1. **This poem praises a man for persevering “through evil and pain / And strange calamity,” a veiled reference to the time that man’s mentally-ill sister murdered their mother with a kitchen knife. This poem describes a “dark green file of long lank weeds” that simultaneously “nod and drip beneath the dripping edge / Of the blue clay-stone.” This poem is addressed to a man “to whom / No sound is dissonant which tells of Life.”** **After hearing a “solitary humble bee” sing “in the bean-flower,” the speaker of this poem concludes that “Nature ne’er (\*)** deserts the wise and pure.” Charles Lamb is the addressee of this poem, which laments the loss of “beauties and feelings, such as would have been / Most sweet to my remembrance” after boiling milk was spilled on his foot, forcing him to miss the “roaring dell” while his friends went out on a walk. For 10 points, name this poem in which Coleridge writes of being stuck alone in a garden.

ANSWER: “**This Lime-Tree Bower My Prison**”

2. **This poem claims that a farmer, no matter how remote his plot of land, is somebody because he’s the “master of a solitary lizard.” This poem sneers at sycophants who cheer whenever their “friends” belch deeply, piss straight, or “fart when the golden bowl’s turned upside down.” The speaker for all but twenty lines of this poem declares that “we all live in pretentious poverty,” and that the “hardest thing to bear about poverty is the fact that it makes men ridiculous.” This poem decries the rapid social advancement of the deceitful Syrians and (\*)** Greeks in a city filled with unsafe houses and crowded streets, and it inspired “London” by Samuel Johnson. The narrator of this poem talk to his friend Umbricius, who explains why he can’t stand living in Rome any longer. For 10 points, name this middle poem from the first book of Juvenal’s *Satires*.

ANSWER: Juvenal’s **third *Satire*** [or **3** at the end]

3. **This poem claims that the “guerdon,” or reward, of its subject is as “obscure as that heaven of the Jews.” The speaker of this poem stands under the shadow of its subject when “the City’s fiery parcels all undone, already snow submerges an iron year.” The subject of this poem helps noon leak like a “rip-tooth of the sky’s acetylene.” In the third stanza of this poem, the speaker thinks of “cinemas, panoramic sleights / With multitudes bent toward some flashing scene / Never disclosed, but hastened to again.” This poem ends with a plea for an object “unto us lowliest sometime sweep, descend / And of the (\*)** curveship lend a myth to God.” The subject of this poem is first addressed as “Thee, across the harbor, silver-paced.” The long poem of which this lyric is the first part includes sections titled “The River,” “Cape Hatteras,” and “Powhatan’s Daughter.” For 10 points, name this introductory ode from Hart Crane’s *The Bridge* subtitled “To Brooklyn Bridge.”

ANSWER: “**Proem**: To Brooklyn Bridge”

4. **One of this author’s poems is addressed to a woman lying “face down in the unbelievable silk of spring,” to whom the speaker says “You come up after dark… I lead you back to this world.” In another of his poems, the “droppings of last year’s horses / Blaze up into golden stones.” The speaker realizes that “if I stepped out of my body I would break into blossom” in this author’s poem about two “Indian ponies.” This author wrote of “Polacks nursing long beers in Tiltonsville” and young men who “gallop terribly against each other’s bodies” in a poem from his seminal collection *This Branch Will Not Break*, which contains his poem “A (\*)** Blessing.” He celebrated his hometown in “Autumn Begins in Martins Ferry, Ohio.” For 10 points, name this poet who declared “I have wasted my life” in “Lying in a Hammock at William Duffy’s Farm in Pine Island, Minnesota.”

ANSWER: James **Wright**

5. **This poem ends by posing a series of questions such as “Who shall bind them as with cords?” and “Who shall smite them as with swords?” One of this poem’s anapestic choruses calls a man’s life “a watch or a vision / Between a sleep and a sleep,” and states that Time arrived at the “making of man” with a “gift of tears.” This poem, which was parodied by Bret Harte’s “The Heathen Chinee,” begins with an invocation to the “mistress of months and stars” made by the Chief (\*)** Huntsman. This poem is set “When the hounds of spring are on winter’s traces.” In this poem, a messenger forces a chorus to lament the murders of Toxeus and Plexippus, in retribution for which Althaea tosses a brand into a fire, instantly killing her son Meleager. For 10 points, name this poetic drama about a mythological boar hunt, written by Charles Swinburne.

