

Listening Guide- Episode 5 – *Lord of the Flies*

Poetry Supplement “Dulce et Decorum Est” by Wilfred Owen

1. He was born in _____ in Oswestry, England.
2. By 1916 he had enlisted and received a commission as a _____ in the Manchester regiment and was heading back to France.
3. On January 12, the following year, what is that like two weeks in, the _____ occurs that he’s going to write about in this famous poem, “Dulce et Decorum Est”.
4. So, all of a sudden, this jerky black and white grainy _____ comes to life immediately.
5. It means, “It’s sweet and glorious to die for your _____.”
6. Glory really, in this sense, carries with it the idea of _____.
7. This is an age group when men, young men, are seeking value, and they are seeking _____.
8. Owen’s war experiences are going to dispel very quickly the idea of the “_____.”
9. “I kept alive on brandy, the fear of _____ and the glorious prospect of the cathedral town just below.”
10. Actually, after the doctors look at him, they decide that he is suffering what they called at the time “_____.”
11. Owen is going to write basically everything that he is ever going to write in his life between _____ of 1917, of this year, until _____ of 1918 of the next year.
12. In June of 1917, Siegfried Sassoon is going to issue something that he’s going to call “The Soldier’s _____.”
13. It was quoted in *The Times*, and they determined that Sassoon was mentally unfit for further military service, and they declared him _____.
14. “I am making this _____ as an act of willful defiance of military authority.”
15. It wasn’t too long after meeting Sassoon that _____ takes up this mantle, and he wants to do exactly what the British people could not do for themselves.

16. He's trying to use this poem as a way of _____ people of the same thing that his friend Sassoon was trying to except he's going to use this poetic form.
17. This poem is actually addressed to a _____ named Jessie Pope in the first draft.
18. Her most famous poem and the one that people really believe Owen was calling out was called "Who's for the _____?"
19. "Who would much rather come back with a _____ then lie low and be out of the fun."
20. It's mostly written in what we call _____ meaning that there's a beat.
21. This particular poem is heavily punctuated, but there's a very very regular rhyming _____.
22. In the first sentence of the poem, it's _____ words long.
23. One of the most significant characteristics of this war was the _____.
24. The soldiers rotated for several days to the front line where they were in constant fear of _____, constantly being exposed to _____.
25. They have to march through this sludge 'til on the haunting _____ we turn our backs.
26. At first we became old, then we became women, now we're going to become _____.
27. There is this adrenaline rush this energy, maybe this positive energy of fumbling fitting the clumsy _____ just in time.
28. "I saw him", so now it's _____.
29. I think about him every night, in _____ my dreams.
30. If you could _____, if you could watch, if you could _____.
31. "Bitter as the cud of _____."
32. "You would not tell with such high jest to _____ ardent."
33. The idea of being lied to has to have become _____ in some way, the pain that people suffer.
34. It's specific enough, I feel for him. He makes me _____ the hurt that doesn't go away, the haunting of the dreams.
35. Owen has made us all feel what that _____ feels like and maybe provides us some catharsis.
36. He wrote this poem in the _____, and he turned right around and he went back to the front.
37. He dies very tragically not by gas, thank goodness, but through _____ _____ fire, literally, literally one day before the armistice.



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