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### Notes to the Student for Appreciating Poetry

**Reading Assignments:** Your readings are from the text, *Moping Melancholy Mad: An Introduction to Poetry*. Poetry is not like reading a comic book or a magazine. You must take your time and carefully read the selections.

**Questions**: The study guide is designed to help you to understand what you have read and to provide exercises to increase your appreciation for poetry.

Admittedly, some of the material will be difficult. However, your student guide should lead you to most of the correct answers. If you are stumped, then ask your teacher.

Remember this very important fact: poetry is not an academic exercise that only enriches the mind; poetry is for the heart and soul. Therefore, you must **experience** the verse.

ROBERT W. WATSON

## Moping Melancholy Mad: An Introduction to Poetry Lesson One

#### 1.1 Vocabulary

victual *n*. [note pronunciation in glossary] melancholy *adj*.

**1.2 Vocabulary Exercise:** Circle the word that **does not** belong with the other words.

victual rascal food provision
 melancholy sad gloomy cheerful

- **1.3 Reading Assignment:** Moping Melancholy Mad: An Introduction to Poetry, Chapter 1
- **1.4 Questions:** Refer to your text as you answer these questions.
- 1. Literature helps to develop our sense of the value of what?
- 2. In what way does literature surpass all other disciplines?
- 3. Why do some works endure from age to age and continue to be read by every generation even though multitudes of books have been written?
- 4. What is the chief end to the reading of literature and poetry?
- Note: The setting for "Terence, This Is Stupid Stuff" is in a public house, or "pub."
- 5. What is the "stupid stuff" in line 1?

- 6. Terence's friends say that Terence seems to be a normal guy for two reasons. What are these two reasons? (lines 2-4)
- 7. What gives Terence's friends "the belly-ache"? (line 5)
- 8. According to Terence's friends, what killed the cow? (line 10)
- **Note**: From line 15 to the end of the poem, Terence is speaking.
- **Note**: Burton is a famous pub by the Trent River.
- 9. Terence states that there are three things that are "brisker pipes than poetry." What are they? (lines 20, 21, and 23)
- **Note**: Line 22 is an allusion to John Milton's *Paradise Lost*.
- 10. What sort of people wish to get intoxicated? (line 24)
- 11. While being drunk for awhile is "pleasant," what is the problem with drinking? (line 28)
- 12. While Terence was drunk, what two things did he think? (lines 33-34)
- 13. Whenever he was drunk, where did Terence sleep? (line 35)
- 14. When he wakes up, what did Terence discover? (lines 38-39)
- 15. Terence learns that after "a night on the town," he was the same, except for what? (line 40)
- 16. For the person who drinks in order to cope with troubles, what is the only solution? (lines 41-42)
- **Note**: Terence in lines 15-42 effectively shows that drinking is not the way to deal with daily troubles.
- 17. While the "sun and moon endure," what is possible? (line 46)
- 18. But what is a sure thing in life? (line 46)
- 19. What will a wise man train for? (line 48)
- 20. In line 51, what is the "stem" that "scored the hand"?

- 21. In lines 53-54, Terence compares his poetry to what?
- 22. What is the name of the king in line 59?
- 23. The king was afraid that he would die by what method? (line 62)
- 24. What does the king do to prevent his death? (lines 63-66)
- **Note**: Inoculation is the method by which one is injected with a small dose of a disease in order to be protected against the actual disease; such as, Small Pox vaccinations.
- 25. Does the king die after eating arsenic and drinking strychnine?
- 26. How do we now this? (line 76)
- **Note**: The point is that a little dose of sadness found in some poetry will help us later when the real trials and troubles come our way.

#### 1.4 Bonus Thought

• Mithridates (132–63 BC): Mithridates was ruler of Pontus, a part of Asia Minor. Due to his desire to expand control, Mithridates came into conflict with the Romans. In the first war with Rome, Sulla defeats the king, who in turn kills 80,000 Romans throughout his territory. In the second war, Mithridates wins, but the peace is not long lasting. The final conflict with Roman has Pompey squashing Mithridates' armies and Mithridates fleeing to the Crimea. Here Mithridates' son rebels against his father and Mithridates takes his own life after sixty years of life.

