

# UNIT-5

# Daffodils

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## Section I: Words with Urdu Translation &amp; Synonyms:

## Stanza-wise meanings &amp; synonyms of all important words in Unit-5:

Words	Meanings	Synonyms	Words	Meanings	Synonyms
Stanza # 1 (K.B)					
Wander	گھومنا	meander, roam	Host	جھنڈ	multitude, crowd, drove
Float	تیرنا	stay on the surface, stay afloat	Beneath	نیچے	down, below
Vale	وادی	valley, dale	Flutter	پھڑپھڑانا	flicker, out break
Crowd	بھیڑ	gathering, populated	-	-	-
Stanza # 2 (K.B)					
Twinkle	چمک	sparkling, shining	Glance	نظر ڈالنا	edge, brim
Milky way	کہکشاں	starry sky	Tossing	گھومنا	roll, tumble
Stretch	پھیلا نا۔ کھینچنا	spread, supple	Sprightly	خوشی سے	lively, spirited
Bay	خلج	beech, lake side	-	-	-
Stanza # 3 (K.B)					
Sprightly	خوشی سے	lively, spirited	Jocund	مسرور، خوشی سے بھرپور	merry, jovial
Sparkle	چمکنا	flash, scintillate	Gaze	غور سے دیکھنا	watch, store attentively
Gay	خوش، زندہ دل	active, energetic	-	-	-
Stanza # 4 (K.B)					
Oft	اکثر	often, more than once	Inward-eye	باطنی آنکھ۔ تصور	deep inside, hidden
Couch	صوفہ	divan, settee	Bliss	خوشی	happiness, paradise
Vacant	خالی۔ فرصت	empty, vacuum, void	Solitude	تنہائی	isolation, insulation
Pensive	غمگین، اُداس	gloomy, sad	-	-	-

## Section II: Urdu Translation

## 1. Scene and Setting(U.B)

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.

میں اس بادل کی طرح تنہا آوارہ گھوم رہا تھا  
جو وادیوں اور پہاڑوں کے اوپر تیرتا ہے  
جب میں نے اچانک ایک جھنڈ دیکھا  
بہت سے سنہری رنگ کے آبی نرگس؛  
جھیل کے کنارے درختوں کے نیچے  
ہوا میں لہلہاتے ہوئے اور رقص کرتے ہوئے۔

## 2. The Comparison between Daffodils and Stars(U.B)

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.

لگاتار ان ستاروں کی طرح جو چمکتے ہوں  
اور کہکشاں میں ٹمٹماتے ہوں  
وہ ایک ناختم ہونے والی قطار میں پھیلے ہوئے تھے  
جھیل کے کنارے کے ساتھ ساتھ:  
دس ہزار میں نے ایک ہی نگاہ میں دیکھے  
خوشی سے ناچتے ہوئے سروں کو ہلاتے تھے۔

## 3. The Overwhelming Pleasure(U.B)

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:

ان کے ساتھ لہریں بھی محور قصاں تھیں، لیکن وہ  
خوشی سے چمکتی لہروں پر سبقت لے گئے؟  
ایک شاعر بغیر خوش ہوئے نہ رہ سکا  
اس طرح کے خوشگوار ماحول میں!  
میں ٹکٹکی باندھے دیکھتا گیا، اور دیکھتا ہی گیا۔ لیکن کچھ زیادہ نہیں سوچا  
یہ منظر میرے لیے کس قدر خوشی کی دولت لایا تھا:

## 4. Daffodils-The Bliss of Solitude(U.B)

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 صوفے پر لیٹتا ہوں  
فرصت یا غمگین کیفیت میں  
وہ میرے تصور میں ایک لمحے کے لیے آتے ہیں  
جو تنہائی کے لیے نعمت ہے؛  
اور پھر میرا دل خوشی سے بھرپور ہو جاتا ہے  
اور ان آب زرگی کے ساتھ مجھ پر قص ہو جاتا ہے۔

## Section III: Paraphrasing

## Stanza # 1: (U.B)

I wandered lonely as a cloud..... Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

## Paraphrase:

These lines have been taken from the poem 'Daffodils' by 'William Wordsworth' who was a lover of nature. The poet says that, he was roaming alone just like a cloud that is seen sometimes moving over valleys and hills. At once, he could see a lot of golden flowers called daffodils. They were growing by the side of a lake, under the trees. With the blowing wind, they seemed to be moving and dancing.

