

Daffodils

William Wordsworth (1770-1850)

گل زرگس

Words	Pronunciation	Meanings	Words	Synonym	Meanings
Wander	/'wɒndə/	بے مقصد پھرنا	Jocund	/'dʒɒkənd/	پُر لطف
Vales	/veɪlz/	وادی	Vacant	/'veɪkənt/	اُداس
Fluttering	/'flʌtərɪŋ/	لہرانا / جھومنا	Pensive	/'pensɪv/	پریشان
Continuous	/kən'tɪnjuəs/	مسل	Bliss	/blɪs/	خوشی
Milky way	/'mɪlki weɪ/	کہکشاں	Solitude	/'sɒlɪtju:d/	تنہائی
Sprightly	/'sprartli/	خوشی سے بھرپور	Stretched	/stretʃt/	پھیلے ہوئے

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<p>I wandered lonely as a cloud That floats on high o'er vales and hills, When all at once I saw a crowd, A host of golden daffodils; Beside the lake, beneath the trees, Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.</p>	<p>میں ایک بادل کی طرح آوارہ تنہا گھومتا پھرتا جو وادیوں اور پہاڑوں کے اوپر ہوا میں تیرتا ہے۔ جب میں نے اچانک ایک جھنڈ دیکھا بہت سے سنہرے رنگ کے آبی زرگس درختوں کے نیچے جھیل کے کنارے ہوا میں لہلہاتے اور رقص کرتے</p>
<p>Continuous as the stars that shine and twinkle on the milky way, They stretched in never-ending line Along the margin of a bay: Ten thousand saw I at a glance Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.</p>	<p>آسمان پر ستاروں کی طرح بے شمار اور کہکشاں میں چمکتے ہوئے ایک لمبی قطار میں پھیلے ہوئے جھیل کے کنارے کے ساتھ ساتھ ایک ہی نگاہ میں دس ہزار نظر آئے جو خوشی سے ہوا میں رقص کر رہے تھے</p>
<p>The waves beside them danced, but they Out-did the sparkling waves in glee: A poet could not but be gay, In such a jocund company! I gazed and gazed but little thought What wealth the show to me had brought.</p>	<p>ان کے ساتھ موجیں بھی رقصاں تھیں لیکن وہ خوشی سے چمکتی ہوئی جھیل کی لہروں پر سبقت لے گئے ایک شاعر خوش ہوئے بغیر کیسے رو سکتا تھا۔ اس طرح کے مسرور ماحول میں میں بس دیکھتا ہی رہا، دیکھتا ہی رہا لیکن سوچا کچھ بھی نہیں یہ منظر میرے لیے کتنی خوشی لایا تھا</p>

For oft, when on my couch I lie
 In vacant or in pensive mood,
 They flash upon that inward eye
 Which is the bliss of solitude;
 And then my heart with pleasure fills,
 And dances with the daffodils.

اکثر جب میں اپنے پلنگ پر لیٹتا ہوں
 کبھی فارغ وقت میں یا کبھی اداس ہوتا ہوں
 زگس آبی میرے تصور میں آتے ہیں
 جو کہ تنہائی کی ایک خوشی ہے
 اور پھر میرا دل خوشی سے پھولے نہیں ساتا
 اور ان زگس آبی کے ساتھ رقص کرنے لگتا ہے۔

About the poem and the poet:

"Daffodils," is one of William Wordsworth's most famous poems. It was inspired by a walk, Wordsworth took with his sister Dorothy, near Ullswater in the Lake District on April 15, 1802, where they encountered a long belt of daffodils.

William Wordsworth (1770-1850) was a key figure in the English Romantic movement. Born in Cockermouth, England, he developed a deep love for nature, which became a central theme in his poetry. Wordsworth believed that nature had the power to inspire and heal the human spirit.

Theme

Theme of "Daffodils":

"Daffodils," by William Wordsworth explores several interconnected themes:

1. The Beauty of Nature:

The poem celebrates the stunning beauty of the natural world, focusing on the daffodils' vibrant and joyful presence.

2. The Power of Memory:

Wordsworth highlights how memories of beautiful experiences in nature can provide comfort and happiness long after the actual event. The sight of the daffodils continues to uplift his spirits when he recalls them.

3. Solitude and Connection:

Initially, the poet feels lonely, but the encounter with the daffodils transforms his solitude into a joyful and connected experience with nature.

4. Emotional and Spiritual Uplift:

Nature has the ability to elevate the poet's mood and spirit, offering emotional and spiritual solace.

