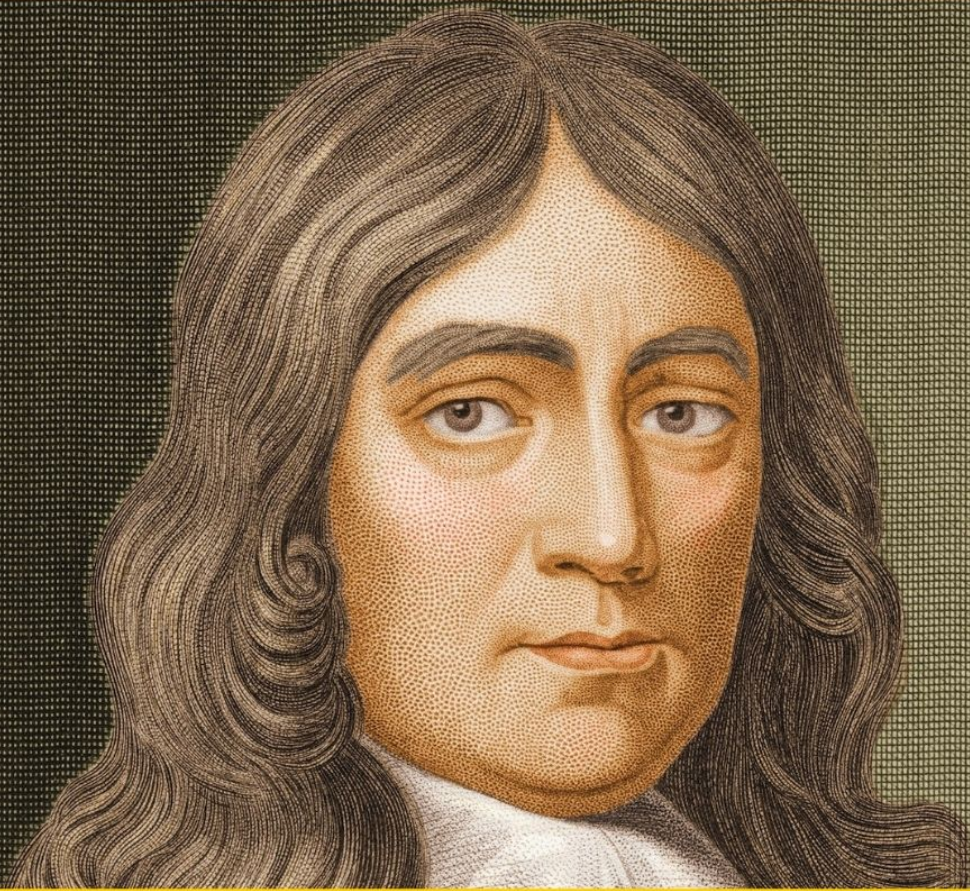


ENGLISH PLUS

WITH
ANSWER
KEY

PRACTICE WORKSHEETS



DO YOU KNOW

JOHN MILTON

Do You Know | John Milton

1. *Fill in the blanks while you are listening.*

JOHN [1]

INTRODUCTION

John Milton was an English poet, whose rich, [2] _____ verse was a powerful influence on succeeding English poets, and whose prose was devoted to the defense of civil and religious liberty. Milton is often considered the greatest English poet after Shakespeare. His masterpiece, [3] _____ *Lost*, is considered unsurpassed among English epic poems. It is a [4] _____ imaginative and dramatic work, based in part on the biblical story of the temptation and fall of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden.

LIFE

Milton was born in London on December 9, 1608, and [5] _____ at Saint Paul's School and [6] _____'s College, University of Cambridge. He intended to become a clergyman in the [7] _____ of England, but [8] _____ dissatisfaction with the state of the Anglican clergy [9] _____ with his own developing poetic interests led him to abandon this purpose. From 1632 to 1638 he lived in his father's country home in Horton, Buckinghamshire, preparing [10] _____ for a career of scholarship and literary creativity by embarking upon an ambitious program of reading the Latin and Greek classics and ecclesiastical and political [11] _____. In 1638 and 1639 he toured France and Italy, where he met the leading literary figures of the day. On his return to [12] _____, he settled in London and [13] _____ tutoring schoolboys and writing a series of social, religious, and political tracts.

