

Reading

- **Nonfiction**

- “What the flu does to your body, and why it makes you feel so awful” (2018) Laura Haynes
 - Read the article, pay special attention to how headings and subheadings can help you navigate a nonfiction text.
 - Answer the ACT style multiple choice questions and practice answering questions in complete sentences.

- **Fiction**

- “The Masque of the Red Death” (1842) Edgar Allan Poe
 - Read the story, pay special attention to how the author uses color to symbolize the different phases of life.
 - Answer the ACT style multiple choice questions and practice answering questions in complete sentences.

- **Poetry**

- “Mercy” (2016) Teri Ellen Cross Davis
 - Read the poem, pay special attention to how the author uses figurative language to help the reader visualize the setting.
 - Answer the ACT style multiple choice questions and practice answering questions in complete sentences.

Writing

NOTE: Write these down in a journal, a note on your phone, or a google doc. Don't stress out about getting every detail right or grammar rule right the first time, just tell your story. If you like it, tweek it, make it better and tell it to a friend or family member. One day your children and grandchildren will study Covid-19 in history class and will want to hear your stories.

- **Writings 1 & 2**

- Write a narrative about your life or experiences.
- Don't like this prompt?
That's okay, write about whatever you want to write about.
- The important part is that you write, and then read that writing. The best way to become a better writer is to READ and to WRITE.

THE MOTH



FIRST LINES PROMPT

Tell us about a time you
had to learn the hard way.

THE MOTH



FIRST LINES PROMPT

Tell us about a time
you set the trend.

Hello students, parents, guardians, and more!

Ms. Hester and Mrs. Hanna have worked hard to give you something to keep your brain engaged while you're safe at home amidst the Covid-19 safer-at-home response. We have put together reading and writing practice that you can do on your own at home in half an hour or less a day. Each week you have 3 readings (nonfiction, fiction, & poetry) and 2 writing prompts. **YOU DO NOT HAVE TO DO THESE ASSIGNMENTS.** They are meant to keep you sharp so that when we return to classes in August your brain hasn't been sitting on the sidelines for 5 months.

PARENTS: More than anything, encouraging your student to read and write in any capacity is going to help them avoid the "summer slide." Writing in a personal journal, following our narrative prompts, or writing a story of their own are all good practice. Reading, as a cornerstone skill, is important to success in all subjects, but it doesn't all look the same. Just because your student is reading anime instead of the classics doesn't mean they aren't getting the benefits of reading. Encourage them to read anything and everything: news articles about the pandemic, fictional books as an escape, dystopia to deal with the dread and hopelessness that some feel, even magazines or subtitles on Netflix are better than not reading at all. One of the best ways to encourage your student to read is for them to see you reading. We have parents that will read alongside their student and have come to learn a lot about their student and have found a doorway into conversation that can sometimes be difficult.

More than anything, Ms. Hester and Mrs. Hanna want their students to know that they are valued, loved, and missed. Although our school year didn't end the same way it has in the past doesn't make our time together any less special. We look forward to seeing you in the halls next year.

To keep updated on administrative decisions regarding the pick-up of belongings, class enrollment for next year, and grade configuration you can check the school website often, and follow Guthrie Public Schools on Facebook.

Please feel free to reach out to either of us via email with any questions, but allow a day or two for response in case we are inundated with questions and requests.

Thank you for your continued support

Ms. Hester

kyri.hester@guthrie.net

Mrs. Hanna

micaela.hanna@guthrie.net

Name: _____ Class: _____

What the flu does to your body, and why it makes you feel so awful

By Laura Haynes
2018

Common symptoms of the flu are congestion, headaches, muscle aches, and other unpleasant sensations. But what exactly does the flu do to your body? And why do you feel so bad? As you read, take notes on how the flu can cause other complications in the body.

