

# Bolanos final exam



## The Passionate Shepherd to his Love Christopher Marlowe

(Pastoral)

Summary: If you live with me and be my lover I'll show you nature. We can watch the farmers and animals. I'll give you flowers, a gown made from my best sheep, and slippers with gold buckles. I'll give you items I can't

afford

## The Nymph's Reply to the Shepherd Sir Walter Raleigh (Pastoral)

Summary: The winter comes and the sheep move and the birds leave. Winter ruins the fields and fall comes and rots the crops. All the gifts you gave to me will be nothing. If it stayed spring all year then she would live with

him

## Sonnet 29 Shakespeare

Summary: The speaker is bummed because he has been crying because he has a pathetic life and is lonely, even God won't talk to him. He wishes he was rich, good looking, popular, and talented. Then there is a shift because he remembers a special person in his life who makes him happy and he says he is the luckiest guy and he wouldn't trade places with anyone else. Sonnet

116 Shakespeare

Summary: True love preserves, despite any obstacles that may arise. True love never dies. Love is eternal and unchanging so the speaker compares it to the North Star (never moves in the sky and guides lost ships home) He says if he's wrong he will take back everything he wrote

Sonnet 130 Shakespeare

Summary: He talks about his mistress. He compares her to many things and says the things are better than her but at the end of the poem he says he loves her and that it is misrepresented by ridiculous compare. He says some perfumes smell better than his wife's horrid breath. He also says that he loves to hear her speak, but music has a more pleasing sound

Sonnet

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## 30Spenserian

Summary: A man is in love with a woman who doesn't love him back. He can't believe that even though she turned him away. His love continues to increase for her while she becomes less and less interested. Sonnet

## 75Spenserian

Summary: Spencer wants to immortalize his " lady" by writing her name in the sand (memories) , but the waves (time) erase what he wrote. His lady tells him he is foolish for trying to immortalize her because she will too wash away like her name in the sand. Spencer says although things physical may perish, the spiritual nature of their true love will transcend death and grow."

## On My First Son" Ben Jonson (Cavalier&amp;Metaphysical)

Summary: Ben is saying good-bye to his 7 year old son and expresses the joy and love he felt for him. He tries comforting himself by remembering that his son is free from hardships and physical suffering. He says that his son is his best piece of poetry. At the end he says that he now knows not to get too attached to things he loves. Song to CeliaBen Jonson

## (Cavalier&amp;Metaphysical)

Summary: It is about a woman named Celia. In the beginning " drink him with only her eyes" meaning cheers, but without a drink. He tells her to kiss the cup because he has a " thirst" for her. He sent her a wreath of flowers, but she sent it back and now because Celia breathed on it, the wreath has eternal life. Still to be NeatBen Jonson (Cavalier&Metaphysical)

Summary: He is saying that even though this lady is beautiful with all this makeup on, she may not be beautiful underneath. He says he prefers one who is simple (not so pretty) on the outside and beautiful on the insideTo the Virgins, to Make Much of TimeRobert Herrick (Cavalier&Metaphysical)

Summary: He is speaking to the virgins. He says that they should collect the flowers while they are not in full bloom because time passes and the flowers will be withered like people. Then he talks about the sun rising, and that while being in your youth is the best age. He tells them to get married during their prime because they won't always look like that. A Valediction:

Forbidding Mourning John Donne (Cavalier & Metaphysical)

Summary: This is about the speaker being forced to spend time away from his lover, but before he leaves, he says they shouldn't mourn. Their good-bye should be like a gentle death of an old man. Then he shifts and compares shallow love to earthquakes. This couple can't stand to be apart because they have more of a physical relationship, but he says they are like a compass drawing a circle. One foot of the compass (Donne) travels while the other one stays planted. And they will always end up back together. Holy Sonnet 10 John Donne (Cavalier & Metaphysical)

Summary: He treats death as a person and tells death not to be proud because he really isn't as powerful and scary as most people think. He compares death to rest and sleep which is like pleasure. He calls death a slave and says he hangs out with the lowlifes. Death is just a "short sleep" and they will eventually wake up and find himself in eternity. and death will be dead. A Modest Proposal Jonathan Swift (satire) (age of reason)

Summary: The author came up with a good use for children. He believes that they should raise them and then sell them as food. They can be cooked as a stew, roast, baked, or boiled. The parents can make a good profit and Ireland will also be a great space for tourists. He believes the only objection the people will have to this idea is that there will be less of a population, but the parents would rather have money than a whiny kid. The Lamb William Blake

(romanticism)

Summary: The speaker (child) asks about its origins; how it's alive, how it is able to eat, its clothing, & its tender voice. He was made by one who calls himself a Lamb, one who resembles in his gentleness both the child and he lamb. The ending is the child bestowing a blessing on the lamb. The

Tyger William Blake (romanticism)

