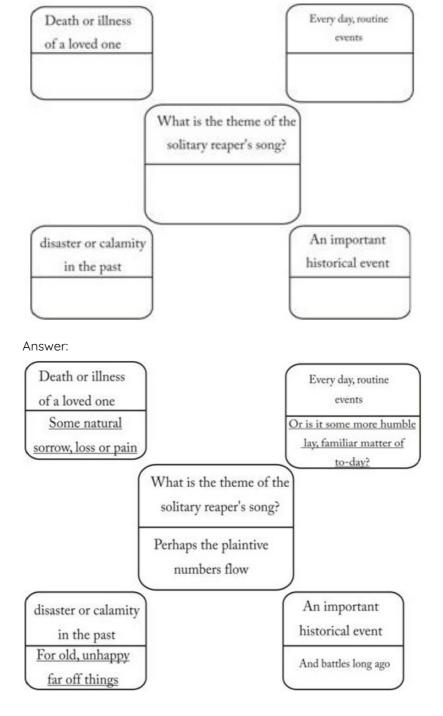


By William Wordsworth

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5. The poet could not understand the words of the song, yet he raised several possibilities about its theme. In the diagram below are some of these possibilities. Read the third stanza again, and find the phrase that matches each. Copy and complete the diagram, writing each phrase in the empty boxes. Work in pairs.



	of your understanding of the poem, answer the correct choice.				
	dea of the poem 'The Solitary Reaper'				
(ii) melodious so (iii) beautiful exp (iv) reapers can Answer:	gs give us happine: unds appeal to all erience give us life sing like birds erience give us life	-long pleas			
'Stop here or ger (i) to the people (ii) to himself	ntly pass'? cutting corn who make noise ssers by	er' to whom	n does the poet say		
` '	Reaper is a narrativ	ve poem se	et to music. This form		
(d) The poet's la	ment in the poem '	The Solitar	y Reaper' is that		
(ii) he did not kno (iii) she stopped (iv) he had to mo Answer:	singing at once				
(e) The setting of (i) Arabia (ii) Hebrides (iii) Scotland (iv) England Answer: (iii) Scotland	f the poem is				
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compares the so nightingale and t imagination), cop		g with the s basis of yo ne table be			
	Place	Heard by	Impact on listener		

	Place	Heard by	Impact on listener
Solitary Reaper	Scottish Highlands	The poet	Holds him spellbound
Nightingale			
Cuckoo			

Answer:

	Place	Heard by	Impact on listener
Solitary Reaper	Scottish Highlands	The poet	Holds him spellbound
Nightingale	Arabian sands	Travellers	reduces the tiredness of travellers
Cuckoo	Hebrides	People from far off lands	has far-reaching effect, heralds the coming of spring, end of winter

(b) Why do you think Wordsworth has chosen the song of the nightingale and the cuckoo for comparison with the solitary reaper's song?

Answer:

The nightingale and the cuckoo are known as song-birds. Many poets have written about their melodious notes and there is a reference to nightingale even in the Bible. So the poet has chosen their songs for comparison with the Solitary Reaper's song.

(c) As you read the second stanza, what pictures come to your mind? Be ready to describe them in your own words, to the rest of the class. (Do not be afraid to go beyond what the poet has written.)

Answer:

The second stanza presented the scene of a alone girl standing between the field busy in cutting the grain and binding it. She is singing the sad song while doing her job and the grief of that song is passing from the deep valley. The sadness of her song is so immense that no nightingale singing their song or even chanting.

- 8. In the sixth line of the first Stanza, we read:
- "... and sings a melancholy strain..."

This "s" sound at the beginning of sings and strain has been repeated. Poets often do this. Do you know why? Do you know what this "poetic repetition" is called? Can you find instances of this in The Solitary Reaper?

Answer:

Poets often repeat such sounds to make the effect more intense and ornamental. This "poetic repetition" is called alliteration. In line 15 we find an instance of alliteration in "silence of the seas." In line 18 we find alliteration in "perhaps the plaintive numbers flow." Line 27 also has alliteration in "I saw her singing at her work."

9. In the first Stanza, some words or phrases have been used to show that the girl working in the fields is alone. Which are those words and phrases? What effect do they create in the mind of the reader?

Answer:

The words and phrases that have been used to show that the girl working in the fields is alone are 'single in the field', 'solitary', 'singing by herself'.

The words and phrases create in the readers mind an image of a lonely Scottish maiden who is reaping and singing all alone in the field. While she is working, she is singing a sad melancholy song. The song is so intense that the poet asks the passersby to listen but to not disturb her.

