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9th Class English Solved Notes Unit 5

Unit-5: Daffodils Solved Notes

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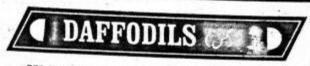
مزید نوٹس، گزشته پیپرز، ٹیسٹ پیپرز، گیس پیپرز، ڈیٹ شیٹ،رزلٹ اور بہت کچھ۔ انجمی وزٹ کریں! www.sedinfo.net



5 Da dils

Textbook-9 (Complete Solution)

IInit 5



William Wordsworth (1770 - 1850)

Learning Outcomes: تقليي اصل

By the end of this unit students will:

recognize the poet's purpose and point of view

تاعر کامقعداور نظاظر جان جا تیں گے۔

construct the meaning of the poem through understanding the key theme

خاعر کام کزی خیال سجے کر تھے کے معنی بتاکس کے اطاق علی بتاکس کے التحق علی بتاکس کے اطاق علی بتاکس کے اس کا معرف علی بتاکس کے اطاق علی بتاکس کے اس کا معرف علی بتاکس کے اس کا معرف علی بتاکس کے اس کا علی بتاکس کے اس کا معرف علی بتاکس کے اس کا علی بتاکس کے اس کا علی بتاکس کے اس کے اس کا علی بتاکس کے اس کا علی بتاکس کے اس کے اس کے اس کے اس کی معرف علی بتاکس کے اس کا علی بتاکس کے اس کے

identify the speaker in the poem

I interpret the imagery in the poem

paraphrase the poem

summarize the poem following the summary skills

respond to the poem by giving a personal point of view

relate the context of the speaker in the poem to real life situation

■ illustrate use of present and past participles اسم حاليه Present Participle اور ماضي كي صفت فعلى Past Participle كاستعال كالمضاحة كمكيس

مقرر کے ساق کوزندگی کی حقیقی صورت حال ہے نسلکہ کرعیں گے۔

الم می تفوری شیهات کا توری کیس مے می کمیس رعیس مے۔

تعور كس جزك بارك على عا

خلامہ کے ہنر رحمل کرتے ہوئے تلم کا خلامہ لکو عیس کے۔ ذاتی نظر نظر کے ذریعے تلم کا جواب دے عیس کے۔

re-reading:

■ What is the picture about?

Ans. This picture is about daffodils.

■ Have you ever seen daffodils"?

Ans, Yes; I have seen daffodils grown in our School.

■ Do you know where daffodils grow?

یہ تصور آئی زم کے بارے می ہے۔ کیاآ پ نے بھی آئی زم دیمے ہیں؟ باں، میں نے اپنے سکول می آھے ہوئے آئی زم روکھے ہیں۔ کیاآ پ جانتے ہیں کہ آئی زم کہاں اقتیمیں ؟ Ans. Daffodils generally grow across Europe, Asia and Northern Africa. They mostly bloom in spring, though some varieties bloom in fall.

آبيزس كه يعول عام طور يريورب، ايشيااور على افرية عن أك يورود ودي ادر موسم بهار السلخ بين، تا بم يحواقسام وسم فزال بن بحي على بين-

For the Teacher:

■ Conduct pre-reading activity to arouse students' interest in the topic

موضوع من طلاء کی دلجین بدا کرنے کے لیے از مطابعہ می منعقد کرے ■ Make them predict from the title and illustration about the contents of the text

بارت كے مواد كے بارے ش عوان اور وضاحت كيدو سان سے انداز علوائے -

(U):(C)

I wandered fold lonely as a cloud

That floatste on high o'er vales and hills,

When all at once I saw a crowder,

A host, of golden منهرك daffodils;

Beside the lake, beneath the trees,

Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

جوداد بوں اور بلندی پر تیرتاہے، جیکہ امیا تک میری نظر سنبری آفی نرگس کے پیولوں کے جمر مث پر پڑی جو جمیل کے پاس درختوں کے شیچے اگے ہوئے تقے اور شندی ہوا ہیں جوم رہے اور قص کردہے تھے۔

Words			Synonyms	الزادفات	Antonyms	متناو
Lonely(adj)	/ˈləʊn.li/	کون کی	alone	قبا	in company	مختل
Wander(v)	/ˈwɒn.dər/	واغرر	move about	محومنا گھرنا	stay	منم تا

5. Daffodils			340	Textbook	-9 (Complete S	olution)
Vales(n) Float(v) Crowd(n) Host(n)	/veilz/ /flout/ /kraud/ /houst/	ولجز قوث کراؤڈ ہوسٹ	valleys swim, move about gathering group, herd	دادیاں تیرہ جوم جمرمت	sink single meagre	ارد دامه برد
Lake(n) Beside(prep) Fluttering(v) Beneath(prep)	/leik/ /bi'sald/ /ˈflʌt.ərɪŋ/ /bi'ni:0/	ليك إسائية المعرف المعرف	lake by the side of moving lightly & quickly below	٤.	away resting above	23) TUT Ç31**
Breeze(n) Dancing(v)	/bri:z/ /da:nsiŋ/	King .	morning air moving	انگی ہوا تا چے ہوئے	rest	efut

Reference: These lines have been taken from the poem "Daffodils" written by "Wordsworth".

Context: The poet sees daffodils growing on the bank of the lake. He is charmed by this sight. He

recalls this sight and becomes happy

Explanation/Paraphrase: In these lines, the poet says that once he was walking alone in the countryside like a cloud which floats over valleys and hills. All of a sudden, he saw a large number of blooming daffodils. They were growing along the bank of the lake under the trees. They were moving to and fro in the breeze as if they were dancing.

