

Chapter 1 : The Nightmare Before Christmas () - IMDb

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (commonly shortened to *Alice in Wonderland*) is an novel written by English author Charles Lutwidge Dodgson under the pseudonym Lewis Carroll. It tells of a girl named Alice falling through a rabbit hole into a fantasy world populated by peculiar, anthropomorphic creatures.

Mel, Ruby, and Paul have been some of the faces behind the Bored calendar, blog, and social media for four years. They saw the coming and going of Yik Yak and the beginning of Tinder. Now at the end of their time at UVM, we asked them to share some of their insights, advice, and reflection before they head off. Now, as a senior just 3 weeks away from graduation, in a generation experiencing more pressure than our parents did, I see this piece of advice in a whole different light and I see how untrue it really is. I remember slouching over my laptop in the library reading about diminishing marginal utility and cost-benefit analysis. But while my classes were a source of productivity, purpose, fulfillment and of course, interesting and helpful information, I understand the importance of letting college get in the way of my education. Conflict resolution was a topic in my Marketing for Entrepreneurs class. I think I even designated an entire section to it for my final report. I think about college, not necessarily my education, as this phrase would see it. So yes, let college get in the way of your education. Your senior year 3-weeks-away-from-graduation-self will be glad you did.

RUBY As I look back on these last four years, the most salient thing that I wish I had done differently was simply to care a little less. Not in a negative way—destroy apathy, find your passion, stay woke and all that—but just be able to be a little freer. To be less burdened by unnecessary worries and expectations. So, if I can give you all just one piece of advice as I walk away from Bored for the last time: For the most part, the only one judging you, is you, so as much as you can, try to let go, care a little less, and soak in this amazing town, this lovely school, and this beautiful community.

PAUL For most people, life is easily divided into sections. You have your early childhood, middle school, high school, college, your twenties, and so on, all neatly divided and separated. You can go even further and subdivide each of these sections until life becomes a glorified to-do list. Primarily, I wanted to graduate, put myself in a good position to get a job in my next section of life, maybe make a few friends along the way. Taking out the trash, cooking dinner, doing homework, were all activities I begrudgingly performed all while looking forward to the next step. But try to slow things down. Everyone experiences their time in college differently, but this was how I began to experience it. All of those little things you have to do every day that maybe you wish you could skip, are your life! There is a way to find joy and excitement and feeling in everything you do, and I would advise you try to do that. College is stressful and hard and filled with difficulties, but not one bit of it is worth skipping. Keep your eyes open and remember that every second is worth living fully and consciously.

Chapter 2 : The Theos Project: Alice's Adventures in Wonderland

Alice is positively bored. So bored, in fact, that this curious white rabbit is the most exciting thing she's seen all day. Of course following the rabbit is her most thrilling option at this point, so she'll follow the rabbit all the way down the.

