

The Nightingale and the Glow-worm by William Cowper

Lexile: 1100

Word count: 167

Genre: Poetry

Grade: 7

**Vocabulary:** Eve, eventide, suspended, appetite, stooping, hawthorn, harangued, eloquent, quoth, minstrelsy, abhor, songster, warbling, approbation

1. A nightingale, that all day long  
Had cheered the village with his song,  
Nor yet at eve his note suspended,  
Nor yet when eventide was ended,  
5. Began to feel, as well he might,  
The keen demands of appetite;  
When, looking eagerly around,  
He spied far off, upon the ground,  
A something shining in the dark,  
10. And knew the glow-worm by his spark;  
So, stooping down from hawthorn top,  
He thought to put him in his crop.  
The worm, aware of his intent,  
Harangued him thus, right eloquent:  
15. "Did you admire my lamp," quoth he,  
"As much as I your minstrelsy,  
You would abhor to do me wrong,  
As much as I to spoil your song;  
For 'twas the self-same power divine,  
20. Taught you to sing and me to shine;  
That you with music, I with light,  
Might beautify and cheer the night."

The songster heard his short oration,  
And warbling out his approbation,  
25. Released him, as my story tells,  
And found a supper somewhere else.

1) RL.7.1: Drag and drop two lines which lead to conclude that the nightingale was tired when he finished singing.

**Nor yet at eve his note suspended,  
Nor yet when eventide was ended**

2) RL.7.1: What does the glow-worm mean when he says “*Did you admire my lamp as much as I your minstrelsy, you would abhor to do me wrong...* ”?

If you were injured like I am, you would never want to eat me.

If you thought I was a nightingale too, you would never try to eat me.

If you disliked me as much as I dislike you, it would be easy to eat me.

**If you liked my light as much as I liked your song, you would not eat me.**

3) RL.7.2: Which lines best support the poem’s central idea?

A nightingale, that all day long, Had cheered the village with his song, Nor yet at eve his note suspended, Nor yet when eventide was ended

“Did you admire my lamp,” quoth he, “As much as I your minstrelsy, You would abhor to do me wrong, As much as I to spoil your song”

When, looking eagerly around, he spied far off upon the ground, a something shining in the dark, and knew the glow-worm by his spark

**For ‘twas the self-same power divine, Taught you to sing and me to shine. That you with music, I with light, Might beautify and cheer the night.**

4) RL.7.3: Which statement best explains how the glow-worm's argument changes throughout his conversation with the nightingale?

His argument changes from scared to smug.

His argument changes from being distraught to calm.

**His argument changes from flattering to explanatory.**

His argument changes from being argumentative to frustrated.

5) RL.7.3: Which of the following words would best describe the nightingale's attitude as he flew away from the glow-worm?

Angry

Sad

**Content**

Excited

6) RL.7.4: Which of the following statement best defines *harangued* as used in Line 14?

To argue

**To give lecture**

To quote poetry

To cautiously explain

8) RL.7.5: Which statement best describes the nightingale's change from the beginning to the end of the poem?

In the beginning, the nightingale is very loud, but at the end of the poem he realizes that it is better to be quiet than loud.

In the beginning, the nightingale is extremely beautiful, but at the end he decides that beauty is not as important as his music.

In the beginning, the nightingale is constantly busy, but at the end of the poem he realizes that it is better to relax occasionally.

**In the beginning, the nightingale only thinks of his own needs, but at the end of the poem he considers what is right and wrong for others as well.**

9) L.7.1.a: Which of the following phrases correctly use commas?

The nightingale began to get hungry and decided to, find some dinner.

The nightingale began to, get hungry, and decided to find some dinner.

The nightingale, began to get hungry and decided, to find some dinner.

**The nightingale began to get hungry, and decided to find some dinner.**

10) L.7.1.b: Which of the following option is a complex sentence?

The glow-worm happily crawled away.

The nightingale decided to eat somewhere else.

**Because of the glow-worm's argument, the nightingale ate dinner somewhere else.**

The glow-worm was relieved and sighed after the nightingale flew away to eat dinner somewhere else.

11) L.7.1.c: In the following phrase, what does *eagerly* modify?

*When, looking eagerly around,*

*He spied far off, upon the ground,*

*A something shining in the dark...*

Spied

**Looking**

Around

He

12) W.7.1b:

What lesson does the poet try to convey? Write the answer in your own words.

**Each person and creature on Earth has a purpose. Because of this, we should never knowingly hurt another being, whether animal or human.**

13) W.7.3a: Explain the glow-worm's argument. Write the answer in your own words.

**The glow-worm argues that if the nightingale enjoyed his light as much as he enjoyed the nightingale's song, the nightingale would never hurt him. Since every creature was created with a purpose, we should never intentionally hurt another animal or person.**