Continuous as the stars that shine And twinkletic on the milkyway of the milkyway in never ending line Along the margin of of a bay Ten thousand saw I at a glance of the their heads in sprightly of dance.	وہ کہکٹاں پر طمنماتے اور چیکئے ستاروں کی مانشداد تھے۔ وہ جمیل کے کنارے کے ساتھ ندختم ہونے والی قطار میں اگے ہوئے تھے۔ میں نے ایک لگاہ میں دس بڑار پھول دیکھے جوفوثی کے قص میں اپنے سر ہلارہ تھے۔
How do you compare the daffodils with the stars? Ans. Daffodils are countless like the stars. They also twinkle like stars.	آ پ آ لیزنگ کا متاروں ہے کس طرح تھامل کرتے ہیں؟ آ لی زگس ستاروں کی طرح ان گنت ہیں۔ وہ بھی ستاروں کی طورت مملم تے ہیں۔

Words	Contract of the Contract of th		Synonyms	مترادقات	Antony	متناد yms
Twinkle(v) Shine(v)	/twin.kl/ /fain/	وکال شائن	shine with a light twinkle		bedim darken	دمهم تاریک
Stretched(v) MilkyWay(n)	/stretsed/ /mil.ki//wei/	سر جوز مکی دے	scattered white path on sky	بلم المحالية وع	collected	ď
Margin(n) Along	/'ma:.d31n/ /ə'loŋ/	بارجن استلابگ	edge, bank by the side of	کناره ساته ساته	centre	5/
Giance(n) Toss(v) Sprightly(adv)	/gla:ns/ /tos/ /'sprait.li/	کال او پرایدل	look, eye move here & there splendidly	نظر مروطنا شاندارطریقے	stay unwillingly	ر کنا بادل نخواسته
The Street				The state of the s		11 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1

Reference to the context:

Explanation/Paraphrase:- In these lines, the poet says that daffodils were countless in number. They were like the stars shining in the milky way. They were spreading along the bank of the lake in a long line. At one glance, he estimated them ten thousand. They were swaying their heads. It seemed they were dancing.

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The waves beside them danced; but they Out did Life the sparkling waves in gleecis, A poet could not be but gay, In such a jocund first company! I gazed and gazed but little thought, What wealth the show to me had brought:	ہریں ان کے قریب رقص کر رہی تھیں۔ کیکن وہ خوتی بیس چکتی اہروں ہے بازی لے گئے۔ شاعرالی خوش ہاش محبت بیس خوش ہوئے بغیر ندرہ سکا۔ میس بغیر سوسے انکی طرف و مکتار ہا کہاس منظرنے بھے کیا دولت مطاکی ہے
How does the poet feel in the company of daffodils? Ans. The poet feels great joy and happiness in the company of daffodils.	آ بی زگس کی محفل میں شاعر کیسا محسوں کرتا ہے؟ شاعر کو پھولوں کی محبت میں بہت خوشی محسوں ہوتی ہے۔

Words	notations at danishmen will	and spiles	Syr	nonyms	shanning the state of the	Anto	متقاد nyms
Waves(n) Sparkling(adj) Gay(adj) Glee(adj) Out-did(v)	/weivz/ /'spa:.kliŋ/ /gei/ /gli:/ /aut/-/did/	المال	tides shining glee, happy gay surpassed		کہ یں چگتی خوش خوش ہے، ہازی لے گھے	bedim sad sadly follow	رم پڑنا م زدہ م سے اطاحت کرنا
Gaze(v) Jocund(adj) Show(n)	/ge1z/ /dʒɒkand/ ·/ʃəʊ/	26 s	glare cheerful display		و کیمنا خوش باش منظر	loathsome secrecy	کافل فڑے' راز

Reference to the context:

Explanation/Paraphrase:- In these lines, the poet says that the waves were dancing near the daffodils but they surpassed the shining waves at such a happy company. The poet became very happy. He kept looking at the daffodils. He did not think about the wealth of happiness which the scene had given him.

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

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O	/'pen.siv/ /flæʃ/ /ə'pɒn/ /'in.wəd/	چين پو فليش الإن ان ورڈ	sorrowful, reflective shine innerself	خ ده چگذا انعمان کی	gleeful خوش کو disappear نامب ا outward کامپرون
Solitude(n)	/spl.1.tju:d/	سولى چوۋ	loneliness	تنباکی خوثی	company grief
Pleasure(adj) Fill(v)	/'ple3.ər/ /fil/	قل قل	delight full of	المرانا	empty di
Bliss(adj)	/blis/	بس	happiness, glee	اعتبالی خوشی	sadness

Reference to the context:

Explanation/Paraphrase:- In these lines, the poet says that whenever he lies in his bed in free or thoughtful mood, this sight comes before the eyes of his mind. It is a source of happiness in loneliness. Remembring this sight, his heart is filled with joy. He feels himself in their company. His heart begins to dance with joy.

يبل بندوالابي-

Textbook-9 (Complete Solution)

5. Daffodils

Central Idea (165%)

The poet sees daffodils on the bank of a lake, he feels overjoyed. He impresses upon us The poet sees darfodils on the bank of a lake, he feels overloyed the indicates upon us that nature has a healing power. A lovely scene of nature can make us forget our worries. They transport us to the world of fancies. Whenever he feels sad, he recalls the scene of daffodils and his worries are suspended for the time being.

Summary I (عامطل، کیلے)

This poem is written by Wordsworth. Once, the poet saw some daffodils growing (Ex () in the breeze (in f.). They were shining like stars. The poet was very happy to see this sight(). Whenever he is alone(4) in his room, this sight comes before his eyes. He is delighted(tod). His heart begins to dance with joy. It has become a permanent source(21) of happiness for him.