ANSWER: ***Atalanta in Calydon***

6. **A half-Irish poet wrote of the “god of breasts… and all that’s sagging” in his anti-nationalist poem describing the “god” of this country. Several folk “mourning-rants” and “lamentations” from this country were incorporated into an incomplete four-part epic about seven peasants who journey throughout this country in search of one happy person. Many poets from this country published their poems in *The Contemporary*, including a poet who wrote that “For her no yardstick was created” in a lyric pondering “who would (\*)** grasp [this country] with the mind?” In an epic poem from this country, a giant human head is the brother of  a hunchbacked dwarf whose strength lies in its beard. A poet from this country wrote of a wanderer who kills Tamara with a kiss in his poem “The Demon.” The best-known poet from this country’s Golden Age used alternating feminine and masculine rhymes for a novel-in-verse about a dandy who duels his best friend over a girl. For 10 points, name this country whose Romantic poets included Alexander Pushkin.

ANSWER: **Russia** [or **Rossiya**]

7. **This author wrote a poem about the irrelevance of *Paradise Lost* as perceived by a speaker working with an “old / Singlejack miner” who can “sense / The vein and cleavage / In the very guts of rock.”This poet included the image of the “network womb” in his poem “Night Highway 99,” the longest and most important section of a poem he spent four decades perfecting, titled for a Chinese handscroll painting. This author debuted his poem about various animals eating “delicate blue-black” fruits, “The Berry Feast,” at the (\*)** Six Gallery Reading, and wrote collections such as *Riprap and Cold Mountain Poems*. This poet of the quasi-Buddhist “Smokey the Bear Sutra” and inspiration behind Japhy Ryder in *The Dharma Bums* is best-known for an ecologically-inspired collection titled for the Native American name for North American. For 10 points, name this Beat poet of *Turtle Island*.

ANSWER: Gary **Snyder**

8. **Courtney Love based her song “Celebrity Skin” on a poem in this sequence that goes: “Look in my face; my name is Might-have-been; I am also called No-more, Too-late, Farewell.” A “close-companioned inarticulate hour / When twofold silence was the song of love” is “dropt to us from above” in the nineteenth poem from this sequence, titled “Silent Noon.” The subject of one poem in this sequence is likened to a coin: “its face reveals / The soul -- its converse, to what Power ‘tis due.” A poem in this sequence poses several rhetorical questions asking what objects like her glass, her dress, and the heart are like (\*)** “without her.” This sequence includes a poem about falling asleep after sex, titled “Nuptial Bliss.” The first poem in this sequence declares that “a sonnet is a moment’s monument.” The original manuscript of this sequence was buried alongside the poet’s wife and model Elizabeth Siddal. For 10 points, name this sonnet sequence by Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

ANSWER: *The* ***House of Life***

9. **One section of this poem prophesies that “Time will run back and fetch the age of gold” and “leprous sin will melt from earthly mold.” In this poem, the “hooked chariot stood / Unstained with blood” after Nature waves “wide her myrtle wand” to strike a “universal peace through sea and land.” The seventeenth section of this poem commands: “Ring out, ye crystal spheres… And let your silver chime / Move in melodious time.” After the first four stanzas, this poem transitions into a section titled “The (\*)** Hymn,” which starts with the lines “It was the winter wild, while the heaven-born child / All meanly wrapt in the rude manger lies.” This poem is thematically linked to two of its author’s other poems written in 1645, “The Passion” and “Upon the Circumcision.” For 10 points, name this ode about Christmas, written by John Milton.

