

TALEEMZONE.COM

Chapter 3 Complete Bundle

Daffodils

9th Class — Unique Series

Contents:

1. English–Urdu Translation
2. Vocabulary & Notes
3. Exercise

taleemzone.com

Part 1 — English–Urdu Translation

Daffodils

گل نرگس

William Wordsworth (1770–1850)

Note: This chapter is a poem ("Daffodils"). Its full verses cannot be reproduced here; please refer to your original textbook or notes for the complete text. A theme summary and the full study notes (vocabulary, exercises, grammar) follow in the next sections.

taleemzone.com

Part 2 — Vocabulary & Notes

Word List with Pronunciation

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
Wander	'wɒndə	بے مقصد پھرنا
Vales	veɪlz	وادی
Fluttering	'flʌtərɪŋ	لہرانا / جھومنا
Continuous	kən'tɪnjuəs	مسلل
Milky Way	'mɪlki weɪ	کپکشاں
Sprightly	'sprɪtli	خوشی سے بھرپور
Jocund	'dʒɒkənd	پرلطف
Vacant	'veɪkənt	اداس
Pensive	'pensɪv	پریشان
Bliss	blɪs	خوشی
Solitude	'sɒlɪtju:d	تنہائی
Stretched	stretʃt	پھیلے ہوئے

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

"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 famous poems by Wordsworth to explore further:

- 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
Bliss	Happiness
Continuous	Spreading in a line or over an area without any spaces
Fluttering	To move lightly and quickly
Host	A large number of people or things
Jocund	Cheerful
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
Pensive	Thinking deeply
Solitude	The state of being alone
Sprightly	Full of life and energy
Vacant	Empty or unoccupied
Vales	Valleys
Wandered	To walk slowly around

Words / Sentences

Word	Sentence
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 birds' 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.

Word	Sentence
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 a 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.

taleemzone.com

Part 3 — Exercise

Reading and Critical Thinking

A. Answer the following questions:

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

Central Idea

Ans: 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?

Setting

Ans: 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 the 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?

Description of Daffodils

Ans: The poet William Wordsworth describes the golden daffodils through a series of vivid images — comparing their number to the countless stars of the Milky Way, describing them fluttering and dancing in the breeze, tossing their heads in a lively dance, appearing as a great host of golden flowers, and keeping him cheerful company. This imagery brings the daffodils to life.

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

Personification

Ans: The poet has personified the golden daffodils and made them dance like humans. The daffodils are also described as tossing their heads, as though they had heads like humans. And finally, the description of their cheerful company again shows 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?

Rhyme Scheme Effect

Ans: In the poem, each line has ten syllables, with the stress 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 to.

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

"Jocund Company"

Ans: The poet describes the daffodils as "jocund company" because he feels that these flowers are like his companions that bring happiness and tranquility to him. Their cheerful 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?

"Bliss of Solitude"

Ans: 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.

Revisiting the Scene

Ans: 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 poem, and what is he doing in the beginning?

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?

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

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

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?

Ans: The poet describes the number of daffodils as a great host of daffodils, as countless as the 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?

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?

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

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

Ans: By 'jocund company' the poet means a happy, cheerful company.

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

Ans: The memory of the daffodils comes back vividly to his mind's eye when the poet lies on his couch in a vacant or pensive mood.

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

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

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

Ans: The memory of the daffodils affects the poet in the end to such an extent that his heart fills with pleasure and he starts to feel as though he is dancing along with the daffodils again.

B. Choose the correct option for each question.

Sr.	Question	A	B	C	D
1.	What is the primary theme of the poem "Daffodils"?	The power of love	The beauty of nature	The importance of friendship	The struggles of life
2.	To which natural element does the poet compare himself in the beginning of the poem?	A tree	A river	A cloud	A mountain
3.	Where does the poet see the daffodils?	Beside a river	Beside a lake	In a garden	On a mountain
4.	How does the poet describe the	Swaying in the	Standing still	Fluttering and	Falling to the

Sr.	Question	A	B	C	D
	movement of the daffodils?	wind		dancing	ground
5.	To what does the poet compare the daffodils in terms of their continuous stretch?	A flowing river	A starry night	A long road	An endless forest
6.	How many daffodils does the poet estimate he saw at a glance?	Hundreds	Thousands	Tens of thousands	Hundreds of thousands
7.	Which word best describes the poet's initial feeling before he sees the daffodils?	Happy	Lonely	Excited	Angry
8.	What effect do the daffodils have on the poet's mood when he later recalls them?	They make him sad.	They make him anxious.	They bring him joy.	They make him tired.
9.	What phrase does the poet use to describe his reflective moments about the daffodils?	In a cheerful mood	In a vacant or in pensive mood	In a thoughtful moment	In a joyous state
10.	Which moment from the poem best conveys the lasting impact of the daffodils on the poet?	His initial wandering alone	The daffodils stretching in a never-ending line	His heart filling with pleasure when he recalls them	The waves dancing beside them

Vocabulary

A. Answer the following questions on synonyms, denotation and connotation.

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

Ans: Crowd and Host: Denotative meanings — Crowd: a large number of people; Host: the one who receives the guest. Connotative meanings (as used in the poem) — Crowd: a large number of daffodils; Host: a large number of daffodils. Example sentences: The poet saw a crowd of daffodils. / A host of daffodils welcomed the poet.