يقم وراز ورته كالعي بولى ب-ايك وفد شاعر في ميل كالراء أعدوة بن زكر كري يول ويك وه الدادي بهدار وقعد ووقيم مركا مر بلارب تعد ، وستاروں کی طرح چک رہے تھے۔ یہ مظرو کچ کروہ خوثی سے پھولانہ تایا۔ جب بھی وہ کرے میں تجاہوتا ہے تو یہ مطران کی تنظیل کے سامنے آ جاتا ہے اور خوش ہوجاتا ہے۔ اس کا ول خوثی میں رقس کرنے لگ جاتا ہے۔ یہاس کے لیے خوشی کامشقل ذریعی تن کہا ہے۔

Summary II - (خيراور يا الم

Once, Wordsworth was enjoying a countryside (ديالي عاق) trip(ر). He saw some daffodils growing in cluster(بعن) on the bank of a lake under the trees. They were thick(ك) and large in number. They were moving to and fro and tossing (2, 24) their heads in the breeze. They were dancing and shining like stars in the sky. He was delighted (15. 5) to see this charming (3) sight(). It left a lasting(12) and deep impression(1) on him. Whenever he is in pensive(23) and reflective(1),) mood, he recalls(t), the sight and is overjoyed. He begins to dance in delight. His cares and worries(=) are suspended(tra) for the time being. It has become a permanent source(عربة) of joy for him. He is spell bound (truif), when he recalls the sight and is transported to that golden moment.

ایک دفعہ ورڈ زورتھ دیماتی علاقے میں سرے معوظ مور با تعادی نے میل کے کنارے دو فتوں کے نیچ مبنڈ کی عمل میں آئی زم کے پیول دیکھے۔وہ محف اور تعداد میں بت زیادہ تھے۔ دوادم اوم بل رے تھ اور ہوائل سر بلارے تھے دونا کا اس کے ستاروں کی طرح چک رے تھے۔ دور وکٹ مطرد کی کر بہت فوق ہوا۔ اس نے اس پردیر یا اور كمراار چوزا۔ جب بحى ووسوج عن دوبا موتا ہے ووواس منظر كور تا ہے اور خوش موجاتا ہے دوخوش عن رقص كرنے لگ جاتا ہے۔ اس كے تقرات وقى طور رقمليل موجاتے ہيں۔ ياس كے لے متعل خوشی کاذر بعد بن مے ہیں۔ جب وہ اس مظر کو ما وکرتا محقود و محد بوجاتا ہے اور ان سمری کات کی طرف لوٹ جاتا ہے۔

Summary III (جين طلاء كلك)

Wordsworth is a poet and lover of nature. He says that nature has a healing power and daily communion(الزويال) with nature can make us noble and wise. Nature can suspend our cares and worries for the time being Most of Wordsworth's poems describe sights and beauty of nature.

On April 15, 1802, Wordsworth and his sister went to Eusermere to visit their relations. On their way back to Grasmere, he caught sight of a large number of golden daffodils growing on the bank of a lake in the lake District. He was wonder struck to see the magical beauty of those daffodils which were flutteringt of and dancing in breeze . Inspired by this spectacle, he composed this poem in 1804 which was published in 1807.

This poem is a pleasant (فرهور) experience of the poet's life. He is walking in the countryside in the valleys and among the mountains. He happens to come across a large number of daffodils growing along the bank of a lake under the trees. They are fluttering and dancing in the breeze and shining like the stars in the milky way(). In the nearby lake, the waves are dancing with wind sparkling because of the sun-rays falling upon them. But the beauty of daffodils is so magical that it surpassest it the beauty of dancing and sparkling waves as he says:

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"The waves beside them danced; but they Out did the sparkling waves in glee."

They are moving to and fro and tossing their heads in the breeze joyously. He is spell bound(tres) and keeps gazing(1)) at them for a long time. He is unaware(24) of the spell(n) which the flowers have cast upon him. He leaves the place filled with great happiness. In later life, whenever he is dejected(افرره) and forlorn(رفيد), he recalls the same scene before the eyes of his imagination(الخرمة). The fever and fret(العرابة) of life are suspended(المرة) for the time being and he is lost in the world of beautiful images (قررات) and thoughts.

At the start, the mood of the poet is of loneliness and sadness. He does so by

comparing himself with a single cloud as:

"I wandered lonely as a cloud"

As the poem progresses, this mood changes into happiness. He mentions the joy and the wealth that daffodils have brought him thus:

"And then my heart with pleasure fills,

And dances with the daffodils"

The poem has a set <u>rhyme scheme</u> and a <u>constant</u> <u>structure</u> <u>structure</u>. It <u>consists</u> to of four stanzas of six lines with <u>roughly</u> eight <u>syllables</u> in each line.

For the Teacher:

■While-reading activity may be conducted to interact with the text. More while-reading questions may be عبارت ك تعافل كى خاطر ير حالى كردوران مركرى منعقد كري مريدموالات بحى يو يصيا من asked.

■ Recite the poem with proper stress and intonation and note how reading poetry is different from متاب اتار يز حاد اور ليج سے فع پرهيں اورويلميں كدشاعرى نثر پر صنے سے مول افتان reading prose.

Explain the use of figurative language and literary techniques such as simile and personification.

تشبيه اور تجيم جيمي او بي اصطلاح اورهم الكلام كاستعال واضح كري-

Tell the students about the use of semicolon (;) and exclamation mark(!).

- Exclamation mark of Semicolons

Notes and Comments:

William Wordsworth was born at Cockermouth in Cumberland, on April 7th, 1770. His passion for Nature is well known. That is why; he is referred to as the poet of nature. Wordsworth is a true worshipper and ardent lover of nature. It was a creed for him. According to him, nature is a teacher and preacher. In this poem, the poet has presented before us the healthy, ennobling, purifying and enduring impact of nature on human beings.

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.