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John [37] _____'s work is marked by cosmic [38] _____ and [39] _____ religious idealism; it reveals an astonishing breadth of learning and command of the Greek, Latin, and [40] _____ classics. His [41] _____ [42] _____ is of remarkable variety and richness, so skillfully modulated and flexible that it has been compared to organ tones.

Early Poems

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The third group of pamphlets includes those [90] _____ [91] _____ to justify the execution of Charles I. The first of these, *The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates* (1649), deals with constitutional questions and particularly with the rights of the people against [92] _____. In the [93] _____ group of tracts, [94] _____ *A Treatise of Civil Power in Ecclesiastical Causes* (1659), Milton gave practical suggestions for government reform and argued against a professional [95] _____ and in favor of allowing people to interpret the Bible according to their own conscience.

Epic Poems and Sonnets

During his years as a prose writer and government servant, Milton composed part of his great epic poem *Paradise Lost* and 17 sonnets, among [96] _____ are some of the most notable in the English [97] _____. These sonnets include “*On His Blindness*” (1652?-1655), which reveals the consolation he [98] _____ in [99] _____ [100] _____, and “*On His Deceased Wife*” (1658), written as a tribute to his second wife. The apogee of

[101] _____'s poetic [102] _____ was reached in his [103] _____ [104] _____, from 1660 to 1674, during [105] _____ he completed Paradise Lost (1667) and composed the companion epic Paradise Regained (1671) and the poetic drama Samson [106] _____ (1671).

Paradise Lost is considered Milton's masterpiece and one of the greatest [107] _____ in world literature. It is written in 12 books that [108] _____ tell the story of Satan's rebellion against God and his tempting of Adam and Eve to eat the forbidden [109] _____ of the tree of knowledge. The poet's [110] _____ aim was to "[111] _____ the ways of God to men," although Satan [112] _____ center stage in the first four books and for many readers [113] _____ as the most interesting [114] _____ in the poem. But Satan's heroism, which is genuine within its limits, serves finally to set off the greater heroism of Christ and Adam. The last part of the poem systematically degrades [115] _____, and it is precisely [116] _____ Adam does not react to his fall as Satan does to his that the Fall can be [117] _____ of as fortunate.

Paradise Lost was [118] _____ with soaring imagination and [119] _____ intellectual [120] _____ in Milton's most forceful and exalted [121] _____. It is [122] _____ ornamented with [123] _____ to classical mythology and literature, echoes of the [124] _____, figures of speech, metrical [125] _____, allegorical representations, puns, and concealed rhymes. The tone is lofty and dignified as befits an epic. [126] _____ the finest passages of the poem are [127] _____'s first [128] _____ speeches in Hell; his magnificent, imaginative journey through Chaos to [129] _____; the rich, disordered luxuriance of paradise; and the repentance and reconciliation of Adam and Eve after the Fall.

Paradise Regained, which tells of human salvation [130] _____ Christ, is a shorter and lesser work, although still one of great richness and strength. In four books, the poem [131] _____ Satan's temptation of Christ in the wilderness. The [132] _____ are sensual satisfaction, worldly power, and philosophical knowledge. [133] _____ successfully resists them all. [134] _____ foiled Satan, he returns [135] _____ to his mother's [136] _____ to [137] _____ the drama of his last days. [138] _____ undramatic and inward, Christ offers a model of [139] _____ heroism, [140] _____ makes Paradise Regained a poem of great and subdued nobility. Appropriately, the style of Paradise Regained is far plainer and more [141] _____ than that of Paradise Lost.

