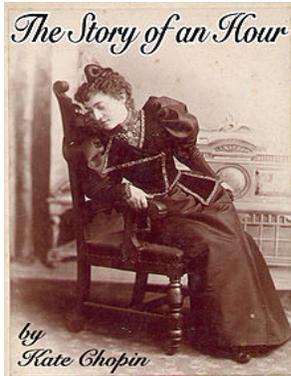


❧ “The Story of an Hour” by Kate Chopin ❧

Student Charts: Lesson 3



This is the third lesson about “The Story of an Hour” by Kate Chopin.

In this section of the lesson, you will learn about analogies and you will learn the definitions of challenging words from the text. You will also re-read the story to check your understanding.

Student Chart 3A: Lesson Objectives

Listen as your teacher reads the objectives for this lesson.

English Language Arts Objectives:

I will be able to:

- Understand and describe analogy
- Analyze the use of analogies in the text
- Use evidence to support an analysis of what the text says
- Understand key words from the story
- Determine a theme in the text and analyze its development
- Use language effectively for different tasks

Student Chart 3B: Concepts in Literature: Analogy

Listen as your teacher explains what analogy is.

Examples of analogy from "The Story of an Hour":

1. She sat with her head thrown back upon the cushion of the chair, quite motionless, except when a sob came up into her throat and shook her, *as a child who has cried itself to sleep continues to sob in its dreams.*
2. She was beginning to recognize this thing that was approaching to possess her, and she was striving to beat it back with her will – *as powerless as her two white slender hands would have been.*
3. There was a feverish triumph in her eyes, and she carried herself unwittingly *like a goddess of Victory.*

Write a definition for analogy in your own words in the space below.

Analogy is...

Write your own analogy:

Student Chart 3C: Glossary of Words

Fill in the chart with English definitions and examples of the new words you learn in this lesson.

Word	English Definition	Example from Text	Picture	Personal Example
abandonment	<i>taken over with great emotion</i>	She wept at once, with sudden, wild abandonment.		<i>At the concert, we danced around with abandonment.</i>
approaching		She was beginning to recognize this thing that was approaching to possess her.		
aquiver		The tops of trees were all aquiver with the new spring life.		
assure		He had only taken the time to assure himself of its truth by a second telegram.		
brief		A kind intention or a cruel intention made the act seem no less a crime as she looked upon it in that brief moment of illumination.		

Student Chart 3C: Glossary of Words

Fill in the chart with English definitions and examples of the new words you learn in this lesson.

Word	English Definition	Example from Text	Picture	Personal Example
enabled		A clear and exalted perception enabled her to dismiss the suggestion as trivial.		
impose		Men and women believe they have a right to impose a private will upon a fellow-creature.		
indicated		It was not a glance of reflection, but rather indicated a suspension of intelligent thought.		
intelligence		It was he who had been in the newspaper office when intelligence of the railroad disaster was received.		
perception		A clear and exalted perception enabled her to dismiss the suggestion as trivial.		

Student Chart 3C: Glossary of Words

Fill in the chart with English definitions and examples of the new words you learn in this lesson.

Word	English Definition	Example from Text	Picture	Personal Example
persistance		There would be no powerful will bending hers in that blind persistence with which men and women believe they have a right to impose a private will upon a fellow-creature.		
physical		She sank, pressed down by a physical exhaustion that haunted her body.		
relax		Her pulses beat fast, and the coursing blood warmed and relaxed every inch of her body.		
reveal		It was her sister Josephine who told her, in broken sentences; veiled hints that revealed in half concealing.		

Student Chart 3C: Glossary of Words

Fill in the chart with English definitions and examples of the new words you learn in this lesson.

Word	English Definition	Example from Text	Picture	Personal Example
significance		She did not hear the story as many women have heard the same, with a paralyzed inability to accept its significance.		
suspension		It was not a glance of reflection, but rather indicated a suspension of intelligent thought.		