Summary: A poem made of questions and is about William Blake. They question the tiger. " What immortal hand or eye, / Could frame thy fearful symmetry?" The second stanza questions " the Tyger" about where he was created, the third about how the creator formed him, the fourth about what tools were used The Chimney Sweeper William Blake (romanticism)

Summary: Is about a young boy. His parents sold him to chimney sweep. And when the narrator asks where his parents are he says they went to the church to pray. He doesn't think his parents did him wrong until the last two lines he attacks the church and the king for pretending that al is right with the world and for closing their eyes to " our misery" Infant Sorrow William Blake (romanticism)

Summary: this brief piece focuses on the pain and tribulation accompanying childbirth, but from the infant's perspective. He finds himself " helpless" and " naked," but also describes himself as a " fiend hid in a cloud," suggesting future harms he may perpetrate. To the infant fresh from the safety of his mother's womb, there is no comfort in the father's arms, so he settles for sulking at his mother's breast. To a Mouse Robert Burns (romanticism)

Summary: Is about a man plowing a field and accidentally turns up a mouse's nest. The mouse was terrified and the man tries to comfort him. The man apologizes and then thinks more and realizes why the mouse is scared.

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Because human set traps, make cats go after them, and plow them during winter. So the speaker apologizes on behalf of all humankind. He doesn't care if a mouse eats some of a farmers food because it's so tiny, but he feels bad for putting its house to ruins. He says mice have it easy because they live in the present, while humans live in the past with regret and to the future with fear. The World is too Much with Us William Wordsworth

(romanticism)

Summary: The world is too overwhelming for us to appreciate it. We are too concerned about time and money. People want to own stuff so they see nothing in nature. We should be able to appreciate the moon shying over the ocean and the blowing of string winds, but its like we are on a different wavelength from nature. He would rather be a pagan. Ode on a Grecian Urn John Keats (romanticism)

(romanticism)

Summary: The speaker is looking a a Grecian urn. He looks at the pictures that are frozen in time and describes them. The first one is a young man lying, playing the pipes with his lover beneath a tree. The speaker says the unheard melodies are sweeter and that even though he can't kiss his lover, he shouldn't grieve, because her beauty will never fade. Then he looks at the trees and feels happy that it will never shed leaves. The next picture is villagers leading a heifer (young female cow) to be sacrificed. The only thing the urn knows and will ever need to know is " beauty is truth , truth beauty."

Ode to the West Wind Percy Shelley (romanticism)

Summary: In the first stanza, the wind blows the leaves of autumn. In the second stanza, the wind blows the clouds in the sky. In the third stanza, the wind blows across an island and the waves of the sea. In the fourth stanza, the persona imagines being the leaf, cloud, or wave, sharing in the wind's

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strength. He desires to be lifted up rather than caught low on " the thorns of life," for he sees himself as like the wind: " tameless, and swift, and proud."

In the final stanza, he asks the wind to play upon him like a lyre; he wants to share the wind's fierce spirit. In turn, he would have the power to spread his verse throughout the world, reawakening it. Sonnet 43 Elizabeth Barrett

Browning (Victorian)

Summary: She explains how much she loves her lover and she explains the different ways she loves him. She continues to love him even when he dies, if God lets her. My Last Duchess Robert Browning (Victorians)

Summary: The Duke of Ferrara is negotiating with a servant for the hand of a count's daughter in marriage. The Duke takes the servant upstairs into his art gallery. He shows him a portrait of his last former duchess. His former duchess was easily pleased, she smiled at everything. The duke went into a rage and he " gave commands" After he told this story to the servant he left.

Porphyria's Lover Robert Browning

(Victorian)

Summary: The unnamed speaker of the poem sits by himself in his house on a stormy night. Porphyria, his lover, arrives out of the rain, starts a fire in the fireplace, and takes off her dripping coat and gloves. She sits down to snuggle with the speaker in front of the fire and pulls his head down to rest against her shoulder. The speaker realizes for the first time how much Porphyria loves him. So... he strangles her with her hair. Then he opens her eyes, unwraps the hair from her neck, and spends the rest of the night cuddling with her corpse. The Importance of Being Earnest Oscar Wilde

(Victorian)

Summary: Two young gentlemen living in 1890's England have taken to

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bending the truth in order to put some excitement into their lives. Jack Worthing has invented a brother, Ernest, whom he uses as an excuse to leave his dull country life behind to visit the ravishing Gwendolyn. Algernon Montcrieff decided to take the name 'Ernest' when visiting Worthing's young and beautiful ward, Cecily at the country manor. Things start to go awry when they end up together in country and their deceptions are discovered - threatening to spoil their romantic pursuits.

The Dead Poet's Society

Film Summary: A new English teacher, John Keating, is introduced to an all-boys preparatory school that is known for its ancient traditions and high standards. He uses unorthodox methods to reach out to his students, who face enormous pressures from their parents and the school. With Keating's help, students Neil Perry, Todd Anderson and others learn to break out of their shells, pursue their dreams and seize the day.

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