




Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

DIRECTORATE SENIOR CURRICULUM MANAGEMENT (SEN-FET)

HOME SCHOOLING SELF-STUDY WORKSHEET

SUBJECT	English FAL	GRADE	12	DATE	...04.2020
TOPIC	Poetry: Sonnet 18	TERM 1 REVISION	(Please tick) √	TERM 2 CONTENT	(Please tick)
TIME ALLOCATION	50 Minutes	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>TIPS TO KEEP HEALTHY</u></p>  <p>1. WASH YOUR HANDS thoroughly with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Alternatively, use hand sanitizer with an alcohol content of at least 60%.</p> <p>2. PRACTICE SOCIAL DISTANCING – keep a distance of 1m away from other people.</p> <p>3. PRACTISE GOOD RESPIRATORY HYGIENE: cough or sneeze into your elbow or tissue and dispose of the tissue immediately after use.</p> <p>4. TRY NOT TO TOUCH YOUR FACE. The virus can be transferred from your hands to your nose, mouth and eyes. It can then enter your body and make you sick.</p> <p>5. STAY AT HOME.</p>			
INSTRUCTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.				

SONNET 18: William Shakespeare

His beloved

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?

Quatrain 1 { Thou art more lovely and more temperate: mild; reserved; the perfect temperature

Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May, Summer's beauty is fragile

Two extremes { And summer's lease hath all too short a date: far too short

The sun

Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines, 5

Everything eventually loses its beauty { And often is his gold complexion dimm'd: Personification - summer described in human terms; "eye" "his", "complexion". Sun hidden by clouds.

Quatrain 2 { And every fair from fair sometime declines,

Reasons for the loss of beauty: { By chance, or nature's changing course, untrimm'd: Plain; without trimmings or decorations

1. By chance; coincidence

2. By the natural course of time

But thy eternal summer shall not fade your youth shall not fade

Quatrain 3 { Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st: Beauty you possess; own 10

Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade: "Valley of the shadow of death"

Personification - Death will not boast, nor claim you as his own { When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st: These sonnets Grow with time; immortality

Rhyming Couplet { So long as men can breathe or eyes can see, As long as men live and can read, this poem will continue to live; his beloved will continue to live through this poem.

So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

British Dictionary definitions for temperate

temperate

/ˈtɛmpərɪt; ˈtɛmpɪt/

adjective

1. having a climate intermediate between tropical and polar; moderate or mild in temperature
2. mild in quality or character; exhibiting temperance

[Source: dictionary.com]



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:

'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.

Sound Devices:

'fair from fair' (line 7) – alliteration – emphasising the beauty of everything beautiful is fading.

Questions

1. Refer to the structure of the poem.
 - (a) What type of sonnet is this? (1)
 - (b) Discuss the structure of this sonnet. (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, his beloved's beauty will ...
 - A diminish.
 - B fade.
 - C increase.
 - D be unappealing. (1)
 - (b) Using your OWN words give TWO reasons from these lines why beauty usually fades. (2)
4.
 - (a) Identify the figure of speech in line 11 ('Nor shall death brag'). (1)
 - (b) Explain this image in the context of the poem. (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 is eternal? (3)