My blog, theology, pilgrimage, and personal revolution. The day is static and still, conventional and dull. In the next Alice book, *Through the Looking Glass*, it is the mirror that acts a portal, transporting Alice to another world: The books were highly popular from the very beginning. Lewis Carroll, of course, was only his pen name. A writer of nonsense fairy tales ought never to take his real name. The tales of Alice that he writes are funny, entertaining, and charming. The novels can be read just for the fun of it, with no strings attached. And yet on the other hand, these texts are not without substance. After all, Carroll was a professor of mathematics and logic at Oxford. The substance of these texts, and any potential lessons they can teach, emerge through their playfulness. Not merely that play itself is valuable, but that the context of triviality can serve as fertile ground for reflection. Perhaps this itself is one of the most profound lessons of reading these novels, especially in politically polarized societies. So, I want to proceed in a playful manner. These novels open us to imagination and absurdity in a way that can prove quite enlightening. The novels seek to loosen the edges, allowing us to be surprised and delighted. The text continually surprises us, constantly playing off of our expectations for things to be a certain way. All dialog and interaction that Alice encounters in Wonderland inverts our conventional sense of how things should be; but it does so in a way that allows us to imagine a new possibility, if only for a brief moment. Only for a brief moment, because the text wants to shake us up in a playful way, without taking itself too seriously. At every turn, a bizarre comment or inquiry upsets another axiom. Language is worth a thousand pounds a word! Or is it the means of mastering our world? A means of mastering others? She often follows out the reasoning of the characters she meets, seeking to match wits with them. In this way, Alice can come to represent conventionality. Humpty Dumpty says as much to Alice: Language, it seems, stretches us. It stretches the creatures to the full extent of their absurdity. It stretches Alice out of her conventionality. Wonderland is not the place of books with no pictures or conversations. In Wonderland, words come alive. They do something that creates excitement and new ways of seeing the world. Humpty Dumpty changes the question. This misses the point. Using language is a creative process. Wonderland upsets the dogmatic world of books without pictures or conversations, and to do so it stretches language in all sorts of bizarre directions. Non sequiturs, on the other hand, make us think differently. They shake things up. Because of their familiarity, they are not questioned. The reader goes through them and onto something else. The non sequitur is unfamiliar and strange. And as such, we have to stop. In the Alice books, they are devices to make us laugh and to question our assumptions. It refuses to settle the matter; rather, it suggests strange possibilities. Imagination and creative language can make the impossible seem possible. So, Alice chases after the white rabbit. But the white rabbit is chasing after someone else: Oh my dear paws! Oh my fur and whiskers! The Queen, for her part, cannot execute her subjects fast enough: The constant motion is a circle of pursuit. We find deep meaning in the motion, in the chasing, but it all has a certain futility to it. Ah, but not futility in the sense of a brooding existentialist. This is a futility with a sense of humor. The Alice novels illustrate that the futility of our motion may be worthwhile, even in the midst of its triviality and absurdity; indeed, they are important because they are silly. This is particularly true in our modern world, especially in the U.S. If our economy is not growing, then we are panicked. We must always be making progress, moving forward, ad infinitum. To truly appreciate and appropriate the circularity of the Alice novels, we must change the paradigm and realize that circularity, however absurd, allows us to center and enjoy. The circularity means that we are circling around something in order to appreciate it. This circularity of the novel gives the text a certain lightness, a lightness that is also a spiritual and psychological virtue that is rare in a linear world obsessed with progress. In *Looking Glass*, Alice suddenly finds herself in a shop. An old sheep is keeping shop. There are many wonderful items to purchase, but Alice cannot actually find any of them. As soon as she tries to fix her eyes on an item, she finds that it shifts or fades away, and when she is able to fully focus her eyes on the shelf, the shelf is empty. But she can see that there are items on the shelves above and

below, so she tries to fix her gaze on another shelf to see these items, but she finds that they also vanish. The shop seemed to be full of all manner of curious thingsâ€”but the oddest part of it all was, that whenever she looked hard at any shelf, to make out exactly what it had on it, that particular shelf was always quite empty: As such, the object of desire can never fully be brought into focus, and whatever shelf we fix our desire turns up empty. The true mastery comes from giving up mastery, from being able to laugh at ourselves and cultivate a lightness of spirit and a sense of humor. Alice sighed and gave it up.

Chapter 3 : Alice in Wonderland (film) - Wikipedia

"Day of the Butterfly" Alice Munro I do not remember when Myra Sayla came to town, though she must have been in our class at school for two or three years.

You reach a fork in the road and find a pair of identical twin sisters standing there. Both sisters know where the roads go. If you are allowed to ask only one question to one of the sisters to find the correct road to the village, what is your question? This is one of the most famous logic problems which can be solved by using classic logic operations. You may have heard a few variations of this puzzle before eg. There are a few types of logic questions: So I can go that way. A similar deduction can be made for negative answer. However, she is forced by the question to lie two times and thus speak the truth.