[1] Every year, from 5 to 20 percent of the people in the United States will become infected with influenza virus. An average of 200,000 of these people will require hospitalization and up to 50,000 will die. Older folks over the age of 65 are especially susceptible¹ to influenza infection, since the immune system becomes weaker with age. In addition, older folks are also more susceptible to long-term disability following influenza infection, especially if they are hospitalized.



"influenza - flu" by Matteo Bagnoli is licensed under CC BY 2.0

We all know the symptoms of influenza infection include fever, cough, sore throat, muscle aches, headaches and fatigue. But just what causes all the havoc? What is going on in your body as you fight the flu?

I am a researcher who specializes in immunology² at the University of Connecticut School of Medicine, and my laboratory focuses on how influenza infection affects the body and how our bodies combat the virus. It's interesting to note that many of the body's defenses that attack the virus also cause many of the symptoms associated with the flu.

How the flu works its way into your body

Influenza virus causes an infection in the respiratory tract, or nose, throat and lungs. The virus is inhaled or transmitted, usually via your fingers, to the mucous membranes of the mouth, nose or eyes. It then travels down the respiratory tract and binds to epithelial cells³ lining the lung airways via specific molecules on the cell surface. Once inside the cells, the virus hijacks the protein manufacturing machinery of the cell to generate its own viral proteins and create more viral particles. Once mature viral particles are produced, they are released from the cell and can then go on to invade adjacent cells.

1. **Susceptible (adjective):** likely to be influenced or harmed by something
 2. a branch of medicine and biology that deals with the immune system
 3. cells on the surfaces of your body, serving as a barrier between the inside and outside of your body

- [5] While this process causes some lung injury, most of the symptoms of the flu are actually caused by the immune response to the virus. The initial immune response involves cells of the body's innate immune system, such as macrophages and neutrophils. These cells express receptors that are able to sense the presence of the virus. They then sound the alarm by producing small hormone-like molecules called cytokines and chemokines. These alert the body that an infection has been established.

Cytokines orchestrate other components of the immune system to appropriately fight the invading virus, while chemokines direct these components to the location of infection. One of the types of cells called into action are T lymphocytes, a type of white blood cell that fights infection. Sometimes, they are even called “soldier” cells. When T cells specifically recognize influenza virus proteins, they then begin to proliferate⁴ in the lymph nodes around the lungs and throat. This causes swelling and pain in these lymph nodes.

After a few days, these T cells move to the lungs and begin to kill the virus-infected cells. This process creates a great deal of lung damage similar to bronchitis, which can worsen existing lung disease and make breathing difficult. In addition, the buildup of mucous in the lungs, as a result of this immune response to infection, induces coughing as a reflex to try to clear the airways. Normally, this damage triggered by arrival of T cells in the lungs is reversible in a healthy person, but when it advances, it is bad news and can lead to death.

The proper functioning of influenza-specific T cells is critical for efficient clearance of the virus from the lungs. When T cell function declines, such as with increasing age or during use of immunosuppressive drugs,⁵ viral clearance is delayed. This results in a prolonged infection and greater lung damage. This can also set the stage for complications including secondary bacterial pneumonia, which can often be deadly.

Why your head hurts so much

While the influenza virus is wholly contained in the lungs under normal circumstances, several symptoms of influenza are systemic,⁶ including fever, headache, fatigue and muscle aches. In order to properly combat influenza infection, the cytokines and chemokines produced by the innate immune cells in the lungs become systemic — that is, they enter the bloodstream, and contribute to these systemic symptoms. When this happens, a cascade of complicating biological events occur.

- [10] One of the things that happens is that Interleukin-1, an inflammatory type of cytokine, is activated. Interleukin-1 is important for developing the killer T cell response against the virus, but it also affects the part of the brain in the hypothalamus that regulates body temperature, resulting in fever and headaches.

Another important cytokine that fights influenza infection is something called “tumor necrosis factor alpha.” This cytokine can have direct antiviral effects in the lungs, and that’s good. But it can also cause fever and appetite loss, fatigue and weakness during influenza and other types of infection.

