

Now he imitates a cat, now the signals of the ringing war trumpet
 He gives back; he merrily barks, and mourns, and chirps.
 Enclosed in a cage he rejoices to fly about singing,
 And to join unsleeping night and day with his songs,
 Not with such well-composed complaints did mistreated Philomela
 Bemoan the crime, when covered under the dense shadows of the groves
 She filled the poplar forest with her trembling notes,
 As the Mockingbird enlivens the shores in his pleasing play.

GRAMMAR AND WORD USE QUESTIONS

1. Explain the personification in line 219.
The mockingbird is called prince of birds.
2. Explain the other figure of speech found in line 219.
Non vocalior alter: *Litotes: "none more vocal."*
3. Find and list three instances of polysyndeton in this passage using the same enclitic.
Line 221: volucrumque, canumque; Line 225: festivusque . . . lugetque, pipitque; Line 227: noctesque, diesque.
4. Give the example of anaphora in lines 223–224. (See Appendix 3.)
Nunc . . . nunc . . . nunc.
5. Give three examples of onomatopoeia (words that sound like their meaning) in line 225.
Latrat, lugetque, pipitque.
6. What adjective in line 225 is best represented in English by an adverb?
Festivus.
7. Explain the simile in lines 228–230.
The mockingbird is compared to the nightingale, which sings a mournful song because of its unjust treatment.

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COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. In line 219, what ability of this bird does Landívar highlight?
His being very vocal.