## Stanza # 2: (U.B)

Continuous as the stars that shine.....Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

## Paraphrase:

These lines have been taken from the poem 'Daffodils' by 'William Wordsworth' who was a lover of nature. The poet says that, like the stars on the sky at night, these daffodils were scattered all across the river side. He could see as many as ten thousands at the blink of an eye. These daffodils were moving their heads as if they were dancing.

## Stanza # 3: (U.B)

The waves beside them danced, but they.....What wealth the show to me had brought:

## Paraphrase:

These lines have been taken from the poem 'Daffodils' by 'William Wordsworth' who was a lover of nature. The poet says that, the daffodils were growing by the river side. The waves behind them were also moving but these daffodils looked more attractive. A poet could only feel happy in such a joyous surrounding. The poet constantly kept on looking and enjoying with a little thought about unexplainable happiness that he felt after experiencing this scene.

**Stanza # 4: (U.B)**

For oft, when on my couch I lie..... And dances with the daffodils.

**Paraphrase:**

These lines have been taken from the poem ‘Daffodils’ by ‘William Wordsworth’ who was a lover of nature. The poet says that whenever he used to lie down on his couch in a gloomy mood, the enchanting scene of golden daffodils came in front of his eyes. It provided happiness in his loneliness and he felt as if his heart was dancing with the daffodils.

**Section IV: Text Book Exercise****Glossary Words with Urdu & Textual Meanings (U.B)**

Words	Meanings in Urdu	Textual Meanings
Fluttering	پھڑپھڑانا۔ ہوا میں لہرانا	moving in the air, flying
Glee	خوشی۔ لطف	joy, happiness
Host	میزبان۔ جُھنڈ	in large number
Jocund	خوش۔ زندہ دل	Happy
Twinkle	ٹمٹمانا۔ دکھانا	shine with a light that keeps changing from bright to faint, and from faint to bright
Pensive	افسردہ۔ غمزدہ۔ فکر مند	Thoughtful
Solitude	تنہائی	pleasant loneliness

**Oral Activity (U.B)**

**From groups and discuss the following. (U.B)**

- **What have you understood is the key theme of the poem.**

We probably have 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 the poem, William Wordsworth captures both the images and feelings concerned to a special moment in his life. The 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 and enduring impact of it on human beings.

- **Discuss various aspects of nature as described in the poem.**

1. What is nature?
2. Healing power of nature.
3. Imagery of Clouds, Valleys and Hills.

4. The sight of golden daffodils.
5. Countless stars and milky way.
6. Recollection of memories.
7. The bliss of solitude.

- **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.**

Main points of presentation are:

- Daffodils
- Poet as the lonely wanderer in beautiful valleys and Hills
- The comparison between Daffodils and stars.
- The overwhelming pleasure
- Daffodils –the bliss of solitude
- Personal feelings of everlasting joy, happiness and contentment

### Guidelines to prepare presentation (U.B)

<b>Content</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide adequate background of the topic</li> <li>• explore topic in sufficient depth</li> <li>• appropriate conclusion</li> </ul>	<b>Presentation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• introduction of the topic briefly and clearly</li> <li>• supporting facts and examples</li> </ul>
<b>Organization</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• state objectives well</li> <li>• cover major areas of the topic</li> <li>• organize a presentation in a proper sequence</li> <li>• manage time well</li> </ul>	<b>Style</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• speak with confidence (and alertness)</li> <li>• proper use of audio/visual aids</li> <li>• use body language</li> <li>• conduct question/answer session</li> </ul>

### Comprehension (U.B)

#### A. Answer the following questions. (U.B)

##### Q.1 What is the central idea of the poem?

**Ans:** The central idea of the poem is that nature allures the human beings to the heights of pleasure when they experience it. The beauty of nature has everlasting impact on human mind.

