

## Black Beauty by Anna Sewell

When I was four years old Squire Gordon came to look at me. He examined my eyes, my mouth, and my legs, he felt them all down; and then I had to walk and trot and gallop before him. He seemed to like me, and said, "When he has been well broken in he will do very well." My master said he would break me in himself, as he should not like me to be frightened or hurt, and he lost no time about it, for the next day he began.

Every one may not know what breaking in is, therefore I will describe it. It means to teach a horse to wear a saddle and bridle, and to carry on his back a man, woman or child; to go just the way they wish, and to go quietly. Besides this he has to learn to wear a collar, a crupper, and a breeching, and to stand still while they are put on; then to have a cart or a chaise fixed behind, so that he cannot walk or trot without dragging it after him; and he must go fast or slow, just as his driver wishes. He must never start at what he sees, nor speak to other horses, nor bite, nor kick, nor have any will of his own; but always do his master's will, even though he may be very tired or hungry; but the worst of all is, when his harness is once on, he may neither jump for joy nor lie down for weariness. So you see this breaking in is a great thing.

I had of course long been used to a halter and a headstall, and to be led about in the fields and lanes quietly, but now I was to have a bit and bridle, my master gave me some oats as usual, and after a good deal of coaxing he got the bit into my mouth, and the bridle fixed, but it was a nasty thing! Those who have never had a bit in their mouths cannot think how bad it feels; a great piece of cold hard steel as thick as a man's finger to be pushed into one's mouth, between one's teeth, and over one's tongue, with the ends coming out at the corner of your mouth, and held fast there by straps over your head, under your throat, round your nose, and under your chin; so that no way in the world can you get rid of the nasty hard thing; it is very bad! yes, very bad! at least I thought so; but I knew my mother always wore one when she went out, and all horses did when they were grown up; and so, what with the nice oats, and what with my master's pats, kind words, and gentle ways, I got to wear my bit and bridle. Next came the saddle, but that was not half so bad; my master put it on my back very gently, while old Daniel held my head; he then made the girths fast under my body, patting and talking to me all the time; then I had a few oats, then a little leading about; and this he did every day till I began to look for the oats and the saddle. At length, one morning, my master got on my back and rode me round the meadow on the soft grass. It certainly did feel queer; but I must say I felt rather proud to carry my master, and as he continued to ride me a little every day I soon became accustomed to it.



Bird came down the Walk by Emily Dickinson	
,,,,,	Stanza 1
A Bird came down the Walk He did not know I saw –	
He bit an Angleworm in halves And ate the fellow, raw,	
	<del></del>
And then he drank a Dew	Stanza 2
From a convenient Grass – And then hopped sidewise to the Wall To let a Beetle pass	
He glanced with rapid eyes	
That hurried all around They looked like frightened Beads, I thought –	Stanza 3
He stirred his Velvet Head	
Like one in danger, Cautious,	
I offered him a Crumb And he unmilled his feathers	Stanza 4
And rowed him softer home	
Than Oars divide the Ocean,	
Too silver for a seam Or Butterflies, off Banks of Noon	
Leap, plashless as they swim.	Stanza 5



Name	Date	

## Performance Task Chart

	Black Beauty by Anna Sewell	<b>"A Bird Came Down the Walk"</b> by Emily Dickinson
Who is the speaker or narrator? Support your answer with evidence.		
How does the speaker or narrator's point of view influence how the story is told? If the story was told by another speaker or narrator how would it be different?		
What is the theme of each text?		
Compare the theme of both texts.		