5. Some of the famous poems by Wordsworth to be read and enjoyed are:

- To the Cuckoo
- Lucy Grey
- The World is too Much with Us
- The Two April Mornings
- It is a Beauteous Evening
- Solitary Reaper
- We are Seven

Glossary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Bliss	Happiness	Pensive	Thinking deeply
Continuous	Spreading in a line or over an area without any spaces	Solitude	The state of being alone
Fluttering	To move lightly and quickly	Sprightly	Full of life and energy
Host	A large number of people or things	Vacant	Empty or unoccupied
Jocund	Cheerful	Vales	Valleys
Milky way	A band of light across the night sky made up of a huge number of stars that form a large part of the galaxy that includes our sun and its planets	Wandered	To walk slowly around

Words/ Sentences

Words	Sentences
Bay	The poet was walking along the margin of a bay.
Bliss	Weekends are bliss in dull and drab life.
Breeze	They felt good in the morning breeze.
Couch	The couch in our living room is soft and comfortable.
Crowd	The crowd was silent.
Fluttering	You could hear bird's wings fluttering in the tree.
Gay	The children were gay and cheerful.
Gaze	Asma turned to gaze admiringly at her son. (Board 2022)
Glance	I glanced at the newspaper in the elevator this morning.
Glee	The children laughed with glee.
Host	He is the host of the party tonight.
Jocund	The poet was enjoying the jocund company of daffodils. (Board 2022)
Oft	How oft do you see her?
Pensive	He was in a very pensive mood.
Solitude	She lives in / likes solitude. (Board 2022)
Sparkling	She passed a sparkling humour.
Sprightly	I met a sprightly old lady.
Stretched	The daffodils stretched far away at the bank of the river.
Tossing	Daffodils were tossing their heads in cool breeze.
Twinkle	The stars twinkle in the sky at night.
Vacant	There are two vacant apartments in that building.
Wandered	The travellers wandered from country to country.

Exercise

Reading and Critical Thinking

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the central idea of the poem "Daffodils"?

09603001

Ans: Central idea

The central idea of the poem is the natural beauty which brings happiness and tranquility to the distressed soul. This central idea has been illustrated through the poet's encounter with the golden daffodils which are a true bliss of solitude and a source of spiritual connection.

2. Describe the setting where the poet saw the daffodils. How does this setting contribute to the overall mood of the poem?

09603002

Ans: Setting

The poet saw the golden daffodils growing beside a lake, beneath the trees and near a bay in England's Lake District. This setting makes one's mood peaceful and tranquilized. Moreover, the solitude in environment lays emphasis on the spiritual connection of the poet with nature.

3. How does the poet describe the daffodils? What imagery does he use to bring them to life?

09603003

Ans: Description of Daffodils

The poet William Wordsworth describes the golden daffodils as:

1. 'Continuous as the stars that shine and twinkle on the milky way'
2. 'Dancing in the breeze'
3. 'Tossing their heads in sprightly dance'
4. 'A host of golden daffodils'
5. 'Jocund company'

The poet uses the imagery of a host of golden daffodils continuous as the stars on the milky way. This imagery has been used to bring daffodils to life.

4. Identify and explain the use of personification in the poem.

09603004

Ans: Personification

The poet has personified the golden daffodils and made them dance like humans. Then daffodils are also 'Tossing their heads' which means they have been portrayed to have heads like humans. And finally, the use of the phrase 'Jocund company' is again showing the companionship of friends.

The poet has personified daffodils to enhance the impact of these golden flowers.

5. What is the effect of the rhyme scheme on the poem's rhythm and flow?

09603005

Ans: Rhyme Scheme Effect

In the poem, each line has ten syllables. The stress is on every second syllable. This specific rhyming scheme is called iambic pentameter. This makes the poem very melodious and musical which makes its rhythmic flow a treat to listen.

6. Why do you think the poet describes the daffodils as "jocund company"? What impact do they have on him?

09603006

Ans: "Jocund Company"

I think the poet describes the daffodils as "jocund company" because he feels that these flowers are like his companions that bring happiness and tranquility for him. Their jocund company has a great impact on him because they remove the poet's feelings of loneliness and make him dance with the daffodils.

7. The poet mentions the "bliss of solitude." What do you think he means by this, and how do the daffodils contribute to this feeling?