4. to increase rapidly in numbers

5. drugs that suppress an individual's immune response

6. **Systemic (adjective):** relating to a system, especially as opposed to a particular part of that system

Why your muscles ache

Our research has also uncovered another aspect of how influenza infection affects our bodies.

It is well-known that muscle aches and weakness are prominent symptoms of influenza infection. Our study in an animal model found that influenza infection leads to an increase in the expression of muscle-degrading genes and a decrease in expression of muscle-building genes in skeletal muscles in the legs.

Functionally, influenza infection also hinders walking and leg strength. Importantly, in young individuals, these effects are transient⁷ and return to normal once the infection has cleared.

- [15] In contrast, these effects can linger significantly longer in older individuals. This is important, since a decrease in leg stability and strength could result in older folks being more prone to falls during recovery from influenza infection. It could also result in long-term disability and lead to the need for a cane or walker, limiting mobility and independence.

Researchers in my lab think that this impact of influenza infection on muscles is another unintended consequence of the immune response to the virus. We are currently working to determine what specific factors produced during the immune response are responsible for this and if we can find a way to prevent it.

Thus, while you feel miserable when you have an influenza infection, you can rest assured that it is because your body is fighting hard. It's combating the spread of the virus in your lungs and killing infected cells.

[What the flu does to your body, and why it makes you feel so awful](#) by Laura Haynes, University of Connecticut, February 12, 2018. Copyright (c) The Conversation 2018, CC-BY-ND.

7. lasting for only a short time

Text-Dependent Questions

Directions: For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. PART A: Which statement best expresses the central idea of the text?
 - A. The immune system does more harm than good when it's fighting the flu because of the life-threatening symptoms it can cause.
 - B. The influenza virus brings about many uncomfortable sensations in the body as it slowly spreads to more cells.
 - C. Much of the discomfort that people feel when they're infected with influenza virus is from their immune system's attack on the infection.
 - D. While the influenza virus causes painful symptoms throughout the body, the immune system releases cells that soothe the damage that it has been done.

2. PART B: Which detail from the text best supports the answer to Part A?
 - A. "Every year, from 5 to 20 percent of the people in the United States will become infected with influenza virus. An average of 200,000 of these people will require hospitalization and up to 50,000 will die." (Paragraph 1)
 - B. "When T cells specifically recognize influenza virus proteins, they then begin to proliferate in the lymph nodes around the lungs and throat. This causes swelling and pain in these lymph nodes." (Paragraph 6)
 - C. "This results in a prolonged infection and greater lung damage. This can also set the stage for complications including secondary bacterial pneumonia, which can often be deadly." (Paragraph 8)
 - D. "Functionally, influenza infection also hinders walking and leg strength. Importantly, in young individuals, these effects are transient and return to normal once the infection was cleared." (Paragraph 14)

3. What is the author's main purpose in the text?
 - A. to encourage people to get vaccinated for the influenza virus to avoid the symptoms
 - B. to show how the immune system actually does more damage than the virus itself
 - C. to explain to people that the worse they feel during the flu, the faster they're healing
 - D. to explain why people feel so horrible when they're infected with the influenza virus

4. How does paragraph 9 contribute to the development of ideas in the text?
 - A. It shows how the immune system is responsible for symptoms beyond the parts of the body directly affected by the virus.
 - B. It provides readers with all the symptoms that they will likely experience during the flu, improving their ability to recognize it.
 - C. It emphasizes how the influenza virus is capable of spreading to more important areas of the body through the blood stream.
 - D. It shows how the immune system goes overboard when it's fighting an infection, spreading to areas of the body that are healthy.

5. What connection does the author draw between the effects of the influenza virus on the body and a person's age? Cite evidence from the text to support your response.

