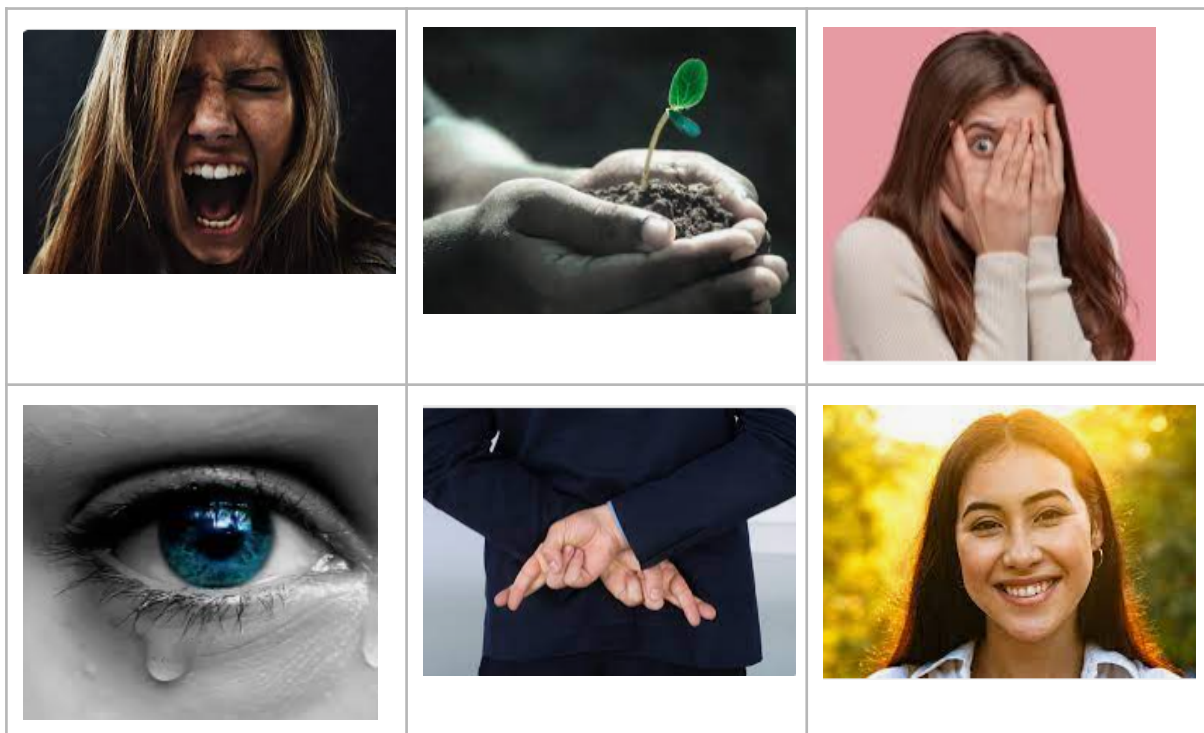


LITERATURE: POEMS. THE ROMANTIC POETS.

1. With a partner, listen to the poem by William Blake and decide what the general meaning is.
2. Look at the following pictures and decide which of them refer in some way to the poem you just listened to. Can you think of possible words connected with the pictures?



3. Here are some other words that come up in the poem. Can you guess their meaning? Match them with their definitions.

1	wrath	to extend or expand	
2	foe	anger, fury	
3	shine	to glow with light	
4	deceitful	a person who feels hatred toward another; enemy	
5	stretch	intended to deceive; misleading; fraudulent:	

4. Now listen to the poem again and fill in the gaps with the right word in each case. The two exercises above have many clues.

I was _____ with my friend:
I told my _____ did end.
I was angry with my _____
I told it not, my wrath did _____.

And I _____ it in fears
Night and morning with my _____,
And I sunned it with smiles
And with soft _____ wiles.

And it grew both _____,
Till it bore an apple bright,
And my foe beheld it _____,

And he knew that it was mine,-

And _____ stole
When the night had veiled the pole;
In the morning, _____, I see
My foe _____ beneath the tree.

A NOTE ON GRAMMAR.

Adding emphasis by stressing the auxiliary

When we want to add emphasis to a verb, AS IN THE SECOND LINE OF THE POEM, we often stress the auxiliary (say it louder) We do this especially when we want to correct what somebody thinks, or contrast it with something else. When we want to add emphasis to present simple or past simple tenses, we need to add auxiliary do, remembering to use the main verb in INFINITIVE. This is sometimes called emphatic do:

Present simple - *She doesn't like cheese, does she?*

But she does like cheese! In fact she loves it.

I don't like cottage cheese, but I do like blue cheese.

Past simple - *You said you would phone me!*

I did phone you! But you didn't answer.

OK, I didn't phone you, but I did send you a text (SMS).

Fill the gaps with present simple or past simple forms of the verbs below. Where you think it is appropriate, add emphatic *do*, *does* or *did*.

come · decide · do · get · give · go · have · look · meet · offer · see · travel

Dick doesn't have a car and (1)_____ to work by bus every day. He doesn't have to wait very long for the bus, but he (2)_____ to change buses once.

On Friday, the bus drivers (3)_____ to go on strike for the day, so there were no buses. Now it was Saturday and Dick was working in his garden. His next-door neighbour Tom, leant over the garden fence.

'So you won't have managed to get to work yesterday, then?' - he said. 'Actually, I (4)_____ to work,' said Dick, 'A colleague (5) _____ me a lift.'

Then Tom's wife Marge came out to call Tom in for tea. 'Hello Dick', she said, 'I must say your garden (6)_____ beautiful now you've added the pond and the waterfall. Did you do it all yourself?' - 'Well, I (7)_____ most of it myself, yes, but to be honest I (8)_____ a bit of help from my brother, Harry.'

'Oh, was Harry here? (9)_____ him my regards next time you (10) _____ him, won't you.' - 'Will do', said Dick.

'My sister Betty has just popped round to see us, I think you (11)_____ her at our drinks party, didn't you? We're just about to have some tea. (12)_____ in and join us.' said Marge. - 'Love to', replied Dick, blushing slightly and hoping that Marge wouldn't notice.

A POISON TREE, by William Blake.

I was angry with my friend:
I told my wrath, my wrath did end.
I was angry with my foe:
I told it not, my wrath did grow.

And I watered it in fears
Night and morning with my tears,
And I sunned it with smiles
And with soft deceitful wiles.

And it grew both day and night,
Till it bore an apple bright,
And my foe beheld it shine,
And he knew that it was mine,-

And into my garden stole
When the night had veiled the pole;
In the morning, glad, I see
My foe outstretched beneath the tree.