Samson [142] _____ presents the Old Testament story of Samson in the form of a Greek [143] _____. It is composed partly in blank [144] _____ and partly in [145] _____ [146] _____ of varied line [147] _____. There is a vindictive, [148] _____ tone in the agony [149] _____ by Samson over his blindness, his defeat, and the treachery of his wife, which has caused readers to see consistent autobiographical significance in the poem. Milton is thought to have [150] _____ the biblical [151] _____ of Samson to inspire the [152] _____ English Puritans with the courage to triumph through [153] _____.

published	yielded	story	tracts
including	probably	Milton	quietly
memoirs	high-ranking	government	training
England	Satan	early	educated
because	death	produced	history
Penseroso	figure	growing	severity
written	important	group	began
vividly	defiant	Among	first
together	house	justify	blank
totally	defeated	Deliberately	through
Christ	instruction	masque	devices
Christ	under	tragedy	liberties
married	references	Milton	Hebrew
singular	Milton	L	lived
Earth	language	temptations	combining
poems	style	career	blindness
unrhymed	which	restrained	devoted
Christian	against	final	blend
sacrifice	Milton	elegy	richly
Before	Having	flourish	Milton
writing	religious	Church	physical
still	became	found	conscience
advocated	withstand	expressed	themes
active	granted	Discipline	thought
choruses	faith	unreconciled	third
second	helped	poems	far-ranging
argued	himself	Satan	above
Parliamentarians	Milton	lofty	their
Milton	tyrants	person	holds
ablest	period	grasp	written
group	verse	MILTON	fruit
Agonistes	Edward	verse	dense
Solemn	literary	employed	Paradise
Agonistes	which	clergy	length
recounts	elegy	defending	bitterness
await	phase	pastoral	wrote
bishops	government	emerges	powerfully

elaborately
which

announced

divided

Bible

Spelling Practice

2. In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Circle the misspelled word and then write the correct spelling of the word on the line on the right side of the page.

JOHN MILTONS

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English Puritans with the courage to triumph through sacrifice.

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Epic Poems and Sonnets

During his years as a prose writer and government servant, Milton composed part of his great epic poem Paradise Lost and 17 sonnets, among [96] **which** are some of the most notable in the English [97] **language**. These sonnets include “On His Blindness” (1652?-1655), which reveals the consolation he [98] **found** in [99] **religious** [100] **faith**, and “On His Deceased Wife” (1658), written as a tribute to his second wife. The apogee of

[101] **Milton** 's poetic [102] **career** was reached in his [103] **third** [104] **period**, from 1660 to 1674, during [105] **which** he completed Paradise Lost (1667) and composed the companion epic Paradise Regained (1671) and the poetic drama Samson [106] **Agonistes** (1671).

Paradise Lost is considered Milton's masterpiece and one of the greatest [107] **poems** in world literature. It is written in 12 books that [108] **vividly** tell the story of Satan's rebellion against God and his tempting of Adam and Eve to eat the forbidden [109] **fruit** of the tree of knowledge. The poet's [110] **announced** aim was to "[111] **justify** the ways of God to men," although Satan [112] **holds** center stage in the first four books and for many readers [113] **emerges** as the most interesting [114] **figure** in the poem. But Satan's heroism, which is genuine within its limits, serves finally to set off the greater heroism of Christ and Adam. The last part of the poem systematically degrades [115] **Satan**, and it is precisely [116] **because** Adam does not react to his fall as Satan does to his that the Fall can be [117] **thought** of as fortunate.

Paradise Lost was [118] **written** with soaring imagination and [119] **far-ranging** intellectual [120] **grasp** in Milton's most forceful and exalted [121] **style**. It is [122] **richly** ornamented with [123] **references** to classical mythology and literature, echoes of the [124] **Bible**, figures of speech, metrical [125] **devices**, allegorical representations, puns, and concealed rhymes. The tone is lofty and dignified as befits an epic. [126] **Among** the finest passages of the poem are [127] **Satan**'s first [128] **defiant** speeches in Hell; his magnificent, imaginative journey through Chaos to [129] **Earth**; the rich, disordered luxuriance of paradise; and the repentance and reconciliation of Adam and Eve after the Fall.

