.
   b) Symbolism; get him as far away from here as possible.
   c) Allegory; get him as far away from here as possible, to an island perhaps.
   d) All of the above

9RL3.11 Literary Criticism: Evaluate the aesthetic qualities of style, including the impact of diction and figurative language on tone, mood, and theme, using the terminology of literary criticism (Aesthetic approach).

9RL3.7 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text: Recognize and understand the significance of various literary devices, including figurative language, imagery, allegory, and symbolism, and explain their appeal.
4) “Go thou, unhappy Hecuba, and bury thy two corpses.”
   In the quote above, what tone does Agamemnon have?
   a) He feels pity for Hecuba and her dead children
   b) He could care less about Hecuba and her dead kids
   c) He is happy that Hecuba is unhappy
   d) He is telling her to get out of his sight, and that he never
      wants to see her again.

9RC2.8 Expository Critique: Evaluate the credibility of an author’s argument or defense of a claim by critiquing the relationship between generalizations and evidence, the comprehensiveness of evidence, and the way in which the author’s intent affects the structure and tone of the text.
Cell #1
“Nay since thou didst dare thy horrid crime, endure as well as painful consequence.”

Summary: Agamemnon is explaining that since Polymestor killed Hecuba’s son he should live with the consequence he deserves which is being blind.

Reading Comprehension Question: What reason best explains why Agamemnon isn’t furious with Hecuba blinding Polymestor?

A- Because he is trying to be nicer to Hecuba.
B- Because he dislikes Polymestor and thinks he deserves it anyway.
C- Because he would have blinded Polymestor himself if Hecuba didn’t.
D-Because now they both lost something very important in their lives and are now equal.

1. Which word has a literal meaning?
A- Horrid
B- Painful
C- Consequence
D- Dare
E- I don’t know

9RW1.1 Vocabulary and Concept development: Identify and use the literal and figurative meanings of words and understand word derivations.

2. What evidence lets you know that Agamemnon thinks Polymestor deserves to be blind?
A-“Nay since thou didst dare”
B-“Thy horrid crime”
C- Endure as well as painful consequence.
D- b & c

9RL3.5 **Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text:**
Compare works that express a universal theme and provide evidence to support the ideas expressed in each work.

3. If Hecuba didn’t blind Polymestor, what would most likely happen instead?
   A- Polymestor would kill Hecuba.
   B- Hecuba would try another way to seek revenge on Polymestor.
   C- Hecuba would eventually forgive him and realize she didn’t need her children.

9RL3.6 **Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text:**
Analyze and trace an author’s development of time and sequence, including the use of complex literary devices (e.g., foreshadowing, flashbacks).
Cell #2

“Polymestor: Ah, my children! Ah. My blind eyes! Woe is me!
Hecuba: Dost thou grieve? What of me? Thinkest thou I grieve not for my son?”
Polymestor: Thou wicked wretch! Thy delight is in mocking me.
Hecuba: I am avenged on thee; have I not cause for joy?

Summary: This is when Hecuba and Polymestor are basically arguing over who is in a worse situation; being blind or loosing your own children.

Reading Comprehension Question: Reflecting on the passages information, what kind of attitude does Hecuba express?
A-misfortune  B-regret  C-overt joy  D-pity

1. How does the author give the passage a deeper, argumentative effect?
   A- By creating a fight between 2 different people.
   B- By having the characters acting self absorbed in their own problems.
   C- By using exclamation marks and other punctuations
   D- By criticizing the other person and making them feel low.

9RL3.11 Literary Criticism: Evaluate the aesthetic qualities of style, including the impact of diction and figurative language on tone, mood, and theme, using the terminology of literary criticism (Aesthetic approach).
2. By what Polymestor says to Hecuba, how does he expect her to react?
   A- To forget what happened and forgive him.
   B- To feel pity and regret what she did to him.
   C- To be even angrier and want to kill him

9RC2.4 **Comprehension and Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text:** Synthesize the content from several sources or works by a single author dealing with a single issue; paraphrase the ideas and connect them to other sources and related topics to demonstrate comprehension.

3. When Polymestor says “woe is me”, what does he mean?
   A- “Poor me”
   B- “I am distresses”
   C- “How awful it is to live my life”
   D- “ I am so sad”
   E- these are all the same

9RC2.7 **Expository Critique:** Critique the logic of functional documents by examining the sequence of information and procedures in anticipation of possible reader misunderstandings.
"Polymestor: The joy will soon cease, in the day when oceans flood- 
Hecuba: Shall convey me to the shores of Hellas? 
Polymestor: Nay, but close o’er thee when thou fallest from the 
masthead. 
Hecuba: Who will force me to take the leap?"

Summary: Polymestor explains to Hecuba how he knows that she will 
soon be dead from being forced to drown.

Reading Comprehension Question: Why would Polymestor tell Hecuba 
this?

