

Unit 4

THE DAFFODILS (POEM)

By: William Wordsworth

Students Learning Outcomes

On the completion of this unit, the students will be able to:

- answer the comprehension questions.
- identify syllable division and stress pattern.
- use figurative language including similes and metaphors.
- create imagery.
- read and recognize literary techniques such as repetition, personification and alliteration.
- write summary of the poem.
- paraphrase the stanza.

Pre-reading

- What natural things can you see around you?
- Name some of the flowers you like.



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.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And **twinkle** on the **milkyway**,
They stretch'd in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance
Tossing their heads in **sprightly** dance.

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;

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.

Reading and thinking skills

Comprehension

1. Answer the following questions.

- i. What are daffodils?
- ii. Where did the poet see the daffodils?
- iii. To whom is the poet comparing himself in the first stanza?
- iv. Why has the poet called the daffodils 'golden'?
- v. In the second stanza, what is common between the stars and the daffodils?
- vi. How are daffodils described in the poem?
- vii. What does the word 'wealth' represent in third stanza?
- viii. When the poet was watching the daffodils did he know that they would always give him happiness?
- ix. How have daffodils inspired the poet?
- x. How do daffodils help the poet in getting rid of pensive mood?

2. Choose the correct answer.

- i. The poet was wandering:
 - a) like a ship.
 - b) like camel.
 - c) like a cloud.
 - d) like a bird.
- ii. The poet saw a host of:
 - a) golden roses.
 - b) white tulips.
 - c) golden daffodils.
 - d) sun flowers.
- iii. When the poet was looking at the daffodils,
 - a) he felt sad to see them.
 - b) he started dancing.
 - c) he did not like them.
 - d) he was lost in their beauty.
- iv. The daffodils were dancing
 - a) by the side of the lake.
 - b) by the side of the river.
 - c) by the side of the canal.
 - d) by the side of trees.
- v. The poet recalls the memories of the daffodils whenever he is:
 - a) in jolly mood.
 - b) in pensive mood.
 - c) in angry mood.
 - d) in relaxing mood.

- vi. The poem is about
 a) flowers. b) trees.
 c) plants. d) rivers.
- vii. The poem focuses on:
 a) disasters. b) concerts.
 c) natural beauty. d) landscapes.
- viii. The poem is written by
 a) William Blake. b) William words worth.
 c) Shelly. d) Shakespeare.

3. Match the words with their appropriate meanings.

Column A	Column B
tossing	happy
sprightly	sad
gazed	sudden rising and falling
pensive	full of life and vigour
jocund	looked at continuously
	excellent
	appreciate
	quality

Critical Thinking

4. What is the main theme of the poem?

Syllable division and Stress pattern

Syllable

A syllable is a word or part of a word that has only one vowel sound, e.g. the word 'son' has only one syllable and the word 'father' has two syllables. In a dictionary a dot /./ shows the syllable division. A word can have one or more than one dots. One dot in a word means two syllables. Two dots mean three syllables. Three dots mean four syllables.

Examples

grate.ful

for.get.ful

Stress

Stress is the pronunciation of a word or syllable with more force than the surrounding words or syllables. In a dictionary the mark /' shows the main stress in a word as `able, ap`pear.

5. Consult dictionary and identify the syllable division and stress pattern in the following words.

political

photographer

graceful

astounding

grooming

master

identification

grateful

intercontinental

Grammar

Figurative language including similes and metaphors

Figurative language

Figurative language uses unusual comparisons to make writing more interesting. For example, in general sense, the word 'strike' means to hit but in figurative language it can be used in another sense as well.

Examples

- i. He struck me with a stick.
- ii. An idea struck my mind.

(In the second sentence the word 'struck' is used in figurative sense.)

Similes

Simile is that figure of speech in which we compare two different things because of something common in them, by using words 'as' or 'like'.

Examples

- i. Aliya is as busy as bee.
- ii. He is as brave as a lion.
- iii. The cloud looked like cotton.
- iv. The cheese felt like rubber.

Metaphors

Metaphors compare two different things without using the words 'like' or 'as'. We can also say that metaphors compare two different things by saying that one thing is another.

Examples

- i. The moon was white marble.
- ii. She has a heart of stone.
- iii. He proved to be a tiger in the fight.
- iv. You have the voice of a wolf.

6. Pick out similes and metaphors and write in respective column.

- i. The house is like a ghost house.
- ii. He is as busy as bee.
- iii. My boss has a heart of snake.
- iv. Her monkey mind is always full of tricks.
- v. Camel is the ship of desert.
- vi. Amjad is as brave as lion.
- vii. Her hair is as white as snow.
- viii. The fact is as clear as crystal.

Similes	Metaphors
(i)	
(ii)	
(iii)	
(iv)	
(v)	
(vi)	
(vii)	
(viii)	

7. Write five sentences having similes and five having metaphors.

Creating imagery

Imagery

Imagery is a vivid language that helps the reader form a mental picture of events/scenes through the visual sense as well as the senses of sight, hearing,

touch, smell or taste. In other words we can also say that it is a literary term used for the language and description that appeals to our five senses.

Example

- i. A frigid wind rattled the bare branches.
- ii. A host, of golden daffodils; beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

8. Underline the words and phrases that create imagery in the poem 'the daffodils.'

Literary techniques

Repetition, personification and alliteration

Repetition

Repetition is a technique in language that repeats the same words or phrases to make an idea clearer.