09603007

Ans: "Bliss of Solitude"

I think the poet means a solitude which is a kind of happy loneliness. Because such loneliness connects one with nature. The golden daffodils are a source of this connection. So they are the bliss of solitude.

8. Imagine you are the poet revisiting the same place after many years. Write a short paragraph describing your feelings and the scene as it might appear now. 09603008

Ans: Revisiting the Scene:

After many years, as I revisit the same spot. I find it not as beautiful as it was earlier. Although their colour is still bright and golden, the daffodils are not as many as they used to be. Trees are looking old and shabby with brown branches. The lake beside them is not running as cheerfully as it was once. Yet, the true essence of natural beauty, the dancing daffodils and the sense of solitude are the source of permanent joy for me.

Additional Questions / Answers

1. Who is the speaker in the poet, and what is he doing in the beginning? 09603009

Ans. The poet himself is the speaker in the poem. He is wandering aimlessly in the beginning

2. What natural element is the speaker being compared to in the first line? 09603010

Ans. The speaker is being compared to the cloud in the first line.

3. Where does the speaker encounter the daffodils, and how are they described"? 09603011

Ans. The speaker encounters the daffodils beside the lake, beneath the trees. They are described as abundant in number and extremely fascinating to look at.

4. How does the poet describe the number of daffodils? 09603012

Ans. The poet describes the number of daffodils as a host of daffodils and countless stars in the sky.

5. What action is being performed by the daffodils in the breeze?

Ans. The daffodils are dancing and fluttering in the breeze.

6. How do the waves beside the daffodils compare to the daffodils themselves? 09603013

Ans. The waves beside the daffodils compare to the daffodils themselves as both the waves and daffodils were dancing. But the dance of the daffodils was more beautiful and appealing.

7. What effect do the daffodils have on the poet's mood? 09603014

Ans. The daffodils have pleasant and everlasting effect on the poet's mood.

8. What does the poet mean by 'jocund company'? 09603015

Ans. By 'jocund company' the poet means a happy company.

9. What happens when the poet lies on his couch in a vacant or pensive mood? 09603016

Ans. The daffodils flash upon that inward eye when the poet lies on his couch in a vacant or pensive mood.

10. What is the 'inward eye' that poet mentions? 09603017

Ans. The 'inward eye' that poet mentions is the imaginative power of the poet.

11. How does the memory of the daffodils affect the poet in the end? 09603018

Ans. The memory of the daffodils affect the poet in the end to such an extent that his heart fills with pleasure and he starts to dance with the daffodils.

B. Choose the correct option for each question.

1. What is the primary theme of the poem "Daffodils"? 09603019

- a. the power of love
- ☒ b. the beauty of nature
- c. the importance of friendship
- d. the struggles of life

2. To which natural element does the poet compare himself in the beginning of the poem? 09603020

- a. a tree
- b. a river
- ☒ c. a cloud
- d. a mountain

3. Where does the poet see the daffodils?

09603021

- a. beside a river
- c. beside a lake**
- b. in a garden
- d. on a mountain

4. How does the poet describe the movement of the daffodils?

09603022

- a. swaying in the wind
- b. standing still
- c. fluttering and dancing**
- d. falling to the ground

5. To what does the poet compare the daffodils in terms of their continuous stretch?

09603023

- a. a flowing river
- b. a starry night**
- c. a long road
- d. an endless forest

6. How many daffodils does the poet estimate he saw at a glance?

09603024

- a. hundreds
- b. thousands
- c. tens of thousands**
- d. hundreds of thousands

7. Which word best describes the poet's initial feeling before he sees the daffodils?

09603025

- a. happy
- b. lonely**
- c. excited
- d. angry

8. What effect do the daffodils have on the poet's mood when he later recalls them?

09603026

- a. They make him sad.
- b. They make him anxious.
- c. They bring him joy.**
- d. They make him tired.

9. What phrase does the poet use to describe his reflective moments about the daffodils?

09603027

- a. in a cheerful mood
- b. in a vacant or in pensive mood**
- c. in a thoughtful moment
- d. in a joyous state

10. Which line from the poem best conveys the lasting impact of the daffodils on the poet?

09603028

- a. I wandered lonely as a cloud"
- b. They stretched in never-ending line"
- c. And then my heart with pleasure fills"**
- d. The waves beside them danced"

Vocabulary

A. Answer the following questions as explained in the example given below.

1. Identify synonyms in the poem 'Daffodils' that have similar dictionary definitions but different connotations or emotional undertones.