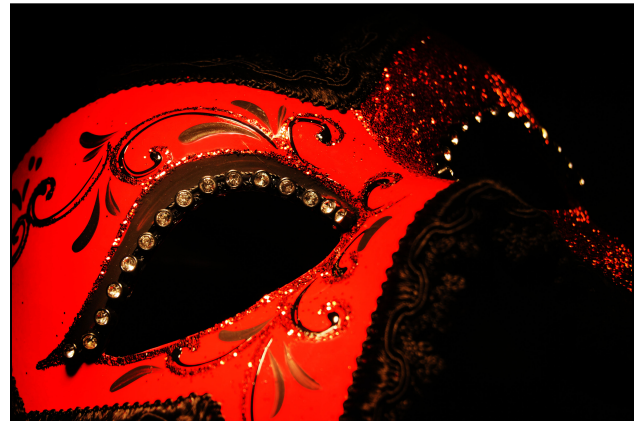
Name: _____ Class: _____

The Masque of the Red Death

By Edgar Allan Poe
1842

Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849) was an American writer, editor, and literary critic. Poe is best known for his poetry and short stories, which usually involve mystery and the macabre. In this short story, a wealthy prince holds a party for his powerful friends within the safety of his home, as a disease rips the rest of the country apart. As you read, take notes on how the narrator describes the setting of the story.

[1] The “Red Death” had long devastated the country. No pestilence¹ had ever been so fatal, or so hideous. Blood was its Avatar and its seal — the redness and the horror of blood. There were sharp pains, and sudden dizziness, and then profuse bleeding at the pores, with dissolution. The scarlet stains upon the body and especially upon the face of the victim, were the pest ban which shut him out from the aid and from the sympathy of his fellow-men. And the whole seizure, progress and termination of the disease, were the incidents of half an hour.



"VSPC Assignment: Light" by hgiugno is licensed under CC BY-NC-ND 2.0.

But the Prince Prospero was happy and dauntless and sagacious.² When his dominions were half depopulated, he summoned to his presence a thousand hale³ and light-hearted friends from among the knights and dames of his court, and with these retired to the deep seclusion of one of his castellated abbeys.⁴ This was an extensive and magnificent structure, the creation of the prince's own eccentric yet august⁵ taste. A strong and lofty wall girdled it in. This wall had gates of iron. The courtiers,⁶ having entered, brought furnaces and massy hammers and welded the bolts. They resolved to leave means neither of ingress or egress⁷ to the sudden impulses of despair or of frenzy from within. The abbey was amply provisioned. With such precautions the courtiers might bid defiance to contagion. The external world could take care of itself. In the meantime it was folly to grieve, or to think. The prince had provided all the appliances of pleasure. There were buffoons, there were improvisatori, there were ballet-dancers, there were musicians, there was Beauty, there was wine. All these and security were within. Without was the “Red Death.”

It was toward the close of the fifth or sixth month of his seclusion, and while the pestilence raged most furiously abroad, that the Prince Prospero entertained his thousand friends at a masked ball of the most unusual magnificence.

1. **Pestilence (noun):** a deadly disease
2. **Sagacious (adjective):** having or showing good judgment
3. strong and healthy
4. A “castellated abbey” is a building, or collection of buildings, in a secluded area that typically provide housing for the religious.
5. **August (adjective):** respected and impressive
6. a companion of a member of the royal family, part of the royal court
7. the movement in and out of a place