Examples

- i. 'My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several tale,
And every tale condemns me for a villain.'
- ii. 'A horse is a horse, of course, of course,
And no one can talk to a horse, of course,
That is of course, unless the horse is the famous Mister Ed.'

9. Write few sentences depicting repetition in them.

Personification

Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing or an idea is given human attributes. The non-human objects are portrayed in such a way that we feel they have the ability to act like human beings.

Examples

- i. The wind whispered through dry grass.
- ii. The flowers danced in the gentle breeze.

10. Write five sentences having personification.

Alliteration

The repetition of consonant sounds, usually at the beginning of words in a line of a poetry or prose is called alliteration.

Examples

- i. The sun sets slowly.
- ii. A strong man struggling with the storms of fate.

11. Underline the uses of alliteration in the following sentences.

- i. My mother made mango mash for me.
- ii. Jameela jumped out of window.
- iii. The boat drifted dreamily through the white water.
- iv. She sells sea-shells, on the sea shore.

Writing

12. Paraphrase first and last stanzas of the poem.
13. Write summary of the poem.

Revision (Unit 1-4)

1. Answer the following question.

- i. How old was Hazrat Muhammad-ur-Rasool Ullah Khatam-un-Nabiyeen (ﷺ) when Allah sent his message to him?
- ii. Why did Allah choose Hazrat Muhammad-ur-Rasool Ullah Khatam-un-Nabiyeen (ﷺ) as His Rasool?
- iii. Why did the Kafirs of Makkah plan to kill Hazrat Muhammad-ur-Rasool Ullah Khatam-un-Nabiyeen (ﷺ)?
- iv. How can we preserve food for a long time?
- v. Who has written the poem 'The daffodils'?
- vi. What are daffodils?
- vii. How have modern technology helped us to fight against dangerous diseases?
- viii. Why was the rich man stunned to hear the reply of his friend?
- ix. What is the moral of the story 'The wealthy man'?
- x. Where did the poet see the daffodils?

2. Correct the following sentences.

- i. Hazrat Muhammad-ur-Rasool Ullah Khatam-un-Nabiyeen (ﷺ) was the last rasool of Allah.
- ii. Before Islam, the Russians had indulged in all sorts of evils.
- iii. The blessings of Islam spread to the parts of the world from Africa.
- iv. Food can be preserved for a long time in dryer.
- v. Now our females can enjoy the benefits of poor technology.
- vi. The distance education does not offer flexible learning through both online (internet) and print-based materials.
- vii. The rich man in the story was an honest man with a heart full of pain and sorrows for the poor and needy.
- viii. The rich man took his friend to the developed area of the town.

- ix. The poem 'daffodils' is written by John Keats.
- x. The poet saw a host of golden roses.

3. Choose the correct option to complete the following sentences.

- i. Before Islam, Arabs had _____
 - a) helped one another.
 - b) indulged in all sorts of evils.
 - c) worshipped Allah.
 - d) were very civilized.
- ii. The tribes of Arabia saw a great difference between _____
 - a) the old ways of life and the good ways of Islam.
 - b) the business and the good ways of Islam.
 - c) the imports and the good ways of Islam.
 - d) the exports and the good ways of Islam.
- iii. The influence of modern _____ can be seen in every walk of life.
 - a) generation c) technology
 - b) weapons d) cars
- iv. We need to use _____ for the welfare and betterment of humanity.
 - a) transport c) phones
 - b) food d) modern inventions
- v. Once there was a time when certain _____ were considered to be incurable.
 - a) accidents c) diseases
 - b) persons d) animals
- vi. The rich man was _____ to hear his friend's views and he was completely speechless.
 - a) excited b) sad
 - c) stunned d) happy

- vii. Naeem was showing Faheem the _____ of facilities in that area.
- plenty
 - excess
 - abundance
 - lack
- viii. The daffodils were dancing _____
- by the side of the lake.
 - by the side of the river.
 - by the side of canal.
 - by the side of trees.
- ix. When the poet was looking at the daffodils _____
- he felt sad to see them.
 - he started dancing.
 - he did not like them.
 - he was lost in their beauty.
- x. The poem 'Daffodils' is written by _____
- William Blake
 - William words worth
 - Shakespeare
 - John Keats

4. Write five commonly occurring cognates in English and Urdu.

5. Underline the gerunds in the following sentences.

- Swimming is a good exercise.
- Flying kites is his hobby.
- Teaching is his passion.
- Reading helps in getting knowledge.
- Saving is better than spending.

6. Underline the gerund phrases in the following sentences.

- He always enjoys disturbing neighbours with loud music.
- Eating fruit without washing them can make you sick.
- Kids like jumping on the bed.
- Walking keeps man fit and healthy.
- My interest in gardening developed over a time.

7. Write five imperative and five exclamatory sentences.

8. Write plural of the following nouns.

grandfather	_____	child	_____
woman	_____	berry	_____
computer	_____	window	_____

9. Write the meanings of the following nouns.

wood	_____	woods	_____
character	_____	characters	_____
force	_____	forces	_____

10. Identify the phrases and clauses and write them in their respective column.

My parents laughed, after the election,	we elect our leaders, for the students,	in a democracy, she is the girl
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Phrases

Clauses

11. Write five examples of similes and five of metaphors.

12. Write five examples of personification.

13. Write the type of the following adverbs and use them in your sentences.

always never carefully here before

14. Paraphrase the third stanza of poem 'The daffodils'.

Critical Thinking

15. Why is the use of science and technology important in the field of education?

Creative Writing

16. Write an essay on the use of modern technology in the classroom teaching.