A Few Notes: This week’s assignment ended up being longer than I expected, especially with this being a short week. Remember, Friday & Monday would have been a school holidays. We’ve kept next week’s assignment much shorter. If you are overwhelmed this week, and need to work into next to get it all done, that will be ok. As for using this document to answer the questions, you have a few options. You can make the answer selection bold, or you can delete the three that are not the answer. Feel free to make this work however is best for you.

Sonnet 5 - Text-Dependent Questions

Directions: For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. PART A: What is the meaning of the phrase “unfair which fairly doth excel” as it is

used in Shakespeare’s “Sonnet 5”?

A. to cause to disappear

B. to destroy out of malice or spite

C. to treat without justice or reason

D. to make ugly what was once attractive

2. PART B: What line from the poem provides the best support for the answer to Part A?

A. “The lovely gaze where every eye doth dwell” (Line 2)

B. “For never-resting time leads summer on” (Line 5)

C. “Beauty’s effect with beauty were bereft” (Line 11)

D. “But flowers distill’d, though they with winter meet” (Line 13)

3. PART A: Which statement best illustrates an overall theme from Shakespeare’s

“Sonnet 5”?

A. Despite apparent loss, the essence of beauty transcends superficial changes.

B. Not even beauty can resist the damaging effects of the passage of time.

C. The fact that all things eventually perish is the source of the beauty of the

present.

D. Because time changes all things, one must consider what the future might bring.

4. PART B: Which lines from the poem provide the best support for the answer to Part

A?

A. “Those hours, that with gentle work did frame / The lovely gaze where every eye

doth dwell, / Will play the tyrants to the very same” (Lines 1-3)

B. “For never-resting time leads summer on / To hideous winter, and confounds

him there” (Lines 5-6)

C. “Beauty o’er-snowed and bareness everywhere: / Then were not summer’s

distillation left / A liquid prisoner pent in walls of glass” (Lines 8-10)

D. “But flowers distill’d, though they with winter meet, / Leese but their show; their

substance still lives sweet.” (Lines 13-14)

Discussion Questions

1. How do you define inner beauty? How does this compare to how you think the speaker

defines inner beauty?

2. In the context of the poem, what makes us who we are? How much of our identity is

determined by our outer beauty? How much is determined by inner beauty? Cite examples

from the text, your own experience, and other literature, art, or history in your answer.

3. In the context of the poem, how do we define beauty? What connection does the speaker

draw between age and beauty? Cite examples from the text, your own experience, and

other literature, art, or history in your answer.

Sonnet 18 - Text-Dependent Questions

1. PART A: Which of the following best describes a theme of the sonnet?

A. Nature is indifferent to mankind and is often cruel and punishing.

B. Love is like the natural world in that it often changes and grows with time.

C. Love is grander and more enduring than what it is often compared to.

D. Love is the surest way to find happiness in life and the afterlife.

2. PART B: Which of the following quotes best supports the answer to Part A?

A. “Shall I compare thee to a summer's day? / Thou art more lovely and more

temperate.” (Lines 1-2)

B. “Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May, / And summer's lease hath all

too short a date.” (Lines 3-4)

C. “And every fair from fair sometime declines, / By chance, or nature's changing

course, untrimmed;” (Lines 7-8)

D. “Nor shall death brag thou wand'rest in his shade, / When in eternal lines to

Time thou grow'st.” (Lines 11-12)

3. Which of the following best describes the effect of the use of figurative language in the

poem?

A. The speaker uses metaphors to compare his beloved to the summer, and

criticizes the summer for being harsh and fleeting.

B. The speaker personifies the sun, and makes it appear like the sun is a friendly

individual who one would want to be compared to.

C. The speaker personifies death to create conflict as he battles death for his

beloved.

D. The speaker uses high diction throughout the poem, and makes his relationship

to his beloved appear informal.

4. PART A: Which of the following best describes the function of “Time” in the poem?

A. The speaker declares that his beloved’s loveliness will live on forever through his

poetry, unlike the short-lived summer season.

B. The speaker laments the fleeting nature of summer, as it is his favorite season

and he wishes its warmth and brightness could last longer.

C. The speaker admits that although his beloved’s beauty will fade with time, his

love will not fade.

D. The speaker explains that he loves his beloved more than he adores the

summer because his beloved can love him back.