ANSWER: “**On the Morning of Christ’s Nativity**”

10. **This group of people is subdivided into those who “ate the lamb stew of the imagination” and those who “digested the crab at the muddy waters of the rivers of Bowery.” One set of these people spends their time “burning money in wastebaskets and listening to the Terror through the wall.” These people “walked all night with their shoes full of blood,” and are particularly missed in Denver. Another set of these people “screamed with joy” upon being (\*)** “fucked in the ass by saintly motorcyclists.” These people are described by approximately fifty-eight lines beginning with the word “who” after being initially characterized as “angelheaded hipsters burning for the ancient heavenly connection.” For 10 points, name these people, “starving hysterical naked,” who the speaker of “Howl” saw being “destroyed by madness.”

ANSWER: the **best minds of my generation**

11. **This poem criticizes its own image of “the plains / Whirled in a vortex that shall bring / The world to that destructive fire” as “a periphrastic study in a worn-out poetical fashion, leaving one still with the intolerable wrestle / With words and meanings.” Unusually, this poem asserts in its last stanza that “Old men ought to be explorers.” Alfred Kazin’s memoir *A Lifetime Burning in Every Moment* takes its title from this poem.** **The speaker of this poem wants darkness to wash over his soul, like the deepening “mental emptiness” of the passengers of an “underground train” that (\*)** “stops too long between stations.”This poem observes that “In succession / Houses rise and fall, crumble, are extended” just after introducing its refrain, “In my beginning is my end.” It is titled for the small village in south Somerset where the author’s ashes are interred. For 10 points, name this second of T.S. Eliot’s *Four Quartets*.

ANSWER: “**East Coker**”

12. **This poem describes how “hedgerows file / Slowly along the munching English lane… until you lose / Track of your dragging pain.” In a nod to *Lycidas*, this poem is written in iambic pentameter mixed in with occasional trimeter, exemplified by the lines “They died / When time was open-eyed, / Wooden and childish; only bones abide.” This poem ends with the rhyming couplet “And blue-lung’d combers lumbered to the kill / The Lord survives the rainbow of His will.” This poem unexpectedly shifts its setting to a shrine of the (\*)** Virgin Mary in Norfolk, England, in its sixth section, titled “Our Lady of Walsingham.” This most famous poem in the collection *Lord Weary’s Castle* uses imagery from *Moby Dick* to mirror the fate of its author’s deceased Navy cousin Warren Winslow, and describes a place “where the bones cry out in the long night.” For 10 points, name this poem about a New England resting place, by Robert Lowell.

ANSWER: “The **Quaker Graveyard in Nantucket**”

13. **In one of this author’s poems, the speaker wonders if “at the base of this cup where I drank of life,” there will remain “a drop of honey.” In another of his poems, the speaker tells a natural feature: “Enough unhappy people here beg you -- rush, rush for them,” and beseeches “everything that can be heard, seen, or breathed” to all say “They loved!” This author declared “Man has no harbor, Time has no shore” in a poem written about a body of (\*)** water near the Alps where he had saved Mme. Julie Charles from drowning. An “Ode” from this author’s *Les Meditations Poetiques* inspired Liszt to compose *Les Preludes*. For 10 points, name this French Romantic poet whose masterpiece is “Le Lac,” or “The Lake.”  
ANSWER: Alphonse de **Lamartine**

14. **This collection describes Jessica vomiting from “cheap baijiu” as “a critical response” to “the only good Robert Frost poem” in its poem “Mary Desti’s Ass.” A poem in this collection asks of Bunny, John Latouche, and Jackson Pollock: “is the earth as full as life was full, of them?” Another wonders, “it’s true that fresh air is good for the body / but what about the soul,” and beseeches “Mothers of America” to “let your kids go to the movies!” In a poem from this collection titled “Poem,” the speaker sees the sub-titular headline and begs “oh (\*)** Lana Turner we love you get up.” The speaker daydreams about a woman who “whispered a song along the keyboard to Mal Waldron and everyone and I stopped breathing” in a poem from this collection commemorating Billie Holliday. For 10 points, name this collection that includes “The Day Lady Died,” and was largely written during Frank O’Hara’s mid-day breaks.

