



ELA/Literacy
Released Item 2017

Grade 10
Literary Analysis Task
Depiction of Lotos
VH134951

Today you will read and analyze passages from two poems. As you read these passages, you will gather information and answer questions about each passage individually and about the relationships between the passages so you can write an analytical essay.

Read the passage from *The Lotos-Eaters*, a poem by the English author Alfred, Lord Tennyson (1809–1892). Then answer the questions.

from *The Lotos-Eaters*

by Alfred, Lord Tennyson

The Lotos blooms below the barren peak:
The Lotos blows by every winding creek:
All day the wind breathes low with mellow tone:
Thro' every hollow cave and alley lone

5 Round and round the spicy downs the yellow Lotus-dust is blown.

We have had enough of action, and of motion we,
Roll'd to starboard, roll'd to larboard, when the surge was seething free,
Where the wallowing monster spouted his foam-fountains in
Let us swear an oath, and keep it with an equal mind,

10 In the hollow Lotos-land to live and lie reclined

On the hills like Gods together, careless of mankind.
For they lie beside their nectar, and the bolts are hurl'd
Far below them in the valleys, and the clouds are lightly curl'd
Round their golden houses, girdled with the gleaming world:

15 Where they smile in secret, looking over wasted lands,

Blight and famine, plague and earthquake, roaring deeps and fiery sands,
Clanging fights, and flaming towns, and sinking ships, and praying hands.
But they smile, they find a music centred in a doleful song
Steaming up, a lamentation and an ancient tale of wrong,

20 Like a tale of little meaning tho' the words are strong;

Chanted from an ill-used race of men that cleave the soil,
Sow the seed, and reap the harvest with enduring toil,
Storing yearly little dues of wheat, and wine and oil;
Till they perish and they suffer—some, 'tis whisper'd—down in hell

25 Suffer endless anguish, others in Elysian valleys dwell,
Resting weary limbs at last on beds of asphodel.
Surely, surely, slumber is more sweet than toil, the shore
Than labour in the deep mid-ocean, wind and wave and oar;
Oh rest ye, brother mariners, we will not wander more.

From "The Lotos-Eaters" by Alfred, Lord Tennyson—Public Domain

Read the passage from *The Odyssey* by the ancient Greek epic poet Homer. Then answer the questions.

from *The Odyssey*

by Homer

translated by Robert Fagles

Out of the morning mist they came against us—
packed as the leaves and spears that flower forth in spring—
and Zeus presented us with disaster, me and my comrades
doomed to suffer blow on mortal blow. Lining up,
5 both armies battled it out against our swift ships,
both raked each other with hurtling bronze lances.
Long as morning rose and the blessed day grew stronger
we stood and fought them off, massed as they were, but then,
when the sun wheeled past the hour for unyoking oxen,
10 the Cicones broke our lines and beat us down at last.
Out of each ship, six men-at-arms were killed;
the rest of us rowed away from certain doom.

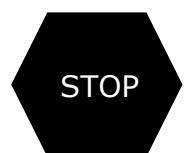
From there we sailed on, glad to escape our death
yet sick at heart for the dear companions we had lost.
15 But I would not let our rolling ships set sail until the crews
had raised the triple cry, saluting each poor comrade
cut down by the fierce Cicones on that plain.
Now Zeus who masses the stormclouds hit the fleet
with the North Wind—
20 a howling, demonic gale, shrouding over
in thunderheads the earth and sea at once—
and night swept down
from the sky and the ships went plunging headlong on,
our sails slashed to rags by the hurricane's blast!
25 We struck them—cringing at death we rowed our ships
to the nearest shoreline, pulled with all our power.
There, for two nights, two days, we lay by, no letup,