# Moping Melancholy Mad: An Introduction to Poetry Lesson Two

### 2.1 Vocabulary

sonorous *adj*. desideratum *n*. nonchalance *n*. circumscription *n*. tempestuous *adj*. denouement *n*. epoch *n*. emblematical *adj*.

**2.2 Vocabulary Exercise:** Circle the word that **does not** belong with the other words.

1.	sonorous	resonant	unwilling	vibrant
2.	desideratum	necessity	essential	platform
3.	nonchalance	casualness	motive	informality
4.	circumscription	circle	stricture	constraint
5.	tempestuous	blustery	violent	tempting
6.	denouement	resolution	deportment	end result
7.	epoch	elegy	age	era
8.	emblematical	mysterious	token	symbolic

- **2.3 Reading Assignment:** *Moping Melancholy Mad: An Introduction to Poetry*, Chapter 2
- **2.4 Questions:** Refer to your text as you answer these questions.
- 1. Does Poe believe that composing a poem is by accident or by precision and planning?
- 2. What is the first consideration when writing a poem?
- 3. What is the ideal length of a literary work?
- 4. According to Poe, what is the "sole legitimate province of the poem"?
- 5. Truth and Passion are better expressed in prose or poetry? Why?
- 6. According to Poe, what is "the most legitimate of all poetical tones"?
- 7. What is the most sonorous vowel in the English language?

- 8. Before Poe decided on using a Raven in his poem, what other bird did he first consider?
- 9. What is the most melancholy of all topics?
- 10. At which point does Poe begin writing his poem—at the beginning, in the middle, or toward the end?
- 11. What are the two reasons that Poe gives for writing at this point first?
- **Note**: Pallas Athene (Athena) is the Greek goddess of wisdom and war who sprang fully grown from Zeus's head. As patroness of Athens, Pallas Athene protected legendary heroes such as Odysseus. In peacetime she taught men agriculture, law, shipbuilding and all the crafts of civilization. The Romans identified her with Minerva.
- 12. At the end of the poem, the reader discovers that the Raven becomes a symbol for what?

## Moping Melancholy Mad: An Introduction to Poetry Lesson Three

#### 3.1 Vocabulary

jocund adj.

#### 3.2 Vocabulary Exercise

- I really like seeing Jackie; she is so funny, and her \_\_\_\_\_ mood gets everyone into humorous spirits.
- **3.3 Reading Assignment:** *Moping Melancholy Mad: An Introduction to Poetry*, Chapter 3
- **3.4 Questions:** Refer to your text as you answer these questions.
- 1. What are the two classification for literature?
- 2. What is the definition for "prose"?
- 3. According to C. Day Lewis, the inclusion of what makes the difference between poetry and science?
- Note: C. Day Lewis was a past Poet Laureate of Great Britain.
- 4. According to Arlo Bates, what is the difference between poetry and prose?
- 5. What are the two similes found in "I Wandered Lonely As a Cloud"? (lines 1 and 7)

6.	What are the "they" in line 9?
7.	How many daffodils did the poet see "at a glance"?
8.	What danced beside the daffodils?
9.	In line 18, the poet states that the sight of these daffodils was a "wealth." Why? (line 23)
10.	In "What is Our Life," the poet states that our lives is a what?
11.	Where are we dressed for this play? (line 3)
12.	What kind of play is it? (line 4)
13.	What simile is found in lines 7 and 8?
14.	What is "our latest rest"? (line 9)
15.	Even though life may be a comedy and a joke, what do we all in earnest? (line 10)
16.	What is being personified in "Death Be Not Proud"?
•	<b>Note</b> : Notice how the poet humiliates Death by making him human. In ways does Donne achieve this humiliation?
17.	John Donne was a Christian. What is the meaning of line 4?
18.	What is the picture of Death in line 5?
19.	Is sleeping a dreadful thing or pleasurable? (line 6)
20.	The poet uses a metaphor is line 9. What is Death identified as?
21.	Death keeps bad company. With whom does he dwell? (line 10)
22.	What two things can make us sleep as well as Death? (lines 11-12)
• 23.	<b>Note</b> : A <b>paradox</b> is something that seems to be self-contradictory.  What is the paradox in line 14?