09603029

Ans: i) Denotative meanings:

Crowd: a large number of people.

Host: the one who receives the guest.

Connotative meanings:

Crowd: a large number of daffodils.

Host: a large number of daffodils.

Sentences: crowd, host

i. The poet saw a crowd of daffodils.

ii. A host of daffodils welcomed the poet.

2. Write sentences for each word, highlighting the different connotations.

09603030

Ans: Twinkle, Shine

Twinkle: Stars are twinkling in the sky.

Shine: The new cricket ball was shining.

3. Discuss the different feelings or ideas (nuances) that each word evokes beyond its basic definition.

09603031

Ans: see, gaze

Denotation

See: to see accidentally

Gaze: to look continuously and intently

Connotation

See: to see accidentally

Gaze: the poet enjoyed the beauty of daffodils.

4. Examine how the choice of a particular word affects the meaning and tone in a different context.

Ans: glee, gay

Denotation

glee: great delight

gay: romantic attraction

Connotation

glee: movement of daffodils was more appealing than that of the waves.

gay: very happy.

Example:

Lonely vs Solitary are the words with similar denotations.

Lonely:

Denotative Meaning: being without company; isolated

Connotative Meaning: Often carries a negative connotation, implying sadness, desolation, and a sense of abandonment.

Solitary:

Denotative Meaning: existing alone; not being with others

Connotative Meaning: Generally neutral or positive, suggesting peacefulness, self-

sufficiency, and a deliberate choice to be alone.

Connotations and Nuances

The nuanced differences between the words "lonely" and "solitary," which have similar denotative meanings but different connotations and implications.

Lonely:

Nuance: Implies an emotional state where the absence of others is painful or undesirable.

Example Sentence: "After moving to a new city, she often felt lonely and missed her friends."

Interpretation: The word "lonely" conveys her emotional distress and longing for companionship.

Solitary:

Nuance: Suggests a state of being alone that is not necessarily negative and can be peaceful or introspective.

Example Sentence: "He enjoyed his solitary walks in the forest, finding peace in the quiet."

Interpretation: The word "solitary" indicates a positive, chosen state where being alone is enjoyed and valued

B. Find the connotative and denotative meanings of these words.

09603033

Words	Denotative Meanings	Connotative Meanings
Lonely	Alone	Alone
Cloud	Shadow	Wander / Vagabond
Fluttering	Flap	Tossing
Sprightly	Lively	Excited
Gazed	Stare	Watch continuously
Bliss	Happiness	Blessing

C. Specify positive and negative connotation of each of the following.

09603034

1. Gaze Stare	The poet was gazing at the flowers.	(Positive)
	The bowler was staring at the batter.	(Negative)
2. Shine Glare	The stars are shining in the sky.	(Positive)
	The white snow glared in the morning.	(Negative)
3. Hoard Collect	They were hoarding wheat in godowns.	(Negative)
	He collects coins in his money box.	(Positive)

Figures of Speech



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Simile:

- **Definition:** A figure of speech that compares two different things using the words "like" or "as".
- **Example from the Poem:** "I wandered lonely as a cloud"
 - **Explanation:** The poet compares his loneliness to a cloud drifting in the sky, emphasizing his sense of isolation and aimlessness.

Personification:

- **Definition:** A figure of speech that gives human qualities to animals, objects, or ideas.
- **Example from the Poem:** "Fluttering and dancing in the breeze"
 - **Explanation:** The daffodils are described as if they were dancing, which makes the scene more lively and relatable, conveying a sense of joy and movement.

Hyperbole:

- **Definition:** An exaggerated statement not meant to be taken literally, used for a great emphasis or effect.
- **Example from the Poem:** "Ten thousand saw I at a glance"
 - **Explanation:** Wordsworth exaggerates the number of daffodils to highlight the overwhelming beauty and impact of the scene on him.

Metaphor:

- **Definition:** A figure of speech that directly refers to one thing by mentioning another, implying a symbolic comparison.
- **Example from the Poem:** "They flash upon that inward eye"
 - **Explanation:** The "inward eye" is a metaphor for the poet's memory or imagination, suggesting that the memory of the daffodils is vivid and striking.

Alliteration:

- **Definition:** The repetition of the same consonant sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words.
- **Example from the Poem:** "Beside the lake, beneath the trees"
 - **Explanation:** The repeated "b" sound creates a musical rhythm, enhancing the poem's auditory appeal.