eating our hearts out, bent with pain and bone-tired.
When Dawn with her lovely locks brought on the third day,
30 then stepping the masts and hoisting white sails high,
we lounged at the oarlocks, letting wind and helmsmen
keep us true on course . . .
And now, at long last,
I might have reached my native land unscathed,
35 but just as I doubled Malea's cape, a tide-rip
and the North Wind drove me way off course
careering past Cythera.
Nine whole days
I was borne along by rough, deadly winds
40 on the fish-infested sea. Then on the tenth
our squadron reached the land of the Lotus-eaters,
people who eat the lotus, mellow fruit and flower.
We disembarked on the coast, drew water there
and crewmen snatched a meal by the swift ships.
45 Once we'd had our fill of food and drink I sent
a detail ahead, two picked men and a third, a runner,
to scout out who might live there—men like us perhaps,
who live on bread? So off they went and soon enough
they mingled among the natives, Lotus-eaters, Lotus-eaters
50 who had no notion of killing my companions, not at all,
they simply gave them the lotus to taste instead . . .
Any crewmen who ate the lotus, the honey-sweet fruit,
lost all desire to send a message back, much less return,
their only wish to linger there with the Lotus-eaters,
55 grazing on lotus, all memory of the journey home
dissolved forever. But *I* brought them back, back
to the hollow ships, and streaming tears—I forced them,
hauled them under the rowing benches, lashed them fast
and shouted out commands to my other, steady comrades:

60 'Quick, no time to lose, embark in the racing ships!—
so none could eat the lotus, forget the voyage home.
They swung aboard at once, they sat to the oars in ranks
and in rhythm churned the water white with stroke on stroke.

From THE ODYSSEY by Homer, translated by Robert Fagles, translation copyright © 1996 by Robert Fagles. Used by permission of Viking Penguin, a division of Penguin Group (USA) LLC.

7. Write an essay analyzing how Tennyson uses Homer's *The Odyssey* as a source for his depiction of the gods in *The Lotos-Eaters*. Be sure to use evidence from both passages in developing your response.



Anchor Set A1 – A10

With Annotations

Alfred, Lord Tennyson is a poet known for his use of flowery language and vivid imagery. In his work, "The Lotus-Eaters", Tennyson describes the land of Lotos. This is a fictional place first described in the epic, "The Odyssey". Lotos is a seemingly magical place, but upon further exploration proves to be the contrary. In fact, visitors who eat the lotuses find that they forget who they are and cannot leave the island. Since Homer was the creator of this land, it is only natural to see how Tennyson used the work to develop his gods.

To begin, Homer and Tennyson have their characters journeying warily across the sea. Odysseus is very tired after enduring many trials from Zeus, and Tennyson's men, "have had enough of action, and of motion" (line 6, Tennyson). In this way, the appeal to rest is even stronger. At this point in the poem, the gods have not been mentioned. However, it is the men themselves

that turn into these deities. Tennyson evidently relied on Homer to showcase the people in his poem.

Secondly, in both stories the men lay to rest once they reach the island. The aspect that turns them into gods is their ignorance once they've consumed the comestibles. They, "lie reclined/On the hills like Gods together, careless of mankind/For they lie beside their nectar" (lines 10-13, Tennyson), which shows the men's progression into a state of amnesia. This is a reflection of Homer's text because he describes the natives as, "Lotus-eaters who had no notion of killing my companions... they simply gave them the lotus to eat instead" (Homer). Clearly, the gods in this text have no wish to exert energy, but to continue consuming their diabolical fruit. Due to this, you can plainly see the reflective comparisons between "The Lotus Eaters" and "The Odyssey".

Another similarity is how the appeal

of the island, to the men, would have resulted in the characters in both passages to stay on the land forever. However, the men in "The Odyssey" were saved by Odysseus. In Tennyson's poem, the men give in to the natives' pleas for them to stay, saying "surely, slumber is more sweet than toil... Oh rest ye, brother mariners, we will not wander more" (lines 27 + 29, Tennyson). This shows the gods have won out in this scenario, and they are very alluring to worn-out sea-men. Though Tennyson did tweak the ending, he and Homer's work still coincide to create similar tales.

Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Homer are two great writers. It is truly fascinating to analyze the parallel plots and influences one writer may have on another's work. "The Odyssey" and "The Lotus-Eaters" work together to paint a precise picture of what it must have felt like to encounter this island.

