

POEM BASED RC

For Question 1 – 4:

POEM 1

How do I love thee? Let me count the ways.
I love thee to the depth and breadth and height
My soul can reach, when feeling out of sight
For the ends of Being and ideal Grace.
I love thee to the level of everyday's
Most quiet need, by sun and candlelight.
I love thee freely, as men strive for Right;
I love thee purely, as they turn from Praise.
I love thee with the passion put to use
In my old griefs, and with my childhood's faith.
I love thee with a love I seemed to lose
With my lost saints,—I love thee with the breath,
Smiles, tears, of all my life!—and, if God choose,
I shall but love thee better after death.

1. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?
2. What does strive mean here: "I love thee freely, as men strive for Right"?
3. What is one example of alliteration in the poem?
4. What do you think the poet means when she says, "I shall but love thee better after death"?

Article 1

For Question 5 – 8: Shaking off from my spirit what must have been a dream, I scanned more narrowly the real aspect of the building. Its principal feature seemed to be that of an excessive antiquity. The discoloration of ages had been great. Minute fungi overspread the whole exterior, hanging in a fine tangled web-work from the eaves. Yet all this was apart from any extraordinary dilapidation. No portion of the masonry had fallen; and there appeared to be a wild inconsistency between its still perfect adaptation of parts, and the crumbling condition of the individual stones. In this there was much that reminded me of the specious totality of old wood-work which has rotted for long years in some neglected vault, with no disturbance from the breath of the external air. Beyond this indication of extensive decay, however, the fabric gave little token of instability. Perhaps the eye of a scrutinizing observer might have discovered a barely perceptible fissure, which, extending from the roof of the building in front, made its way down the wall in a zigzag direction, until it became lost in the sullen waters of the tarn.

5. Write an example of personification in the passage.
6. Write a metaphor from the passage.
7. Write an alliteration from the passage.
8. Based on the context, what do you think scrutinizing means?

For Question 9 – 12:

POEM 2

Honor to old Comanche,
The sole survivor he
Of the fierce fight where Custer died
With all his chivalry

Honor to Keogh's charger!
Only his flashing eye
Saw the Three Hundred fighting--
Saw the Three Hundred die!

His was the place of honor,
Where his Irish rider fell,
When the Seventh rode into the valley,
That blazed like the mouth of hell!

The horse is part of the soldier;
He mixed his blood with theirs;

Therefore for old Comanche,
All comforts and no cares.

For him free stall and pasture
While strength and life remain;
And let no living rider
Bestride his back again!

But when the bugles summon
The Seventh to parade,
Saddle and Bridle Comanche,
In sable housings arrayed;

And let a trooper lead him,
The horse that saw Custer die,
Forth to the place of honor
In the front of Company I!

Will he neigh to his fellows, whose riders
Fell on that fateful morn?
Will they hear him amid the trumpets
Out on the Little Big Horn?

Honor to old Comanche,
While life and strength remain!
But O, to see the Captain
Upon his back again!

9. What was Comanche to do during ceremonial occasions?
10. What form of figurative language is "When the Seventh rode into the valley, / That blazed like the mouth of hell"?
11. What does charger mean here: "Honor to Keogh's charger"?
12. Why do you think the Seventh Cavalry honored a horse?

Article 2

For Question 13 – 16: In Congress, July 4, 1776. The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.--Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States.

13. What are the "unalienable rights" that the document says are given to all men?
14. According to the document, where does government get its "just powers" from?
15. What does "usurpations" mean?
16. According to the document, who has the right to abolish or alter government?