Paradise Regained, which tells of human salvation [130] **through** Christ, is a shorter and lesser work, although still one of great richness and strength. In four books, the poem [131] **recounts** Satan's temptation of Christ in the wilderness. The [132] **temptations** are sensual satisfaction, worldly power, and philosophical knowledge. [133] **Christ** successfully resists them all. [134] **Having** foiled Satan, he returns [135] **quietly** to his mother's [136] **house** to [137] **await** the drama of his last days. [138] **Deliberately** undramatic and inward, Christ offers a model of [139] **Christian** heroism, [140] **which** makes Paradise Regained a poem of great and subdued nobility. Appropriately, the style of Paradise Regained is far plainer and more [141] **restrained** than that of Paradise Lost.

Samson [142] **Agonistes** _____ presents the Old Testament story of Samson in the form of a Greek [143] **tragedy** _____. It is composed partly in blank [144] **verse** _____ and partly in [145] **unrhymed** _____ [146] **choruses** _____ of varied line [147] **length** _____. There is a vindictive, [148] **unreconciled** _____ tone in the agony [149] **expressed** _____ by Samson over his blindness, his defeat, and the treachery of his wife, which has caused readers to see consistent autobiographical significance in the poem. Milton is thought to have [150] **employed** _____ the biblical [151] **story** _____ of Samson to inspire the [152] **defeated** _____ English Puritans with the courage to triumph through [153] **sacrifice** _____.

published	yielded	story	tracts
including	probably	Milton	quietly
memoirs	high-ranking	government	training
England	Satan	early	educated
because	death	produced	history
Penseroso	figure	growing	severity
written	important	group	began
vividly	defiant	Among	first
together	house	justify	blank
totally	defeated	Deliberately	through
Christ	instruction	masque	devices
Christ	under	tragedy	liberties
married	references	Milton	Hebrew
singular	Milton	L	lived
Earth	language	temptations	combining
poems	style	career	blindness
unrhymed	which	restrained	devoted
Christian	against	final	blend
sacrifice	Milton	elegy	richly
Before	Having	flourish	Milton
writing	religious	Church	physical
still	became	found	conscience
advocated	withstand	expressed	themes
active	granted	Discipline	thought
choruses	faith	unreconciled	third
second	helped	poems	far-ranging
argued	himself	Satan	above
Parliamentarians	Milton	lofty	their
Milton	tyrants	person	holds
ablest	period	grasp	written
group	verse	MILTON	fruit
Agonistes	Edward	verse	dense
Solemn	literary	employed	Paradise
Agonistes	which	clergy	length
recounts	elegy	defending	bitterness
await	phase	pastoral	wrote
bishops	government	emerges	powerfully

elaborately
which

announced

divided

Bible

Spelling Practice

2. In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Circle the misspelled word and then write the correct spelling of the word on the line on the right side of the page.

JOHN MILTOS

INTRODUCTIONE

John Milton was an English poet, whose **rikh**, dense verse was a powerful influence on succeeding English poets, and whose prose **waz** devoted to the defense of civil and religious liberty. Milton is **oftan** considered the greatest English poet after **Shakespere**. His masterpiece, Paradise Lost, **iz** considered unsurpassed among English epic poems. It **iz** a powerfully imaginative and dramatic work, based in part on the biblical story of the temptation and fall of **Adame** and Eve in the Garden of **Edon**.