It was a voluptuous scene, that masquerade. But first let me tell of the rooms in which it was held. There were seven — an imperial suite. In many palaces, however, such suites form a long and straight vista, while the folding doors slide back nearly to the walls on either hand, so that the view of the whole extent is scarcely impeded. Here the case was very different; as might have been expected from the duke's love of the bizarre. The apartments were so irregularly disposed that the vision embraced but little more than one at a time. There was a sharp turn at every twenty or thirty yards, and at each turn a novel effect. To the right and left, in the middle of each wall, a tall and narrow Gothic window looked out upon a closed corridor which pursued the windings of the suite. These windows were of stained glass whose color varied in accordance with the prevailing hue of the decorations of the chamber into which it opened. That at the eastern extremity was hung, for example, in blue — and vividly blue were its windows. The second chamber was purple in its ornaments and tapestries, and here the panes were purple. The third was green throughout, and so were the casements. The fourth was furnished and lighted with orange — the fifth with white — the sixth with violet. The seventh apartment was closely shrouded in black velvet tapestries that hung all over the ceiling and down the walls, falling in heavy folds upon a carpet of the same material and hue. But in this chamber only, the color of the windows failed to correspond with the decorations. The panes here were scarlet — a deep blood color. Now in no one of the seven apartments was there any lamp or candelabrum, amid the profusion of golden ornaments that lay scattered to and fro or depended from the roof. There was no light of any kind emanating from lamp or candle within the suite of chambers. But in the corridors that followed the suite, there stood, opposite to each window, a heavy tripod, bearing a brazier of fire that protected its rays through the tinted glass and so glaringly illumined the room. And thus were produced a multitude of gaudy and fantastic appearances. But in the western or black chamber the effect of the fire-light that streamed upon the dark hangings through the blood-tinted panes, was ghastly in the extreme, and produced so wild a look upon the countenances of those who entered, that there were few of the company bold enough to set foot within its precincts at all.

- [5] It was in this apartment, also, that there stood against the western wall, a gigantic clock of ebony. Its pendulum swung to and fro with a dull, heavy, monotonous clang; and when the minute-hand made the circuit of the face, and the hour was to be stricken, there came from the brazen lungs of the clock a sound which was clear and loud and deep and exceedingly musical, but of so peculiar a note and emphasis that, at each lapse of an hour, the musicians of the orchestra were constrained to pause, momentarily, in their performance, to hearken to the sound; and thus the waltzers perforce ceased their evolutions; and there was a brief disconcert of the whole gay company; and, while the chimes of the clock yet rang, it was observed that the giddiest grew pale, and the more aged and sedate passed their hands over their brows as if in confused reverie or meditation. But when the echoes had fully ceased, a light laughter at once pervaded the assembly; the musicians looked at each other and smiled as if at their own nervousness and folly, and made whispering vows, each to the other, that the next chiming of the clock should produce in them no similar emotion; and then, after the lapse of sixty minutes, (which embrace three thousand and six hundred seconds of the Time that flies,) there came yet another chiming of the clock, and then were the same disconcert and tremulousness and meditation as before.

But, in spite of these things, it was a gay and magnificent revel. The tastes of the duke were peculiar. He had a fine eye for colors and effects. He disregarded the decora⁸ of mere fashion. His plans were bold and fiery, and his conceptions glowed with barbaric lustre. There are some who would have thought him mad. His followers felt that he was not. It was necessary to hear and see and touch him to be sure that he was not.

8. conventions or requirements

He had directed, in great part, the moveable embellishments of the seven chambers, upon occasion of this great fete; and it was his own guiding taste which had given character to the masqueraders. Be sure they were grotesque. There were much glare and glitter and piquancy and phantasm — much of what has been since seen in “Hernani.”⁹ There were arabesque¹⁰ figures with unsuited limbs and appointments. There were delirious fancies such as the madman fashions. There was much of the beautiful, much of the wanton,¹¹ much of the bizarre, something of the terrible, and not a little of that which might have excited disgust. To and fro in the seven chambers there stalked, in fact, a multitude of dreams. And these — the dreams — writhed in and about, taking hue from the rooms, and causing the wild music of the orchestra to seem as the echo of their steps. And, anon, there strikes the ebony clock which stands in the hall of the velvet. And then, for a moment, all is still, and all is silent save the voice of the clock. The dreams are stiff-frozen as they stand. But the echoes of the chime die away — they have endured but an instant — and a light, half-subdued laughter floats after them as they depart. And now again the music swells, and the dreams live, and writhe to and fro more merrily than ever, taking hue from the many-tinted windows through which stream the rays from the tripods. But to the chamber which lies most westwardly of the seven, there are now none of the maskers who venture; for the night is waning away; and there flows a ruddier light through the blood-colored panes; and the blackness of the sable drapery appalls; and to him whose foot falls upon the sable carpet, there comes from the near clock of ebony a muffled peal¹² more solemnly emphatic than any which reaches their ears who indulge in the more remote gaities of the other apartments.