ورؤز ورتھ 17 اپریل 1770 کوکمبرلینڈی کاکر مادتھ کے مقام پر بیدا ہوا۔اس کا فطرت کا عشق مشہور ہے۔ای لیےاسے شاعر فطرت کہاجا تا ہے۔ورؤز ورتھ فطرت کا سچااور پر جوش عاشق ہے بیاس کا ند ہب تھا۔اس کے مطابق فطرت ایک استاداور مسلفے ہاس تھم میں اس نے انسانوں پر فطرت کا صحت بخش مظیم، پاکیزہ کن اور پر داشت کن اثر بیش کیا ہے۔ورؤز ورتھ کی قابل مطالعہ اور لطف انگیز تھیں درج ذیل ہیں۔

بضوع النفس مضمون :Theme

We probably have some moments in our life that we replay in our memory - images to which photographs or videos cannot do justice because they cannot capture our feeling. In this poem, William Wordsworth captures both the images and feelings concerned to a special moment in his life. The poem is a tribute to

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5. Daffodils 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 and enduring impact of it on human beings. عن ماری زعری میں محملات موتے میں جنہیں ہم اپنی یاد میں دوبارہ چلاتے میں۔ ایک فقی تصویری جن کے ساتھ فو تو اوروڈ ٹوانساف نیس کر سکتے کوظروہ مارے احساس کا تو احالیٰ میں یا با باری استان میں ولیم ورڈز ورتھ اپنی زعر کی می تفظی تصویروں اور احساسات کا احاط کرتا ہے۔ یا تھ فطرت کوٹرائ تحسین ہے اور اس کی شان وٹوک کے ساتھ اس کا اظہار ہے۔ یہ مارے

ے نامرف فطرے کا پرکشش اور پر جو گ سن چی کرتی ہے بلک انسانوں پر اس کا یا کیزہ کن اور پر داشت کن اڑ بھی چی کرتی ہے۔

Glossary:

fluttering

glee

moving in the air, flying

joy, happiness

in large number host iocund happy

shine with a light that keeps changing from bright to faint, and from twinkle

faint to bright

thoughtful pensive solitude pleasant loneliness

Oral Activity:

كروب عاكرورج ذيل ير يحث كري-Form groups and discuss the following.

■ What have you understood and what you think is the message in the poem? Discuss various aspects of nature as described in the poeme

م كا سج مواور تبار ع فيال عن نقم كايينام كاب ؟ جس طرح نقم عن بيان كيا كيا ع فطر ف كالف وول ير بحث كري-

Ans. See the summary of the poem.

■ Work in pairs to prepare a presentation on the topic of "Daffodils". In your presentation, read Wordsworth's poem aloud to the class and explain your feelings.

Daffodils کے عنوان پر جوڑوں کی شکل میں استحضار تیار کرنے کے لئے کا سی کھی گاس می تقم بلندآ واز میں پڑھیں اورائے اصاسات کی وضاحت کریں۔

Guidelines to prepare presentation

Content - vele	Presentation
Provide adequate background of the topic موضوع کامناب کی مظرفی کریں۔ Explore topic in sufficient depth	Introduction of the topic briefly and clearly.
مناب مرائی کے ساتھ عنوان طاش کریں۔ مناب مرائی کے ساتھ عنوان طاش کریں۔ مناب اختام	Supporting facts, examples Confidence.
Organization	Style
State objectives well مقامد خوب بيان كرير. Cover major areas of the topic	Speak with confidence and alertness
	Proper use of audio/visual aids
منوان کے مرازی معوں کا اعاظم کریں۔ Organize presentation in a proper sequence مناسب تعکیل کے ساتھ استعمار منظم کریں۔ وقت کا خوب بندویست کرو۔	سعى ديمرى اعانات كامناسب استعال على الله body language Use body language
Manage time well	العدورزبان استعال Use body language
رت الوبراد المنازد	موال جواب سيفن منعقد كري Conduct question/answer session

Comprehension Fra

A. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the central idea of the poem?

Ans. The poet sees daffodils. He impresses upon us that nature has a healing power. A lovely

5. Daffodils Textbook-9 (Complete Solution) 345 scene of nature can make us forget our worries for the time being and transport us to the world of fancies. Whenever he feels sad, he recalls the scene of daffodils and his worries are suspended for the time being. شاعرا بی زمی و بھتا ہے۔ وہ بیس ذین تھین کراتا ہے کے فطرے میں زخوں کون دل کرنے کی طاقت ہے۔ فطرت کا خوبصورت مظرمیس ہمارے تظرات بھلا کر بیس تصورات کی ونیا میں لے جاتا ے۔ جب بحی وہ غز ہوتا ہو و آئی رکس کا سطریاد کرتا ہواراس کے تکرات وقی طور برمعطل ہوجاتے ہیں۔ الم من آ في رس من من كالعدى كرت بن؟ 2. What do the daffodils represent in the poem? Ans. They represent the agent or source that provides us delight and relieves us of the tension and strain of life. They symbolize the beginning of spring. وہ ایسے ایجٹ یا در ریدی نمائند کی کرتے ہیں جو معیں خوشی میا کرتے ہیں اور معین زعری کے تناؤے نمات وال تے ہیں۔ وہ موسی جو اس کا تنازی علامت ہیں۔ مظرى بادى شاعركونى دولت مبياكت بن؟ 3. What "Wealth" do memories of the scene give to the poet? اعظرى يادى شام كوكوى دولت مبياكرت بين م scene, he is pleased. His heart begins to dance in delight. مظرى يادي شام كوفوشى ك دولت مبياك تى يى بب جب مى اسده مظريادة تا بوده فوش موجاتا ب فقى كالجاشى اسكادل رض كر فالكاب 4. List the words that heighten the sound effect in the poem. ان الفاظ كافيرست عاكل جوم عن صوتى الراجا كرك تين -Ans. Fluttering, dancing, stretched, tossing, waves, sparkling, sound, gaze, show, flash, bliss, pleasure, fills, jocund company. 5. How has the poet heightened the impact of the poem by using the figurative language? علم الكام استعال كرك شاعر في كل طرح الم كان فيرا ما كرك بي؟ Ans. The poet has used similes and metaphors in this poem. These figures of speech enhance the beauty and charm of the poem. The figurative language is as, "they stretched in never ending ال نقم من شاعر نے تشبیبات اور استعارے استعال کیے ہیں۔ بین مم الکلام عم کا حن اور چاشی پر حاتے ہیں تمثیل زبان اس کرتے ہے' وہ نہتم ہونے والی قطار''اور'' ایک نظر میں دی ہزار دیکھے۔'' line" and "ten thousand saw I at a glance." For the Teacher: Help students create and deliver class presentation on the topic by following the guidelines given above. فركور مالاخطوط كى مدو التحضار بالفاوركاس على بي كرف على الماركمددك (تمثیل، مجازی زبان) علام الکلام Figures of Speech Simile A simile is a figure of speech in which like or as is used to make a comparison between two ideas that are basically dissimilar e.g. تشیدایا علم الکلام ب جس می like یا عد دوخیال می قابل کے لیے استعال کے جاتے ہیں جوکہ بنیادی طور پر متفادہ و تے ہیں۔ اس کی آئیس ستاروں کی طرح منمائی تھیں۔ وہ شہد کی تھی کی طرح معروف تھی۔ A. Her eyes twinkled like stars. B. She was as busy as a bee. Metaphor If we write a comparison between two things and omit the word 'like then" we are using a ا كريم دو چزون عن تفاعل پيش كري اور الفظ like حذف كردي او بم استفاره استعال كرد بي موت بين مثلاmetaphor; e.g. الراني من ده شرعابت موا_ a. He proved a lion in the fight. ことってからしいなかりいいい b. His heart is red, red rose. It is a figurative language technique where an object or idea is given human characteristics or Personification) یظم الکلام کاطر مقترے جس می می جزیا خیال کوانسائی خوبیاں دی جاتی ہیں۔ موم بن کے مصطرف تاریکی میں رقص کیا۔

