

S4-17



*Hope* is a concept that most students will be familiar, which will help them when they encounter the word in their readings. *Hope* may show up in texts in a variety of ways. For example, a character might hope to improve their situation or a hope to go on vacation.

*Hope* can be used as both a verb and a noun. When used as a verb, *hope* is the act of wanting something to happen and believing that it will. For example, perhaps a young boy hopes he will get ice cream for dessert. When used as a noun, *hope* can be used in two ways. First, *hope* can mean a feeling or sense that what is desired is possible. For example, a character might say, "It is my greatest hope that we achieve everlasting peace." Second, *hope* can symbolize a person or thing around which expectations are centered or an inspirational figure. For example, in desperate need of rain, a farmer might think, "A big storm is our last hope if we are to have a harvest."

## **Follow up**

- What's the difference between hope as a feeling and hope as a person or thing?
- When we hope for something, does it always happen?

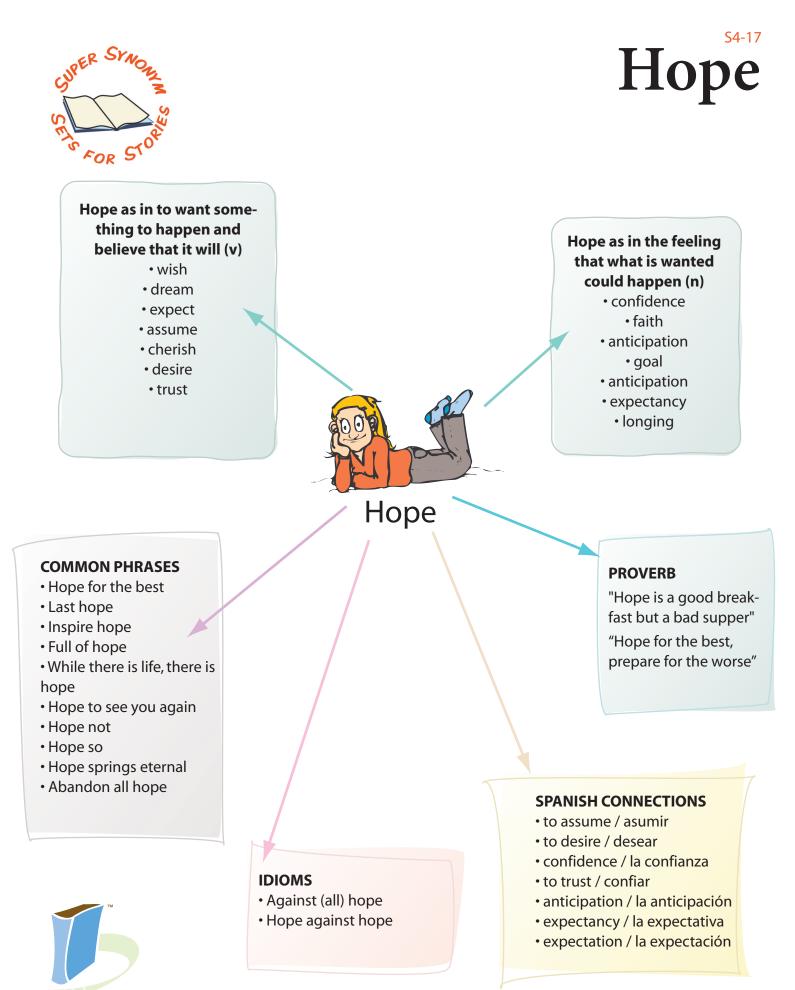
## **Spanish Connection**

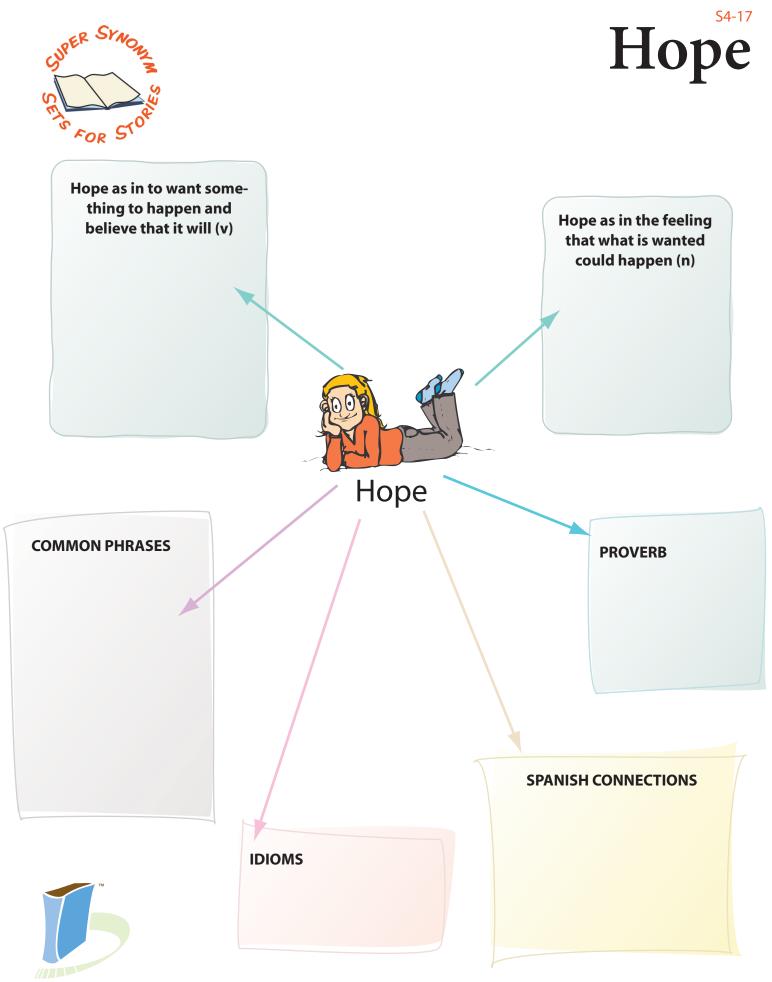
The word *hope* originates from the Old English *hoppian* and the Middle English *hopien* and *hopen*. Although the word itself doesn't have a Spanish cognate, several of its synonyms do. For example, *to assume* in Spanish is *asumir* and *to desire* is *desear*.

## Word Changes

*Hope* covers a wide ranging emotion from a desperate desire to a passing goal. This is evident in the many common phrases and idioms for *hope*. For example, when someone *hopes against hope* they know it is unlikely that their wish will come true. Someone who is said to be *full of hope*, is someone who is full of potential in reaching their goals.







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