Assonance:

- **Definition:** The repetition of vowel sounds in nearby words.
- **Example from the Poem:** "A host, of golden daffodils"
 - **Explanation:** The repeated "o" sound creates a harmonious effect, adding to the poem's overall musicality.

Imagery:

- **Definition:** Descriptive language that appeals to the senses and creates mental images.
- **Example from the Poem:** "Continuous as the stars that shine / And twinkle on the milky way"
 - **Explanation:** Wordsworth uses visual imagery to describe the daffodils as a vast, twinkling field, similar to stars in the night sky, enhancing the reader's visualization of the scene.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Identify the simile in the first line of the poem. How does it help convey the poet's mood?

09603036

Ans: Simile in First line "as a cloud."

Conveying the Poet's Mood: This simile conveys that the poet is in the mood of ambling around. It also suggests a feeling of loneliness.

2. Find two examples of personification in the poem. How does this literary device enhance the description of the daffodils?

09603037

Ans: Personification in the Poem:

"They danced on the breeze."

"They toss their heads in sprightly dance."

Enhancement of Description: The poet has personified daffodils to make them look like full of life and human-like. So, this literary device enhances the description by making a dynamic image of nature.

3. What is the purpose of the hyperbole in the poem? How does it affect your understanding of the poet's experience?

09603038

Ans: Purpose of Hyperbole

Hyperbole: "Ten thousand saw I at a glance."

Purpose and Effect: The purpose of hyperbole is to exaggerate the overwhelming beauty and its profound impact on the poet, which made him feel excited.

4. Explain the metaphor "They flash upon that inward eye." What does this tell you about the poet's memory of the daffodils?

09603039

Ans: Metaphor: "They flash upon that inward eye"

Explanation: Here, the inward eye means the eye of our mind, so it's a metaphor.

Poet's Memory of Daffodils: It tells us about the poet's power of imagination rather than the physical sight. It tells us the beauty of nature has left an everlasting impression on his mind.

5. Identify an example of alliteration in the poem. How does it contribute to the musical quality of the poem?

09603040

Ans: Example of Alliteration

Alliteration in the Poem: Beside the lake, beneath the trees, And dances with the daffodils

Contribution to Musical Quality: The repetition of the "b" sound and the "d" sound creates a beautiful rhythm and musicality, which is a treat to read or listen.

6. Describe the imagery Wordsworth uses to compare the daffodils to stars. What effect does this comparison have on the reader?

09603041

Ans: Imagery of Comparing Daffodils to Stars: "like stars that shine"

Effect on the Reader: This imagery makes the readers feel the beautiful twinkling of daffodils all around. This makes the whole atmosphere dream-like.

B. Choose appropriate words and phrases for effective comparison.

Simile:

1. The baby's skin was as soft as _____.

09603042

a. a rock

b. sandpaper

c. silk

d. wood

Personification:

2. The wind _____ through the trees, whispering secrets. 09603043

- a. an
- b. danced
- c. stopped
- d. ate

Hyperbole:

3. I was so hungry, I could eat a _____. 09603044

- a. sandwich
- b. fruit
- c. horse
- d. vegetable

Imagery:

4. The sky was painted with hues of pink and _____ as the sun set. 09603045

- a. green
- b. blue
- c. orange
- d. purple

Metaphor:

5. Time is a great _____. 09603046

- a. river
- b. stone
- c. tree
- d. healer

Assonance:

6. The lazy _____ sat on a mat. 09603047

- a. worm
- b. bus
- c. cat
- d. mouse

Alliteration:

7. The cold, crisp, _____ snow crunched underfoot. 09603048

- a. colourful
- b. clean
- c. quiet
- d. melting

Euphemism and Oxymoron

Euphemism

A euphemism is a mild or an indirect word or an expression substituted for one considered to be too harsh or blunt when referring to something unpleasant or embarrassing.

Examples in General Literature:

- "Passed away" instead of "died"
- "Let go" instead of "fired"
- "Senior citizen" instead of "old person"

Usage and Effect:

- **Purpose:** Euphemisms are used to soften the impact of unpleasant information or to avoid offending or upsetting the audience.

- **Effect:** They make communication more polite and can help to mitigate emotional responses.

Oxymoron

An oxymoron is a figure of speech that combines contradictory words with opposite meanings, like "old news".

Examples in General Literature:

- "bitter sweets"
- "deafening silence"
- "jumbo shrimp"

Usage and Effect:

- **Purpose:** Oxymoron is used to create dramatic effects, highlight complexities, or convey deeper meaning through contrast.
- **Effect:** They provoke thought and can emphasize the multifaceted nature of certain concepts or situations.