Nonetheless, Homer's work was the originator of this land. Therefore, Tennyson relied on the descriptions of the gods in "The Odyssey" to develop his poem into a realistic depiction of the Lotos land.

Annotation

Anchor Paper 1

Reading Comprehension and Written Expression

Score Point 4

This student response demonstrates full comprehension of the ideas presented in the two passages by providing accurate analysis of how Tennyson uses "The Odyssey" as a source for his depiction of the gods in "The Lotos-Eaters" (*This is a reflection of Homer's text because he describes the natives as Lotus-eaters who had no notion of killing my companions [and] Though Tennyson did tweak the ending, he and Homer's work still coincide to create similar tales*). The analysis is supported by specific details from both texts. The prompt is fully addressed and there is extensive and comprehensive development of the claims made. The response is clearly organized with an introduction, four body paragraphs, and a conclusion; transitional phrases offer additional clarity. Precise word choices (*coincide, influences, ignorance, seemingly magical, flowery*) and deliberate variation in sentence length and structure establishes and maintains an effective style throughout the response.

Most men toil their whole lives in order to have a peaceful time toward their end, but what if they could acquire that peace immediately? In both Alfred, Lord Tennyson's *The Lotus-Eaters* and Homer's *The Odyssey*, men are given this artificial peace in a place called The Land of the Lotus-Eaters. They go there, eat the lotus, and never want to leave since they are so content and lazy. Initially, this idea was created by Homer and is found in his work, but Tennyson then used this idea to create *The Lotus-Eaters*. It is clearly inherent that Tennyson used Homer's *The Odyssey* to create his own work and especially used the Gods in Homer's epic to create his own similar deities.

In Homer's tale of nautical disaster, the narrator is constantly plagued by the god Zeus, who tortures the narrator's crew. This is depicted by making Zeus responsible for every disaster to strike them. For instance, "Zeus presented us with disaster, me and my comrades doomed to suffer

blow on mortal blow." (Homer) or "Now Zeus who masses the stormclouds hit the fleet with the North Wind - a howling demonic gale, shrouding over in thunderheads the earth and sea at once." (Homer) Zeus causes the narrator and his crew nothing but pain, and this horrible god is reciprocated in Tennyson's poem of wonder and caution.

Tennyson's god nearly mirrors Homer's Zeus, and for good reason. The narrator in *The Lotus-Eaters* is also haunted by a god who causes them trouble, including at sea. Reflecting the lines from Homer, "Now Zeus who masses the stormclouds hit the fleet with the North Wind - a howling demonic gale, shrouding over in thunderheads the earth and sea at once" (Homer) Tennyson has his narrator plagued by a hurricane as well: "We have had enough of action, and of emotion we, Roll'd to starboard, roll'd to larboard, when the surge was seething free." (Tennyson) In both texts, gods set down horrible storms at sea just out of spite and in hope that if

the narrator does survive, they suffer from it greatly. Tennyson, using this similar situation to what Homer created, crafts a connection between stories and shows a clear inspiration in both ideas and characters, that being the troublesome deity.

The gods in both texts also reflect tendencies to let man toil with fellow man and do nothing to stop it, or worse, aggravate it. Homer's Zeus set the Cyclopes upon his narrator, "Zeus presented us with disaster, me and my comrades doomed to suffer blow on mortal blow." (Homer) On the other hand, Tennyson's gods do nothing about the warring world they created, either them being ignorant, or they enjoy it like Zeus, "Where (the gods) smile in secret, looking over wasted lands, Blight and famine, plague and earthquake, roaring deeps and fiery sands, Clanging fights, and flaming towns, and sinking ships, and praying hands." (Tennyson) Tennyson's gods take after Homer's since they let the mortals suffer without intervention or even assistance, proving yet again

that Tennyson made his gods take after the ones in *The Odyssey*.

In conclusion, Tennyson based his gods in the story *The Land of the Lotus-Eaters* after Homer's deity Zeus from *The Odyssey*. Homer crafted a cruel, merciless being who wanted to cause nothing but grief upon his narrator.