# Moping Melancholy Mad: An Introduction to Poetry Lesson Four

### 4.1 Vocabulary

pied *adj*.
usurp *v*.
enthrall *v*.
languid *adj*.
runic *adj*.
tintinnabulation *n*.
palpitate *v*.
monody *n*.

paean n.

**4.2 Vocabulary Exercise:** Circle the word that **does not** belong with the other words.

1.	pied	spotted	brindled	musical
2.	usurp	replace	uphold	overthrow
3.	enthrall	enrapture	captivate	astonish
4.	languid	melodious	listless	sluggish
5.	runic	magical	mysterious	ruddy
6.	tintinnabulation	ringing	hue and cry	jingling
7.	palpitate	account	throb	quiver
8.	monody	ode	elegy	harmony
9.	paean	song	serf	hymn

- **4.3 Reading Assignment:** Moping Melancholy Mad: An Introduction to Poetry, Chapter 4
- **4.4 Questions:** Refer to your text as you answer these questions.
- 1. On page 4 of your text, find two instances of alliteration.
- 2. In "Pied Beauty," what is the alliteration in line 4?
- 3. In line 5?
- 4. In line 7?
- 5. In line 9?
- 6. In "Pied Beauty," what is the assonance in line 2?

7.	In line 3?
8.	In Paradise Lost, what did Satan expect to hear from his band of fallen angels?
9.	What does Satan hear instead?
10.	Into what is Satan transformed?
11.	In line 515, who is the "greater power"?
12.	Why couldn't Satan speak?
13.	What happened to all of the fallen angels?
14.	There are at least three examples of alliteration in this excerpt. On what lines are they found?
15.	In "Holy Sonnet X," how does the poet name the Trinity?
16.	What is the simile in line 5?
17.	What proves to be "weak and untrue"?
18.	Who is the enemy in line 10?
19.	What is the paradox in line 13?
20.	What is the paradox in line 14?
•	<b>Note</b> : What are some of the words that give the effect that the poet wants the Lord to take him by force?
•	<b>Note</b> : In "The Lotos-Eaters," notice the sleepy, dreamlike effect of the poem. Do not fall asleep!

• **Note**: The Lotus-Eaters are mentioned in Homer's *Odyssey*, the legendary inhabitants of the North coast of Africa. The Lotus-Eaters lived on the fruit and flowers of the lotus tree, which drugged them into happy forgetfulness.

21. What sounds create this "dreamy" effect?

- 22. What is the consonance in line 8?
- 23. What is the assonance in line 9?
- 24. What is the alliteration in lines 41-42?
- 25. In lines 1-14 of "The Bells," what predominant sounds are used to create the effect of sleigh bells? [hint: see line 14]
- 26. Because of these sounds, do these lines move slowly or quickly?
- 27. In lines 15-35, what sounds help the effect of "mellow wedding-bells"? [hint: see line 35]

**Note**: Notice how the tempo of the words are slower in these lines. In lines 36-69, are the sounds soft or harsh? [hint: guess which line!]

- 28. What are some of the sounds that create this effect?
- 29. What words are onomatopoeia in line 54?
- 30. In lines 70-112, the iron bells are slowly ringing away time. What sounds are used to create this slowness? [hint: that's right! Line 112]

## Moping Melancholy Mad: An Introduction to Poetry Lesson Five

5.1	Vocabulary
	gy $n$ . que $n$ .
5.2	Vocabulary Exercise
1.	The three boys held a funeral for their mascot, Creepy the roach, and Robert gave the, which was replete with silly sentimentality.
2.	When her classmates chose Sally as class president, Martha created a with everyone due to her wounded pride.
5.3	Reading Assignment: Moping Melancholy Mad: An Introduction to Poetry, Chapter 5
5.4	• Questions: Refer to your text as you answer these questions.
1.	Generally, which parts of speech in the English language are emphasized?
2.	Which parts of speech are weakly stressed?
3.	When we divide the natural rhythm of our speech into equal units, we call this what?
4.	What is "verse"?
5.	Placing stress marks above the words in a line of poetry is called what?
6.	What is the surprise ending in "An Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog"?
•	<b>Note:</b> The stanza (see chapter 6) used in "An Elegy" is called a <b>Ballad</b> . Most of our gospel songs and hymns use this stanza. Just for fun, sing this poem to the tune of "Amazing

**Note**: You should get the sense that this is no ordinary tiger.

7. In "The Tyger," what alliterations are found in lines 1 and 4?

- 8. In line 17, who do you think are the "stars"? (see Revelation 12:7-9)
- 9. In line 19, who is "he"?

