

The windhover summary pdf

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Here is a summary, questions, answers and solutions to the poem The Windhover, which is part of the Class of 10 English curriculum for students who study under the Nagaland Board of School Education. However, those notes/solutions should only be used for references and should be adapted/amended according to needs. Gerard Manley Hopkins' Windhover is Thanksgiving for Christ's sake. In the poem, the poet begins with a description of the windhover that he sees high in the sky one day and is consumed by his beauty. The poet describes the tricks that the bird displays during its flight and compares the beauty of the bird with the love of Christ. He says the love and majesty of God is a billion times greater and it is the sacrifice of Christ that has allowed us to enjoy aspects of nature. He expresses that everything about nature and its miracle reminds him of the pain, sacrifice, and blood of Christ and compared to Christ, the bird is 'no wonder'. Gerard Manley Hopkins' "The Windhover", is a sonnet dedicated to 'Christ, our Lord'. It's an ode to the bird, windhover. The poet's heart is a fairy tale with a great performance of a bird. He calls the bird his knight. Whatever beauty the poet sees in nature, he attributes it to the pain and sacrifice of Jesus Christ, who died to save mankind. According to him, every other thing of beauty in nature does very little compared to Christ's ultimate sacrifice. A. Context reference Read these lines from the poem and answer questions with a link to the context. 1. I caught this morning the minion, the kingdom of the daily tin dauphin, the dapple-dawn-drawn Falcon, in its ride from rolling level below its stable air, and walking high there as its tributary to the reins wimpling wing In its ecstasy! then off, off further on the wing, a) What did the poet see? b) What did it do? c) What does it compare to? Answer: a) The poet saw the postage (windhover). b) The bird flew high in the sky and did various tricks during the flight. c) He compared it to the crown prince of the kingdom of daylight or Christ. (d) the dom of the daily dauphin, dapple-dawn-drawn is an instance of alliteration in the extract. 2. Gross beauty and bravery and action, oh, air, pride, plume, here Pák! And the fire that breaks away from you has said a billion times more beautiful, more dangerous, Oh my chevalier! No wonder: the sheer fruit makes a plow down sillion Shine, and blue-bleak embers, oh my dear, Fall, gall yourself, and scar gold-vermillion a) What is described in line 1? b) What shine 'blue-bleak'? c) Choose a metaphor in extract. d) The poet has coined a number of words. Choose on three such words from the extract. Answer: a) In line 1 the poet described the majesty, beauty, love and unique power of God. b) Embers glow blue bletter. c) In an excerpt, the poet is comparing the soul to 'blue bleathed embers', which is a metaphor. (d) the words from the excerpt that were created by the poet are sillion, blue-bleathed, and gold-vermillion. B. Reading and writing 1. Describe the setting of the poem. Answer: The poem takes place at dawn, perhaps in a field. 2. Alliteration is a repetition of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely related words. For example, in the language twister 'Peter Piper chose peck pickled peppers' the letter P was repeated. Identify at least two cases of alliteration in a poem. Answer: Two cases of alliteration in the poem are dom daily dauphin, dapple-dawn-drawn and morning morning minion. 3. Choose a phrase that shows the poet's admiration for the strength and beauty of the bird. Answer: The phrase that shows the poet's admiration for the strength and beauty of the bird is My heart in hiding stirred for the bird, -to achieve; mastering things! 4. Hopkins likens windhover to many things. What are they for that? What characteristic of the bird do they reveal? Answer: Hopkins compared the windmill to embers, furrow and dauphin. According to the poet, the bird resembles embers as embers suddenly burst into flames again when stirred, so the bird