ANSWER: ***Lunch Poems***

15. **This poet described a “universe emerging from a wish” in a poem which calls love “the voice under all silences, the hope which has no opposite in fear.” A poem by this author describing how snow “sexually fingered” the houses on “nigger / street” was understandably excluded from his collected works. This poet’s affair with Elaine Orr Thayer influenced many of his poems, including his longest, “Puella Mea.” This poet claimed that poetry “and every other art was and is and forever will be strictly and distinctly a question of individuality” in his series of six Harvard (\*)** “nonlectures.” A stanza beginning “my blood approves / and kisses are a better fate / than wisdom” appears in this author’s poem concluding that “life’s not a paragraph / and death… is no parenthesis.” The refrain “sun moon stars rain” appears in a poem by this author set in a place “with up so floating many bells down.” for 10 points name this author of “anyone lived in a pretty how town” and other englishlanguageconventioneschewing poems.

ANSWER: ee **cummings**

16. **Several lines of this poem describe a “plebeian” pack of cards which Fate had “called to represent / The persons of departed potentates.” This poem claims that the rocks, waterfalls, and clouds around Simplon Pass were all like “workings of one mind… Characters of the great Apocalypse.” The speaker of this poem takes a tiny transgressive thrill in unchaining “A little Boat tied to a Willow-tree / Within a rocky cave.” Critics have appropriated this poem’s image of “spots of time” to describe many of its episodes, such as when the speaker finds a (\*)** gibbet-mast where a murderer was hanged. This poem’s lines “Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive, But to be young was very heaven!” though kept in the 1850 edition, well after the poet’s conservative turn, still reflect his youthful enthusiasm for the French Revolution. This poem’s final book describes the author’s ascent of Mount Snowdon. For 10 points, name this autobiographical poem, subtitled “Growth of a Poet’s Mind,” written by Wordsworth.

ANSWER: *The* ***Prelude***

17. **One poem of this set is about a virtue that “masks / Our ruins of wrecked past purpose” and “basks / Purple eyes and seas of liquid leaves all day.” Canon Dixon may have coined the term for these poems when he said that their author had reached a certain “crystal.” The speaker declares “I am gall, I am heartburn” in one of these poems that laments “What hours, O what black hours we have spent / This night!” One of these poems begins with the triple negative “Not, I’ll not… Despair, not feast on thee.” The two most famous poems in this set are the one that begins “I (\*)** wake and feel the fell of dark, not day,” and “Carrion Comfort.” For 10 points, name this set of sonnets by Gerard Manley Hopkins whose nickname reflects their melancholy, not their poor quality.

ANSWER: **terrible sonnet**s [or **sonnets of desolation**; accept **terrible** or **desolation** after “sonnets” is read]

18. **According to one poem, this non-fictitious woman possesses “a mind / That nobleness made simple as a fire, With beauty like a tightened bow.” This woman’s son is the subject of a poem that asks the “armies of the dead / Why did you take the starlike head?” After the death of that son at age two from meningitis, this woman had sex next to his coffin so that she could conceive another child to whom the soul of that son would transmigrate in metempsychosis. This woman and a “beautiful mild woman,” her “close friend,” “sat together at one summer’s end” with the speaker of a 1904 poem, “and talked of (\*)** poetry.” This woman is the subject of a poem that asks “was there another Troy for her to burn?” Another poem tells this woman “I have spread my dreams under your feet; Tread softly, because you tread on my dreams.” A poet drew on mythological representatives such as Cathleen ni Houlihan and Leda to emblematize his love for this woman. For 10 points, name this muse, and great unrequited love, of W.B. Yeats.

ANSWER: Maud **Gonne**

19. **The third stanza of this poem paints a pastoral landscape in which “pale pink convolvulus in tendrils creep; and air-swept lindens yield / their scent.” One stanza of this poem describes a blackbird gathering food without stopping to notice a man who waits for “the spark of heaven to fall.” This poem tells its title character “thou hadst *one* aim, *one* business, *one* desire,” asking “Thou hast not lived, why should’st thou perish, so?” This poem answers its own question of “What wears out the life of modern men?” by identifying a “strange (\*)** disease of modern life, with its sick hurry, its divided aims.”  This poem is based on a story told in *The Vanity of Dogmatizing*, a 17th century pro-toleration tract by Joseph Glanvill. For 10 points, name this poem about a young man who escapes university life to join a band of Roma, written by Matthew Arnold.