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

Ans: 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: See, Gaze.

Ans: Denotation — See: to see accidentally; Gaze: to look continuously and intently. Connotation — See: to see accidentally; Gaze: the poet enjoyed the beauty of the daffodils.

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

Ans: Denotation — Glee: great delight; Gay: romantic attraction. Connotation — Glee: the movement of the daffodils was more appealing than that of the waves; Gay: very happy. Example — Lonely vs Solitary are words with similar denotations. Lonely: (Denotative) being without company, isolated; (Connotative) often carries a negative connotation, implying sadness, desolation, and a sense of abandonment. Solitary: (Denotative) existing alone, not being with others; (Connotative) generally neutral or positive, suggesting peacefulness, self-sufficiency, and a deliberate choice to be alone.

Connotations and Nuances: 'Lonely' implies an emotional state where the absence of others is painful or undesirable (e.g. "After moving to a new city, she often felt lonely and missed her friends" — conveying emotional distress and longing for companionship). 'Solitary' suggests a state of being alone that is not necessarily negative and can be peaceful or introspective (e.g. "He enjoyed his solitary walks in the forest, finding peace in the quiet" — indicating a positive, chosen state where being alone is enjoyed and valued).

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

Word	Denotative Meaning	Connotative Meaning
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.

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

Grammar — Figurative Language (Figures of Speech)

Simile

Definition: A figure of speech that compares two different things using the words "like" or "as". In the poem, the poet compares his own solitary wandering to a cloud drifting across the sky, emphasizing his sense of isolation and aimlessness.

Personification

Definition: A figure of speech that gives human qualities to animals, objects, or ideas. In the poem, the daffodils are described as though they were dancing in the breeze, 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 great emphasis or effect. Wordsworth exaggerates the huge number of daffodils he could take in at a single glance, 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. The poet refers to his memory or imagination as an inward eye, 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. The description of the lake-and-trees setting uses a repeated consonant sound, which creates a musical rhythm and enhances the poem's auditory appeal.

Assonance

Definition: The repetition of vowel sounds in nearby words. The phrase describing the abundant golden daffodils uses a repeated vowel sound, which creates a harmonious effect, adding to the poem's overall musicality.

Imagery

Definition: Descriptive language that appeals to the senses and creates mental images. Wordsworth uses visual imagery comparing the daffodils to the twinkling stars of the Milky Way, describing them as a vast, twinkling field, which enhances 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?

Ans: The simile compares the poet's wandering to a cloud drifting alone. 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?

Ans: The daffodils are described as dancing in the breeze and tossing their heads in a sprightly dance. The poet has personified the daffodils to make them look full of life and human-like, enhancing the description by creating 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?

Ans: The poet exaggerates the vast number of daffodils he could see at a single glance. The purpose and effect of this hyperbole is to exaggerate the overwhelming beauty and its profound impact on the poet, which made him feel excited.

4. Explain the metaphor referring to the poet's inward eye. What does this tell you about the poet's memory of the daffodils?

Ans: Here, the 'inward eye' means the eye of our mind, so it's a metaphor. It tells us about the poet's power of imagination rather than 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?

Ans: The description of the lake-and-trees setting uses a repeated consonant sound. This repetition creates a beautiful rhythm and musicality, which is a treat to read or listen to.

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

Ans: The poet compares the daffodils to stars that shine and twinkle. This imagery makes readers feel the beautiful twinkling of daffodils all around, making the whole atmosphere dream-like.

B. Choose appropriate words and phrases for effective comparison.

Sr.	Question	A	B	C	D
1.	Simile: The baby's skin was as soft as _____.	a rock	sandpaper	silk	wood
2.	Personification: The wind _____ through the trees, whispering secrets.	an	danced	stopped	ate
3.	Hyperbole: I was so hungry, I could eat a _____.	sandwich	fruit	horse	vegetable
4.	Imagery: The sky was painted with hues of pink and _____ as the sun set.	green	blue	orange	purple
5.	Metaphor: Time is a great _____.	river	stone	tree	healer
6.	Assonance: The lazy _____ sat on a mat.	worm	bus	cat	mouse
7.	Alliteration: The cold, crisp, _____	colourful	clean	quiet	melting

Sr.	Question	A	B	C	D
	snow crunched underfoot.				

Euphemism and Oxymoron

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

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

Purpose and Effect: Euphemisms are used to soften the impact of unpleasant information or to avoid offending or upsetting the audience. They make communication more polite and can help to mitigate emotional responses.