LAFE

Milton was born **inn** London on December 9, 1608, and educated at Saint Paul's **Schooll** and Christ's College, University of Cambridge. He intended to become a clergyman in the Church of **Englanj**, but growing dissatisfaction **wiht** the state of the Anglican clergy together with his own developing poetic interests led **himm** to abandon this purpose. From 1632 to 1638 he lived **inn** his father's country home in Horton, Buckinghamshire, preparing himself for a career of **scholarship** and literary creativity by embarking upon an ambitious **progrem** of reading the **Latine** and Greek classics and ecclesiastical and political history. In 1638 **end** 1639 he toured France and Italy, where he met the leading literary **figurec** of the day. On his return to England, he settled in London and began tutoring schoolboys and writing **an** series of social, religious, and political **trechts**.

In 1642 Milton married Mary Powell; **hee** was 33 years old, and she was 16. She returned to her **familee** after a few weeks because of the **encompatibility** of their temperaments and was not reconciled with her husband until 1645. Before her death in 1652, she gave birth **too** three daughters and **an** son; the son died a month after his mother. Toward the end of 1656 Milton married Katherine Woodcock, who died early **inn** 1658, shortly after giving birth **too** a daughter who lived only a few

1. MILTON

2. INTRODUCTION

3. rich

4. was

5. often

6. Shakespeare

7. is

8. is

9. Adam

10. Eden

11. LIFE

12. in

13. School

14. England

15. with

16. him

17. in

18. scholarship

19. program

20. Latin

21. and

22. figures

23. a

24. tracts

25. he

26. family

27. incompatibility

28. to

29. a

30. in

31. to

months. He married a **thirde** time, to Elizabeth Minshull, in 1663.

In his **ritings**, Milton supported the parliamentary cause in England's civil war **between** Parliamentarians and Royalists, and in 1649 he was appointed Latin secretary in the government of **Olivir** Cromwell. While in this post he wrote **seviral** tracts in Latin defending the Commonwealth government **aganst** foreign criticism for having **executd** the king. He became totally blind about 1652 and thereafter carried on his literary work helped by an assistant. **Witn** the aid also of **tha** poet Andrew Marvell, he fulfilled his government duties until the restoration of Charles **IU** in 1660. With the Restoration of the monarchy, Milton was punished **fore** his support of Parliament by a fine and a short term of imprisonment. Until his death on **Novembir** 8, 1674, he lived in seclusion with his **thord** wife.

Of the poet's personality, memoirs written by **Milten**'s contemporaries indicate that his was a singular blend **off** grace and sweetness and of force **end** severity amounting almost to harshness. In some of his own writing he reveals his arrogance **end** bitterness. Although isolated and embittered by blindness, he fulfilled the **taszs** he had set himself, lightening his dark **daes** with music and conversation.

WORKS

John Milton's work is marked by cosmic themes and **lofti** religious idealism; it **revails** an astonishing breadth of learning and command of **tha** Greek, Latin, and Hebrew classics. His blank verse is of remarkable variety and richness, **sow** skillfully modulated and flexible that it has been compared to **ergan** tones.

Early Poemms

Milton's career as a writer may be divided into **thre** periods. The first, from 1625 to 1640, was the period of **sech** early works as the poems written while he was still at Cambridge, **tha** ode "On the Morning of Christ's Nativity" (1629), the sonnet "Un Shakespeare" (1630), "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso" (both probably 1631), "On Time" (1632?), "At a Solemn Musick" (1632-1633?), the masques Arcades (1632-1634?) and Comus (1634), and the elegy **Lyciddas** (1637). "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso" are companion **poemse** that contrast the temperaments of the cheerful, active person and the **melancholee**, reflective person. Comus is **an** masque, or dramatic entertainment, that deals with the magical powers by which chastity **iz** enabled to withstand temptation. Lycidas is **an** pastoral elegy written in memory of Milton's friend Edward King, who died **inn** 1637.