qualities.

For more study notes, past papers, guess papers & many more Visit Now WWW.SFDINFO.NFT 5. Daffodila مورج محى بواعى جول ليت تحد b. The sunflowers nodded in the wind. خالة قرى/ صورى جيمات/ حيل Imagery * Imagery is the construction of details used to create mental images in the mind of the reader through the visual sense as well as the senses of touch, smell, taste or sound. Imagery تعبيلات بنائا بج جوقارى كروجن عى لفظى تصاوير بيداكر نے كے استعال بوتا بريكام حس بصارت اوراى طرح لس جس مثاب اقوت والكته اور سامدو فيروك وريع خال آفر ئى/ تصورى تشهر كى مثالين :Examples of imagery Visual المركان)-huge trees in the thick and dark forest Auditory - (-)-the rustling of leavest! سيول كي فوشيو scent of apples (سولمين كاش) شامد Smell the Month of the Are Taste علم علم علم إلى القائد)-sweet and juley oranges الله المورد واراسة Touch من -rugged and cough path على حرف الم نوٹ تغییل کے لئے رام کر میں A Few Figures of Speech و عام کے اور اس کے B. In "Daffodils" similes are used in stanzas 1 and 2. Can you tell what two things are

compared to in each of these stanzas?

Daffodils عبد فبراك اور دو من تشبيبات استعال كاللي جن - كيا آب بنا عكة جن كدان دويدون من كن دوچيز ون كا تقابل كيا كيا سيا؟ Ans. In the first stanza "I" has been compared with a "cloud." In the second stanza, daffodils have been compared with stars. So, there is one simile in each stanza.

سلے بندع "Cloude"I" عالى كيا كيا بودر بيدعى Stars & Daffodils عن الكي كيا باكام رجر بندش الكي تشيد ب C. Pick out one example of personification from the poem. لم ہے جیم کی ایک مثال چنیں۔

Ans.i. "The waves beside them dance". Here waves have been personified. ii. "Fluttering and dancing in the breeze." Here, daffodils have been personified. They dance in the breeze.

For the Teacher:

■ Help students analyze how a poet uses language to appeal to the senses through use of figurative language including similes and metaphors and creates imagery.

یں مدوکریں۔ شاعر علم انکلام جس می تشبیعات اور استعار کے قاتل ہو کے ہیں کس طرح کی زبان استعال کرتا ہے تا کدوہ احساسات کو این کرے اور کس طرح تشال چیش کرتا ہے۔ ■ Help them recognize literary techniques such as personification. اد لی اسلوب مثلاً تجسیم وغیرہ پھانے عمی ان کی مدد کر

D. Here is a list of few Similes, Metaphors and Personifications. Can you identify them? Write 'S' for Simile, 'M' for Metaphor and 'P' for Personification.

ذيل عي تعبياات، استعارات اورجم كي فيرت في آب ان كي شاخت كر يح إن Simile كي لي الا الا Personification لي الا الا Personification

time is money	М	the apple of my eye	P
as busy as a bee اتنامهروف جتناشهد کی کمعی		as cunning as a fox	-
The wind whispered the rumors of the forest.	P	Brown grass was begging for water.	P
as gentle as a lamb کنی کار ماترین		as wise a an owl	_
The sorry engine wheezed its death cough. فراب بوتا الجن آفری بار کمان	P	blanket of snow يرف كي جاور - يرف كاكميل	12.
4 1		as black as a crow	S

5. Deffodils

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E. Underline the words and phrases that depict clear imagery in the poem.

عم مي واضح تصويري تشبيهات پيش كرنے والے الفاظ باجملے واكثيد وكري-

1. I wandered lonely as a cloud

- 2. Fluttering and dancing in the breeze
- 3. Continuous as the stars that shine
- 4. Tossing their heads in sprightly dance
- 5. The waves beside them dance
- 6. They flash upon my inward eye
- 7. Heart dances with the daffodils.