Euphemism in Context:

The poem "Daffodils" does not contain euphemisms because Wordsworth's language is direct and focused on the beauty and emotional impact of the natural scene. There is no need to soften or indirect reference any harsh or uncomfortable topics.

Oxymoron in Context:

The poet has not used oxymoron because Wordsworth aims to create a harmonious and uplifting image of nature. The use of contradictory terms would conflict with the poem's tone and purpose, which is to celebrate the beauty and joy found in the natural world.

C. Answer the following questions:

1. Discuss why Wordsworth has chosen certain figures of speech for others in "Daffodils." 09603049

Ans. Wordsworth has chosen certain figures of speech which specifically enhance the aesthetic value of the poem. Through these figures of speech, Wordsworth has successfully captured the true essence of the beauty of nature. He has deliberately used

these figures of speech to get a strong emotional response from the readers.

2. Explore how the use of euphemisms or oxymoron would change the tone or impact of the poem. 09603050

Ans. The use of euphemism in the poem might have softened the impact of the subject matter, making less offensive. Euphemisms are often used in discussions about death, illness, or social issues. So in the poem, euphemism could have been used with the words like lonely, solitude, vacant and pensive, which would have changed the tone or impact of the poem.

3. How can oxymoron add depth to a poem, and why are they absent in "Daffodils"? 09603051

Ans. Through emotional conflict, complexity or contradictory ideas, oxymoron can add depth and pause to the poem for the readers. Wordsworth has not used oxymoron because his focus was to emphasize the beauty of nature with simplicity, positivity and straightforwardness.

4. Why does a poet choose to use or not use euphemisms in their work? 09603052

Ans. The choice of euphemism in the poem depends upon the purpose of writing it. Using euphemism, a poet focuses on providing lyrical quality, mildness, and comfort. While not using euphemism, he emphasizes clarity and straightforwardness.

Compound Prepositions

Compound prepositions are phrases consisting of more than one word that function together as a single preposition. They often include words like "in," "on," "at," "for," "to," "of," "with," and others combined with another word or a phrase.

Examples and Usage:

1. According to: This means "as stated by."

• Example: According to the teacher, the test will be held next week.

2. Due to: This means "because of."

• Example: The match was cancelled due to heavy rain.

3. In front of: This means "before or ahead of something."

• Example: The car is parked in front of the house.

4. On behalf of: This means "representing someone."

• Example: She accepted the award on behalf of her team.

5. In addition to: This means "along with."

• Example: In addition to his studies, he also plays football.

6. In spite of: This means "despite."

• Example: In spite of the cold weather, they went for a walk.

D. Read each sentence and underline the compound prepositions.

1. According to the schedule, the meeting starts at 10 a.m.

2. The park is located in front of the library.

3. She attended the conference on behalf of her manager.

4. Due to the heavy traffic, we were late for the school.

5. In addition to his academic work, he participates in sports.

6. In spite of the rain, the match continued.

E. Use the given compound prepositions to create your own sentences. 09603053

1. according to:

Cut your coat according to your cloth.

2. in front of:

There is a garden in front of my house.

3. on behalf of:

I'll take this decision on behalf of the principal.

4. due to:

I can't come to school due to illness.

5. in addition to:

In addition to Computer, Mathematics is also his favourite subject.

6. in spite of:

King Bruce could not succeed in spite of many effort.

Prepositional Phrases

A prepositional phrase consists of a preposition followed by a noun, a pronoun, or a noun phrase (the object of the preposition), which provides additional information about the time, location, direction, cause, manner, or condition.

Structure:

- **Preposition + Object of the Preposition**

Examples:

1. Time:

- *Before the meeting* - We should discuss the plan before the meeting.
- *During the summer* - She likes to travel during the summer.

2. Location:

- *In the park* - They had a picnic in the park.
- *On the table* - The keys are on the table.

3. Direction:

- *To the store* - He went to the store.
- *Towards the mountain* - They walked towards the mountain.

4. Cause:

- *Because of* - The game was postponed because of the rain.
- *Due to* - He was absent due to his illness.

5. Manner:

- *With a smile* - She greeted him with a smile.
- *By hand* - The invitation was delivered by hand.

6. Condition:

- *In case of* - In case of fire, use the emergency exit.
- *In the event of* - In the event of an emergency, call 1122.