Tennyson had his work reflect Homer's through his own gods, making his god both cause hurricanes to hinder his narrator and let humans fight one another without intervening, just like in *The Odyssey*. Tennyson, like many other great authors, found inspiration in other great authors, proving that every brilliant artist needs to have some kind of role model or example to look up to.

Annotation

Anchor Paper 2

Reading Comprehension and Written Expression

Score Point 4

This student response demonstrates full comprehension of the ideas presented in the passages. There is accurate analysis of how Tennyson uses "The Odyssey" as a source for his depiction of the gods in "The Lotos-Eaters". The response deeply explores "The Odyssey," then points out how and where Tennyson utilized the work (*Tennyson, using this similar situation to what Homer created, crafts a connection between stories and shows a clear inspiration in both ideas and characters that being the troublesome city [and] The gods in both texts also reflect tendencies to let man tail with fellow man and do nothing to stop it, or worse, aggravate it*). Relevant textual evidence supports the accurate analysis. The prompt is fully addressed and development is effective and comprehensive. The response is clear and coherent. The response opens up with a rhetorical question and smoothly goes into a clear introduction. The conclusion is clear. Transitional phrases are used effectively. Vocabulary choices are precise (*cruel, merriless, inspiration, brilliant, aggravate*). There is deliberate variation in sentence length and structure. Overall, the style established is highly effective and maintained throughout the response.

Tennyson uses Homer's *The Odyssey* as a source of his depiction of the gods in *The Lotos-Eaters* in many ways. *The Odyssey* showed an image of what the gods were like for *The Lotos-Eaters*.

The Lotos was a flower that gave the people that lived with it the idea of having a god. Without the Lotos many of the people wouldn't have believed in the idea of a god. "In the hollow Lotos-land to live and lie reclined on the hills like Gods together, careless of mankind. For they lie beside their nectar, and the bolts are hurl'd Far below them in the valleys, and the clouds are lightly curl'd Round their golden houses, girded with the gleaming world." Once they saw the flower and what it brought to them they believed it was the flower that gave them a god after they found it. The Lotos gave them life and light and it gave them many things like resources once they found the area where they found the flower. "Chanted from an ill-used race of men that cleave the soil, Sow the seed, and reap the harvest with enduring toil, Storing yearly little dues of wheat, and wine and oil, Till they perish and they suffer-some, 'tis whisper'd-down in hell." In *The Odyssey* Zeus was the present god who gave the people the horribleness of the weather and tried to hurt the people that believed in him. "And Zeus presented us with diaster, me and my comrades doomed to suffer blow on mortal blow. The men on the ship worked so hard and Zeus was punishing them by working hard on the boat. The storm was a heavy blow and killed some of them men on the ship but they shipmen had to leave to escape the on coming storm. "From there we sailed on, glad to escape our death yet sick at heart for the dear companions we had lost." Afterwards the light of Dawn let them get away and move past the storm. They were able to get away because the gods help them escape the terrible storm. "When Dawn with her lovely locka brought on the third day, then stepping the masts and hoisting white sails high, we lounged at the oarlocks, letting wind and helmsmen keep us true on course."

The gods in both of these stories helped them and hurt them in different ways. They allowed the shipmen become safe in the end but got them into a troubled storm but still some made it out alive. The Lotos gave people the ability to have their lives because they found the land due to the flower being discovered by the help of the gods.

Annotation

Anchor Paper 3

Reading Comprehension and Written Expression

Score Point 3

This student response demonstrates comprehension of the ideas expressed in the two source materials by providing a mostly accurate analysis of how Tennyson uses "The Odyssey" as a source for his depiction of the gods in "The Lotos-Eaters" (*The Odyssey showed an image of what the gods were like for The Lotos-Eaters [and] Without the Lotos many of the people wouldn't have believed in the idea of a god*). The mostly accurate analysis is supported by textual examples from each source; however, the analysis in this response lacks the thoroughness seen at the highest score point. The prompt is addressed and mostly effective development of the claim occurs by using mostly clear reasoning and relevant text-based support. An introduction, a conclusion, a body paragraph, and transitional phrases (*Once, In, Afterwards*) result in an organized response that is mostly clear and coherent. Several precise word choices (*horribleness of the weather, was a heavy blow*), sentences of varying lengths and structures yield a style that is mostly effective.

