Read the following poem from <u>The Hobbit</u>, "Chip the Glasses":

Line	
LIIIE #	
#	
1	Chip the glasses and crack the plates!
2	Blunt the knives and bend the forks!
- 3	That's what Bilbo Baggins hates—
4	Smash the bottles and burn the corks!
-	Sindshime bolles and bolh me corks:
5	Cut the cloth and tread on the fat!
6	Pour the milk on the pantry floor!
7	Leave the bones on the bedroom mat!
8	Splash the wine on every door!
0	splash me whe off every door.
9	Dump the crocks in a boiling bowl;
10	Pound them up with a thumping pole;
11	And when you've finished if any are whole,
12	Send them down the hall to roll!
13	That's what Bilbo Baggins hates!
14	So, carefully! carefully with the plates!

Questions:

1. What kind of poem is "Chip the Glasses"?

2. How do you know?

3. Define the following terms and find examples of each in the poem. Be sure provide a specific quotation, and supply the appropriate line numbers.

	Alliteration
Definition:	
Quotation:	
Line(s):	

Α	ssonance
Definition:	
Quotation:	
Line(s):	

Consonance		
Definition:		
Quotation:		
Line(s):		

Onomatopoeia		
efinition:		
uotation:		
ne(s):		

Rhyme	
finition:	
Jotation:	
e(s):	

	Line	
	Line #	
	π	
	1	Far over the misty mountains cold
STANZA	2	To dungeons deep and caverns old
1	3	We must away ere break of day
	4	To seek the pale enchanted gold.
	-	
	5	The dwarves of yore made mighty spells,
STANZA	6	While hammers fell like ringing bells
2	7	In places deep, where dark things sleep,
	8	In hollow halls beneath the fells.
	9	For ancient king and elvish lord
STANZA	10	There many a gleaming golden hoard
3	11	They shaped and wrought, and light they caught
	12	To hide in gems on hilt of sword.
	13	On silver necklaces they strung
STANZA	14	The flowering stars, on crowns they hung
4	15	The dragon-fire, in twisted wire
	16	They meshed the light of moon and sun.
	17	Far over the misty mountains cold
STANZA	18	To dungeons deep and caverns old
5	19	We must away, ere break of day,
	20	To claim our long-forgotten gold.
	21	Goblets they carved there for themselves
STANZA	22	And harps of gold; where no man delves
6	23	There lay they long, and many a song
	24	Was sung unheard by men or elves.
	25	The pines were roaring on the height,
STANZA	26	The winds were moaning in the night.
7	27	The fire was red, it flaming spread;
	28	The trees like torches blazed with light.
	29	The bells were ringing in the dale
STANZA	30	And men they looked up with faces pale;
8	31	The dragon's ire more fierce than fire
	32	Laid low their towers and houses frail.
	33	The mountain smoked beneath the moon;
STANZA	34	The dwarves they heard the tramp of doom.
9	35	They fled their hall to dying fall
	36	Beneath his feet, beneath the moon.
	37	Far over the misty mountains grim
STANZA	38	To dungeons deep and caverns dim
10	39	We must away, ere break of day,
	40	To win our harps and gold from him!
		-

Page 4

4. What kind of poem is "Far Over the Misty Mountains Cold"?

5. How do you know?

- 6. Define the literary term ATMOSPHERE.
- 7. Contrast the atmosphere of "Chip the Glasses" with the atmosphere of "Far Over the Misty Mountains Cold." Explain how Tolkien develops the atmosphere in each piece.



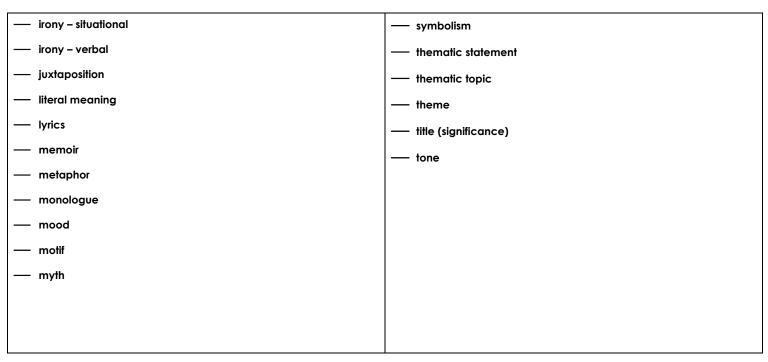
Page 5

8. Which literary devices are used in "Far Over the Misty Mountains Cold" ? Place a check mark besides all that apply. Then, record any corresponding line and stanza numbers in parenthesis after the term.

