

“Sonnet 18”
Benchmark practice

Sonnet 18



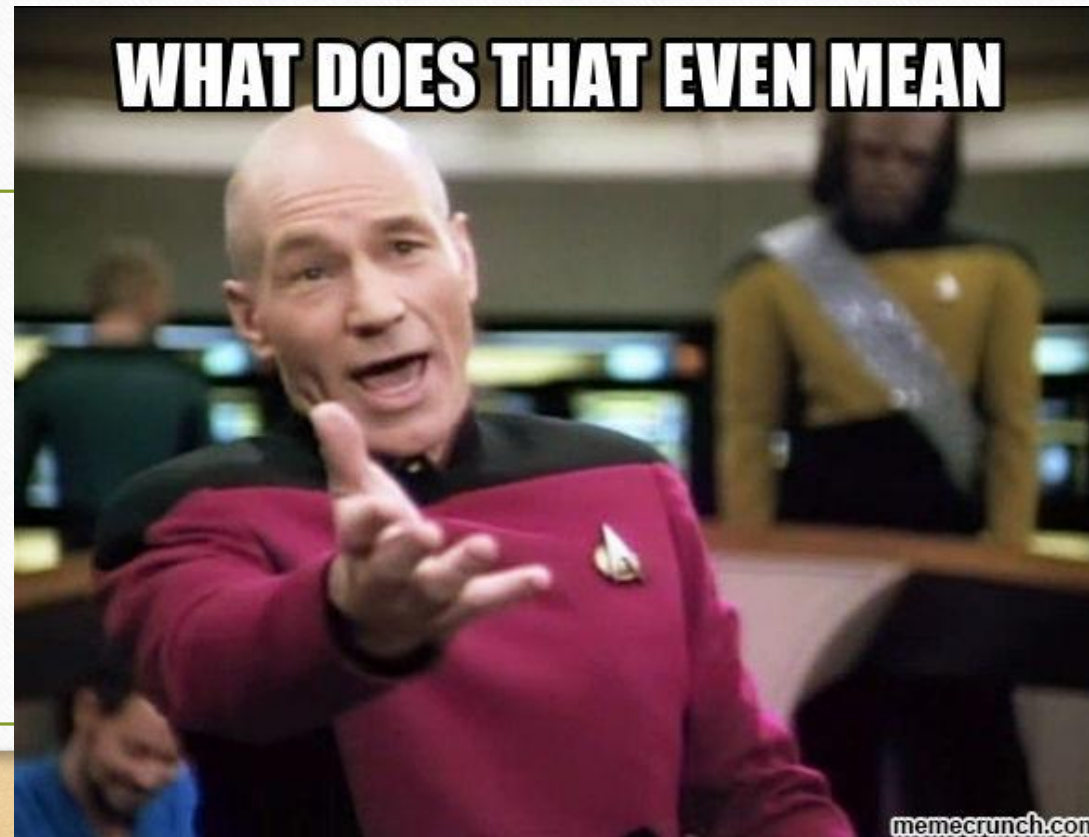
- This will be our last practice before the Benchmark on Thursday.
- On your own, make your way through the sonnet and the questions.
- Tomorrow, we will go over all of the answers.

Remember your translation pro-tips



- “thou”, “thy”, or “thee” = “you”; “art” = are; “hath” = “have”
- Don’t be thrown off by apostrophes that cut out letters “know'st” = “know” or “est” added to the ends of words, focus on the stem word for understanding if you are confused.
- Inverted language – the order of words may seem odd, but treat it like Yoda.
- Focus on where you have heard these words before: “temperate” sounds like what other words? A temperate climate is what type of climate?

Understanding Benchmark Questions



In lines 1-2, what does the speaker compare the subject to and why does he make this comparison?



1. You need to identify the correct metaphor in the correct lines
2. You need to explain WHY he chose that. Consider:
 - Purpose: what is he trying to say? Praising vs. Criticizing (use purpose verbs!)
 - Connotations: is there a positive connotation? Negative?
 - Answering why is explaining what he's trying to say, and why he said it *that way*

In lines 1-2, what does the speaker compare the subject to and why does he make this comparison?

- He compares her to a summer's day, but states that she is "more lovely", or prettier than summer. He does this in order to praise her beauty.



According to the speaker in lines 1-4, is the speaker physically attracted to the subject? Why or why not? (Refer to specific evidence from the section to best support your answer.)

1. Yes or no: state this directly with a full sentence
2. Explain in full (use complete sentences)
 - How do you know he is or isn't attracted to the subject? BE SPECIFIC
 - Refer to specific evidence: this needs to be in quotation marks
 - Make sure you are referencing the cited lines in the question: you only get points for answering the question at hand

According to the speaker in lines 1-4, is the speaker physically attracted to the subject? Why or why not? (Refer to specific evidence from the section to best support your answer.)

- Yes, he is physically attracted to her; he says she is “more lovely” (Shakespeare 2) than summer, which means he not only finds her beautiful, he finds her *more* beautiful.

According to the speaker in lines 5-8, what problem often happens? (Refer to specific evidence from the section to best support your answer.)

1. State this directly with a full sentence
2. Explain in full (use complete sentences)
 - How do you know that's the problem? BE SPECIFIC
 - Refer to specific evidence: this needs to be in quotation marks
 - Make sure you are referencing the cited lines in the question: you only get points for answering the question at hand

According to the speaker in lines 5-8, what problem often happens? (Refer to specific evidence from the section to best support your answer.)

The problem is that summer has inconsistent and sometimes unpleasant weather. He describes that “sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines” (Shakespeare 5) which describes that sometimes the sun shines too brightly, and sometimes it is “dimm’d” or cloudy. He explains multiple ways that summer’s weather is not reliably nice the way her beauty is.

In the space below, translate lines 9 – 10. Then, provide an explanation as to how these lines represent the turn of the sonnet.

1. YOU NEED TO TRANSLATE.

- If you only translate part of the line, you'll only get part of the points.
- It also needs to be written in the question space provided (sorry, dems the rules)

2. Turn of the sonnet = how has his focus/attention shift

- Ask yourself, what was he focusing on before, and what is he focusing on now? What has changed?

In the space below, translate lines 9 – 10. Then, provide an explanation as to how these lines represent the turn of the sonnet.

- But your beauty will not go away and you won't lose possession (ownership) of your currently beauty
- This reflects a turn because he goes from describing the problems with summer, specifically that it is inconsistent and goes away, with the fact that her beauty is eternal and will last forever. He goes from criticizing summer to praising the subject.

What is the speaker's purpose in referencing “death” and “shade”?

1. You need to explain WHY he chose that. Consider:
 - Purpose: what is he trying to say?
 - Connotations: is there a positive connotation? Negative?
 - Answering why is explaining what he's trying to say, and why he said it *that way*

What is the speaker's purpose in referencing
“death” and “shade”?

- He is personifying death and by describing his “shade” he is referring to death's domain. Essentially, he is describing that her beauty will never die and be around death and things that are dark (like his shade).