In Tennyson's poem "The Lotos-Eaters," the gods' depictions are used from Homer's "The Odyssey" as a source. For example, many literary details are similar in both stories. Both stories centralize around the gods living in caves, having a connection with nectar, and getting into fights.

In the poem by Tennyson, the Lotos are supposed to be all enchanting but then there is a shift in the story. The poem says the gods live in "every hallow cave and alley lone" and are "on the hills, careless of mankind" (lines 4-11). This suggests that the gods have their own civilization where other sources of mankind are not liked there. In line 17, Tennyson wrote "Clanging fights, and flaming towns, and sinking ships". This quote is saying the gods were destructive and fought with others. Similar to Homer's idea in "The Odyssey", the gods "battled it against out against our swift ships... hurthing

bronze lances." (Homer 4-5). However, the gods not only lived in caves and fought; they also loved nectar.

In the 2 passages, Lotus-eaters were important characters associated with the gods. In Tennyson's poem, it mentioned the Lotus-eaters "lying beside their nectar" (line 12). This infers that the gods had a connection with nectar in their society. In Homer's "The Odyssey" there was also a connection which had nectar, but instead, there were "mellow fruit" and "sweet-honey fruit" (42-52). Similarly, both passage had an effect to the Lotus-nectar or fruit depicted in the story. In the poem by Tennyson, the out come was men weary and resting in the valley of the gods. For example, the final line in the poem read: "on rest ye, brother mariners, we will not wander more." (Tennyson line 29). In comparison to "The Odyssey" it also ended with Odysseus comrades

giving into the Lotus-Eaters and losing their desire to return home. Instead they wanted to stay and linger with the Lotus-Eaters.

In the end, both "The Odyssey" and "The Lotus-Eaters" had similarities on the way the gods were depicted in both stories. There were many times when ideas from "The Odyssey" were sourced to be used inside "The Lotus-Eaters" for common ideas.

Annotation

Anchor Paper 4

Reading Comprehension and Written Expression

Score Point 3

This student response demonstrates comprehension of the ideas presented in the two passages. Mostly accurate analysis is provided of how Tennyson uses “The Odyssey” as a source for his depiction of the gods in “The Lotos-Eaters” (*For example, many literary details are similar in both stories [and] Similarly, both passages had an effect to the Lotus nectar or fruit depicted in the story*). The analysis provided in the form of comparison is supported with textual details from both passages; however, the analysis is broader than seen at the highest score point. The response addresses the prompt and provides mostly effective development of the claim by using mostly clear reasoning supported by relevant textual evidence. Precise word choices (*linger, all enchanting, literary details*) and sentences of varied lengths and structures establish a style that is mostly effective.

Tennyson uses Homer's *The Odyessy* as a depiction of his gods in *The Lotus-Eaters*. In *The Odyessy*, they are mentioned, and Tennyson uses the characters in his story, *The Lotus Eaters*, indirectly basing them off of Homer,s characters.

In *The Odyessy*, the lotus-eaters are mentioned. "Then on the tenth our squadron reached the land of the Lotus-Eaters, people who eat the lotus, melon fruit, and flower... Any crewman who ate the lotus, the honeysweet fruit, lost all desire to send a message back, much less return, their only wish to linger there with the Lotus-Eaters, grazing n lotus, all memory of the journey home dissolved forever." They are shown to be reclusive people on an island foreign to most developed people of the time that dine on lotus. In *The Lotus-Eaters*, they are depicted as gods who laze about and eat the fruit and flower. "In the hollow Lotus-land to live and lie reclined on the hills like Gods together, careless of mankind. For they lie beside their nectar and the bolts are hurl'd ffar below them in the valleys, and the clouds are lightly curl'd round their golden houses, girdled uth the gleaming world." Their hilltops are also like paradise in the middle of a barren wasteland, much like the island in the unruly ocean surrounding it in *The Odyessy*.