Honestants and Swindlecants I There are two kinds of people on a mysterious island. There are so-called Honestants who speak always the truth, and the others are Swindlecants who always lie. Three fellows A, B and C are having a quarrel at the market. A gringo goes by and asks the A fellow: It is impossible that any inhabitant of such an island says: So B must have been lying and therefore he is a swindlecant. And that means that C was right saying B is lying - so C is an honestant. However, it is not clear what is A. Logical disjunction is a statement "P or Q". Such a disjunction is false if both P and Q are false. In all other cases it is true. Note that in everyday language, use of the word "or" can sometimes mean "either, but not both" e. In logic, this is called an "exclusive disjunction" or "exclusive or" xor. So if A was a swindlecant, then his statement would be false thus A would have to be an honestant and B would have to be a swindlecant. However, that would cause a conflict which implicates that A must be an honestant. Further Discussion Honestants and Swindlecants III Our gringo displeased the sovereign with his intrusive questions and was condemned to death. But there was also a chance to save himself by solving the following logic problem. The gringo was shown two doors - one leading to a scaffold and the second one to freedom both doors were the same and only the door guards knew what was behind the doors. The sovereign let the gringo put one question to one guard. And because the sovereign was an honest man he warned that one guard is a Swindlecant. So I can walk through the door. However, he is forced by the question to lie two times and thus speak the truth. On his way to the pub he met three aborigines. One made this statement: The first one must be a swindlecant otherwise he would bring himself into a liar paradox , and so knowing that the first one is lying there must be at least one honestant among them. If the second one is lying, then as the first one stated the third one is an honestant, but that would make the second one speak the truth. So the second one is an honestant and C is a swindlecant. It is important to explore the statement as a whole. In this logical conditional "if-then" statement p is a hypothesis or antecedent and q is a conclusion or consequent. It is obvious, that the husband is not a Swindlecant, because in that case one part of the statement Q " And since A is an Honestant, the whole statement is true. If his wife was an Honestant too, then the second part of statement Q " Therefore the man is an Honestant and his wife is a Swindlecant. Or is it a paradox? Further Discussion Honestants and Swindlecants VI When the gringo wanted to pay and leave the pub, the bartender told him how much his drink costed. It was quite expensive, so he asked the bartender if he spoke the truth. But the gringo did not hear the whispered answer so he questioned a man sitting next to him about it. And the man said: This one seems not clear to me. However, the bartender and the man sitting next to the gringo must be one honestant and one swindlecant not knowing who is who. He wanted to be sure so he asked another man who replied: If the man is an Honestant, then the whole statement must be true. One part of it, where he said that he is an honest man is true then and so the other part about the treasure must be true, too. However, if he is a Swindlecant, the whole statement is a lie. The part mentioning that he is an honest man is in that case of course a lie. Thus the other part must be truth. So there must be a treasure on the island, no matter what kind of man said the sentence. Further Discussion Honestants and Swindlecants VIII Thinking about the treasure, the gringo forgot what day it was, so he asked four aborigines and got these answers: Tomorrow will be Sunday. The day before yesterday was Thursday. Because everything you need to know is how many people lied, I will not tell. What day of the week was it? The important thing was what we did not need to know. So if we knew how many people lied we would know the answer. And one more thing - B and

D said the same. If all of them lied, there would be 4 possible days to choose from which one is not clear. If only one of them spoke the truth, it could be A or C, so 2 possible days not clear again. If two of them were honest, it would have to be B and D saying that it was Saturday. Neither 3 nor all 4 could have been honest because of an obvious conflict. So it was Saturday. But a few minutes later two aborigines wanted to talk to him. To make things clear, the gringo asked: Who are they and who answered? If the aborigine answered "Yes. That means, the answer had to be "No. Further Discussion Honestants and Swindlecants X There was a girl on this island, and everybody wanted her. However, she wanted just a rich swindlecant. If you were a rich swindlecant, how would you convince her saying only one sentence? And what if she wanted a rich honestant and if you were one. Let us assume for this logic problem that there are only rich or poor people on the island. A prisoner at the bar was allowed to say one sentence to defend himself. After a while he said: Yes, the statement helped him. If he is an honestant, then a swindlecant committed the crime. If he is a swindlecant, then his statement points to an honestant who is guilty. Thus he is again innocent regarding the statement. Further Discussion Logic Problems In the Court of Law II A man accused of a crime, hired an attorney whose statements were always admitted by the court as undisputable truth. The following exchange took place in court. The statement of plaintiff is a lie only if the hypothesis or antecedent is true and conclusion or consequent is not true. So the solicitor did not help his client at all. He actually said that his client was guilty and there was no accomplice. You are accused of crime and brought before the court, where you are allowed to speak only one sentence in your defense. What do you say in each of the following situations? If you were a liar the court does not know that and you were innocent. And it is an established fact that a liar committed the crime. Same situation as above, but you are the one who committed the crime. If you were a truth teller the court does not know that and you were innocent. And it is an established fact that a truth teller committed the crime. If you were innocent and it is an established fact that the crime was not committed by a "normal" person. Normal people are that new immigrant group who sometimes lie and sometimes speak the truth.

