

Discussion:-

Comprehension:

Who was Rafferty? Why had he gone to the Alsop farm?

Word Rafferty was a news reporter of the times. He had gone to the Alsop farm because he had received a telephonic information that these had been a crack-up of an air plane around there about which he wanted to get full information for his newspaper 'The Times'.

What made him conclude that the news was cboax?

After having reached around the Alsop farm, Rafferty found no crowd of confused or curious farmers over there around the Alsop house. There was no sign of the incident that Rafferty had been informed about. This made ward Rafferty conclude that the news of an airplane crash was a hoax, a false alarm intended to deceive the reporters.

How did Rafferty know Alsop wasn't a times Reader?

Rafferty knew that Alsop was not a Times reader for Alsop would have know Rafferty's name if he had read the times. But Alsop did not seem to be knowing of the name when Rafferty mentioned his name and it was clear from the episode that Alsop was not a reader of the Times.

When did Rafferty realize he had a story? Who did he feel had built the spaceship?

It was after reaching the barn and having a look at the contraption that Rafferty realized he had a story. It was certainly when all he was an airplane without wings only half inflated, globular on top and flat at the bottom.

The spaceship actually belonged to the men who bend iron with a hammer. Rafferty felt it as somebody's crackpot idea of a spaceship.

Describe the visitors who had come in the contraption?

The visitors who had come to the Alsop in the contraption were strange creatures. They were aliens from somewhere in space. They had long flexible antennae. Their faces were pale blue completely bereft of expressions. One of them was a woman, and other the man. They could not talk. They would only make pictures for anyone talking to them.

How did they communicate with the Alsop?

The visitors communicated with the Alsop by moving their antennae towards them (Alsop) and by bending them down until they focused on them between the eyes which would make them think what the visitors thought.

'Rafferty looked slyly at the people who bent iron'. Why did he look at them slyly?

Rafferty thought that he should not be looking at them. He did not want the aliens to see him looking at them. So he looked slyly at them. It is also indicative of the fact that Rafferty suspected them as no extraordinary creatures but a fraud.

What made Rafferty change his mind about the visitors being fraud?

Rafferty changed his mind about the visitors being fraud when the female alien focused her antennae on Rafferty between the eyes and he, in a jiffy, under went a terrible experience by feeling as if his brain were made of rubber and by experiencing his mind being pounded. This terrible experience made him change his mind about the aliens because it was only then that he felt that the creatures were not a fraud.

Cont. on Next...

Why were the visitors in a hurry to leave?

The visitors were in a hurry to leave because they had to catch the tide or something like that. They couldn't wait for they had to leave as it was the time when the moon was in the right place. If they would have waited, they would not have found the moon in that right position.

Why had the visitors returned to the Alsop farm?

The visitors had returned to the Alsop farm to get eggs and brooder and feed for their use in space.

What happened to the star ducks?

Years back the aliens had brought to the Alsops some eggs of their own trade. The Alsop called those eggs as 'star ducks'. They set them under a hen which bothered the hen awfully. According to the Alsop only two of them had lived and they ate them for thanksgiving.

Do you think Rafferty had a story? Why/ why not?

No, Rafferty did not have a story for his paper 'the Times' because the visitors (aliens) disappeared in to space hurriedly. He didn't get the camera to photograph them. Without a photograph of those creatures his reporting would have been convincing. So, he was made to leave without a story, completely dejected and unhappy.

The Daffodils – William Wordsworth

Discussion 3:-

Those lines are taken from the poem "the Daffodils" written by 'William Wordsworth. The poet feels elated at the sight of the countless number of the daffodils that have grown by the side of the lake.

In the lines under reference the poet compares the golden daffodils with the stars that shine and twinkle in the sky. The poet feels the number of the daffodils as never ending as the stars in the milky way. The poet is not capable to count the number of the daffodils in much the similar way as he could not count the number of stars. He also personifies the dancing of the golden daffodils with the dancing of men and women who toss their heads in a very cheerful dance.

- a) 'They' refers to the golden daffodils.
- b) They have been compared to the Milky Way because the poet feels the number of the daffodils as unending as the stars in the Milky Way.
- c) The example of personification is as under:

Tossing their heads in a sprightly dance.

The picture created by this description is one of the happy dancers dancing and tossing their heads against each other in a very happy situation.

- d) The example of the rhyming couplet from these lines is as under.

Ten thousand saw I at a glance
tossing their heads in a sprightly dance.

2. a) The poet saw a countless number of daffodils at a glance. No, they were not really ten thousand in number. It is poet's way of describing the innumerable and unending sight of the daffodils.

b) The daffodils out did the waves in happiness and joy for they were both happy but the daffodils appeared to the poet much happier than the waves and that is how the poet describes the way the daffodils out did the waves.

c) The waves refer to the raised lines of water that fly over the surfaces of the daffodils.

d) The scene affected the poet emotionally .It made the poet feel emotionally satisfied and blissful.

e) the words that mean being happy are “glee”, “gay”, ‘jocound’

f) Tossing their heads in sprightly dance the waves besides them danced.

(3) a) The poet is referring to the wealth of being ,happy ,the wealth of joy .It is not a reference to the material gains or what ever amounts be worldly. It is the wealth of being happy in the company of daffodils.

The poetic device used in it is ‘metaphor’.

b) The poet refers to it as ‘wealth’ because it brings both emotional and spiritual satisfaction and emotional bliss.

c) The poet feels blissful even when he is not in the company of daffodils and also simply when he gets reminded of them.

d) The poet refers to it as being blissful state because he derives a spiritual and emotional bliss. Even when the poet is completely alone where normally a person can not be but sad. The remembrance of the beauty of the daffodils makes his solitude blissful.

e) No, the poet had not realized the significance of the scene when he had first seen it because, in accordance with the poet, he could not visualize what wealth of joy the sight of the daffodils had brought to him. He could scarcely believe that the recollection of the scene of the daffodils would make his vacant times a source of happiness and satisfaction.