Oxymoron: A figure of speech that combines contradictory words with opposite meanings, like "old news".

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

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

Euphemism and Oxymoron in the Poem

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 indirectly reference any harsh or uncomfortable topics. Similarly, 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."

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.

Ans: The use of euphemism in the poem might have softened the impact of the subject matter, making it less direct. Euphemisms are often used in discussions about death, illness, or social issues. So in the poem, euphemism could have been used with words describing loneliness or emptiness, 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"?

Ans: Through emotional conflict, complexity, or contradictory ideas, oxymoron can add depth and pause to a poem for 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?

Ans: The choice of euphemism in a poem depends upon the purpose of writing it. Using euphemism, a poet focuses on providing lyrical quality, mildness, and comfort. While not using euphemism, they emphasize 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 phrase.

- According to: as stated by — e.g. According to the teacher, the test will be held next week.
- Due to: because of — e.g. The match was cancelled due to heavy rain.
- In front of: before or ahead of something — e.g. The car is parked in front of the house.
- On behalf of: representing someone — e.g. She accepted the award on behalf of her team.
- In addition to: along with — e.g. In addition to his studies, he also plays football.
- In spite of: despite — e.g. In spite of the cold weather, they went for a walk.

D. Underline the compound prepositions.

- According to the schedule, the meeting starts at 10 a.m.
- The park is located in front of the library.
- She attended the conference on behalf of her manager.
- We were late for school due to the heavy traffic.
- In addition to his academic work, he participates in sports.
- In spite of the rain, the match continued.

E. Sentences using compound prepositions.

Compound Preposition	Sentence
According to	Cut your coat according to your cloth.
In front of	There is a garden in front of my house.
On behalf of	I'll take this decision on behalf of the principal.
Due to	I can't come to school due to illness.
In addition to	In addition to Computer, Mathematics is also his favourite subject.
In spite of	King Bruce could not succeed in spite of many efforts.

Prepositional Phrases

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

- Time — Before the meeting: We should discuss the plan before the meeting.
- Location — In the park: They had a picnic in the park.
- Direction — To the store: He went to the store.
- Cause — Because of the rain: The game was postponed because of the rain.
- Manner — With a smile: She greeted him with a smile.
- Condition — In case of fire: In case of fire, use the emergency exit.

Adjective phrases (describing nouns) e.g. The book on the shelf is interesting; The boy with the red hat is my brother.

Adverb phrases (describing verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs) e.g. She sang with joy; He arrived after school.

Common Errors: (1) Misplaced prepositional phrases — keep the phrase close to the word it modifies to avoid confusion. (2) Overuse — avoid overloading sentences with too many prepositional phrases, as it makes them cumbersome.

F. Underline the prepositional phrase and identify whether it is an adjective phrase or an adverb phrase.

- The book on the shelf is mine. (Adjective Phrase)
- She danced with grace. (Adverb Phrase)

- They traveled to the mountains. (Adverb Phrase)
- The cat under the table is sleeping. (Adjective Phrase)
- He arrived after dinner. (Adverb Phrase)
- The painting on the wall is beautiful. (Adjective Phrase)

G. Sentences using given prepositional phrases.

- In the morning: I get up early in the morning.
- Under the bed: There is a cat under the bed.
- With a smile: We welcomed the new class with a smile.
- After the game: I shall see you after the game.
- 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 are four basic steps to prepare a summary, providing a logical and organized approach to the process of summary writing.

1. Reading: Thorough reading and understanding of the original text are essential. Pay attention to the main ideas, themes, and significant details.
2. Outlining: Make notes that may help in composing a summary. Focus on 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. Objective summary of William Wordsworth's poem "Daffodils"

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 sight of countless daffodils growing beside a lake and beneath the trees. 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 the 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 win him peace of mind and solace. The central idea of the poem revolves around the beauty of nature, which has the power to console a melancholy human spirit.

Paraphrase of the Poem (Stanza by Stanza)

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 a 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 thousand 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 as though he is dancing along with the beautiful flowers.

Summary of the Poem: 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), with the rhyme scheme ababcc for each sestet.

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, and 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.

The beauty of the poem lies in the reverse personification of its early stanzas: the speaker is metaphorically compared to a natural object, a cloud, while the daffodils are continually personified as human beings dancing and tossing their heads joyfully. This technique implies an inherent unity between man and nature.

In the end, the poet reflects that when he is alone in his room, the beautiful memory of those golden dancing daffodils comes across his mind, which fills his heart with pleasure and he feels as though he is dancing again in the company of 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 its purifying impact on human beings — echoing a sentiment famously expressed by fellow Romantic poet John Keats, that something truly beautiful continues to bring joy long after it is first seen.

Objective Type

Choose the word with correct spelling. (Correct answer shown in green)

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

Synonyms — Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word.

Sr.	Question	A	B	C	D
i.	The poet wandered lonely, like a cloud:	Played	Slept	Ran	Walked

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

Grammar — Choose the correct option

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