Chapter 4 : Alice in Wonderland

We find Alice tired and bored. Sitting on the bank on a hot day, she wants nothing to do with her sister's book; it has no pictures or conversations, no images or dialog.

In chapter 1, "Down the Rabbit-Hole", in the midst of shrinking, Alice waxes philosophic concerning what final size she will end up as, perhaps "going out altogether, like a candle"; this pondering reflects the concept of a limit. In chapter 2, "The Pool of Tears", Alice tries to perform multiplication but produces some odd results: I shall never get to twenty at that rate! Continuing this sequence, going up three bases each time, the result will continue to be less than 20 in the corresponding base notation. Also in chapter 7, Alice ponders what it means when the changing of seats around the circular table places them back at the beginning. This is an observation of addition on the ring of integers modulo N. The Cheshire cat fades until it disappears entirely, leaving only its wide grin, suspended in the air, leading Alice to marvel and note that she has seen a cat without a grin, but never a grin without a cat. Deep abstraction of concepts, such as non-Euclidean geometry, abstract algebra, and the beginnings of mathematical logic, was taking over mathematics at the time Dodgson was writing. Literary scholar Melanie Bayley asserted in the magazine *New Scientist* that Dodgson wrote *Alice in Wonderland* in its final form as a scathing satire on new modern mathematics that were emerging in the mid-19th century. For example, in the second chapter Alice posits that the mouse may be French. She therefore chooses to speak the first sentence of her French lesson-book to it: In the eighth chapter, three cards are painting the roses on a rose tree red, because they had accidentally planted a white-rose tree that The Queen of Hearts hates. Red roses symbolised the English House of Lancaster, while white roses were the symbol for their rival House of York. This scene is an allusion to the Wars of the Roses. After the riddle "Why is a raven like a writing-desk?" The manuscript was illustrated by Dodgson himself who added 37 illustrations—printed in a facsimile edition in 1950. The book was reprinted and published in 1951. Other significant illustrators include: At the release of *Through the Looking-Glass*, the first *Alice* tale gained in popularity and by the end of the 19th century Sir Walter Besant wrote that *Alice in Wonderland* "was a book of that extremely rare kind which will belong to all the generations to come until the language becomes obsolete". The first print run of 2,000, was held back because Tenniel objected to the print quality. The entire print run sold out quickly. *Alice* was a publishing sensation, beloved by children and adults alike. Among its first avid readers were Queen Victoria [36] and the young Oscar Wilde. The book is commonly referred to by the abbreviated title *Alice in Wonderland*, which has been popularised by the numerous stage, film and television adaptations of the story produced over the years. This list needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. First UK edition the second printing. First US edition the first printing of above. Dodgson meets another Alice during his time in London, Alice Raikes, and talks with her about her reflection in a mirror, leading to another book, *Through the Looking-Glass, and What Alice Found There*, which sells even better. . . . Cover of the edition First Japanese edition of an *Alice in Wonderland* novel. Despite being the first Japanese version of an *Alice in Wonderland* novel, it is actually a translation of *Through the Looking-Glass*. Burt Company, aimed at young readers. First translation into Finnish by Anni Swan *Liisan seikkailut ihmemaailmassa*. At least 8 new editions are published in that year alone. Illustrated by Milo Winter. The animated picture book of *Alice in Wonderland*, with illustrations and paper engineering by Julian Wehr is published. It has extensive annotations explaining the hidden allusions in the books, and includes full texts of the Victorian era poems parodied in them. Later editions expand on these annotations. The Folio Society publication with 42 illustrations by John Tenniel. For the 50th anniversary of the British Kate Greenaway Medal —, a panel of experts names the Walker Books edition illustrated by Helen Oxenbury one of the top ten Medal-winning works, composing the ballot for a public election of the all-time favourite.

Chapter 5 : Search Results for List Of The Day | Dilbert by Scott Adams

Baby Care Alice You've been hired to spend the day babysitting darling Baby Alice while her parents go out to dinner. Children require a lot of help and attention, so you'll need to be very responsible if you want to keep Baby Alice happy.

