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**EX 1**

Hell: «mournful gloom», mind, freedom

Heaven: celestial light, “happy fields”, reign

**EX 2**

Arrogant, fearless, defiant, proud, independent, ambitious.

**EX 3A**

Celestial: heavenly

Sovran: king

infernal: underworld

profoundest: deep

possessor: owner

oblivious: unaware

mansion: house

**EX 3b**

Milton wrote 22 sonnets overall in his life, mostly following the Petrarchan model employed also by Dante and Torquato Tasso. Whereas his five sonnets in Italian deal with conventional amorous themes, those in English turn to private and political subjects, like the famous sonnets On His Blindness and On His Deceased Wife, the one addressed to Cromwell and that attacking the of the Waldensian Protestants by the Duke of Savoy.

In Paradise Lost Milton elaborates the story of Adamand Eve: how they were created and how they lost their place in the Garden of Eden. Milton expands the story told in the first pages of the Genesis and turns it into a highly complex structure following epic conventions. Moreover, the story is not chronologically developed, but is articulated in 12 books.

**EX 3c**

They make the tone of Satan’s speech elevated, rhetorical and magnificent.

**EX 4A**

Run-on lines

**EX 4b**

They make Satan’s speech flow more naturally

They add grandeur and solemnity to the text

**EX 4c**

Alliteration

**EX 5**

1. courageous

2. lose

3. hell

4. heaven

5. heavens

6. earth

7. especially

8. sovran

9. possessor

10. God

11. sudden

12. sliding

13. modern

14. long

15. grandeur

16. best

**EX 6**

Most likely the poet was fascinated by Satan because he was a "new" figure, or rather until now he had always put God at the centre of the scene and therefore, the poet, thought that it could have been a revolutionary thing to see for the first time a different world.