ANSWER: “The **Scholar-Gipsy**”

20. **This author wrote a poem in which a torture victim is told “take it easy. Look at the flowers there in the glass bowl.” This author wrote the twenty-two poem series *The Presumption of Death* to accompany woodcuts by artist Leonard Baskin. The speaker attempts to hit on an attractive literary groupie in a cocktail bar whom he eyes “over the rim of a glass” in this author’s comic poem “The Ghost in the Martini.” This author wrote about legs that were “blistered sticks on which the black sap / Bubbled and burst” in which a Polish man is (\*)** shot in the stomach “outside a German wood” after burying two Jews alive, in a poem from his collection *The Hard Hours* titled for Goethe’s last words. A woman suffers a “mournful cosmic last resort” from a man who tells her “‘Try to be true to me, and I’ll do the same for you, for things are bad / All over, etc. etc.’ near the white cliffs of the title place in this author’s modern take on a Matthew Arnold poem. For 10 points, name this American poet of “More Light, More Light,” and “The Dover Bitch.”

ANSWER: Anthony **Hecht**

21. **This poem describes a palace unbeknownst to any but a pair of lovers “and a few Persian mutes, who that same year / were seen about the markets.” This poem dramatizes a story briefly mentioned in Burton’s *Anatomy of Melancholy*. This poem ends at a wedding where the title character dies, and the guests “in its marriage robe, the heavy body wound.” A supposedly anti-intellectual passage from this poem claims that “Philosophy will clip an Angel’s wings, conquer all mysteries by rule or line… (\*)** unweave a rainbow, as it erewhile made / The tender-person’d [title character] melt into a shade.” The title character of this poem lives in a “purple-lined palace of sweet sin” with the Corinthian student Lycius after agreeing to reveal the presence of a nymph to the lustful Hermes in exchange for the god restoring her to her human form. For 10 points, name this poem about a Greek mythological woman trapped in a serpent’s body, written by Keats.

ANSWER: “**Lamia**”

22. **This poet wrote that “not Dryads running lightly through the trees, nor squadrons in the field, proudly armed,” nor eleven other things, “could delight my eyes / Not seeing the bright sun that shines on me.” This poet lamented “Alas, when will I see the soft smoke rise / From my own village,” after describing Jason and Ulysses as two men who were happy to reach their journey’s end. This author wrote a set of poems celebrating a woman nicknamed “Olive,” effectively introducing the love sonnet to his (\*)** language. This poet returned from a dispiriting trip to Italy with his cardinal-diplomat cousin Jean and produced his masterpieces, the sonnet sequence *Antiquités de Rome* and the satiric collection *Regrets*. This poet asserted that his language could yield literature as great of that of ancient Greek and Roman in his manifesto *La Défense et illustration de la langue française*. For 10 points, name this 16th century French poet, the co-leader with Pierre de Ronsard of La Pleiade.

ANSWER: Joachim **du Bellay**

23. **In this poem, the “investigator peers through his instruments / At the inhuman provinces, the virile bacillus.” A voice in this poem commands “O descend as a dove or / A furious papa or a mild engineer: but descend.” The title entity of this poem vigorously protests that “I am not the Mover,” affirming instead that “I’m the / Yes Man… I am your business voice; I am your marriage.” Due in part to criticism levied by George Orwell in his essay “Inside the Whale,” the author of this poem excised the word “necessary” from its phrase “the conscious acceptance of guilt in the necessary (\*)** murder.” Many of this poem’s four-line stanzas begin with declarations like “To-morrow the rediscovery of romantic love” or “Yesterday the assessments of insurance by cards,” and several end with the sentence “But to-day the struggle.” For 10 points, name this W.H. Auden poem inspired by the horrors of a late 1930s civil war in the title European country.