A- So she gets scared and eventually stops taunting him 
about being blind. 
B- Because he hopes that she will have heart attack and die 
right there at that moment. 
C- Because Polymestor feels bad about killing her son, so he 
would rather tell her ahead of time. 
D- Because he wanted to strike up a new conversation. 
E- Because he’s blinded and his life is ruined, he can now 
understand life better and see the future

1. In what way does the problem between Hecuba and 
Polymestor affect the plot? 
A- It creates irony.
B- It adds more drama shows how people deal with revenge.
C- It makes the story like a soap opera.

9RL3.3 **Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text:** Analyze interactions between main and subordinate characters in a literary text (e.g., internal and external conflicts, motivations, relationships, influences) and explain the way those interactions affect the plot.

2. What category would you place the passage above in?
   A- Comedy
   B- Romance
   C- Dropsophilia
   D- Tragic drama

10RL3.1 **Structural Features of Literature:** Articulate the relationship between the expressed purposes and the characteristics of different forms of dramatic literature (comedy, tragedy, drama, dramatic monologue).

3. From what Hecuba says in the passage, what kind of person does she come off as?
   A- Worried about herself only; self absorbed.
   B- An emotional mess
   C - Caring of others feelings.
   D- Non sensitive of others

9RL3.4 **Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text:** Determine characters’ traits by what the characters say about themselves in narration, dialogue, dramatic monologue, and soliloquy.
Cell #4

“Hecuba: Shall I die or live, and so complete my life on earth?
Polymestor: Die shalt thou; and to thy tomb shall be given a name-
Hecuba: Recalling my form, or what wilt thou tell me?
Polymestor: “The hapless hounds grave”, a mark for mariners.”

Summary: Hecuba is debating whether she should live life as slave or end her it. Polmestor tells her that she will die and have “The hapless hounds grave” on the tomb.

Reading Comprehension Question: Why would Hecuba even want ending her life as an option for the future?
A-Because death is better than suffering slavery.
B-Because she wants to be with her children (who are also dead)
C-Because she is very sick and tired of all her misfortune.
d- all of the above

1. Which quote shows that Polmestor would rather have Hecuba dead?
A-“shall I live or die”
B-“The hapless hounds grave”
C-“Die shalt thou”

9RC2.1 Structural Features of Informational Materials: Analyze the structure and format of functional workplace documents, including the graphics and headers, and explain how authors use the features to achieve their purposes.

2. What kind of image does the passage portray?
A- A happy, normal day.
B- A serious, defining moment.
C- A calm yet unusual image.

10RL3.7 **Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text:** Recognize and understand the significance of various literary devices, including figurative language, imagery, allegory, and symbolism, and explain their appeal.

3. What is a more contemporary way to rewrite “what wilt thou tell me?”
   A- What should you say to me?
   B- What will I say to whom?
   C- What will you tell me?

10WS1.9 **Evaluation and Revision:** Revise writing to improve the logic and coherence of the organization and controlling perspective, the precision of word choice, and the tone by taking into consideration the audience, purpose, and formality of the context.
“Agamemnon: Ho! Servants, hale him from my sight.
Polymestor: Ha! My words gall thee?
Agamemnon: Stop his mouth.
Polymestor: Close it now for; I have spoken.

**Summary**: Agamemnon is telling his servants to get Polymestor out of his sight at once.

Reading Comprehension Question: Why would Polymestor be mad at Agamemnon?

A- Because Agamemnon has always treated Polymestor with no respect.
B- Because Polymestor doesn’t like anyone but his own family.
C- Because Agamemnon is forcing his servants to drag him away.

1. Which quote from the passage shows that Agamemnon does not want to be around Polymestor?
   A- “Servants, hale him from my sight”
   B- “Stop his mouth”
   C- “I have spoken”
   D- “My words gall thee?”

9RC2.8 **Expository Critique**: Evaluate the credibility of an author’s argument or defense of a claim by critiquing the relationship between generalizations and evidence, the comprehensiveness of evidence, and the way in which the author’s intent affects the structure and tone of
the text (e.g., in professional journals, editorials, political speeches, primary source material).

2. Which phrase shows allegory?
   A- “I have spoken.”
   B- “hale him from my sight.”
   C- “Ha!”
   D- none of the above

9RL3.7 Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text:
Recognize and understand the significance of various literary devices, including figurative language, imagery, allegory, and symbolism, and explain their appeal.

3. How could you rewrite “Ho! Servants, hale him from my sight”?
   A- “Servants, take him out of my sight”.
   B- “Servants get the hail out of my sight”.
   C- “Servants, I can’t get him off my sight”.

9WS1.9 Evaluation and revision: Revise writing to improve the logic and coherence of the organization and controlling perspective, the precision of word choice, and the tone by taking into consideration the audience, purpose, and formality of the context.