Grace" or "Gilligan's Island."

- **Note**: William Blake not only was a poet, he was an artist as well. Blake illustrated many of his books of poetry.
- **Note**: Read the Biblical account of Sennacherib in 2 Kings 18:13-19:37
- 10. What are the similes in Stanza 1 of "The Destruction of Sennacherib."
- 11. What are the similes in Stanza 2?
- 12. What was "cold" in line 16?
- 13. What is the simile in Stanza 4?
- 14. What is the simile in Stanza 6?
- 15. In "Eve," what is Eve doing? (lines 5-6)
- 16. What are the alliterations in lines 9-12?
- 17. What is the simile in line 9?
- 18. Who is the "Pretender" in line 28?
- 19. What is the "Blasphemous Tree" in line 48?

#### Scan the following lines of poetry.

• **Note**: It is best to look at multi-syllable words first. For an example,

And then my heart with pleasure fills, And dances with the daffodils.

What are the multi-syllable words? *Pleasure*, *dances* and *daffodils*. Where is the stress on plea-sure? On the first syllable, right? Okay, now dan-ces. First syllable again. Now daf-fo-dils. First and third. All of the selections here have feet that have two syllables. So divide the lines like this:

And then | my heart | with plea | sure fills,

And dan | ces with | the daf | fo-dils.

Go ahead and scan the rest of the lines above. We identify both lines as iambic tetrameter (four iambs in the line). You will find the names of the metric lines on page 29 of your text.

Now do the following lines.

But oh, good Lord, the verse you make,

It gives a chap the belly-ache.

How many feet are in each of the above lines? What foot is used? What do we call each of these lines?

Fair is foul, and foul is fair.

Hover through the fog and filthy air.

How many feet are in the above lines? What is the name of the metric foot?

Hear the sledges with the bells—

Silver bells—

This dog and man at first were friends;

But when a pique began,

The dog, to gain his private ends,

Went mad, and bit the man.

In these deep solitudes and awful cells,

Where heav'ly-pensive contemplation dwells,

And ever-musing melancholy reigns.

How many feet are in the last three lines immediately above? What foot is used in these lines?

Cool it with a baboon's blood,

Then the charm is firm and good.

# Moping Melancholy Mad: An Introduction to Poetry Lesson Six

### **6.1 Vocabulary**

wield *v*. puissance *n*. palfrey *n*. vestal *n*. liquefaction *n*.

**6.2 Vocabulary Exercise:** Circle the word that **does not** belong with the other other words.

1.	wield	enlist	brandish	flourish
2.	puissance	vigor	brawniness	opportunity
3.	palfrey	brook	stream	bourn
4.	vestal	chaste	bay	innocent
5.	liquefaction	liquefying	icing	fluidity

- **6.2 Reading Assignment:** Moping Melancholy Mad: An Introduction to Poetry, Chapter 6
- **6.3. Questions:** Refer to your text as you answer these questions.
- 1. How many lines are in a sonnet?
- 2. The poet uses which form of sonnet for "Sonnet I"—Italian or English?
- 3. If Theocritus was Greek, what "antique tongue" was the poet reading?
- 4. What alliteration do you find in line 7?
- 5. What is the "mystic Shape" in line 10?
- 6. In "Sonnet LXI," the poet asks whether two things of his wife keeps him awake at night. What are they? (lines 1 and 5)
- 7. What is keeping him awake?
- 8. In "The Faerie Queene," find an example of alliteration and consonance in lines 1-4.
- Note: The Fairy Queen represents Queen Elizabeth I of England.