ANSWER: “**Spain** 1937”

24. **A poem with this title ends with the image of “an old sphinx ignored by a heedless world, omitted from the map.” A foreword dedicated to the publisher of a collection with this noun in the title reveals that you can “chop it up into numerous fragments” and find that “each one can live on its own.” This word titles poems that begin “I am like the king of a rainy land,” “I have more memories than if I’d lived a thousand years,” and “January, irritated with the whole city.” “Let’s Beat up the Poor!” and “Counterfeit Money” are two of fifty-one prose poems in a posthumously published collection with this noun in the title, which commands the reader to be (\*)** drunk always.” This is the first word in the title of a section including the poems “Don Juan in Hell” and “The Sick Muse,” which is preceded by a poem addressed to a “hypocrite reader.” For 10 points, name this word, signifying humoral melancholy, that joins “Ideal” in the first section of *Les fleurs du mal*.

ANSWER: **spleen**

25. **The speaker of this poem considers “my great thoughts as I supposed them” and asks “were they not in reality meagre?” In this poem, vapor flies in “fleeces tinged with violet” as the speaker observes “fine centrifugal spokes of light” surrounding the reflection of his head in water. The second stanza of this poem discusses “the glories strung like beads on my smallest sights and hearings” of the speaker, who is “disintegrated,” yet still part of the “simple, compact, well-join’d scheme.” This poem ends by declaring: “great or small, you (\*)** furnish your parts toward the soul.” This poem, which asks “what is the count of the scores of hundreds of years between us?,” often invokes “the sea-gulls oscillating their bodies” over “crowds of men and women attired in the usual costumes.” It begins “Flood-tide below me! I see you face to face!” For 10 points, name this Walt Whitman poem about a boat trip between two New York boroughs.

ANSWER: “**Crossing Brooklyn Ferry**”

26. **The last stanza of this poem mentions the surname possessed by James and John in the Book of Mark, Boanerges, to evoke thunder. This poem includes a self-deprecating jab by describing how its subject proceeds “Complaining all the while / In horrid - hooting stanza.” This poem twice uses “it’s” instead of “its,” such as when the speaker observes the subject “Stop - docile and omnipotent / At it’s own (\*)** stable door -”  This poem discusses an object that “peer[s] / In Shanties - by the sides of Roads” and “stop[s] to feed itself at Tanks” before taking a “prodigious step / Around a Pile of Mountains.” The object at the center of this poem “lick[s] the valleys up.” For 10 points, name this poem by Emily Dickinson about a train.

ANSWER: “**I like to see it lap the Miles**”

27. **One poem in this collection ends with the speaker announcing that “all motion / Is beyond us as the firmament, Up-rising and down-falling, bares / The last largeness, bold to see.” Another poem in this collection notes that “the creator too is blind, struggling toward his harmonious whole, rejecting intermediate parts,” but is better known for starting with the word “Hi!” The strategy of “arching cloths besprinkled with colors / As small as fish-eggs” to “abash him” is one-upped by the Third Girl’s plan to “whisper / Heavenly (\*)** labials in a world of gutturals” to “undo him” in a funny poem from this collection. A more famous poem from this collection considers a listener who, “nothing himself, beholds / Nothing that is not there and the nothing that is.” The title object of a poem in this collection made “slovenly wilderness / surround” the hill in Tennessee where it rests. “Let be be finale of seem” is the conclusion of a poem from this collection that starts “call the roller of big cigars.” For 10 points, name this most famous collection by Wallace Stevens.

