

Listening Guide- Percy Shelley

“Ozymandias”

1. To make everything or any one all _____ or all bad in psychological terms is what we call “splitting”.
2. He was a country _____ of the best sort born in 1792; his father was a member of parliament.
3. Shelley was not a _____, and I wonder if this really made it difficult for him to be at a place, from my perspective, where there were a lot of specific protocols.
4. At Oxford, during this time period, every student had to sign a _____ of beliefs agreeing to the basic tenants of the Church of England.
5. He was a _____, and he was a vegetarian for health reasons.
6. He has these kids with _____, but he falls in love with another girl named Elizabeth.
7. He can't pay them back, so he does what Victor _____ would encourage him to do; he runs away.
8. They choose to leave England, pretty much permanently, and they moved to the continent and settled in _____.
9. She said because you have to focus and think about _____, it removes anxiety and worry that you may have had in your mind about anything else in your life.
10. When you say something in a _____ form, you can say pretty much anything you want and get away with it.
11. Thomas Hardy, the British novelist, famously said that if _____ had said in verse that the earth moved, the Inquisition would have left him alone.
12. When a poet says something _____ enough, you're able to find yourself, your life in the life or the words of that poet.
13. “I met a _____ from an antique land who said- “Two vast and trunkless legs of stone stand in the desert.”
14. First of all, it's a sonnet. Now that means it's _____ lines of iambic pentameter.

15. He took the two styles of sonnet writings, the _____ that they both were using, and he did half of one pattern and half of the other pattern.
16. Structure, how something is created, cannot create _____; it can just support meaning that the words are making.
17. He describes the statue, and the _____ is grumpy and cold.
18. Historically, Ozymandias is the _____ name for Ramses the Great or Ramses the Second of Egypt.
19. Most of it is one just long _____; so you have this really long sentence, and then there's three short sentences.
20. The first thing I _____ is that there's a lot of "s" sounds (s,s,s), and then I heard those hard "C" sounds a lot.
21. The _____ of the artist is not the same as the attitude of the traveler or whoever the "I" is.
22. The obvious thing is the _____ has changed again; it's sarcastic now.
23. Ozymandias isn't God; he clearly is not the King of Kings like Jesus; he's not _____, at least not in this poem; He's all crumpled up.
24. The words feel barren and _____, so it's not just the landscape, but the statue too.
25. Even if Ramses the Great can be a _____ in the desert, how much more for lesser rulers.
26. During Percy Shelley's life, remember, Percy Shelley is a political _____.
27. King _____ is the Ozymandias of his day.
28. Percy is a pacifist; he's against _____ and, of course, King George is full of violence.
29. This poem could be about any king, any political leader, a present day _____, a past leader, anyone that might be arrogant as leader.
30. An artist when he makes a _____ mocks up like you're mocking up something; you're creating something.
31. But it isn't strong; his lip is _____ and the face is described as a sneer.
32. The artist's _____ of Ozymandias outlived Ozymandias like the power art.
33. I'm more of a god than you are because I make words and _____ is in the words not in the rock, and certainly not in the ruler.