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| T.S. Eliot (1888–1965).  Prufrock and Other Observations.  1920. |
|   |
| **1. The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock** |
|   |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|          | *S’io credesse che mia risposta fosse* |
|  | *A persona che mai tornasse al mondo,* |
|  | *Questa fiamma staria senza piu scosse.* |
|  | *Ma perciocche giammai di questo fondo* |
|  | *Non torno vivo alcun, s’i’odo il vero,* |
|  | *Senza tema d’infamia ti rispondo.*If I believed my answer wasto a person who'd ever get back to the world,this flame would keep still without moving any further.But since from those undergroundsno one has ever come back alive, if I hear what's true,I answer you without fear of infamy. |

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|   |
| LET us go then, you and I, |  |
| When the evening is spread out against the sky |  |
| Like a patient etherized upon a table; |  |
| Let us go, through certain half-deserted streets, |  |
| The muttering retreats | *5* |
| Of restless nights in one-night cheap hotels |  |
| And sawdust restaurants with oyster-shells: |  |
| Streets that follow like a tedious argument |  |
| Of insidious intent |  |
| To lead you to an overwhelming question…. | *10* |
| Oh, do not ask, “What is it?” |  |
| Let us go and make our visit. |  |
|   |  |
| In the room the women come and go |  |
| Talking of Michelangelo. |  |
|   |  |
| The yellow fog that rubs its back upon the window-panes, | *15* |
| The yellow smoke that rubs its muzzle on the window-panes |  |
| Licked its tongue into the corners of the evening, |  |
| Lingered upon the pools that stand in drains, |  |
| Let fall upon its back the soot that falls from chimneys, |  |
| Slipped by the terrace, made a sudden leap, | *20* |
| And seeing that it was a soft October night, |  |
| Curled once about the house, and fell asleep. |  |
|   |  |
| And indeed there will be time |  |
| For the yellow smoke that slides along the street, |  |
| Rubbing its back upon the window panes; | *25* |
| There will be time, there will be time |  |
| To prepare a face to meet the faces that you meet; |  |
| There will be time to murder and create, |  |
| And time for all the works and days of hands |  |
| That lift and drop a question on your plate; | *30* |
| Time for you and time for me, |  |
| And time yet for a hundred indecisions, |  |
| And for a hundred visions and revisions, |  |
| Before the taking of a toast and tea. |  |
|   |  |
| In the room the women come and go | *35* |
| Talking of Michelangelo. |  |
|   |  |
| And indeed there will be time |  |
| To wonder, “Do I dare?” and, “Do I dare?” |  |
| Time to turn back and descend the stair, |  |
| With a bald spot in the middle of my hair— | *40* |
| (They will say: “How his hair is growing thin!”) |  |
| My morning coat, my collar mounting firmly to the chin, |  |
| My necktie rich and modest, but asserted by a simple pin— |  |
| (They will say: “But how his arms and legs are thin!”) |  |
| Do I dare | *45* |
| Disturb the universe? |  |
| In a minute there is time |  |
| For decisions and revisions which a minute will reverse. |  |
|   |  |
| For I have known them all already, known them all: |  |
| Have known the evenings, mornings, afternoons, | *50* |
| I have measured out my life with coffee spoons; |  |
| I know the voices dying with a dying fall |  |
| Beneath the music from a farther room. |  |
|   So how should I presume? |  |
|   |  |
| And I have known the eyes already, known them all— | *55* |
| The eyes that fix you in a formulated phrase, |  |
| And when I am formulated, sprawling on a pin, |  |
| When I am pinned and wriggling on the wall, |  |
| Then how should I begin |  |
| To spit out all the butt-ends of my days and ways? | *60* |
|   And how should I presume? |  |
|   |  |
| And I have known the arms already, known them all— |  |
| Arms that are braceleted and white and bare |  |
| (But in the lamplight, downed with light brown hair!) |  |
| Is it perfume from a dress | *65* |
| That makes me so digress? |  |
| Arms that lie along a table, or wrap about a shawl. |  |
|   And should I then presume? |  |
|   And how should I begin?.      .      .      .      .      .      .      . |  |
| Shall I say, I have gone at dusk through narrow streets | *70* |
| And watched the smoke that rises from the pipes |  |
| Of lonely men in shirt-sleeves, leaning out of windows?… |  |
|   |  |
| I should have been a pair of ragged claws |  |
| Scuttling across the floors of silent seas..      .      .      .      .      .      .      . |  |
| And the afternoon, the evening, sleeps so peacefully! | *75* |
| Smoothed by long fingers, |  |
| Asleep … tired … or it malingers, |  |
| Stretched on the floor, here beside you and me. |  |
| Should I, after tea and cakes and ices, |  |
| Have the strength to force the moment to its crisis? | *80* |
| But though I have wept and fasted, wept and prayed, |  |
| Though I have seen my head (grown slightly bald) brought in upon a platter, |  |
| I am no prophet—and here’s no great matter; |  |
| I have seen the moment of my greatness flicker, |  |
| And I have seen the eternal Footman hold my coat, and snicker, | *85* |
| And in short, I was afraid. |  |
|   |  |
| And would it have been worth it, after all, |  |
| After the cups, the marmalade, the tea, |  |
| Among the porcelain, among some talk of you and me, |  |
| Would it have been worth while, | *90* |
| To have bitten off the matter with a smile, |  |
| To have squeezed the universe into a ball |  |
| To roll it toward some overwhelming question, |  |
| To say: “I am Lazarus, come from the dead, |  |
| Come back to tell you all, I shall tell you all”— | *95* |
| If one, settling a pillow by her head, |  |
|   Should say: “That is not what I meant at all; |  |
|   That is not it, at all.” |  |
|   |  |
| And would it have been worth it, after all, |  |
| Would it have been worth while, | *100* |