F. Which imagery the poet refers to in the poem? Ans. The poet refers to visual imagery in the poem. شاعر نے ملم میں کوئی تصویری تشبیہ پیش کی ہے؟ شاعر نے نظم میں بعری تشبیہ پیش کی ہے۔

Vocabulary

A. Use a thesaurus to find three more synonyms to the following words.

ورج ذیل الفاظ کے مزید تین تین متر ادف طاش کرنے کے لیے تعیمارس استعال کریں۔

glance Saw twinkle Shine

gaze sparkle behold beam

look blink stare glisten

For the Teacher:

Help students explore the use of synonyms with varying shades of meaning used for various purposes. Ask them to consult dictionary to know its literal meaning.

مخلف مقاصد کے لیر مخلف خمنی معنی والے متر اوفات کا استعال کرنے میں طلباء کی مدد کریں استعالی مدد کریں۔

تعبير تضيين مفيوم Connotation

Connotation means the attitude and feeling associated with a word as opposed to its literal Connotation کامطلب کی لفظ کے لفظی معنی کے برعکس اس سی اوراحساس ہیں۔ meaning. for example.

Solitude: نائ a positive connotation Lonely: 4 a negative connotation

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

gaze: نظر بماكرد كينا Look fixedly: positive connotation

Look fixedly: negative connotation stare: کورتا

Light: positive connotation shine: چکنا

glare: غصر Look angrily: negative connotation

hoard: t/, 2; Store: negative connotation C. collect: \$52. Collect positive connotation

C. Use the above given words given in activity B in sentences of your own.

gaze: نظر بماكرد يكمنا I gazed at the beautiful scene of nature:

Do not stare at the girls in their faces. a. stare: کورتا

b. The moon is shining.

glare: غصر Glare of snow does not appeal to the eyes. a.

Hoarding food is a crime. b. hoard: t/02;

We collected data about literacy rate. collect: t/2 Ъ.

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Grammar

Read me first

KINDS OF NOUN

Noun كيا في الماسين موتى إلى الماسين

(i) Proper Noun (ام عرف)

(ii) Common Noun ()

(iii) Collective Noun (E())

(iv) Material Noun (مارم) (v) Abstract Noun (مارم المراد)

Proper Noun (i) (ام معرف ا

النظامي خاص جكة خاص فنص مقام إخاص ورك كالمرك يعنى وونام جوبرايك كوندو إجاسك مثل

The Holy Quran, Multan Asia, Anwar, Suzuki.

ن در اسم مرف البلارف بعد Capital كلما جاتا ب- شلا جولفظ كى عام فعلى ، عام ميك ياعام چيز كوفلا بركر - -

(ii)_ Common Noun () (ii)

Village(عور),boy(عرا),car (على), country (على), city (عرا), deer(عرار), sheep(عرار), flower (عرار), etc. اك جيسي جزول يا اشخاص كالمجور جس كوبطورا كالى شاركيا جائے۔شان

(iii)_Collective Noun(E())

Nation (قرم), army (قرم), team (مناعت), class (عاعت), committee (قرم) jury(خائيت) etc.

(iv)_Material Noun(اسمجش ما ماده)

الےفام ادے کانام حس سے بہت ی دوسری اشیاء بنتی مول حثال

Silver (واعدل), iron (اوم) , gold (ton), word (الكري flour (الماعل) , milk (العامل) plastic (العامل) etc

(v)_ Abstract Noun () (r)

اسی جزجس کاشوں وجود ندہولیکن اس کاتصور ہارے ذہن ش آئے۔لہذا ہم اس کوندد کھ سکتے ہیں دی ملے تصور کر سکتے ہیں اورسوی سکتے ہیں۔شال Foolishness(غري), wisdom(العلمية), honesty (العلمة), pleasure (غري) Joy(عربة), pain(عربة), sorrow(هربة) love(حبت), death(حن), beauty(حن), laughter(عبت), youth(عبت), childhood(کاروار), advice(معونات), information(معونات), work(کاروار), business(کاروار)

Collective Nouns

(8.2-1-1)

A singular noun, such as committee or team, that refers to a group of people, animals or things is called Collective Noun. For example.

مینی امیم جیدادامدام جس کااشار ولوکول کرده، جانورون یاج وال فرف و Collective Noun کواتا ب- شا Crowd in this poem refers to a collection or a large number of daffodils.

ال عم من Crowd كاشارهاي جموعيا daffodils كى بهت بو كاتعداد كاطرف -

A. Write the collective nouns of the following. a. a collection of ships (Fleet)

b. a collection of singers (Band, Chorus)

c. a collection of cattle (Herd)

c. a collection of soldiers (Army)

For the Teacher:

Help students analyze how a poet uses language to affect meaning through use of synonyms with different connotations. طلباء کی تجوید کرنے میں مدد کریں کس طرح شاع محصف مغید موں کی مدد سے متراد قات کے استعمال سے زبان استعمال کرتا ہے۔

Demonstrate the use of collective nouns.

استعال واضح كري-

B. Underline prepositions of place in the poem.

Ans. On, At, In, With, Along, Besides, Beneath etc.

C. Use the following prepositions in sentences of your own. Behind, beside, next to, under, over, along, across-

i. Behind : 2 He was sitting behind me.

ii. Beside: - The baby is sitting beside his mother.

iii. Next to: 161 Who is next to Ahmad in the line.