•	<b>Note</b> : "Yclad" (line 2) and "ydrad" (line 18) are very old expressions for "clad" and "dreaded."
9.	What color of cross did the knight wear?
10.	What is the alliteration in line 10?
11.	The knight was given a mission from whom?
12.	With what was the knight to fight?
13.	Who rode with the knight?
14.	What is the predominant color in lines 28-36?
15.	What is the "infernal fiend" in line 43?
16.	In "Eloisa to Abelard," what lines suggest that Eloisa is in a convent (nunnery)?
17.	As a nun, what is Eloisa's dilemma? (line 7-8)
18.	Eloisa identifies with being a statute. How? (line 23)
19.	Why does she say that she is "unmov'd, and silent grown"? [hint: remember—Eloisa is a nun]
20.	Why is she not yet stone like the statutes? (line 25-26)
21.	Eloisa wants to love God fully and even tries what to remove the remembrance of Abelard? (line 27)
22.	What is the "stubborn pulse" in line 27?

### Scan the following lines:

Upon a great adventure he was bound,

That greatest Gloriana to him gave,

That greatest Glorious Queen of Fairyland,

Theirs was not to make reply,

Theirs was not to reason why,

Theirs was but to do and die:

• **Note**: Remember, poets may drop the last syllable on the trochaic foot. If the number of syllables in the line is an odd number (like the lines immediately above), then round up to the next even number to get the number of syllables. Then divide by "two" to find the number of feet in the line (in this case, "four" feet).

# Moping Melancholy Mad: An Introduction to Poetry Lesson Seven

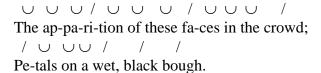
7.1 Vocabulary

cordial adj.
wold $n$ .
eddy $n$ .
greaves $n$ .
haldric n

**7.2 Vocabulary Exercise:** Circle the word that **does not** belong with the other words.

1.	cordial	sincere	friendly	strong
2.	wold	haystack	plain	moor
3.	eddy	current	whirlpool	drift
4.	greaves	mendicant	beggar	moocher
5.	baldric	sword	bugle	shield

- **7.3 Reading Assignment:** *Moping Melancholy Mad: An Introduction to Poetry*, Chapter 7
- **7.4 Questions:** Refer to your text as you answer these questions.
- **Note**: Why is "In a Station of the Metro" poetry? There are only two lines. The lines do not seem to rhyme; however, this is an example of assonance—*crowd* and *bough*. Also we have assonance with *petals* and *wet*. The poem is a metaphor.
- 1. What is the metaphor?
- 2. What tells us that the faces are not clearly seen by the poet?
- **Note**: Let us scan these lines. The rhythm is very unusual.



- 3. What does the rhythm of the above lines sound like? [Think what you might hear at a train station]
- 4. In "The Collar," what meanings are there when the poet says, "I struck the board"?
- 5. What one-word argument does the Lord give to the poet?
- **Note**: In the word, "Child," what multiple meanings are wrapped into this expression when spoken by the Lord?

6. So, what do you think,—did George Herbert quit the ministry? (see line 36) 7. In "Meeting at Night," what words suggest visual imagery? 8. What words suggest touch or feeling? 9. What words suggest hearing? 10. What words suggest smelling? **Note**: In "The Lady of Shalott," Tennyson uses a lot of alliteration. Try to identify as many as you can as you read the poem. Note: The Lady of Shalott is a symbol for a poet. As you read the poem, ask yourself, "What is the poet's relationship to the world?" 11. To where does the road in line 4 go? 12. The Lady of Shalott lives where? (lines 13 and 17) 13. Does this fact suggest that the Lady is a part of the world or isolated from the world? 14. Who are the only ones who know of the Lady's existence? 15. How do they know that the Lady exists? 16. If the Lady symbolizes a poet, then what does her weaving in line 37 represent? **Note**: In line 38, the Lady weaves a "magic web with colours gay." Notice Tennyson's use of colors throughout the poem. 17. It is rumored that if the Lady looks at Camelot, a curse will come upon her. Does she know what the curse is? (line 42) 18. With what does the Lady view the world? (line 46) 19. Does the Lady have a loyal knight to honor her? 20. Who comes one day riding next to the Island of Shalott?