Usage in Sentences

Adjective Phrase: These prepositional phrases describe nouns.

- The book *on the shelf* is interesting.

- The boy *with the red hat* is my brother.

Adverb Phrase: These prepositional phrases describe verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

- She sang *with joy*.
- He arrived *after school*.

Common Errors:

1. Misplaced Prepositional Phrases: Ensure the prepositional phrase should be close to the word it modifies to avoid confusion.

- **Incorrect:** She found the book *that I had lost in the park*.
- **Correct:** She found *the book in the park* *that I had lost*.

2. Overuse: Avoid overloading sentences with too many prepositional phrases as it can make the sentence cumbersome.

- **Cumbersome:** He went *to the store on the corner near the park with the big fountain*.

- **Improved:** He went to the store near the park with the big fountain.

F. Read each sentence and underline the prepositional phrase. Then, write whether it is an adjective phrase or an adverb phrase.

09603054

1. The book on the shelf is mine.
(Adjective Phrase)
2. She danced with grace. (Adverb Phrase)
3. They traveled to the mountains.
(Adverb Phrase)
5. The cat under the table is sleeping.
(Adjective Phrase)
5. He arrived after dinner.
(Adverb Phrase)
6. The painting on the wall is beautiful.
(Adjective Phrase)

G. Use the given prepositional phrases to create your own sentences.

09603055

1. **In the morning:** I get up early in the morning.
2. **Under the bed:** There is a cat under the bed.

3. With a smile: We welcomed the new class with a smile.

4. After the game: I shall see you after the game.

5. On the roof: Amir saw many crows on the roof.

Summary Writing

A summary is a concise version of an oral, visual, or written text. Below have been given four basic steps to prepare a summary, providing a logical and organized approach to the process of summary writing.

1. Reading:

To write a good summary, thorough reading and understanding of the original text are essential. Pay attention to the main ideas, themes, and significant details.

2. Outlining:

Outlining involves making notes that may help in composing a summary. Focus on noting the author's purpose, the main topic sentence, key supporting details, and the central idea of the text.

3. Drafting:

Begin drafting the summary by combining your notes into coherent sentences and paragraphs. Ensure the summary is brief and covers only the essential points without personal opinions or unnecessary details.

4. Reviewing:

Review your summary to ensure accuracy and completeness. Check for any omitted key points and refine the language for clarity and conciseness.

B. Write an objective summary of William Wordsworth's poem "Daffodils." Include the main idea, key imagery, and the emotional impact the scene has on the poet. Focus on conveying the essence of the poem without including personal opinions or interpretations.

09603056

Summary:

The poem "Daffodils" recounts a wandering encounter of the speaker with a

field of golden daffodils beside a lake. In the beginning, the speaker or the poet is all alone and roaming aimlessly there. He catches the sight of countless daffodils. They were growing beside a lake and beneath the trees there. The waves in the lake water were moving and dancing. But the beauty of the daffodils surpassed the beauty of the dancing waves of the lake. The daffodils were dancing in the breeze likened to twinkling stars in the Milky way. The poet is overjoyed with the cheerful company of daffodils. The poet says that the sight of the golden daffodils has enriched his memory forever. And whenever he is alone and dejected, he recalls the sight of the golden daffodils which won him peace of mind and solace.

The central idea of the poem revolves around the beauty of nature which has power to solace a melancholy human spirit.

Paraphrase all the stanzas of the poem.

Stanza I:

When the poet was loitering leisurely all alone like a cloud that sailed over valleys and hills, all of a sudden he caught sight of large number of golden daffodils. They were growing by the side of the lake, under the trees. They were sprightly moving their heads and dancing with gentle blasts of the wind.

Stanza II:

The daffodils were growing on the margin of a bay in a long and endless line. They were abundant in number. He saw ten thousands at a glance. They appeared as if they were shining stars on the Milky Way (firmament). He could see thousands of beautiful daffodils dancing to and fro in a lively manner.

Stanza III:

The waves were also dancing along with the daffodils but the dance of the flowers surpassed that of the shining waves. He was filled with joy when he saw such a beautiful

scene. A poet must be happy in the company of such fascinating and captivating flowers. He kept on looking at them once, but could not guess how wealthy he had grown at that bewitching sight.

Stanza IV

In the last stanza, the poet says that whenever he is in a leisurely or thoughtful mood on his couch, the image of the dancing daffodils flashes upon the canvas of his mind. This sort of review of the past is the highest enjoyment of his loneliness. Then his heart is filled with joy and he feels that he is dancing with the beautiful flowers.

