

Listening Guide

The Poetry of Pablo Neruda

1. His writing is a direct reflection of his wild and _____ life.
2. He chronicled in _____ how he and millions going through these same adverse times were feeling about the many changes that were going on in the world, and a lot of that he experience _____.
3. He moved to Santiago, and not to long after that sold everything he had to _____ this first little book of poetry.
4. His next book which was a hit was called *24 Love Poems and a* _____.
5. In these poems, he's just this man _____ for the love of this woman.
6. After his stint in Burma, he ended up in _____.
7. Josie Bliss, she fell madly in _____ with him and stalked him.
8. He compares himself, and he wants to write from the perspective of the _____.
9. By 1925 when Neruda is a young man, they had a new _____ in Chile that increased presidential powers and separated church and state.
10. Spain was a political hotbed of republicans, and _____, anarchists and fascists.
11. The Spanish Civil War is pretty much regarded as the precursor to _____.
12. He equates _____ be it from America, be it from corporations, be it from politicians, be it from radical leaders who are emerging like _____, all of them are those people who want to own or control other people.
13. He's going to have _____ big loves in his life.
14. He's going to do a lot of exploration of _____, the continent and the people.
15. He writes the _____ called the Canto General, and it's published in 1950.
16. His poem is metaphorical; he's going to compare _____ to a _____.
17. He has given this speech on the Senate floor called "I Accuse" and it is not well-received, and, there he goes; he has to go into _____ and _____ for his life.
18. He even wins the _____ Peace Prize and the _____ Peace Prize, and he gets to go to the Soviet Union in 1953 to be honored by the Soviets.

19. In 1959 he publishes another book of odes as well as a book that he's going to call _____ to his wife.
20. The heart of his odes is celebrating what is common, what is of the people, what is useful and what is beautiful in _____ things.
21. An ode is a literary technique; it's lyrical in nature, so in other words, it's not narrative in nature. It's trying to express _____.
22. Generally they are going to _____ people, natural things, scenes, abstract ideas; so they are kind of like a _____ to something.
23. He takes something that you wouldn't think is all that _____, and he wants to show you what is _____ about it.
24. You have to remember that these are not written in _____; they are written in _____.
25. "The moral of this ode is this: _____ is twice beauty, and what is good is doubly _____ when it is a matter of two _____ made of wool in winter."
26. He wants to honor it by _____ it.
27. He wants you to read the _____, go and look at whatever it was and say, "I love you a little more now."
28. "Here, among the market vegetables, this _____ from the ocean depths, a missile that swam now lying in front of me dead."
29. "You are a solitary man of war among these frail _____."
30. There are not written in sentence form, all the way across; there's like one or two words on each line with lots of commas. They are very _____.
31. It's the _____ and the transparency in meaning that are going to make it fun.
32. "I want everything to have handle. I want everything to be a _____ or a _____." I want people to enter a hardware store through the door of my odes."
33. In 1971, he receives the _____ Prize.