##### Q.2 What do the daffodils represent in the poem? (MTN 2017 G-II)

**Ans:** The daffodils represent the beauty of nature. They are the everlasting source of pleasure for the poet.

**Q.3 What "wealth" do memories of the scene give to the poet?**

**Ans:** The memories of the daffodils become bliss in his solitude. His heart is filled with the pleasure. His heart starts dancing with the daffodils.

**Q.4 List the words that heighten the sound effect in the poem.**

**Ans:** Fluttering, cloud, flash, glee, twinkle, wealth etc. are some of the words that heighten the sound effect in the poem.

**Q.5 How has the poet heightened the impact of the poem by using the figurative language?**

**Ans:** The figurative language in the poem recreates and amplifies the beauty of the scene to the extent that the reader relishes every word of it.

### **Additional Questions (U.B)**

**Q.1 What is the theme of the poem 'Daffodils'?**

**Ans.** We probably have 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 the poem, William Wordsworth captures both the images and feelings concerned to a special moment in his life. The 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 and enduring impact of it on human beings.

**Q.2 How do you compare Daffodils with stars?**

**Ans.** Like the stars on the sky that cannot be counted, the daffodils were unlimited in number and were scattered all around.

**Q.3 How does the poet feel in the company of 'Daffodils'?**

**Ans.** The poet feels very happy & joyous in the company of 'golden daffodils.' He compares them with the stars on the sky and enjoys the 'sprightly dance' of the 'daffodils.'

**Q.4 What is the purpose of the poem?**

**Ans.** The purpose of the poem is to clarify the fact that a thing of beauty is a joy forever. The poet could feel the happiness even after he had left the scene.

**Q.5 What is reader's response to the poem?**

**Ans.** The reader gets involved in the vivid imagination of the poet and is transferred into the same world. The reader also feels happy.

**Q.6 Which imagery the poet refers to in the poem?**

Wordsworth refers to the visual imagery in the poem 'Daffodils'.

## Figures of Speech (U.B)

### 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.

**Examples:** 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 metaphor.

**Examples:** a. He proved a lion in the fight.  
b. His heart is red, red rose.

#### Personification

It is figurative language technique where an object or idea is given human characteristics or qualities.

**Examples:** a. The candle flame **danced** in the dark.  
b. The sunflowers **noded** in the wind.

#### Imagery

Imagery is the constructions 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 and sound.

#### Examples of imagery:

visual	-	huge trees in the thick and dark forest
auditory	-	the rustling of leaves
smell	-	scent of apples
taste	-	sweet and juicy oranges
touch	-	rugged and rough path

A. In “Daffodils” similes are used in stanzas 1 and 2. Can you tell what two things are compared to in each of these stanzas? (U.B)

In stanza first stanza, the poet has used the simile of ‘as a cloud’ in first line of the stanza ‘I wandered lonely as a cloud’. He has compared himself with a cloud. In stanza second stanza, ‘Continuous as the stars that shine’ the poet has used the simile of ‘as the stars that shine’. He has compared daffodils with the stars.



**B. Pick out one example of personification from the poem. (U.B)**

In this poem, 'daffodils' are used for personification in the last line of second stanza 'Tossing their heads in sprightly dance'

In this poem, 'waves' are used for personification in the first line of third stanza 'the waves beside them danced'.

**C. 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. (A.B)**

Time is money.	M	the apple of my eye	M
as busy as a bee	S	as cunning as a fox	S
The wind whispered the rumors of the forest.	P	Brown grass was begging for water.	P
as gentle as a lamb	S	as wise as an owl	S
The sorry engine wheezed its death cough.	P	blanket of snow	M
the heart of lion	M	as black as a crow	S

**D. Underline the words and phrases that depict clear imagery in the poem. (U.B)**

I wandered lonely as a cloud (Line 1, stanza 1)

A host, of golden daffodils; (Line 4, stanza 1)

Fluttering and dancing in the breeze. (Line 6, stanza 1)

Continuous as the stars that shine (Line 1, stanza 2)

Tossing their heads in sprightly dance. (Line 6, stanza 2)

And dances with the daffodils. (Line 6, stanza 4)

### Vocabulary

**A. Use a thesaurus to find three more synonyms of the following words. (K.B)**

Saw	glance	Gaze	stare, look, glare
Shine	twinkle	Sparkle	beam, gleam, flash, glisten glitter

**Connotation: (K.B)**

Connotation means the attitude and feeling associated with a word as opposed to its literal meaning.