In Homer's *The Odyessy*, the lotus-eaters ade depicted as reclusive people from a foreign island. In Tennyson's *The Lotus-Eaters*, they are gods living atop a mountain that are removed from mankind, eating their lotus, living in a paradise in the middle of a baron land. Some characteristics are kept from *The Odyessy* to *The Lotus-Eaters*.

Annotation

Anchor Paper 5

Reading Comprehension and Written Expression

Score Point 2

This student response demonstrates some comprehension of the ideas presented in the two passages. Generally accurate analysis explains Tennyson's use of "The Odyssey" as a basis for his characters (*They are shown to be reclusive people on an island foreign to most developed people of the time that dine on lotus [and] In The Lotus-Eaters, they are depicted as gods who laze about and eat the fruit and flower*). The prompt is addressed and some development of the claim is achieved by using reasoning and text based evidence (*In The Odyessy, they are mentioned and Tennyson uses the characters in his story, The Lotus Eaters, indirectly basing them off of Homer,s characters*). An organizational pattern is evident. An introduction, a body paragraph discussing both passages, which is adequate, but repetitive, transitional phrases and a conclusion provide some organization that is somewhat coherent. Word choices are appropriate, but generic, depicting a style that is only somewhat effective.

Tennyson uses Homer's *The Odyssey* as a source for his depiction of the gods in *The Lotos-Eaters*. In *The Odyssey* Homer talks about how the gods challenge him and his comrades. In the *Lotos-Eaters* it uses the description of the gods and compares it to the lotos.

Tennyson uses *The Odyssey by Homer* to compare the gods and lotos. In *The Odyssey* after fighting with Zues, the comrades come to a spot and find lotos, a sweet honey fruit, and the native peoples the lotos eaters. The lotos eaters gave the comrades some of the lotos. "Any crewman who ate the lotos, the honeysweet fruit, lost all desire to send a message back, much less return, their only wish was to linger there with the Lotos Eaters." After tasting the lotos the comrades had no drive or desire to go back to home. Homer had to bring them back and force them to go back home. The taste of the lotos made a big impact on the comrades and made them want to stay there with the Lotos Eaters.

In *The Lotos Eaters*, Tennyson describes how the lotos is just like a god. "On the hills like Gods together, careless of mankind. For they lie side beside their nectar." This means that the lotos was just like a god and it is soothing. While all the bad things are going on around where the Lotos Eaters live, they are enjoying their lotos. Where the lotos is is mysterious and barren.

In *The Lotos-Eaters* by Tennyson he compares the gods and lotos and uses *The Odyssey* as a source for his depiction. This shows how things that aren't the same can compare.

Annotation

Anchor Paper 6

Reading Comprehension and Written Expression

Score Point 2

This student response demonstrates some comprehension of the ideas presented in the two passages. The response provides generally accurate analysis of Tennyson's use of Homer's "The Odyssey" as a source for his depiction of the gods in "The Lotos-Eaters" (*Tennyson uses The Odyssey by Homer to compare the gods and lotos [and] This means that the lotos was just like a god and it is soothing*). The response addresses the prompt and provides some development (*In The Lotos-Eaters by Tennyson he compares the gods and lotos and uses The Odyssey as a source for his depiction*) by using some reasoning supported by textual evidence. A discernable pattern of organization is evident. An introduction, two body paragraphs, simple transitions and a conclusion provide organization that is somewhat coherent. Nonspecific, but appropriate, word choices and some sentence variety provide a style that is somewhat effective.