21. What is the simile found in lines 82-84?

- 22. What is the simile found in lines 93-94?
- 23. What happens when the Lady looks out the window? (lines 114-115)
- 24. What is significant about the cracking of the mirror? In other words, what is the poet forced to do since there is no longer a mirror through which to see the world?
- 25. The Lady comes down to the river bank and finds what?
- 26. What does she write on it?
- 27. Where does the Lady go? (line 140)
- 28. What happens to the Lady before she reaches her destination?
- 29. What is the significance of Lancelot's saying, "She has a lovely face."
- **Note**: This poem can have a couple of meanings. No surprise, right? First, in order to correctly portray the world, the poet must die to himself and remove himself from his isolation. The second meaning is that the poet is seldom appreciated in his lifetime, but after his what?
- **Note**: In the legends of King Arthur, the Lady of Shalott is Elaine. Elaine took care of Sir Lancelot, when the knight became insane. Elaine loved Lancelot greatly. But, after the knight's health is restored, Lancelot abandons Elaine because of his loyalty to Guinevere. Heart-broken, Elaine floats down the river to Camelot and dies.

## Moping Melancholy Mad: An Introduction to Poetry Lesson Eight

### 8.1 Vocabulary

surcease v. obeisance n. plutonian adj. dirge n. gaunt adj. quaff v. nepenthe n. writhe v.

### 8.2 Vocabulary Exercise

0.4	Vocabular y Exercise
1.	After being lost for three days in the woods, the young boy was found and appeared to be in good health; however, he did look from his eating only berries.
2.	For Karen, chocolate, lots of it, is the that helps her to forget her troubles.
3.	Since the peace talks were successful, the two aging diplomats(d) the disagreement which two opposing armies were unable to do.
4.	When Tim fell to the floor with a broken leg, he(d) in pain until the medics arrived to help him.
5.	At the funeral, everyone kept his composure until the began; the sound of the organ was sorrowful, which reminded the family members of their loss.
6.	After wishing all a wondrous Christmas, the close friends(d) their eggnog with gusto.
7.	Aeneas with the Sibyl went to the underworld in order to see his father; the Sibyl helped Aeneas to navigate through the realm.
8.	The young woman approached the queen to do her in the form of a curtsy.
	<b>Reading Assignment:</b> <i>Moping Melancholy Mad: An Introduction to Poetry</i> , Chapter 8, pp47
8.4	Questions: Refer to your text as you answer these questions.
1.	In "The Raven," what time is it? Do you suppose that this is a symbol for something? What?
2.	There are numerous alliterations in this poem. When you locate one, underline it.
3.	Why is the narrator up late? (line 1-2)
4.	What time of the year is it? Is this a symbol?

5.	What does the narrator try to borrow from his books?
6.	Why is Lenore "Nameless here for evermore"?
7.	What does the narrator find when he opens the door? (line 24)
8.	What is the dream that he dreamed? (line 28)
9.	At first, what does the narrator believe to be beating at his window?
10.	What is symbolic of the bust of Pallas? [hint: what is the occupation of the narrator?]
11.	What name does the raven give to the narrator?
12.	Cite an example of assonance in line 46.
13.	From your reading "The Philosophy of Composition," you learned that the raven symbolizes "Mournful and never ending Remembrance." What is significant with the raven's "Nevermore" in line 60?
14.	What is the significance of the question in line 89? In other words, does the narrator believe there is a balm?
15.	Does the narrator ever believe that he will ever see Lenore in the world to come?
16.	<b>Irony</b> is stating the opposite of what is actually meant. What is ironic about line 99?
17.	Will the soul of the narrator ever cease from sorrow? (line 108)

# Moping Melancholy Mad: An Introduction to Poetry Lesson Nine

LESSON ININE		

9.1	Vocabulary					
	ght <i>n</i> . stler <i>n</i> .					
<b>9.2 Vocabulary Exercise:</b> Circle the word that <b>does not</b> belong with the other words.						
1.	wight	person	man	spirit		
2.	hostler	groom	innkeeper	stable hand		
<b>9.3 Reading Assignment:</b> <i>Moping Melancholy Mad: An Introduction to Poetry</i> , Chapter 8, pp. 48-53						
<b>9.4 Questions:</b> Refer to your text as you answer these questions.						
1.	1. What kind of sonnet is "To a Fish"?					
2.	2. What name does the poet give the fish in line 10?					
3.	3. The poet calls the fish "staring wights." In "A Fish Answers," what reason does the fish give for his staring?					
4.	Humans do not have tails, but are "Grimly divided from the breast below." What do we call this division?					
5.	5. What are the alliterations in this poem?					
6.	5. In "The Highwayman," find the metaphors and similes; when you find one, underline it.					
7.	7. Find the alliterations and circle them.					
8.	What effect is giving by repeating "riding"?					
9.	Look for some onomatopoeia; what are the words?					
10. Who was listening to the highwayman and Bess?						
11. What does the highwayman tell Bess that he was going to do?						