**Example:**    **solitude:**        a positive connotation  
                   **lonely:**                a negative connotation

**B. Specify positive and negative connotation of each of the following. (K.B)**

No.	Words	Connotation
i.	<b>gaze</b>	Positive
	<b>stare</b>	Negative
ii.	<b>shine</b>	Positive
	<b>glare</b>	Negative
iii.	<b>hoard</b>	Negative
	<b>collect</b>	Positive

**C. Use the words given in activity ‘B’ in sentences of your own. (U.B)**

No.	Word	Guess Meaning
1.	Gaze	It is pleasant to gaze at beautiful flowers.
2.	Stare	It's not polite to stare at others.
3.	Shine	The shine of her necklace is remarkable.
4.	Glare	The glare of his car's headlights hurt my eyes.
5.	Hoard	The greedy man hoards edibles.
6.	Collect	Will you collect money from me?

## Section V: Grammar

**Collective Noun (K.B)**

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

**For example:**

**Crowd** in this poem refers to a collection or large number of daffodils.

**A. Write the collective nouns of the following. (A.B)**

a. a collection of ships (fleet)

b. a collection of singers (chorus, choir)

**Preposition of place: (K.B)**

A preposition of place is a preposition which is used to refer to a place where something or someone is located.

c. collection of cattle (herd)

d. a collection of soldiers (troop, army)

**B. Underline prepositions of place in the poem. (A.B)**

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 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.

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.

**C. Use the following prepositions in sentence of your own. (U.B)**

Behind	کے پیچھے	The trees were <b>behind</b> the building.
Beside	کے ساتھ	The school is <b>beside</b> the park.
Next to	سے آگے	In first period, I always sit <b>next to</b> my friend.
Under	کے نیچے	The travellers were sitting <b>under</b> shady trees.
Over	کے اوپر	The birds fly <b>over</b> the trees.
Along	کے ساتھ	<b>Along</b> the margin of a bay, there stood many boats and ships.
Across	عبور کرنا۔ گزرنا	Ali walked <b>across</b> the other side of the road.

**Conjunction** join words and sentences. There are two kinds of conjunctions. (U.B)

Type	Function	Examples
Coordinating conjunctions	These conjunctions join sentences of equal rank.	but, or, nor, either, also, however, only so, hence
Subordinating conjunctions	These conjunctions join sentences, one of which is dependent on the other.	because, that, while, unless, as, when, since

**Fill in the blanks with appropriate conjunctions. (A.B)**

1. He ran fast but he missed the train.
2. Wait till I return.
3. Work hard lest you should fail.
4. I did not come because you did not invite me.
5. You will get prize because you deserve it.

### **Coordinating Conjunction (K.B)**

A conjunction placed between words, phrases, clauses, or sentences of equal rank, e.g. for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.

### **Subordinating Conjunctions**

A conjunction that introduces a subordinating clause, e.g. although, because.

**D. Use any five coordinating conjunctions and any five subordinating conjunctions in sentences of your own.**

### **Coordinating Conjunction (A.B)**

For: I go to the park every Sunday for walk.

And: I have bought a book and a magazine.

But: The news is sad but true.

Or: You can eat strawberry or apple.

Yet: Ali has not yet returned from school.

### **Subordinating Conjunctions**

Although: Ali will be there, although he may be late

Because: Amina is absent because she is ill.

Before: I need to finish my book before Saturday.

Since: I haven't meet Ali since yesterday.

After: He returned home after 20 years.

