



**CLASS - V ENGLISH NOTES OCTOBER
7. TO DAFFODILS**

I. ERC:

1. "Stay, Stay,
Until the hasting day
Has run
But to the even-song;
And, having pray'd together, we
Will go with you along."

a) Who is the poet urging to stay?

The poet is urging the daffodils to stay.

b) What does the phrase 'hasting day' signify?

The phrase 'hasting day' signifies the quick passage of life.

c) What does the poet mean by 'we will go with you along'?

The poet means that when the evening prayers are done, when their time on earth is complete, they will also die and go along with the daffodils.

d) Who are going to pray together?

The poet is going to pray together with the daffodils.

2. "We die

As your hours do, and dry
Away,
Like to the summer's rain;
Or as the pearls of morning's dew,
Ne'er to be found again."

a) Who is referred to as 'we' in these lines?

The people on earth are referred to as 'we' in these lines.

b) What is meant by 'your hours'?

Your hours' means your time or life on earth.

c) What does 'drying away like summer's rain' signify?

'Drying away like summer's rain' signifies the quick passage of life and the eventual death of a living thing.

d) Why are the pearls of morning's dew not found again?

The pearls of morning's dew are not found again as they dry in the sun in the morning.

II. Short Answers:

1. Why does the poet 'weep'?

The poet weeps to see the daffodils wither away so soon. He is sad because the daffodils are on earth for such a short time.

2. What does the poet want to do 'together' with the daffodils?

The poet wants to pray together with the daffodils and once the evening prayers are over, he wants to go along with them.

3. We have short time to stay __Who is we? Why do they have a short time to stay?

'We' is used for all human beings. They have a short time to stay as their life on earth ends soon.

4. To which aspect of the morning dew is the poet referring in the poem?

When the poet is talking of the morning dew, he is referring to the aspect of the morning dew being present only for a short period of time. After that, it is lost forever, never to be found again.

5. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?

The rhyme scheme of the poem is abcbddceae.

6. Pick out the rhyming words used in the poem.

Rhyming words used in the poem – 'song/along', 'die/dry', 'noon/soon', etc.

7. What is the mood of the poem?

The mood of the poem is sombre.

8. What does the poet mean by 'We have as short a spring'?

The poet means that human life on earth is also short and ends too soon. This is similar to the daffodils withering away.

9. With what does the poet compare the daffodils in the poem? Give examples from the poem to support your answer.

The poet compares the daffodils to people in the poem. He says just like the daffodils, their life is also as short as the spring. They grow only to decay.

10. A Simile is a figure of speech in which two unlike things are compared using the words 'as' or 'like'. Pick an example of simile from the poem and explain it.

An example of simile from the poem:

As your hours do, and dry

Away

Like to the summer's rain;

Or as the pearls of morning dew

Ne'er to be found again.

Here, the short life span of the daffodil is being compared to the morning dew that is present for a very short time after which it is lost forever, never to be found again.