12. How do you suppose the redcoats knew about the highwayman coming the next day?

- 13. Why is there death at every window?
- 14. Why was there Hell at one window?
- 15. The tip of Bess' finger finally touched what?
- 16. On line 62, what is the effect of the cacophony used there?
- 17. Name some of the symbols for death found in "The Highwayman."
- 18. In the "Charge of the Light Brigade," what effect does the rhythm have on the poem?
- Note: A "league" is about three miles.
- 19. What are some of the sounds used to give the effect of a battle?

### Glossary for Moping Melancholy Mad: An Introduction to Poetry

baldric (bôl'drĭk) n. Richly, ornamented war belt for hold a sword or bugle circumscription (sûr'kəm-skrĭp'shən) n. The limitation, boundary, confinement cordial (kôr'jəl) adj. Hearty, sincere, warm, affectionate denouement  $(d\bar{a}'n\bar{o}o-m\ddot{a}n')$  *n*. Unraveling or revealing of the plot desideratum (dĭ-sĭd'ə-rā/təm) n. Something considered necessary or highly desirable dirge (dûrj) n. Song or tune to express grief eddy (ĕd'ē) n. Circular motion of water or air elegy (ĕl'ə-jē) n. Mournful poem or funeral song emblematical (ĕm'blə-măt'ĭk) adj. Serving as an emblem; symbolic enthrall (ĕn-thrôl')v. To hold spellbound; captivate; to enslave epoch (ĕp'ək or ē'pŏk') n. Any fixed period of time gaunt (gônt) adj. Meager, slender; thin greaves (grēvz) n. Boots; armor for legs hostler (hŏs'lər) n. Person who cares for horses at an inn jocund (jŏk'ənd) adj. Merry, lively, sportive languid (lăng'gwĭd) adj. Drooping, feeble; dull, slow liquefaction (lĭk'wə-făk'shən) n. Conversion from solid to liquid; melting melancholy (měl'ən-kŏl'ē) adj. Gloomy, sad; depressed monody (mŏn' $\bar{a}$ -d $\bar{e}$ ) n. Poem or song by one person only nepenthe (nĭ-pĕn'thē) n. Drug that takes away pain or grief nonchalance (nŏn'shə-läns') n. Carefree, cool, indifferent obeisance (ō-bā/səns) n. Bow or curtsey; an act of reverence paean (pē/ən) n. Song of triumph or rejoicing palfrey (pôl/frē) n. Small horse for ladies or gentlemen palpitate (păl/pĭ-tāt') v. To tremble, shake, or quiver; to beat with excessive rapidity; throb pied (pīd) adj. Spotted with different colors pique  $(p\bar{e}k)$  n. Offense taken, irritation or anger at someone plutonian (ploo-to'ne-ən) adj. Of or like the infernal regions puissance (pwis/əns) n. Power; might; strength quaff (kwŏf) v. Drink with gusto and luxuriously runic (roo'nĭk) adj. A character in another alphabet, sometimes believed to have magic powers; a poem or an incantation of mysterious significance, especially a magic charm sonorous (sə-nôr/əs) adj. Clear, loud sounding surcease (sûr'sēs') v. Cease, stop; be at an end tempestuous (tĕm-pĕs/choo-əs) adj. Blowing with violence, stormy, turbulent tintinnabulation (tĭn'tĭ-năb'yə-lā'shən) n. Sounding of bells usurp (yoō-sûrp') v. Seize or hold in possession by force vestal (vĕs'təl) adi. Pure, chaste victual (vĭt'l) n. Food, sustenance, meat, provision wield (weld) v. To handle; to use with full power wight (wīt) n. A man, a person

wold ( $w\overline{o}$ ld) n. An rolling plain without trees; a moor

writhe (rīth) v. To twist, distort; wrest