Student Chart 3D: Second Interactive Reading

Follow along as your teacher reads each section of "The Story of an Hour." Then read the section with a partner and answer the questions, using the words in brackets.



Knowing that Mrs. Mallard was afflicted with a heart trouble, great care was taken to break to her as gently as possible the news of her husband's death. It was her sister Josephine who told her, in broken sentences; veiled hints that revealed in half concealing. Her husband's friend Richards was there, too, near her.

Josephine told Mrs. Mallard about her husband's death. What phrases does Chopin use to describe the way they told her the news? [broken, care, concealing, gently, great, hints]

_____ was taken

as _____ as possible

in _____ sentences

veiled _____

half _____



It was he who had been in the newspaper office when intelligence of the railroad disaster was received, with Brently Mallard's name leading the list of "killed." He had only taken the time to assure himself of its truth by a second telegram, and had hastened to forestall any less careful, less tender friend in bearing the sad message.

What is the literal meaning of the second sentence? Literal means exact. Explain the exact meaning of the second sentence in your own words. [quickly, telegram, upset]

Mr. Richards sent a second _____ to be sure Mr. Mallard had died.

He _____ went to tell Mrs. Mallard.

He wanted to tell her in a way that didn't _____ her.



She did not hear the story as many women have heard the same, with a paralyzed inability to accept its significance. She wept at once, with sudden, wild abandonment, in her sister's arms. When the storm of grief had spent itself she went away to her room alone. She would have no one follow.

What does this paragraph mean? [alone, calm, cried, freeze, held, unlike]

She was _____ most women. She did not _____. She _____ right away while her sister _____ her. When she was _____, she went to her room _____.



There stood, facing the open window, a comfortable, roomy armchair. Into this she sank, pressed down by a physical exhaustion that haunted her body and seemed to reach into her soul.

How does Chopin stress that her exhaustion was physical? In other words, what words and phrases tell you she is tired? [body, down, pressed, sank, tired]

Her _____ was _____ _____ as she _____ into the chair. She was so _____ that she appeared to be spiritually exhausted as well.



She could see in the open square before her house the tops of trees that were all aquiver with the new spring life. The delicious breath of rain was in the air. In the street below a peddler was crying his wares.

The notes of a distant song which some one was singing reached her faintly, and countless sparrows were twittering in the eaves.

There were patches of blue sky showing here and there through the clouds that had met and piled one above the other in the west facing her window.

How would you characterize the description of the natural world portrayed in these two slides? In other words, what words and phrases describe the natural world? Are these words and phrases positive or negative? Happy or sad?

[aquiver, delicious, patches, rain, sky, sparrows]

Phrases like all _____ with the new spring life, _____ breath of _____, countless _____ were twittering, and _____ of blue _____ are all very positive, upbeat, and even hopeful.



She sat with her head thrown back upon the cushion of the chair, quite motionless, except when a sob came up into her throat and shook her, as a child who has cried itself to sleep continues to sob in its dreams. She was young, with a fair, calm face, whose lines bespoke repression and even a certain strength. But now there was a dull stare in her eyes, whose gaze was fixed away off yonder on one of those patches of blue sky. It was not a glance of reflection, but rather indicated a suspension of intelligent thought.

How does Chopin (the author) characterize Mrs. Mallard's gaze? In other words, what words does the author use to describe her gaze or the way she is looking?

[distance, gazing, suspension]

She is _____ into the _____, with a _____ of thought.



There was something coming to her and she was waiting for it, fearfully. What was it? She did not know; it was too subtle and elusive to name. But she felt it, creeping out of the sky, reaching toward her through the sounds, the scents, the color that filled the air.

Mrs. Mallard's thoughts were suspended, or stopped. What do we learn in this paragraph about why Mrs. Mallard's thoughts were stopped? [come, insight, waiting]

She is _____ for an _____ to _____ to her.

 Now her bosom rose and fell tumultuously. She was beginning to recognize this thing that was approaching to possess her, and she was striving to beat it back with her will – as powerless as her two white slender hands would have been. When she abandoned herself a little whispered word escaped her slightly parted lips.