32. **third**

33. **writings**

34. **between**

35. **Oliver**

36. **several**

37. **against**

38. **executed**

39. **With**

40. **the**

41. **Il**

42. **for**

43. **November**

44. **third**

45. **Milton**

46. **of**

47. **and**

48. **and**

49. **tasks**

50. **days**

51. **WORKS**

52. **lofty**

53. **reveals**

54. **the**

55. **so**

56. **organ**

57. **Poems**

58. **three**

59. **such**

60. **the**

61. **On**

62. **Il**

63. **-**

64. **Lycidas**

65. **poems**

66. **melancholy**

67. **a**

68. **is**

69. **a**

70. **in**

Pamphleteere

Milton's second period, from 1640 **too** 1660, was devoted chiefly to the writing **off** the prose tracts that established him as the ablest pamphleteer **off** his time. In the first group of pamphlets, Milton attacked the institution of bishops and argued in favor of extending the **sppirit** of the **English** Reformation. The first published of this group was Of Reformation Touching Church **Disciplin** in England (1641); the one most deeply pondered and elaborately reasoned was The Reason **off** **Churche** Government Urged Against Prelaty (1641-1642), in which he denounced the "impertinent yoke **off** prelaty [high-ranking clergy], under whose inquisitorious **end** tyrannical duncery no free and splendid wit can flourish." This pamphlet **alssso** contains an important digression in which Milton **tels** of his own early life, education, and ambitions.

Th second phase of Milton's devotion to social and political concerns yielded, among others, The Doctrine and Discipline **off** Divorce (1643), in which he argued that since **marriege** was instituted for intellectual as well **az** physical companionship, divorce should be granted for incompatibility. **Ut** was inspired by his unhappy first marriage. This phase also produced his most famous prose work, Areopagitica (1644), **a** **empassioned** plea for freedom of the press in which Milton demands "the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue **freeli** according to conscience, above all liberties." In **Oz** Education (1644) Milton advocated an education combining classical **instructiun**, to prepare the student for **governmnet** service, with religious training.

The third group **off** pamphlets includes those Milton wrote to justify the execution of Charles I. The first of these, The Tenure of Kings **end** Magistrates (1649), deals with constitutional questions **end** particularly **wiht** the rights of the people against tyrants. In the final group of tracts, including A **Traitise** of Civil Power in Ecclesiastical Causes (1659), Milton gave **practicle** suggestions for government reform and argued against a professional clergy and in favor of allowing people to interpret **tha** Bible **accdering** to their own conscience.

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71. Pamphleteer

72. to

73. of

74. of

75. spirit

76. English

77. Discipline

78. of

79. Church

80. of

81. and

82. also

83. tells

84. The

85. of

86. marriage

87. as

88. It

89. an

90. impassioned

91. freely

92. Of

93. instruction

94. government

95. of

96. and

97. and

98. with

99. Treatise

100. practical

101. the

102. according

103. and

104. During

105. his

106. of

107. -

108. faith

109. a

110. career

which he **completed** Paradise Lost (1667) and composed the companion epic Paradise Regained (1671) and the poetic drama **Samson Agonistes** (1671).

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Samson Agonistes presents the Old Testament story of Samson in the form of a Greek tragedy. It is composed partly in blank verse and partly in choruses of varied line length. There is a vindictive, angry tone in the agony expressed by Samson over his blindness, defeat, and the treachery of his wife, which has caused readers to see consistent autobiographical significance in the poem. Milton is thought to have employed the biblical story of Samson to inspire the defeated

111. **completed**112. **Samson**113. **one**114. **in**115. **s**116. **the**117. **aim**118. **four**119. **is**120. **heroism**121. **part**122. **as**123. **fortunate**124. **Paradise**125. **It**126. **classical**127. **Bible**128. **and**129. **Among**130. **imaginative**131. **Earth**132. **and**133. **Fall**134. **a**135. **one**136. **In**137. **worldly**138. **and**139. **s**140. **his**141. **Paradise**142. **the**143. **Lost**144. **Samson**145. **in**146. **vindictive**147. **blindness**148. **treachery**149. **thought**150. **to**151. **through**

English Puritans with the courage to triumph through sacrifice.