Tennyson uses Homer's *The Odyssey* as the source of his depiction of the gods in *The Lotus-Eaters*. Homer makes mention of the Lotus eaters and that they ate lotus and fed it to the men of the ship. Which made them forget about heading back home. In *The Lotus eaters* Tennyson depicts them as gods and how they lie around without a care for mankind. At the end of the passage he mentions how the men didn't want to leave but stay and slumber rather than work at sea. These Lotus Eaters were like gods because they seemed to be able to change the minds of man to slumber instead of work. That's how why they were depicted as gods in *The Lotus Eaters*

Annotation

Anchor Paper 7

Reading Comprehension and Written Expression

Score Point 1

This student response demonstrates limited comprehension of the ideas presented in the two passages. The response explores Homer's gods and Tennyson's Lotus eaters with limited reasoning. Minimally accurate analysis of Tennyson's use of Homer's "The Odyssey" as a source for his depiction of the gods (*These Lotus Eaters were like gods because they seemed to be able to change the minds of man to slumber instead of work*) is presented after a text-based description of Homer's gods and Tennyson's Lotus eaters. The claim is minimally developed. Simple transitions demonstrate limited coherence in this one paragraph response. The lack of specific word choices and little sentence variety result in a style that is only minimally effective.

Tennyson uses Homer's *The Odyssey* as a source for his depiction of the gods in *The Lotus-Eaters*, by having Zeus send the to the island of the loto Eaters. whenever a man would eat a lotus he would forget what he was supposed to do. As the men ate the lotus flower they would forget about the journey home. If the commander didn't stop them when he did they would have been lost forever.

Annotation

Anchor Paper 8

Reading Comprehension and Written Expression

Score Point 1

This student response demonstrates limited comprehension of the ideas presented in the two passages. The response includes minimally accurate analysis (*Tennyson uses Homers The Odyssey as a source for his depiction of the gods in The lotos-Eaters, by having Zeus send the to the island of the loto eaters*) that addresses the prompt and is supported by details from the text. Development is limited and so is clarity. Organization includes a transitional phrase (*As the men*). Word choices are nonspecific and there is little variation in sentence types. The style is minimally effective.

They both are poems and the lotus are flowers. The lotus bloomed below the barren peak and the lotus also blows by every winding creek. In the Homer poem it was also got to do with flowers and they are on the ships and they want to get to land and get thrown onto land
In the lotus eater poem it so calm and did want to get thrown all around like in the first poem.

Annotation

Anchor Paper 9

Reading Comprehension and Written Expression

Score Point 0

This student response demonstrates no comprehension of the ideas presented in the two passages. Although a statement revealing the student's overall feeling of the two pieces is present (*In the lotus eater poem it so calm and did want to get thrown all around like in the first poem*), the response lacks textual details to support it. The remainder of the response consists of statements which contain small details from the texts, but really don't address the prompt. Overall, the response lacks development and is not appropriate to the task.

the paragraphs are almost the same by they both talk about some people leave and to go to battle. the armies battle it out against our ships both raked each other with hurling bronze lances.
round and round the spicy down the yellow lotus dust is blown we had enough of the action.
some people go to battle the armies it out ships both rake. we had enough of the action

Annotation

Anchor Paper 10

Reading Comprehension and Written Expression

Score Point 0

This student response demonstrates no comprehension of the ideas presented in the two passages. Instead, it offers a comparison of Tennyson's and Homer's work (*the paragraphs are almost the same by they both talk about some people leave and to go to battle*) with no mention of the gods and several lines of copied text acquired from both passages. The prompt is not addressed, nor is there development in this response. Overall, it is inappropriate to the task.

Practice Set P101 - P105

No Annotations Included

He uses homers *The Odyssey* as a source for a depiction of the gods in *the Lotos-Eaters* by showing the importance to have faith and trust in gods to save you when in need of help or to even show that living a life of hard labor can pay off in the end by being patient and having gods to look down over you and give you strength. But the gods can also act negativley upon you by striking you with a massive force and killing many. Gods can either be helpful and trustworthy or they can present disaster.

In Tennyson's, The Lotos-Eaters, he depicts people, on the Lotos-Eaters, as people who aren't at all mindful of suffering. He makes them seem like they are oblivious to actual pain or anguish. He does this by playing on prior knowledge of Lotos-Eaters, given by Homer in The Odyssey. By using what is already known about Lotos-Eaters, he can further develop their characterization as a people.