5. Daffodils		349	Textbook-9 (Complete Solution)
v. Under: چئے v. Over : اوپر vi. Along : ماتھ Vii Across:آرپار	He walked of Come along We swam a	sitting under the table. over the fields. g me. cross the river.	کامیز کے بیچ بیٹا ہے۔ دہ محیتوں کے اوپراوپر جلا۔ ممرے ساتھ ساتھ آؤ۔ ایم دریا کے آریار تیرے۔ رٹوٹ بنصیل کے لئے گرامر کا حصد ملاحظ فرمائیں۔)
Conjunctions Conjunctions jo	in words and	sentences. There are two kinds of con	njunctions. روق عطف القاظ اورجملوں کو طلاح ہیں ۔ حرو نے عطف کی و
Туре	2 6	Functions, pf	Examples
Coordinating Co		These conjunctions join sentences of equal rank.	but, or, nor, either, also, however, only, so, hence
Subordinating C	Conjunctions ماتحت وف عطف	These conjunctions join sentences, one of which is dependent on the other. پر دوف علف ایے جملوں کو طاتے ہیں جن میں سال دور سے پر	when, since, if, though
4. I did not con 5. You will get E.Use any five of your own. 1. He neither c 2. He refused t 3. He did not 4. He worked l 5. Either Anwa 6. I shall help 7. I shall help 8. He said that 9. Ali worked 10. He failed t	a prize	should fail. (or lest) you did not invite me. (because) you deserve it. (if, as) conjunctions and any five subordinated me. (coordinating). however he guided me about the pathete failed. (coordinating) seed. (coordinating) me here. (coordinating) me is poor. (subordinating) mes. (subordinating) mes. (subordinating) was playing. (subordinating) read the subordinating) was playing. (subordinating)	ان ما برور المعلق العالم ا
For detail, co	nsult the portion	on on Grammar.	
Participle (A participle is	(مغری a verb form ۱		nd pronouns. ست فلى اليا adjective ہے جو بلور adjective استعمال ہوک
Present Part All present pa	rticiples end i	n -ing:	ing برختم ہو present participle پرختم ہو۔ sting ing remark

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the laughing lady

the falling temperature

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ing יף present participles ייף ing ייף present participles

تشريح الليس Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing is re-writing a poet's utterances or ideas in one's own words without altering the sense of the original. Thus a stanza takes the shape of prose. It is of the same length as the original because the purpose is to re-phrase without going into any unnecessary details. سلیس کسی شاعر کے الفاظ یا خیالات کے مغیوم میں تبدیلی کے بغیرائے الفاظ میں دوبارہ لکھتا ہے۔اس ملرح stanza (بند) نثر کی تطل اختیار کرجاتا ہے۔اس کی لمبائی اصل جنتی ہوتی ہے

A. Paraphrase last the stanza of the poem. the Paraphrase of last stanza.

كونكر متصد تعيدات عن جائع بغيردو بار ولكمنا موتا ي من الليس كري Ans. See

Summary Writing

A summary is a shorter (condensed) version of an oral, visual or written text. Following four

5. Daffodils

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basic steps in preparing a summary providing a logical and organized approach to the process of summary writing. خلاصدایک مختر (محقابوا) اور مختلف الفاظ می کسی درج دیل چار بنیادی اقدام خلاصد تیار کرنے کوشطی اور منظم انداز فراہم کرتے ہیں۔ زبانی ، یعری ، یاتح بری عبارت کا نسخ ہوتا ہے۔ خلاصہ لکھنے کے مل میں درج ذیل چار بنیادی اقدام خلاصہ تیار کرنے کوشطی اور منظم انداز فراہم کرتے ہیں۔

حال:Reading

A good summary depends to a large extent on good reading, to understand the original text.

Outlining: 🛂

التحفظ مے کا کافی مدتک انحمار اصلی عمارت کواچی طرح برجے اور بھے برے۔

Outlining involves, making notes that may help you compose a summary such as noting author's purpose, topic sentence, supporting details, and main idea.

خاے میں نوش بنانا سمری لکھنے میں مدود بناشال ہوتا ہے جیسا کرمعنف کا مقصد بعنوانی جلد متعلقہ تنسیلات اورمرکزی خیال کا نوٹ کرتا۔ Checking: 1/4 At this stage the accuracy of outline notes is judged by comparing them with the original passage. Necessary changes can be made in it at this stage.

اس مرحلہ پر خاکے کے نوٹس کا اصلی پیر گراف کے ساتھ تھا تل کر کے خاکے کی درتی کا جائز ، لیا جا سات ۔ اس مرحلہ پر خروری تبدیلیاں بھی ہوسکتی ہیں۔

Writing:

At this stage, a few necessary changes, if any, are made. A review of the summarized version is important to make the summary accurate, fluent, and error free.

اس مرحلہ پر چھا کیے ضروری تبدیلیاں کی جاتی ہیں سمری کی در حقی ،روانی اور فلطیوں سے پاک کرے کے لیاں کہ ان فرضروری ہے۔

For the Teacher:

Help students use paraphrasing skills to paraphrase stanza by marking through groups in the stanza by restating the message in simple prose and by replacing poetic words with simple ones.

بنديش كروب بناكراس كي قرح كرنے كے لئے تحري كرنے كون استعال كرنے يس طل كي وكر يكام سادون من بينام جيك كرے اورشاع اندالفاظ كى جدرادوالفاظ الكرموسكا ہے۔

Help students understand and apply the summary writing skills to write summary of the poem.

من کے لیے سم ی لکھنے کے فون کو کھنے اور ان کولا کو کرنے عل طلیا می مدد کھیے۔

B. Write a summary of the poem "Daffodils".

Ans. See the part on Summary.

Oral Communication Skills: (زیانی روابط کی میازش)

Express satisfaction/dissatisfaction

Useful phrases to express satisfaction:

Yes, please.

Really! You did very well. b.

I am happy to find this out.

I trusted you a lot and you proved it.

Useful phrases to express dissatisfaction:

a. No, please.

b. I am sorry but I am not happy with the result.

You disappointed me.

I regret on having given you the responsibility.