ANSWER: ***Harmonium*** [“Curtains in the House of the Metaphysician,” “Negation,” “The Plot Against the Giant,” “The Snow-Man,” “Anecdote of the Jar,” “The Emperor of Ice-Cream”]

28. **This poem describes “cold luxurious stone seats” occupied by “a monk and monk and monk” who marvel at animals that grace church spires. The eighth and penultimate stanza of this poem praises humans for having a sense of humor, but chides them for “writing ‘error’ with four r’s.” The subject of this poem, a “model… of exactness,” “rolls himself into a ball that has / power to defy all effort to unroll it,” and, at the end of the poem, faces the “alternating blaze” and exclaims “Again the (\*)** sun! anew each day; and new and new and new, that comes into and steadies my soul.” The title creature of this poem, a “night miniature artist engineer” and “Leonardo Da Vinci’s replica,” has an artichoke-like head and “scale / lapping scale with uninterrupted regularity.” For 10 points, name this Marianne Moore poem about a “true ant-eater.”

ANSWER: “The **Pangolin**”

29. **The first of this poem’s sixteen drafts includes a parenthetical phrase about eyes that “were exceptionally beautiful” and hands that “looked intelligent.” The final line of this poem is interrupted by the speaker’s command “Write it!” This poem subtly references the institutionalization of its author’s mother by mentioning “my mother’s watch.” The speaker of this poem mentions “two cities, lovely ones. And vaster, some realms I owned, two rivers, a continent,” and muses “I (\*)** miss them, but it wasn’t a disaster.” This poem uses examples of progressively more important things, like “lost door keys, the hour badly spent” until it finally downplays the impact of “Even losing you.”  For 10 points, name this villanelle which begins “The art of losing isn’t hard to master,” by Elizabeth Bishop.

ANSWER: “**One Art**”

30. **A poem addressed to this person concludes that “If all would lead their lives in love like me, then bloody swords and armor should not be.” A “beautiful man” beloved by this woman is told to sell a poet “along with his tribe” if he finds three kisses from people he knows. This woman is told that “though the sager sort our deeds reprove, let us not weigh them,” and “let us live and love” in a translation by Thomas Campion which prefixes her name with the word (\*)** “sweetest.” This woman is the addressee of a poem that begins “I hate and I love.” This woman enjoys extending an index finger to “provoke sharp bites” from an animal mourned in the third of her lover’s *carmina*. This woman, who is traditionally identified with Metellus’s wife Clodia, owned a pet sparrow. For 10 points, name this pseudonym of Catullus’s lover.

ANSWER: **Lesbia** [or **Clodia** before mentioned]

31. **Lightning pilots the title object of a poem by this author in accordance with “the love of the genii that move / In the depths of the purple sea.” One of this author’s poems ends with the advice: “whilst yet the calm hours creep, dream thou -- and from thy sleep / Then wake to weep.” This poet addressed his muse Jane Williams with a poem that begins “One word is too often profaned / For me to profane it.” He declared that “love itself shall slumber on” at the end of an eight-line poem whose title artform (\*)** “vibrates in the memory.” This poet of “The Cloud” wrote the lines “The flower that smiles to-day / Tomorrow dies” and “We are as clouds that veil the midnight moon,” at the start of two poems both titled “Mutability.” In a sonnet by this man, a “wrinkled lip, and sneer of cold command” is borne by a “shattered visage” next to a pedestal inviting the viewer to “Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!” For 10 points, name this Romantic poet of “Ozymandias.”

ANSWER: Percy Bysshe **Shelley**

32. **A poem of this type by this author discusses “distant clocks / which challenge and interfere / with the heart’s instantaneous reading of time,” and commands a “dear addicted artist” to “assent to my soil and flower.” Another of these poems, about “a whole climate of opinion / Under whom we conduct our different lives” ends with the lines “sad is Eros, builder of cities, and weeping anarchic Aphrodite.” The last section of another poem of this type consists of stanzas of rhyming couplets like “Intellectual disgrace / Stares from every human face,” and “In the (\*)** nightmare of the dark / All the dogs of Europe bark.” That poem of this type observes that “the brooks were frozen, the airports almost deserted” and that “What instruments we have agree / The day of his death was a dark cold day.” That poem declares: “Let the Irish vessel lie / Emptied of its poetry.” For 10 points, name these poems in which men like Henry James, Sigmund Freud, and W.B. Yeats receive a poetic tribute by the author of “September 1, 1939.”

ANSWER: W.H. **Auden’s elegies**