rises high again after seemingly falling. It's also like a furrow that may look boring, but life comes from it. He likened the dauphin to its majesty and in-flight beauty, which is unbeatable and worthy of being above everything else. Awards 1. Hopkins uses unknown words, mixes sentence structures, and uses familiar words in completely unexpected and unknown ways. He even makes up words completely. How do these words contribute to the creation of the windhover image? Answer: Hopkins uses unknown words, mixes sentence structures, and uses familiar words in completely unexpected and unknown ways. He even makes up words completely. All these pictures windhover in a very extraordinary way, which is a prerequisite when compared to the qualities of Christ. 2. Hopkins used a number of foreign words and references in the poem. Find out what they relate to: dauphin, chevalier Answer: Dauphin is the French word for crown prince, or whoever is next in line to be king. Chevalier is also the French word for 'knight.' 3. The poem is about a bird, but it is also open to strong religious interpretations. Discuss the meaning of some words/phrases from this point of view: kingdom, dauphin, scar, autumn Answer: The poem is about the bird, but is also open to strong religious interpretations. The poet uses various words that serve the dual purpose of describing the windhover, as well as drawing a parallel with Christ and Christianity. Who uses the term kingdom and dauphin to describe the authority of the bird in flight, but you also point to Jesus Christ, who sits next to God in the heavenly kingdom. Next, words fall and scar describe the fall of mankind from the grace of God and sacrifice pain to save humanity. 4. How many lines is in the poem? Fourteen. A poem of fourteen lines is called a sonnet. Work out the rhyming scheme of the octet (eight rows) and the sestet (six rows). A: Not necessary. More questions and answers 1. Why do you think the pinwheel in particular inspired Hopkins to write this poem? Answer: I think windhover inspired Hopkins, because the beauty of the windhover and its majestic performance during his flight in the sky attracted the poet very much and reminded him of the majesty of its creator. 2. Make a list of different things Hopkins compares windhover. What do these things have in common? What features reveal about the windmill? Answer: Hopkins likens windhover to different things. This is a darling, ie, a daily juphin, the perfect raider in the control of a horse i.e., dapple, a skater who is smooth in his turns and ultimately to Christ though much less in glory and brilliance. All these things have the quality of pride and courage in common that the poet observes in the flight of the windhover. 3. What could windhover represent for a poet? Answer: Windhover may represent to the poet the beauty of God's creation. The bird is just an ordinary creature, but the poet finds the majesty of God's hand in it, as he who was in the sky and performs brilliant skills. Get notes from the next chapters of English Class 10 (NBSE) Ron'e Dutta's co-founder and editor of online free notes. He is a journalist, blogger, creative writer and teacher. He is currently writing his first time travel thriller. Read the novel's prologue here. Connect with him on social media. Commentary on Dr. Oliver Tearl's hopkins poem 'The Windhover' was written by Gerard Manley Hopkins (1844-1889) in 1877, but like many of Hopkins' poems, it was not published until 1918, long after his death. It is one of his most widespread anthologized poems and some analysis can help readers appreciate this as a curious and interesting example of a sonnet form. So, what follows is a very brief analysis of the poem, designed to act as a brief introduction to its language power and its themes. Windhover's Christ Our Lord caught this morning's minion, king-dom of the daily dauphin, dapple-dawn-towed Falcon, in his ride from rolling level below him steady air, and walking high there as he tributished the reins of the wimpling wing in his ecstasy! then off, away on the swing, as the skate heel sweeps smooth on the bow-bend: plunging and slipping rejected by the great wind. My heart in the Stirred shelter for the bird, - to achieve, to master things! Rude beauty and bravery and action, oh, air, pride, plume, this is Buckle! And the fire that will break away from you has told a billion Times to a more beautiful, dangerous one, O my knight! No wonder: the shéer plow makes a plow down the sillion shine, and the blue-bleathed embers, oh my dear, Autumn, gall themselves, and gold-vermilion. A few things about the poem's title and dedication: 'windhover' is another name for the postman, and the poem is dedicated to 'To Christ, our Lord' (Hopkins was a Catholic - indeed, a Jesuit - and many of his poems are pious or religious). 'Windhover' is rightly praised as both a great nature poem (about the 'mastery' of a bird of prey in flight, how it 'floats' on, and rides, the wind) and a great religious poem (the last six lines, along with the poem dedication, likened the majesty of the bird to the masterful power of Christ). In short, the first eight lines of the poem are about a poet who one morning caught a majestic view of a pinwheel/postage in flight; the other three lines suggest that the postage of years is like the wonderful power and grace of Christ ('O my chevalier!'); and the last three lines, more sober and contemplative, reflect that we need not be surprised that such a noble thing exists in nature. After all, the shy horse riding plow makes furrows in plough fields ('plow-bottom sillion' – 'sillion' is the poet's own embossing) shine, and chunks of coal in the fire ('blue-bleeppy embers') can penetrate into a new life, and shine beautiful red-gold. Such rude beauty is found everywhere in nature, in other words. But this paraphrase of Hopkins' real words is designed only to be a way of understanding what cannot be adequately paraphrased. A poem's use of language is crucial to its success and effectiveness as a piece of poetry, so it's worth highlighting a few things in the poem that are particularly interesting or remarkable. First, the poem is a sonnet - a poem usually fourteen lines - and specifically petrarchan sonnet, which rhymes abba abba cdc dcd (Petrarchan sonnets almost always rhyme abba abba in the first eight lines, or 'octava'; the last six lines, or 'sestet', rhyme in different ways). We have here more about the quaint variability and versatility of the sonnet form. However, this is not immediately obvious because unlike other sonnets they usually contain ten syllables per line (e.g. 'Should I compare you to a summer's day?' or 'How do I love you? Let me count the ways'), Hopkins' poem is much more diverse in the number of syllables per line. The first line actually contains ten syllables, but the word 'kingdom' is cut into two parts, with the poem's second line beginning in the mid-word. The second row contains sixteen syllables. It's because of Hopkins' special approach to poetic rhythm and subway, known as the springed rhythm. What's the point of a springed rhythm? Well, for one, it allows Hopkins to get closer to the rhythm of natural speech: indeed, one of the first Hopkins champions, the critic F. R. Leavis, argued that Hopkins was the only English poet who rivaled Shakespeare for his poetic imitation of natural speech. Second, to capture the reverence of the poet's experience when viewing a bird, his language is suitably awe-inspiring: so, for he writes 'achieve, master things!' where the stuttering power of that comma, exclamation point, and the unusual use of 'achieve' as a noun (not 'success' but 'achieve') all convey his almost breathless excitement at witnessing a bird in flight. A sense of religious reverence is a world away from Thomas Hardy's bleath view of the godless world in the Dark Thrush. If there's one word we could use to describe Hopkins' distinctive poetic style, it's a smooth. The vibrancy of the sprought rhythm and the unusual words -choices ('achieve', 'sillion'), both try to convey the reverence the poet felt when he saw the windhover. On the other hand, we can admiring the sheer 'mastery' of the language that Hopkins's poem demonstrates. This short analysis may just go so far as to solve this problem, but we hope we have provided an interesting introduction to Hopkins' different style as depicted in this, one of his greatest poems. We'll be including The Windhover in hopkins' best poem selection, so if you'd like to discover more of his work, check out our list. We especially recommend God's grandeur (which we analyzed here) and Pied Beauty. Further analyses of poetry can be found in our summary of Wilfred Owen's poem Vanity and we have some general tips for close poetry reading. The author of this article, Dr Oliver Tearle, is a literary critic and lecturer in English at Loughborough University. He is the author of, among others, the Secret Library: The Journey of Book Lovers of The Curiosities of History and the Great War, Wasteland and the Modernist Long Poem. Picture: Gerard Manley Hopkins, Wikimedia Commons, public domain. Domain.

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