But these other apartments were densely crowded, and in them beat feverishly the heart of life. And the revel went whirlingly on, until at length there commenced the sounding of midnight upon the clock. And then the music ceased, as I have told; and the evolutions of the waltzers were quieted; and there was an uneasy cessation of all things as before. But now there were twelve strokes to be sounded by the bell of the clock; and thus it happened, perhaps, that more of thought crept, with more of time, into the meditations of the thoughtful among those who reveled. And thus, too, it happened, perhaps, that before the last echoes of the last chime had utterly sunk into silence, there were many individuals in the crowd who had found leisure to become aware of the presence of a masked figure which had arrested the attention of no single individual before. And the rumor of this new presence having spread itself whisperingly around, there arose at length from the whole company a buzz, or murmur, expressive of disapprobation¹³ and surprise — then, finally, of terror, of horror, and of disgust.

-
9. “Hernani” is a dramatic play written by French author Victor Hugo that premiered in Paris in 1830 with exciting costumes.
 10. “Arabesque” refers to intricate and flowing design patterns.
 11. extravagant
 12. sound of bells
 13. **Disapprobation** (*noun*): strong disapproval

In an assembly of phantasms such as I have painted, it may well be supposed that no ordinary appearance could have excited such sensation. In truth the masquerade license of the night was nearly unlimited; but the figure in question had out-Heroded Herod,¹⁴ and gone beyond the bounds of even the prince's indefinite decorum. There are chords in the hearts of the most reckless which cannot be touched without emotion. Even with the utterly lost, to whom life and death are equally jests, there are matters of which no jest can be made. The whole company, indeed, seemed now deeply to feel that in the costume and bearing of the stranger neither wit nor propriety existed. The figure was tall and gaunt, and shrouded from head to foot in the habiliments of the grave. The mask which concealed the visage was made so nearly to resemble the countenance of a stiffened corpse that the closest scrutiny must have had difficulty in detecting the cheat. And yet all this might have been endured, if not approved, by the mad revelers around. But the mummer¹⁵ had gone so far as to assume the type of the Red Death. His vesture¹⁶ was dabbled in blood — and his broad brow, with all the features of the face, was besprinkled with the scarlet horror.

- [10] When the eyes of Prince Prospero fell upon this spectral¹⁷ image (which with a slow and solemn movement, as if more fully to sustain its role, stalked to and fro among the waltzers) he was seen to be convulsed, in the first moment with a strong shudder either of terror or distaste; but, in the next, his brow reddened with rage.

“Who dares?” he demanded hoarsely of the courtiers who stood near him — “who dares insult us with this blasphemous mockery? Seize him and unmask him — that we may know whom we have to hang at sunrise, from the battlements!”

It was in the eastern or blue chamber in which stood the Prince Prospero as he uttered these words.

They rang throughout the seven rooms loudly and clearly — for the prince was a bold and robust man, and the music had become hushed at the waving of his hand.

-
14. “Out-Heroded Herod” is a phrase that means “to exceed in violence or extravagance.” It refers to the Biblical king, Herod.
15. A “mummer” refers to a masked actor, popular in England during the 18th and early 19th centuries, whose popularity spread to Philadelphia in the United States.
16. clothing
17. **Spectral** (*adjective*): ghost-like