On the morning of August 4, some time between 9: Morse left to buy a pair of oxen and visit his niece in Fall River around 8: When he returned at around Bridget testified that she was in her third-floor room, resting from cleaning windows, when just before Somebody came in and killed him. When asked where her stepmother was, she recounted Abby receiving a note asking her to visit a sick friend. She also stated that she thought Abby had returned and asked if someone could go upstairs and look for her. Bridget and a neighbor, Mrs. Churchill, were halfway up the stairs, their eyes level with the floor, when they looked into the guest room and saw Abby lying face down on the floor. Most of the officers who interviewed Lizzie reported that they disliked her attitude; some said she was too calm and poised. Police did search her room, but it was merely a cursory inspection; at the trial they admitted to not doing a proper search because Lizzie was not feeling well. They were subsequently criticized for their lack of diligence. Police were stationed around the house on the night of August 4, during which an officer claimed to have seen Lizzie enter the cellar with Alice, carrying a kerosene lamp and a slop pail. That evening a police officer and the mayor visited the Bordens, and Lizzie was informed that she was a suspect in the murders. The next morning, Alice entered the kitchen to find Lizzie tearing up a dress. Lizzie explained that she was planning to put it on the fire because it was covered in paint. It was never determined whether or not it was the dress she had been wearing on the day of the murders. Her request to have her family attorney present was refused under a state statute providing that an inquest might be held in private. She had been prescribed regular doses of morphine to calm her nerves, and it is possible that her testimony was affected by this. She often contradicted herself and provided alternating accounts of the morning in question, such as claiming to have been in the kitchen reading a magazine when her father arrived home, then claiming to have been in the dining room doing some ironing, and then claiming to have been coming down the stairs. On August 11, Lizzie was served with a warrant of arrest and jailed. The inquest testimony, the basis for the modern debate regarding her guilt or innocence, was later ruled inadmissible at her trial in June Moody ; defending were Andrew V. Jennings, [53] Melvin O. Adams , and former Massachusetts governor George D. Prosecutors argued that the killer had removed the handle because it would have been covered in blood. The judge ruled that the incident was too remote in time to have any connection. Writer Victoria Lincoln proposed in that Lizzie may have committed the murders while in a fugue state. When Andrew returned she had confessed to him, but killed him in a rage with a hatchet when he reacted exactly as Abby had. McBain further speculates that Bridget disposed of the hatchet somewhere afterwards. In her later years, Lizzie was rumored to be a lesbian, but there was no such speculation about Bridget, who found other employment after the murders and later married a man she met while working as a maid in Butte, Montana. The Legend, the Truth, the Final Chapter that William may have tried and failed to extort money from his father. Around this time, Lizzie began using the name Lizbeth A. She never saw her sister again. Funeral details were not published and few attended. The sisters, neither of whom had ever married, were buried side by side in the family plot in Oak Grove Cemetery. As the story of Lizzie Borden has been created and re-created through rhyme and fiction it has taken on the qualities of a popular American myth or legend that effectively links the present to the past. When she saw what she had done, She gave her father forty-one. Folklore says that the rhyme was made up by an anonymous writer as a tune to sell newspapers. Others attribute it to the ubiquitous, but anonymous, " Mother Goose ". Depictions[edit] Borden has been depicted in literature, music, film, theater, and television, often in association with the murders of which she was acquitted. Rhonda McClure, the genealogist who documented the Montgomery-Borden connection, said: The story was published in posthumously in the collection American Ghosts and Old World Wonders. Miss Lizzie, a novel by Walter Satterthwait, takes place thirty years after the murders and recounts an unlikely friendship between Lizzie and a child, and the suspicions that arise from a murder.

Chapter 6 : Baby Care Alice - Girl Games

I just made this the other day because i was bored, it helps with getting rid of bullets which means less lag and more accuracy (got the idea from a few members projects for this type of bullet detection).