— allegory	— narrator
- alliteration	onomatopoeia
— allusion	- oxymoron
— analogy	- parable
— anecdote	
— antagonist	— paradox
— apostrophe	— parody
— assonance	— personification
— atmosphere	— poetic form – ballad
— cacophony	— poetic form – elegy
— character/	— poetic form – epic
characterization	— poetic form – free verse
climax	— poetic form – lyric
- complication	— poetic form – narrative
— conflict	— poetic form – ode
- connotation	— poetic form – sonnet
	— point of view – first person
- denotation	— point of view – second person
- diction	— point of view – third person limited
— dominant impression	— point of view – third person omniscient
epiphany eulogy	— protagonist
— euphony	— proverb
 extended metaphor 	pun
	— purpose
figurative language	refrain
flash fiction	— sarcasm
- flashback	— satire
— foil	— setting
foreshadowing	— simile
— genre	— speaker
- hyperbole	— stanza
— imagery	stereotype
irony - dramatic	suspense
	and the second s

NAME: ____

Campbell's English 2201 Poetry in The Hobbit



Page 6

***** Now read the following poem from <u>The Hobbit</u>, "Roads Go Ever Ever On."

Line	
#	
1	Roads go ever ever on,
2	Over rock and under tree,
3	By caves where never sun has shone,
4	By streams that never find the sea;
5	Over snow by winter sown,
6	And through the merry flowers of June,
7	Over grass and over stone,
8	And under mountains of the moon.
9	Roads go ever ever on
10	-
11	Yet feet that wandering have gone
12	Turn at last to home afar.
13	Eyes that fire and sword have seen
14	And horror in the halls of stone
15	Look at last on meadows green
16	And trees and hills they long have known.

Page 7

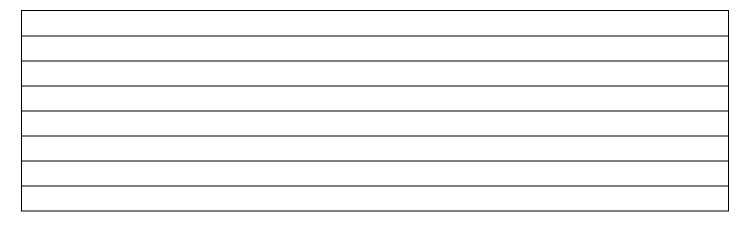
 Discuss FIVE literary techniques used by Tolkien to make "Roads Go Ever Ever On" an effective poem. Remember to define all terms you use. Be sure to use quoted examples with line numbers to support your ideas.

Sow read the lyrics to the following song, "Ramble On" by Jimmy Page and Robert Plant

Line e	
Line #	
1	Leaves are falling all around, It's time I was on my way.
2	Thanks to you, I'm much obliged for such a pleasant stay.
3	But now it's time for me to go. The autumn moon lights my way.
4	For now I smell the rain, and with it pain, and it's headed my way.
5	Sometimes I grow so tired, but I know I've got one thing I got to do
6	Ramble On, And now's the time, the time is now, to sing my song.
7	I'm goin' 'round the world, I got to find my girl, on my way.
8	I've been this way ten years to the day, Ramble On,
9	Gotta find the queen of all my dreams.
10	Got no time to for spreadin' roots, The time has come to be gone.
11	And to' our health we drank a thousand times, it's time to Ramble On.
12	Ramble On, And now's the time, the time is now, to sing my song.
12	I'm goin' 'round the world, I got to find my girl, on my way.
14	I've been this way ten years to the day, Ramble On,
14	Gotta find the gueen of all my dreams.
10	
16	Mine's a tale that can't be told, my freedom I hold dear.
17	How years ago in days of old, when magic filled the air.
18	T'was in the darkest depths of Mordor, I met a girl so fair.
19	But Gollum, and the evil one crept up and slipped away with her, her, heryeah.
20	Ramble On, And now's the time, the time is now, to sing my song.
21	I'm goin' 'round the world, I got to find my girl, on my way.
22	I've been this way ten years to the day, Ramble On,
23	Gotta find the queen of all my dreams.
24	Gonna ramble on, sing my song. Gotta keep-a-searchin' for my baby
24	Gonna work my way, round the world. I can't stop this feelin' in my heart
25	Gotta keep searchin' for my baby. I can't find my bluebird!
20	

10. Define the literary term ALLUSION.

11. Explain how allusion is used in this song.



12. What kind of poem is this?

13. How do you know?

14. Which literary devices are used in this song? Work with a partner and try to find between ten and twelve literary devices. Write the terms in the spaces below, and indicate the lines so we can find your evidence.

1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	8.
9.	10.	11.	12.

15. Why do you believe Tolkien's work influenced Page and Plant?

16. Find another song that has been influenced by Tolkien, or by some other writer. Complete the table below.

Song title:	
Album title:	
Lyricist(s):	
Recording Company:	
Year Released:	

17. Now record all of the song's lyrics in the space below:

Page 9

Page 10