It was in the blue room where stood the prince, with a group of pale courtiers by his side. At first, as he spoke, there was a slight rushing movement of this group in the direction of the intruder, who at the moment was also near at hand, and now, with deliberate and stately step, made closer approach to the speaker. But from a certain nameless awe with which the mad assumptions of the mummer had inspired the whole party, there were found none who put forth hand to seize him; so that, unimpeded, he passed within a yard of the prince's person; and, while the vast assembly, as if with one impulse, shrank from the centres of the rooms to the walls, he made his way uninterruptedly, but with the same solemn and measured step which had distinguished him from the first, through the blue chamber to the purple — through the purple to the green — through the green to the orange — through this again to the white — and even thence to the violet, ere a decided movement had been made to arrest him. It was then, however, that the Prince Prospero, maddening with rage and the shame of his own momentary cowardice, rushed hurriedly through the six chambers, while none followed him on account of a deadly terror that had seized upon all. He bore aloft a drawn dagger, and had approached, in rapid impetuosity,¹⁸ to within three or four feet of the retreating figure, when the latter, having attained the extremity of the velvet apartment, turned suddenly and confronted his pursuer. There was a sharp cry — and the dagger dropped gleaming upon the sable carpet, upon which, instantly afterwards, fell prostrate in death the Prince Prospero. Then, summoning the wild courage of despair, a throng of the revelers at once threw themselves into the black apartment, and, seizing the mummer, whose tall figure stood erect and motionless within the shadow of the ebony clock, gasped in unutterable horror at finding the grave-cerements and corpse-like mask which they handled with so violent a rudeness, untenanted by any tangible form.

- [15] And now was acknowledged the presence of the Red Death. He had come like a thief in the night. And one by one dropped the revelers in the blood-bedewed halls of their revel, and died each in the despairing posture of his fall. And the life of the ebony clock went out with that of the last of the gay.

And the flames of the tripods expired. And Darkness and Decay and the Red Death held illimitable¹⁹ dominion over all.

"The Masque of the Red Death" by Edgar Allan Poe (1842) is in the public domain.

18. **Impetuosity** (*noun*): the quality or condition of being driven by sudden action or emotion

19. without limits

Text-Dependent Questions

Directions: For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. PART A: Which statement best identifies a major theme in the story?
 - A. Death is more powerful than life or growth.
 - B. Death is unavoidable, regardless of one's wealth or power.
 - C. People must confront their problems rather than try to hide from them.
 - D. Fear is a strong tool that leaders can use to increase their power.

2. PART B: Which of the following quotes best supports the answer to Part A?
 - A. "The external world could take care of itself. In the meantime it was folly to grieve, or to think." (Paragraph 2)
 - B. "while the pestilence raged most furiously abroad, that the Prince Prospero entertained his thousand friends at a masked ball" (Paragraph 3)
 - C. "'Who dares?' he demanded hoarsely of the courtiers who stood near him — 'who dares insult us with this blasphemous mockery?'" (Paragraph 11)
 - D. "And Darkness and Decay and the Red Death held illimitable dominion over all." (Paragraph 16)

3. What does the phrase "untenanted by any tangible form" in paragraph 14 suggest about the intruder?
 - A. The intruder has no physical form and therefore cannot be restrained, which makes it similar to death and disease.
 - B. The intruder is able to vanish when it is attacked, which implies that it comes from another world, possibly the land of the dead.
 - C. The phrase conveys the extreme violence with which the revelers handle the intruder, who is seemingly left without a body.
 - D. The intruder's body consists of disease-ridden vapors, which the Prince and other revelers unwittingly release by attacking it.

4. The narrator describes the courtiers as resolving "to leave means neither of ingress or egress" in paragraph 2. What does this description reveal about the courtiers' attitudes?
 - A. The courtiers' decision to allow people to leave the abbey but never to re-enter shows that they value collective security over individual freedom.
 - B. The courtiers believe that the plague will never make it into the abbey, and in their arrogance they leave no options for escape.
 - C. The courtiers have no desire to ever reconnect with the outside world and wish to build a new society in complete isolation.
 - D. The courtiers take advantage of the rule that all homes be locked up in times of plague because it gives them an excuse to ignore the people's suffering.