As the novel opens, relations between the U. After the nuclear attack on the U. His ancestor founded the town of Fort Repose in the early s. Randy is a lawyer but does not practice law. Randy is responsible for pulling together his family and neighbors after "The Day" in order to survive the disasters that follow the nuclear attack. As the novel progresses, Randy grows from a playboy bachelor into a hardened leader. Before "The Day", Col. She is the daughter of a successful Cleveland businessman and has moved to Florida with her parents when they retired. Later, after "The Day", she marries Randy Bragg. Like Randy, her personality changes as the novel progresses, transforming from a pampered daughter into a shrewd, practical, and independent woman. Dan Gunn - Dan Gunn is the town doctor. Gunn was an idealistic man in his youth but became bitter due to the financial burdens of a divorce. After "The Day", when money no longer has any value, he gradually recovers his idealism, his new goal being simply to be a healer. Drug addicts kill his partner at the Fort Repose clinic in a raid on the clinic. She runs the local Western Union station. Alice Cooksey " Alice is another older, unmarried woman, a friend of Florence Wechek. She has become disillusioned with her life and occupation, but rediscovers her purpose in life after "The Day" when the library becomes the only source of learning and entertainment. It is Mark who tips off Randy to the coming war and urges him to prepare. Sensing the coming danger, he moves his family from Omaha, a primary target in a nuclear war, to the relative safety of Fort Repose. His shortwave radio is the only source of news and world events. They have two children: Mark and Helen Bragg. Ben is 13, and Peyton is They lived in Omaha and were sent to live in Fort Repose by their father when he senses that war is imminent. He was a successful businessman in Cleveland but was forced into early retirement. Having little to do in retirement, he became bored and lost his sense of purpose. After "The Day", he rediscovers life. His wife, Lavinia, a diabetic, dies not long after "The Day" due to a lack of insulin.

Chapter 7 : FPS example - Alice Community

Alice asks the Hatter about the watch, which tells the day of the month but not the time. The Hatter explains that it's because time stays the same for him. The Dormouse falls asleep (as it does frequently) and the Hatter wakes it up by pouring tea on its nose.

Each of the brief chapters, furthermore, is divided into small, individual, almost isolated episodes. And the story begins with Alice and her sister sitting on the bank of a river reading a book which has no pictures or dialogue in it. However, he is not merely a rabbit; he will be the "White Rabbit," a major character in the novel. In this first paragraph, then, we learn about the protagonist, Alice, her age, her temperament, and the setting and the mood of the story. In a dream, Alice has escaped from the dull and boring and prosaic world of adulthood — a world of dull prose and pictureless experiences; she has entered what seems to be a confusing, but perpetual springtime of physical, if often terrifying, immediacy. The White Rabbit wears a waistcoat, walks upright, speaks English, and is worrying over the time on his pocket watch. Alice follows him simply because she is very curious about him. And very soon she finds herself falling down a deep tunnel. For a few minutes, she is frightened; the experience of falling disorients her. Soon, however, she realizes that she is not falling fast; instead, she is falling in a slow, almost floating descent. As she falls, she notices that the tunnel walls are lined with cupboards, bookshelves, maps, and paintings. She takes a jar of orange marmalade off a shelf. But finding the jar empty, she replaces it on a lower shelf, as though she were trying to maintain a sense of some propriety — especially in this situation of absolute uncertainty. As she reflects on the marmalade jar, she says that had she dropped the jar, she might have killed someone below. But like an ordinary little girl, she feels homesick for her cat, Dinah. In that respect, she is in sharp contrast with conventional child heroines of the time. Although Alice may be curious and sometimes bewildered, she is never too nice or too naughty. But she is always aware of her class-status as a "lady. As she falls through the rabbit-hole, for instance, she wonders what latitude or longitude she has arrived at. This is humorous and ridiculous because such measurements — if one stops to think about it — are meaningless words to a seven-year-old girl, and they are certainly meaningless measurements of anything underground. In Chapter II, Alice finds herself still in the long passageway, and the White Rabbit appears and goes off into a long, low hall full of locked doors. Behind one very small door, Alice remembers that there is "the loveliest garden you ever saw" remember, she saw this in Chapter I, but now she has drunk a liquid that has made her too large to squeeze even her head through the doorway of the garden. She wishes that she could fold herself up like a telescope and enter. This wish becomes possible when she finds a shrinking potion and a key to the door. The potion reduces her to ten inches high, but she forgets to take the key with her! Yet here in Wonderland, things change — for no known reason — thus, logic has lost all its validity. Suddenly, she is a distorted nine feet tall! Clearly, her ability to change size has been a mixed blessing. In despair, she asks, "Who in the world am I? Why has she shrunk? She saves herself by instantly dropping the fan. But now she is desperate; in vain, she searches her mind for something to make sense out of all this illogical chaos, something like arithmetic and geography, subjects that are solid, lasting, and rational. But even they seem to be confused because no matter how much she recites their rules, nothing helps. At the close of this chapter, she is swimming desperately in a pool of her own tears, alongside a mouse and other chattering creatures that have suddenly, somehow, appeared. The mouse offers to dry the other creatures and Alice by telling them a very dry history of England. Then, Carroll attacks politics: The assembled, unearthly creatures cannot accept ordinary language, and so Alice experiences, again, absolute bafflement; this is linguistic and semantic disaster. We might also add to the concept of a constancy of identity a conformity of word usage. In Chapter IV, the confusion of identity continues. The White Rabbit insists that Alice fetch him his gloves and his fan. Somehow, he thinks that Alice is his servant, and Alice, instead of objecting to his confusion, passively accepts her new role, just as she would obey an adult ordering her about above-ground. On this day when everything has gone wrong, she feels absolutely defeated. These continuing changes in size illustrate her confused, rapid identity crisis and her continuous perplexity. In Chapter V, "Advice From a Caterpillar," Alice meets a rude Caterpillar; pompously and dogmatically, he states that she

