

# Lines Written in Early Spring

William Wordsworth

**Why does a scene full of pleasure lead the speaker to lament human behavior?**

| TOTAL TIME | TUMBLETA PASSAGE LOCATION |
|------------|---------------------------|
| 30 minutes | Poem - complete poem      |

## TEACHER SETUP

Open the work in the Enhanced Reader and cue the span using the START and END anchors below.

|            |                                   |
|------------|-----------------------------------|
| START      | I heard a thousand blended notes, |
| END        | What man has made of man?         |
| PASSAGE ID | sec-early-spring-01               |

## THE MOVE

Analyze how contrast turns description into an argument

## WHY THIS PASSAGE

The natural scene is not merely pleasant background. The speaker repeatedly imagines harmony and pleasure in nature, then contrasts that pattern with human conduct. The stronger the natural harmony becomes, the sharper the final lament sounds.

## MARK

Underline images of pleasure or harmony in nature. Circle the two appearances of “what man has made of man.” Box any statement where the speaker admits that his interpretation of nature is a belief rather than a measurable fact.

## NOTICE

- What emotions coexist in the opening stanza?
- How does the speaker interpret the flowers and birds?
- Why repeat the lament after adding more evidence of natural pleasure?

## THINK

Answer provisionally: Why does a scene full of pleasure lead the speaker to lament human behavior? Choose the strongest interpretation you can defend from this passage alone.

## WRITE

Write a short evidence-based response. Use at least two details from the assigned passage and explain how they support your interpretation.

## CLOSE

Name the single detail that most changed or sharpened your interpretation, and say why.

## STRONG ANSWER

The pleasant scene produces lament because the speaker treats nature's apparent harmony as a standard against which human behavior looks damaged. Each added image of pleasure intensifies the contrast, so the repeated final question becomes an ethical judgment rather than a change of subject.

## EVIDENCE

Use one image of natural pleasure and one occurrence of the repeated lament.

## WATCH FOR

Do not claim that the poem proves plants or birds literally feel human emotions. The speaker openly frames part of this as belief and interpretation.

## SOLO

Read independently.

## SUPPORTED

Narration + highlighting.

## LISTENING

Listen; same evidence task.

## STUDENT PAGE · GRADE 10 · LESSON 299

# Lines Written in Early Spring

William Wordsworth

**Why does a scene full of pleasure lead the speaker to lament human behavior?**

|      |                               |
|------|-------------------------------|
| WORK | Lines Written in Early Spring |
|------|-------------------------------|

|                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| TUMBLETA PASSAGE LOCATION | Poem - complete poem |
| PASSAGE ID                | sec-early-spring-01  |

Your teacher will open or cue the work in the Enhanced Reader. Use the location and verbatim anchors below to confirm the assigned span.

### START

I heard a thousand blended notes,

### END

What man has made of man?

READ / LISTEN TO THE ASSIGNED PASSAGE SOLO: read independently. SUPPORTED: use narration and highlighting. LISTENING: listen to the assigned passage. The question and evidence task stay the same.

1. MARK Underline images of pleasure or harmony in nature. Circle the two appearances of “what man has made of man.” Box any statement where the speaker admits that his interpretation of nature is a belief rather than a measurable fact.
2. NOTICE What emotions coexist in the opening stanza? How does the speaker interpret the flowers and birds? Why repeat the lament after adding more evidence of natural pleasure?
3. THINK Answer provisionally: Why does a scene full of pleasure lead the speaker to lament human behavior?
4. WRITE Write a short response using at least two pieces of evidence from this passage.
5. CLOSE Name the single detail that most changed or sharpened your interpretation, and say why.