5. How does the description of the clock contribute to the development of the story's theme(s)? Cite evidence in your answer.

Name: _____ Class: _____

Mercy

By Teri Ellen Cross Davis
2016

Teri Ellen Cross Davis is an American poet based in the D.C. metropolitan area, who holds an MFA in Creative Writing, Poetry, from American University. Her work often focuses on Washington, D.C., childhood, and her life experiences as a woman of color. As you read, takes notes on the imagery the poet uses to describe hospitals.

- [1] One rarely has good memories of a hospital:
no first loves; no fat, healthy summer days;
no pink scraps of dawn; instead, like a hangnail,
- [5] the mind catches on the soft hush of disposable
hospital shoe covers, the metallic rungs sweeping
privacy curtains closed, the shadows of shoulders
slumped, shuddering in grief. My mom taught me
to play gin rummy¹ in a hospital. It was the day
the doctors stopped my baby brother's heart,
- [10] sewed it up, started it again. We stole the blanket
they returned him in, as if we needed a fabric
reminder
of the seconds his heart was still, of the hours we
waited,
- playing rummy to 1,000 and 1,000 and 1,000
again.
Years later, it's that smell I can't forget: crisp,
medicinal,
- [15] even after countless cleanings, the retained scent
of sweat,



["CMRF 08/10_OLCHC Photos 20"](#) by CMRF Crumlin is licensed under CC BY 2.0.

- tainted with fear. Thin white blankets, freshly
folded
on the foot of my boyfriend's father's bed. And when
I cannot look at his family huddled in shock and sorrow,
- adjusting to the verdict of cancer, I look at the blankets,
[20] the hospital name stamped in blue, on every single blanket.
Mercy. Between the memorized route to the cafeteria,

1. a two-player card game

dry erase boards for the next nurse to mark her name,
the yellow sad faces to measure pain, how is this compassion,
a leniency from God? Show me the grace in tearing holes

- [25] in the hearts of six month-old babies? The charity of cancer, eating
families away, father by grandfather? Erase the stink of hospital from my
nostrils, let my grief be dirty and jagged. I have no need for mercy.

"Mercy" from the poetry collection Haint by Teri Ellen Cross Davis, Copyright 2016. By permission of Gival Press.

Text-Dependent Questions

Directions: For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. PART A: What is a theme of the poem?
 - A. The tragedies of life can make it difficult to believe in a forgiving God.
 - B. The stress of medical crises often tears families apart.
 - C. Fearing death is more painful than the actual process of dying.
 - D. Believing in a higher power makes it easier to move beyond loss.

2. PART B: Which detail from the text best supports the answer from Part A?
 - A. "even after countless cleanings, the retained scent of sweat / tainted with fear." (Lines 15-16)
 - B. "how is this compassion / a leniency from God? Show me the grace in tearing holes / in the hearts of six month-old babies?" (Lines 23-25)
 - C. "cancer, eating / families away, father by grandfather?" (Lines 25-26)
 - D. "Erase the stink of hospital from my / nostrils, let my grief be dirty and jagged." (Lines 26-27)

3. PART A: Which of the following best describes the speaker's tone in the poem?
 - A. calm and accepting
 - B. sarcastic and dismissive
 - C. detached and unemotional
 - D. bitter and discontent

4. PART B: Which of the following details from the poem best supports the answer to Part A?
 - A. "the soft hush of disposable / hospital shoe covers, the metallic rungs sweeping / privacy curtains closed" (Lines 4-6)
 - B. "It was the day / the doctors stopped my baby brother's heart" (Lines 8-9)
 - C. "dry erase boards for the next nurse to mark her name, / the yellow sad faces to measure pain" (Lines 22-23)
 - D. "Erase the stink of hospital from my / nostrils, let my grief be dirty and jagged. I have no need for mercy." (Lines 26-27)

5. How does the poet use imagery to describe the nature of hospitals?
