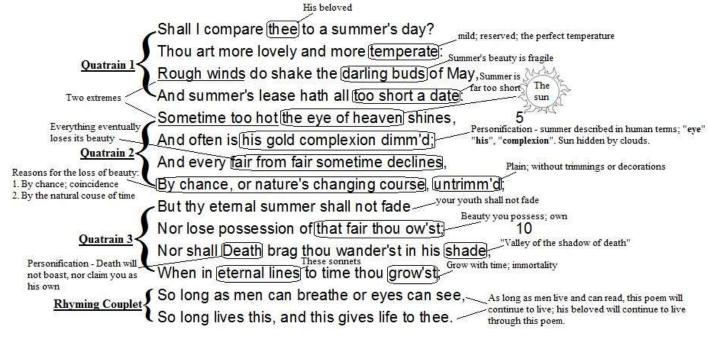


DIRECTORATE SENIOR CURRICULUM MANAGEMENT (SEN-FET)

HOME SCHOOLING SELF-STUDY WORKSHEET

	English FAL	GRADE	12	DATE	04.2020
SUBJECT					
TOPIC	Poetry: Sonnet 18	TERM 1 REVISION	(Please tick) $\sqrt{}$	TERM 2 CONTENT	(Please tick)
TIME ALLOCATION	50 Minutes				G. A
INSTRUCTIONS	 On the following pages there is a Sonnet 18 and questions for a Reading Practice Activity. Answer all the questions. Mark your answers for ALL of the questions. Read the NOTES ON CONTENT at the bottom to assist you with the general approach to the poem. 	1. WASH Y least 20 sec alcohol config. PRACTI away from configuration and section immediately 4. TRY NO transferred to the section imme	conds. Alternative tent of at least 60 CE SOCIAL DISTORM TO THE PROPERTY OF TH	proughly with so ely, use hand sa %. FANCING – kee IRATORY HYG sue and dispose OUR FACE. The to your nose, mo	p a distance of 1m IENE: cough or e of the tissue e virus can be buth and eyes. It

SONNET 18: William Shakespeare







Summary: The speaker begins by asking whether he should or will compare "thee" to a summer day. He says that his beloved is more lovely and more calm or stable. He then runs off a list of reasons why summer isn't all that great: winds shake the buds that emerged in Spring, summer ends too quickly, and the sun can get too hot or be hidden by clouds.

He argues that everything beautiful eventually fades by chance or by nature's inevitable changes, however, his beloved's summer (or happy, beautiful years) will never fade away. Moreover, death will never be able to take the beloved, since the beloved exists in eternal poetry. The speaker concludes that as long as humans exist and can read, the poem he's writing will live on, allowing the beloved to keep living as well.

[Adapted from http://www.shmoop.com]

Themes: love; beauty; time; the eternal nature of poetry – His beloved's beauty will never fade because he is putting it into verse which will last forever.

Tone: endearing; deep devotion; adoration

Figures of speech:

is eternal?

'Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?' (line 1) – Rhetorical question – emphasising the difficult task the speaker is faced with 'Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May' (line 3) – personification/ metaphor – the freshness and exuberance of youth is lost as a result of the harsh winds of summer. 'the eye of heaven' (line 5) – metaphor; personification 'Death' (line 11) – personification – Death is depicted as an empty boaster.

	d Devices: om fair' (line 7) – alliteration – emphasising the beauty of everything beautiful is fading. tions	
1.	Refer to the structure of the poem. (a) What type of sonnet is this? (b) Discuss the structure of this sonnet.	(1) (2)
2.	Explain why the following statement TRUE. The speaker describes summer as a season of extremes. Give TWO points of evidence from the poem.	(2)
3.	Refer to lines 7 – 9 ('And every fair shall not fade')	
	 (a) In these lines the speaker argues that, unlike the beauty of everything else, beloved's beauty will A diminish. B fade. C increase. D be unappealing. 	his (1)
	(b) Using your OWN words give TWO reasons from these lines why beauty usu	ally
	fades.	(2)
4.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	(1) (2)
5.	Give ONE word for the speaker's tone in this poem.	(1)
6.	Identify and discuss the theme evident in the rhyming couplet (lines $13 - 14$). (3)
7.	Refer to the poem as a whole.	

In your opinion, how does the speaker convince the reader that his beloved's beauty

(3)