FAQ

Q.1). Why does the poet compares himself to a cloud?
A1. The poet compares himself to a cloud in the beginning of the poem because he is wandering about in a state of loneliness and detachment. Just like the clouds are moving overhead unattached to the scene below similarly the poet is walking all alone detached from the scenes of nature that surround him.

Q.2). What do the words ‘crowd’ and ‘host’ suggest?
Ans. The words “crowd” and “host” suggest a multitude or a large number of daffodils. It suggests the suddenness with which the poet comes upon the daffodils where his first impression of the daffodils is their sheer numerousness.

Q.3). How to do it daffodils resemble the stars?
Ans. The daffodils remind the poet of the stars both in their brightness and in numbers. They are golden in colour. Just as the stars shine along the curves of the heavens, similarly the daffodils the daffodils glow in along the bank of the lake.

Q.4). Why is dance important in the poem?
Ans). Dance or movement is an important image in the poem symbolizing the idea of joy, harmony and life itself. Both the daffodils and the waves are dancing in joy. Everything in nature is rejoicing in the One Life that blows through them. They are rejoicing with the principle of joy and pleasure that is there in life itself. Unlike the daffodils and the waves it is only the poet who is solitary and lonely; the only creature in creation capable of feeling not at home and wonders “lonely as a cloud.”

Q.5). Are the daffodils competing with the waves?
Ans). It appears that the daffodils are not only competing with but also outdoing the shimmering and dancing waves in the lake. The daffodils are tossing their heads about in a joyous and merry dance.

Q.6). How did the poet actually feel as “gazed and gazed”?
Ans). As the poet gazed upon the scene of the daffodils beside the lake he was mesmerised by the sight. The moment he saw the daffodils his spirit soared and the mood of loneliness and detachment changed to one of joy and happiness.

Q.7). What does “wealth” signify?
Ans).The sight of the daffodils becomes a treasure cove that lifts the poet’s spirit and rejuvenates him in times of loneliness and despair. Whenever the weariness, the fever and the fret of the world becomes too much for him he returns in his imagination to the joyous experience of that spring morning. It lends him the same joy that it gave him the first time. It becomes a permanent source of wealth or treasure to which he can turn in times of distress or need.
Q.8) Why does the poet consider solitude to be blissful?
Ans) Solitude for Wordsworth was a blissful experience where he could recall from memory the experience of joy and ecstasy that the daffodils had imparted to him. In soliitude he could be rejuvenated by the sights and sounds of nature that he had stored in his memory. Solitude for him was not a lonely experience but an enriching one.

Q.9) Give a brief introduction of the poet?
Ans) William Wordsworth is one of the most important poets of English literature. He was one of the eminent nature poet. He was born in the year 1770 in the English Lake District which is the most picturesque and scenic parts of England. It is filled with beautiful lakes, hills, meadows and rivulets. He was surrounded by nature since his childhood. When he moved to France to finish his graduation, the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity of the ongoing French Revolution fired the imagination of the young poet. His poem ‘Daffodils’ is one of his most famous poems and a classic of English Romanticism. Written in 1804, it was first published in 1807 in Poems in Two Volumes. Later in 1815 Wordsworth revised it and it is this version that has survived till date.

Q.10) Name the poets of the Romantic Movement of English Literature.
Ans) The main poets of the Romantic Movement were Blake, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Byron and Keats.

Q.11) Discuss the structure of the poem.
Ans) The poem is twenty four lines long consisting of four stanzas. Each stanza is a sestet that is six lines long. It is formed with a quatrain (four lines), followed by a couplet (two lines) to form a sestet. The rhyme scheme follows the pattern of ABABCC that is: (A cloud in line one rhymes with crowd in line three), (B hills 2, daffodils 4) and (C trees 5, freeze 6).

Q.12) What is a simile?
Ans) A simile is a figure of speech that compares two things that are not alike in most ways but are similar in one important way. It is often introduced with the word ‘like’ or ‘as.’

Q.13) What is an image?
Ans) Images are word pictures that poets use to invoke thoughts and emotions. They are used for dramatic effect to evoke a host of feelings and emotions in a few words. An image touches us in three ways that is intellectual, emotional and sensual. For instance, In the poem, the image of the breeze is not merely a visual image but also a tactile one—one that can be felt.

Q.14) What is the poet’s state of mind in the beginning of the poem and what simile he has used to depict that?
Ans) At the beginning of the poem, the poet is loitering alone, aimlessly in a state of loneliness and detachment. He compares himself to a floating cloud above valleys and hills. The simile of floating cloud suggests the sense of detachment. The image of a single cloud emphasizes the sense of detachment. It passes high over vales and hills thus suggesting the poet’s mood of estrangement and isolation.
Q.15). How the poet has described the daffodils?
Ans) The poet compares the daffodils to the stars in brightness as well as in numbers. Growing along the curve of the lake, the daffodils remind him of the stars that shine along the curve of the heavens. They seem to be as numerous and unending as the stars above. Just as if one look up at the night sky one can take in the immeasurability of the stars in one glance; similarly Wordsworth sees hundreds and thousands of flowers in a single glance. But the flowers are not standing stationary. They are acted upon by the breeze, moving and tossing their heads in a dance of joy. The flowers are tossing their heads about, reverberating in joy.