5. PART B: Which phrase from the poem best supports the answer to Part A?

A. “And summer's lease hath all too short a date.” (Line 4)

B. “And every fair from fair sometime declines” (Line 7)

C. “But thy eternal summer shall not fade” (Line 9)

D. “So long as men can breathe, or eyes can see” (line 13)

6. Re-read lines 9-14 of the poem. What is the conclusion of the sonnet and how does this

contribute to the poem’s overall meaning? Cite evidence in your answer.

Discussion Questions

1. Shakespeare is one of the most widely translated and read writers in history. Why do you

think Shakespeare’s writing has endured for so long?

2. Love has consistently been a major theme in music, art, and literature. In your opinion, do

poetry and love share a special connection? What does this poem teach us about love?

3. In the poem, the speaker uses nature to describe his love. How is the speaker able to

effectively compare the beauty of nature to the beauty of a person?

What Love Isn’t - Text-Dependent Questions

1. PART A: Which of the following identifies the central theme of the poem?

A. Love causes more problems than it is worth.

B. Love is a disaster when it is not perfect.

C. Love can be difficult in unexpected ways.

D. Love is not as difficult as media portrays it.

2. PART B: Which section from the text best supports the answer to Part A?

A. “Not sweet but always / nutritious / always herb, always salt.” (Lines 3-6)

B. “never pretty or clean. It stinks — you can / smell it coming” (Lines 13-14)

C. “it is / not what the films say. Only songs / get it right” (Lines 17-19)

D. “it is irregular / it is difficult / and always, always / surprising.” (Lines 20-23)

3. PART A: Which of the following identifies the tone of the poem?

A. honest

B. pessimistic

C. mournful

D. affectionate

4. PART B: Which detail from the text best supports the answer to Part A?

A. “always herb, always salt.” (Line 6)

B. “It is now and till the end. It is never a / slither” (Lines 8-9)

C. “It is discomfort — it is / not what the films say.” (Lines 17-18)

D. “Only songs / get it right” (Lines 18-19)

5. How does the poet’s reference to the portrayal of love in films and songs contribute

to the poem’s meaning (Lines 17-19)?

Discussion Questions

1. How is love often portrayed in the media? Is this an accurate representation of love? Why or

why not?

2. In the context of the text, how does love emerge? How is love portrayed as developing in

the poem? Is it easy? What does it take to succeed in love? Cite evidence from this text, your

own experience, and other literature, art, or history in your answer.

Why Do We Hate Love? - Text-Dependent Questions

1. PART A: Which of the following best describes a central idea of the text?

A. Humans need connection and affection in order to survive.

B. Love can be painful or hard to accept; sometimes it even arouses hate.

C. Abusive or toxic relationships should be ended immediately and never further

explored.

D. Imbalanced brain chemistry is the main cause of people’s negative reactions to

love.

2. PART B: Which of the following quotes best supports the answer to Part A?

A. “…many people are unaware that being loved or especially valued makes them

feel angry and withholding” (Paragraph 2)

B. “…the experience of being chosen and especially valued is exciting and can bring

happiness and fulfillment….” (Paragraph 5)

C. “…they attempt to recreate the world they lived in as children to maintain

psychological equilibrium.” (Paragraph 19)

D. “The end result is antithetical to maintaining happy and satisfying relationships.”

(Paragraph 19)

3. PART A: What does the word "punitive" most likely mean as used in paragraph 5?

A. Secretive

B. Harsh

C. Comforting

D. Vulnerable

4. PART B: Which of the following phrases best supports the answer to Part A?

A. “to act in ways that hurt the lover” (Paragraph 5)

B. “distancing themselves” (Paragraph 5)

C. “pushing love away” (Paragraph 5)

D. “without understanding what caused them to react” (Paragraph 5)

5. Explain how childhood affects people’s responses to love and romantic relationships [RI.3]

in later years, according to Dr. Firestone. Cite evidence from the text in your answer.

Discussion Questions

1. Have you ever seen or experienced negative emotions in response to love or admiration?

Why do you think that was?

2. Do you agree with Dr. Firestone’s analysis that childhood and the bond to one’s parents

affects the way we experience and respond to love?

3. In the context of this essay, how are people changed by love? Cite evidence from this text,

your own experience, and other art or literature in your answer.