DAFFODILS

William Wordsworth (1770 1850) was the poet of nature and an eminent Romantic poet. He found "extraordinary" in ordinary and the poem "Daffodils" is no exception. The poem is composed of four stanzas of six lines each (sestets). The rhyme scheme of each sestet is *ababcc*.

In this poem, the poet describes a beautiful scene of nature. He says that one day he was loitering leisurely near the bank of a lake. All of a sudden he caught sight of a large number of golden daffodils. The flowers were growing beside the lake, under the trees. They were joyfully moving their heads and dancing with gentle blasts of the wind. They appeared to be shining like the stars on the Milky Way. They were abundant in number. He could see ten

thousand flowers at a glance. They were very attractive and charming. This fascinating scene gave him a lot of pleasure. He kept on looking at them for a long time and they made a lasting impression upon the poet's mind. "There is no heaven on Earth but there are pieces of it". The beauty of the poem lies in the reverse personification of its early stanzas. The speaker is metaphorically compared to natural object, a cloud, and daffodils are continually personified as human beings dancing and tossing their heads joyfully. This technique implies inherent unity between man and nature.

In the end, the poet flashes upon the canvas of his mind. When he is alone in his room, the beautiful sight of those golden dancing daffodils comes across his mind which fills his heart with pleasure and he begins to dance in the company of daffodils.

The poet, William Wordsworth, feels a great excitement in these reflections with the help of his contemplation, as he tells us,

And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

This poem is a tribute to nature and its manifestations in all its glory. It beautifully presents before us not only the attractive and exciting beauty of nature but also the purifying impact of it on human beings. As John Keats says: "*A thing of beauty is a joy forever.*"

Objective Type

Choose the word with correct spelling.

09603057

Sr.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
i.	Bliss✓	Blise	Blliss	Blese
ii.	Flottering	Fluttering✓	Flutering	Fluttaring
iii.	Jocond	Jokund	Jocund✓	Jucond
iv.	Continuos	Continous	Contenuous	Continuous✓
v.	Pensive✓	Pansive	Penseve	Panseve
vi.	Soletude	Solitude✓	Sulitude	Solitud
vii.	Spreghtly	Sprightle	Sprightly✓	Spritley
viii.	Vakant	Vecant	Vacent	Vacant✓
ix.	Vales✓	Valiz	Valez	Velis

Synonyms

Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word.

09603058

Sr.	Questions	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
i.	I <u>wandered</u> lonely as a cloud.	Played	Slept	Ran	Walked aimlessly ✓
ii.	My little horse must think it <u>queer</u> .	Good	Strange ✓	Dark	Cold
iii.	They <u>flash upon</u> that inward eye:	Feel	Fall	Appear with sudden bright ✓	Sit
iv.	<u>Glee</u> means:	Weep	Fly	Joy ✓	See
v.	The word <u>bliss</u> means:	Pleasure ✓	Depression	Misery	Hell
vi.	A <u>host</u> of golden daffodils.	Post	In large number ✓	Ghost	Cost
vii.	<u>Fluttering</u> and dancing in the breeze.	Dying	Rhyming	Flying ✓	Enchanting
viii.	And <u>twinkle</u> on the milky way:	Shine ✓	Mine	Nostalgia	Home sickness
ix.	In such a <u>jocund</u> company.	Proper	Happy ✓	Floppy	Copy
x.	In vacant or in <u>pensive</u> mood.	Sad	Happy	Awkward	Thoughtful ✓

Grammar

Choose the correct option according to the grammar.

09603059

Sr.	Questions	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
i.	He took the decision <u>on behalf of</u> his captain. The underlined is:	Compound noun	Compound preposition ✓	Adverb phrase	Adjective phrase
ii.	She was fed up with the <u>deafening silence</u> . The underlined is:	Euphemism	Oxymoron ✓	Simile	Hyperbole
iii.	Using mild or an indirect word or phrase which substitutes a harsh or blunt one is called:	Hyperbole	Oxymoron	Euphemism ✓	Alliteration
iv.	The boy <u>with the red hat</u> is my brother. The underlined is:	Noun phrase	Adjective phrase ✓	Adverb phrase	Clause
v.	His advice was <u>very good</u> . The underlined is:	Noun phrase	Adjective phrase ✓	Adverb phrase	Clause