A. Use the language of satisfaction and dissatisfaction and act out-role-plays on the following situations.

1. Father is dissatisfied with the performance of his son in the matriculation exam. However, the situations.

son shows satisfaction over his result. - موک کے استحان میں منے کی کارکردگی ریاب مطمئن تیس تا ہم بیٹا تیتے پراطمینان کا اظہار کرتا ہے۔ Ans.1.Father: You have disappointed me about your result.

No, sorry you should not think so.

Your result has shocked me. Father:

5. Daffodils Son: No please. Give me a chance. I fell ill. Now, you will find it totally different.

2. You are satisfied with your performance in the debates. Your teacher however expresses dissatisfaction and asks you to improve your presentation skills.

ماع عي كاركردكي برآب مليتن بي حين آب كاستاد عدم الميتان كاعباركرخ بي راورةب عادا كي كالمريد ببركر في كتب بي-

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How well I fared in the debate! Ans.2. Student:

> No sorry. Teacher:

I did as you guided. Student:

I trusted you but you did not prove it. Teacher:

3. Your friend is satisfied in getting cricket match tickets. On the contrary, you express dissatisfaction on the types of seats allotted to you in the stadium.

وملمئن ب-اس كے رحل سنديم مى نشقول كى صول كے بارے من آب مراطبيان كا عباركرتے ہيں۔

Congratulations, I have succeeded in getting tickets. Ans. 3.

No, please.

Why?

Q.1. Choose the word with correct spellings.

The seats got by you are very far away.

But we can witness the match from there as well.

But it is not as enjoyable to watch sitting at the corner as the centre. You have disappointed me

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

1.	wandered	wandared (wendered	wandarad .
2.	veals	vails	valase	vales
3.	dafodils	daffodels	daffodals	daffodils
4.	fluttering	flutering .	fluttring	fluttaring
5.	breaze	breeze	breez	breize
6.	twenkle	twankle	winkle.	twinkal
7.	stratched	stretched	streached	stretchd
8.	sprieghtly	spraightly	spreightly	sprightly
9.	sparkling	sparakling	spankleng	sparklang
10.	jacund	jocand	jocund	jocond
11.	pansive	penseve	ponsive	pensive
12.	inward	enward	inwerd	inword
13.	soletude	solatude	solitude	salitude
14.	pleasure	pleasuere	pleisure	plaesure
Q.2.	Choose the correct mea	aning of the underlined words	Picisare	plaesure
1. W	andered means:	a. roamed	b. ran	a 4 1 11
2. Ho	st means:	a. one	b. team	c. flower d. froup
3. Fh	utter means:	a. move	b. fluctuate	- D. oak
4. Tw	rinkle means:	a. flush	b. blush	c. run d. work
	rightly means:	a. playful	b. sad -	c. shine d. mine
	t-did means:	a. liked		c. sorrowful d. dejected
7. Sp	arkling means:	a. active	b. resembled	c. surpassed d. said
8. Joc	und means:	a. blissful	b. shining	c. running d. flowing
	ze means:	a. See	b. sad	c. loathsome d. bad
10.Pe	nsive means:	a. meditative	b. watch	c. overlook d. look fixedly
11. Se	olitude means:		b. active	c. alert d. flirt
Answ	ers: 1a2d3h4a5	a. company a 6.c 7.b 8.a 9.d 10.a 11.d	b. band	c. group d. loneliness
	D.U J.D 4.C J.	a o.c 1.b 8.a 9.d 10.a 11.d		is their participations and the best of

5. Daffodils 353	Textbook-9 (Complete Solution)
O.3. Answer the following questions.	
How was the poet wandering?	شام كمر مرح يحوم بالمراجان
Ane The poet was wandering as a cloud.	شامر ياول كيطرح محوم بحرر باقتار
2 What did the poet see?	شامر نے کیاد کھا؟
Ans. The poet saw a group of golden daffodils.	شاعرنے کیاد یکھا؟ شاعرنے منہری آلی فرکس کا جھار
3 How were they shining?	きなんないがら
Ane They were shining like stars in the milky way.	وہ کیکاں پرساروں کی فرح میک رہے تھے۔
A How many were the daffodils?	آبازس تفزيور ع
Ans. They were ten thousand when he saw them.	جباس في يكماوه ور برارته
5. With whom does the poet compare their dance?	コタリンシャラン とっている
Ans. He compares their dance with sparkling waves but they	surpass the waves.
لے جاتے ہیں۔	ووال كرفص كالمجملي شعاعول عاقابل كرتاب كين ووان سسبقت
6. What did the poet feel in that company?	ال معلي عن شاعرف كي محسوس كيا؟
Ans. The poet felt very happy in that jocund company.	اس فوش كن محفل عن شاعر نے خوشی محسوس كي۔
7. What does the poet feel when his heart is filled with pleasure?	جبدل فرقى معور موجانا بالوشام كيامحوس كرناب؟
Ans. His heart begins to dance with daffodils when it is fille	
الكرماتا ب- المسالم ال	بسبام كادل فقى معوره وجاتا بوآ في ركس كما تعدق كرن
O.4. Choose the correct option according to grammar and f (i) He has a heart of lion. The underlined word is	illup the bubbles.
a. simile b. personifica	ition c. imagery a. metaphor
(2) There were huge trees in the thick forest. The underline a auditory b tactile	c. gustatory d. visual
	initive c. gerund d. metaphor
	number c. time d. piace
(5) It is raining heavily. The underlined word is an adverb	number c. time d. place
(6) "As busy as a bee" is an example of (a) simile (b) metaphor (c)	personification (d) imagery
(7) He used to go for a morning walk. Here used to is used (a) certainty (b)probability (c	to indicate
(8) Courage is a/an (a) material noun (b) collective noun (c)	
(9) Which of the following does not mean the same as man (a) various (b) few	ntolar
Ans. 1.d 2.d 3.b 4.d 5.a 6.a 7.d 8.d 9.b	