| After the sunsets and the dooryards and the sprinkled streets, |  |
| After the novels, after the teacups, after the skirts that trail along the floor— |  |
| And this, and so much more?— |  |
| It is impossible to say just what I mean! |  |
| But as if a magic lantern threw the nerves in patterns on a screen: | *105* |
| Would it have been worth while |  |
| If one, settling a pillow or throwing off a shawl, |  |
| And turning toward the window, should say: |  |
|   “That is not it at all, |  |
|   That is not what I meant, at all.”.      .      .      .      .      .      .      . | *110* |
| No! I am not Prince Hamlet, nor was meant to be; |  |
| Am an attendant lord, one that will do |  |
| To swell a progress, start a scene or two, |  |
| Advise the prince; no doubt, an easy tool, |  |
| Deferential, glad to be of use, | *115* |
| Politic, cautious, and meticulous; |  |
| Full of high sentence, but a bit obtuse; |  |
| At times, indeed, almost ridiculous— |  |
| Almost, at times, the Fool. |  |
|   |  |
| I grow old … I grow old … | *120* |
| I shall wear the bottoms of my trousers rolled. |  |
|   |  |
| Shall I part my hair behind? Do I dare to eat a peach? |  |
| I shall wear white flannel trousers, and walk upon the beach. |  |
| I have heard the mermaids singing, each to each. |  |
|   |  |
| I do not think that they will sing to me. | *125* |
|   |  |
| I have seen them riding seaward on the waves |  |
| Combing the white hair of the waves blown back |  |
| When the wind blows the water white and black. |  |
|   |  |
| We have lingered in the chambers of the sea |  |
| By sea-girls wreathed with seaweed red and brown | *130* |
| Till human voices wake us, and we drown. |  |

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| **T** | TITLE | Using the title, predict what the poem may be about: |
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|  |
| **P** | PARAPHRASE | In your own words, tell what the poem is about: |
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|  |
| **C** | CONNOTATION | Poetic devices that contribute to the meaning or the effect of the poem:Similes:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Metaphors: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Personification: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Alliteration: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Onomatopoeia: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **A** | ATTITUDE | Tone: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Supporting images: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **S** | SHIFTS | Stanza divisions: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Punctuations shifts: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Changes in stanza length: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **T** | TITLE | Examine the title again: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **T** | THEME | Determine what the poet is saying and write a complete sentence: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| **T** | TITLE | Although titles are often a key to possible meanings of a poem, students frequently do not contemplate them either before or after reading poetry. As a first step in the analysis of a new poem, the teacher points out the title and asks students to predict what the poem may be about. |
| **P** | PARAPHRASE | Another aspect of a poem often neglected by students is the literal meaning--the “plot” of a poem. Frequently, real understanding of a poem must evolve from comprehension of “what’s going on in the poem.” The teacher might ask students to restate a poem in their own words, focusing on one syntactical unit at a time--not necessarily one line at a time. Another possibility is to ask students to write a sentence or two for each stanza of a poem. |
| **C** | CONNOTATION | Although this term usually refers solely to the emotional overtones of word choice, here it indicates that students should examine any and all poetic devices, focusing on how such devices contribute to the meaning, the effect, or both of a poem. Students may consider imagery, figures of speech (simile, metaphor, personification, symbolism) diction, point of view, and sound devices (alliteration, onomatopoeia, rhythm, and rhyme).*What is important is not that students are able to identify poetic devices so much as that they can explain how the devices enhance meaning and effect.* |
| **A** | ATTITUDE | Having examined the poem’s devices and clues closely, students are now ready to explore the multiple attitudes that may be present in the poem. Examination of diction, images, and details suggests the speaker’s attitude and contributes to understanding. Look at the list of words on the back of this sheet that might help students with tone. |
| **S** | SHIFTS | Rarely does a poet begin and end the poetic experience in the same place. As is true of most us, the poet’s understanding of an experience is a gradual realization, and the poem is a reflection of that epiphany. Consequently, the students’ discovery of the movement is critical to their understanding of the poem. Students should be taught to watch for the following:* key words, (but, yet, however, although)
* punctuation (dashes, periods, colons, ellipsis)
* stanza divisions
* changes in line or stanza length or both
* irony
* changes in sound that may indicate changes in meaning
* changes in diction
 |
| **T** | TITLE | The teacher leads the students in examining the title again, this time on an interpretive level. |
| **T** | THEME | In identifying theme, the student will recognize the human experience, motivation, or condition suggested by the poem. One way for students to arrive at this is , first, to summarize the “plot” of the poem in a paragraph (in writing or orally); next, to list the subject or subjects of the poem (moving from literal subjects to abstract concepts such as death, war, discovery); then to determine what the poet is saying about each subject and write a complete sentence. |