must keep her temper " which is even more confusing to her for she is a little irritable because she simply cannot make any sense in this world of Wonderland. Alice then becomes more polite, but the Caterpillar only sharpens his already very short, brusque replies. In Wonderland, there are obviously no conventional rules of etiquette. The effect of this spurt upward causes her to be mistaken for an egg-eating serpent by an angry, vicious pigeon. At this point, it is important that you notice a key aspect of Wonderland; here, all these creatures treat Alice and her reactions as though she is insane " and as though they are sane! In addition, when they are not condescending to her or severely criticizing her, the creatures continually contradict her. And Alice passively presumes the fault to be hers " in almost every case " because all of the creatures act as though their madness is normal and not at all unusual. It is the logical Alice who is the queer one. The chapter ends with Alice at last entering the garden by eating more of the mushroom that the Caterpillar was sitting on. Alice is now about a foot tall. Alice meets the sovereigns of Wonderland, who display a perversely hilarious rudeness not matched by anyone except possibly by the old screaming Duchess. The garden is inhabited by playing cards with arms and legs and heads ,who are ruled over by the barbarous Queen of Hearts. Here, Alice plays a heroic role at the trial, and she emerges from Wonderland and awakens to reality. Confusion begins almost immediately because Alice tries to use her world of knowledge from the adult world above-ground in order to understand this new world. What she discovers in her dream, though, is a more meaningful and terrifying world than most conscious acts of intelligence would ever lead her to. Hence, "Who in the world am I? Throughout the story, Alice is confronted with the problem of shifting identity, as well as being confronted with the anarchy and by the cruelty of Wonderland. When Alice physically shrinks in size, she is never really small enough to hide from the disagreeable creatures that she meets; yet when she grows to adult or to even larger size, she is still not large enough to command authority. And "poor Alice" is on the verge of tears most of the time. When she rarely prepares to laugh, she is usually checked by the morbid, humorless types of creatures whom she encounters in Wonderland. Not even the smiling Cheshire-Cat is kind to her. Such a hostile breakdown of the ordinary world is never funny to the child, however comic it might appear to adults. But then Wonderland would not be so amusing to us except in terms of its sheer, unabated madness. One of the central concerns of Alice is the subject of growing up " the anxieties and the mysteries of personal identity as one matures. When Alice finds her neck elongated, everything, in her words, becomes "queer"; again, she is uncertain who she is. Throughout the novel, Alice is filled with unconscious feelings of morbidity, physical disgrace, unfairness, and bizarre feelings about bodily functions. Everywhere there is the absurd, unexplainable notion of death and the absolute meaninglessness of death and life. Who cares for you? In waking from her nightmare, she realizes that reason can oppose nonsense, and that it can " and did " win. And now that the dream of chaos is over, she can say, from her distance above-ground, "It was a curious dream," but then she skips off thinking that " for a strange moment " what a wonderful dream it was.

Chapter 8 : Lizzie Borden - Wikipedia

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland is full of parody and satire. And in Chapter III, Victorian history is Carroll's target. And in Chapter III, Victorian history is Carroll's target. The mouse offers to dry the other creatures and Alice by telling them a very dry history of England.

Chapter 9 : Why working parents like me dread the summer holidays | Andy Dawson | Opinion | The Guardian

Lizzie Andrew Borden (July 19, - June 1,) was an American woman who garnered notoriety as the main suspect in the August 4, , axe murders of her father and stepmother in Fall River, Massachusetts.