She said it over and over under her breath: "free, free, free!"

The vacant stare and the look of terror that had followed it went from her eyes. They stayed keen and bright. Her pulses beat fast, and the coursing blood warmed and relaxed every inch of her body.

Chopin uses the word "abandon" in the third paragraph and again in this section. How is Mrs. Mallard's reaction (how she feels and acts) different in the third paragraph when compared with this section?

[grief, liberated, oppressed, stimulated]

Earlier, Mrs. Mallard was overcome with _____ and physically _____.

Now, she is _____ and physically _____.

 She did not stop to ask if it were or were not a monstrous joy that held her. A clear and exalted perception enabled her to dismiss the suggestion as trivial. She knew that she would weep again when she saw the kind, tender hands folded in death; the face that had never looked save with love upon her, fixed and gray and dead. But she saw beyond that bitter moment a long procession of years to come that would belong to her absolutely. And she opened and spread her arms out to them in welcome.

How should the reader interpret Mrs. Mallard's sobs from before? In other words, what is the difference between her sobs when she first found out about her husband's death and her sobs in this part of the story? [husband, joy, relief, sadness]

She felt true _____ about her _____'s death. However, now she also feels _____ and _____.



There would be no one to live for during those coming years; she would live for herself. There would be no powerful will bending hers in that blind persistence with which men and women believe they have a right to impose a private will upon a fellow-creature. A kind intention or a cruel intention made the act seem no less a crime as she looked upon it in that brief moment of illumination. And yet she had loved him--sometimes. Often she had not.

What did it matter! What could love, the unsolved mystery, count for in the face of this possession of self-assertion which she suddenly recognized as the strongest impulse of her being!

In the last paragraph, it says she has a brief moment of illumination, or realization. In other words, she has a new understanding. Describe the understanding she experiences. [controlled, future, help, herself, kind]

She realizes it was not good that her husband _____ her, even when he was _____ or trying to _____ her. Her _____ would be her own and she could live for _____.



"Free! Body and soul free!" she kept whispering.

What does Mrs. Mallard mean when she says "Body and soul free"?

She is free to _____.



Josephine was kneeling before the closed door with her lips to the keyhole, imploring for admission. "Louise, open the door! I beg; open the door--you will make yourself ill. What are you doing, Louise? For heaven's sake open the door."

"Go away. I am not making myself ill." No; she was drinking in a very elixir of life through that open window.

Mrs. Mallard sees the natural world through the window. She uses the natural world to describe or symbolize how she feels. What does she see and how does she feel?

[husband, pleasant, possibility]

She sees things that are very _____, or nice. They show the _____ of a new life without her _____.



Her fancy was running riot along those days ahead of her. Spring days, and summer days, and all sorts of days that would be her own. She breathed a quick prayer that life might be long. It was only yesterday she had thought with a shudder that life might be long. She arose at length and opened the door to her sister's importunities. There was a feverish triumph in her eyes, and she carried herself unwittingly like a goddess of Victory. She clasped her sister's waist, and together they descended the stairs. Richards stood waiting for them at the bottom.

What words does Chopin use to show the difference from her earlier portrayal of Mrs. Mallard's unhappiness? [feverish triumph, goddess of Victory, striving to beat]

Before, she was _____, or resist freedom.

Now, she has a _____ in her eyes.

She is like a _____.



Some one was opening the front door with a latchkey. It was Brently Mallard who entered, a little travel-stained, composedly carrying his grip-sack and umbrella. He had been far from the scene of the accident, and did not even know there had been one. He stood amazed at Josephine's piercing cry; at Richards' quick motion to screen himself from the view of his wife.

But Richards was too late.

When the doctors came they said she had died of heart disease – of joy that kills.

Why is the final line of the story ironic? [free, husband, joy, sadness]

Mrs. Mallard thought she was finally _____.

She died when she saw her _____.

The doctors think she died of _____, but it was really _____.