Tennyson uses knowledge from Homer's, The Odyssey, to depict the Lotos-Eaters. He brings up, briefly, the storm Odysseus had to maneuver, to acquaint the reader with where he was taking it; "Roll'd to starboard, roll'd to larboard, when the surge was seething free, / Where the

wallowing monster spouted his foam fountains in," (Tennyson 7-8). He brings this up so the reader understands where he is going, and can recall, The Odyssey, to further characterize these Lotos-Eaters.

Also, Tennyson uses the epic as a way to pull information. He knows that the Lotos-Eaters were a people who were oblivious to what pain they may have felt leaving home; "Any crewmen who ate the lotus, the honey-sweet fruit, / lost all desire to send a message back, much less return," (Homer, 53-54).

Tennyson used this as a way to play on an obliviousness to the turmoils of life. He uses this obliviousness to set the wary

tone of his poem. He says, "Where they smile in secret, looking over wasted lands, / Blight and famine, Plague and earthquake, roaring deeps and fiery sands" (Tennyson 15-16). He paints the picture of a people not bothered by the awful things happening around them, much like Homer painted the image of a man who could care less to get home.

In "The Locus-Eaters" they adventure to the land of the Locus-Eaters, and at first they were welcoming "they smile" (18). Soon enough they would take over their lives "Oh rest ye, brother mariners, we will not wander more" (29). After being fed the flowers it encourages the travelers to stay in that land because everything seems perfect. Unlike in the "Odyssey" the gods didn't grant these travelers someone strong enough to reject the flowers. One man in the "Odyssey" had to "force" his crew to leave the land of the Locus-Eaters and go back home (57). The gods weren't there for the people in Tennyson's poem because while some people were suffering others "dwelled in Elysian valleys" or rested on "beds of asphodel" (25-26). Tennyson was trying to say that the gods won't always be there to get you out of a predicament; they want you to figure it out for yourself.

Tennyson uses Homer's *The Odyssey* as a source for his depiction of the gods in *The Lotos-Eaters*. The stories are similar and we can use certain evidence from each story to show how Tennyson uses Homer's passage.

Tennyson uses Homer's *The Odyssey* as a source for his depiction of the gods in *The Lotos-Eaters*. In the passages we information that is similar. That shows us that the information from *The Odyssey* was a source for Tennyson.

Tennyson used Homer's passage as a source and we can see this because the passages are similar.

In the story *The Odyssey* and *The Lotos-Eaters* Tennyson develops a picture of the gods. The stories shape and culture the gods in some ways, showing what they are and their interactions with the stories.

In *The Odyssey*, the story is about how Zeus, the god, is presenting a disaster to the men on the ship. It seems as if Zeus might have been testing the men, seeing how they handle and interact with their enemies, and the storm. "Zeus presented us with a disaster, me and my comrades doomed to suffer blow on mortal blow." (lines 3-4) Zeus could have also been enemies with the men of the ship, trying to get rid of them. In the story, the main character speaks a lot about the lotos, a flower which apparently was something that tasted great and was luxurious. Tennyson mentions the storm and hardship, but then in *The Lotos-Eaters* he speaks of the great life, living like a god.

In *The lotus-Eaters* the story is about how the lotos is representing a carefree lifestyle, with people living like gods in the land. There is trouble around them, as the story says; "Blight and famine, plague and earthquake, roaring deeps and fiery sands". (Line 16) The stories are showing how some people live carefree, like gods, their whole life with everything they need while others are living under constant fighting and trouble to get what they want. The first story shows how one person living in trouble discovers the land where the other has everything they need, and don't care about the men who just arrived there.

The stories are interesting in how they unfold pictures of who the gods were, whether it is one who has fighting and destruction, or whether it is one who has luxury. It also shows a deep meaning of how people live in the real world and how some are in need while others have everything, and are uncaring.

Practice Set

(Order of Scores: Reading Comprehension and Written Expression, Conventions)

Paper	Score
P101	1,0
P102	3,3
P103	2,2
P104	0,1
P105	3,2