## Use of Present and Past Participles (K.B)

**Participle:** A participle is a verb form used as an adjective to modify nouns and pronouns.

**Present participle**

All present participles end in **-ing**:

The laughing lady

The falling temperature

The stringing remark

**Past participle:** The past participles of all regular verbs end in **-ed**:

**Examples:** the tired dancer  
the injured player  
the cracked vase

However, irregular verbs have various past participle endings (such as thrown, ridden, built, and gone).

**E. Underline the Participles in the following sentences. Write present or past. (A.B)**

No.	Sentences	Participles
1.	He was so <u>shocked</u> after the accident that he could not speak.	Past
2.	The <u>galloping</u> horse scared the child.	Present
3.	I don't want that <u>burnt</u> toast.	Past
4.	Don't be <u>frightened</u> . That dog doesn't bite.	Past
5.	The lorry was carrying <u>stolen</u> goods.	Past
6.	Everybody was <u>excited</u> preparing the things for the trip.	Past
7.	If the children are <u>bored</u> . Why don't you take them to the park?	Past

**F. Make five sentences using Present Participles and five sentences using Past Participles. (U.B)****Present participle:**

The present participle of most verbs has the form **base+ing**. It is used in many different ways.

1. A loving and caring miss teaches us English.
2. The amazing book was delivered.
3. The flying bird is looking very beautiful.
4. The God fearing king forgives him.
5. The reading material is enough for me.

**Past Participle:**

The form of a verb, typically ending in -ed in English, which is used in forming perfect and passive tenses

1. The time once gone will be remembered.
2. The injured player will not play in next series.
3. The cracked vase was taken by the office boy.
4. The tired dancers are not ready to perform anymore.
5. This office has been furnished by my servant.

**Section VI: Writing Skills****Paraphrasing (U.B)**

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 about the same length as the original because the purpose is to re-phrase without going into any unnecessary details.

**A. Paraphrase the last stanza of the poem. (K.B)****Stanza # 4: (K.B)**

For oft, when on my couch I lie..... And dances with the daffodils

**Paraphrase:**

These lines have been taken from the poem 'Daffodils' by 'William Wordsworth' who was a lover of nature. The poet says whenever he lies on his bed and feels depressed, recalling the scene of daffodils freshens up his mood and fills him up with pleasure. This is a great blessing in his loneliness and his heart feels joyous and uplifted as if it is dancing with the golden daffodils.

**Summary Writing (K.B)**

A summary is a shorter (condensed) version of an oral, visual or written text. Following four basic steps in preparing a summary provide a logical and organized approach to the process of summary writing.

**1. Reading:**

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

**2. Outlining:**

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

**3. Checking:**

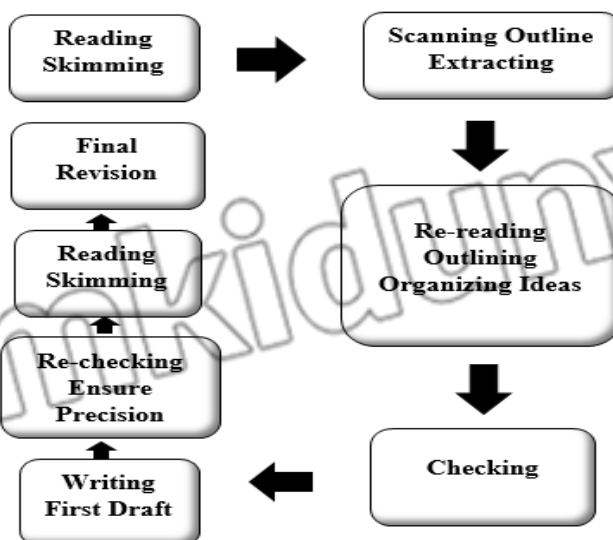
At this stage the accuracy of outline notes is judged by comparing them with the original passage. Necessary changes can be made in it at this stage.

**4. 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

**B. Write a summary of the poem "Daffodils".(K.B)**

Flow Chart for Writing a Summary





**Summary of ‘Daffodils’ (K.B)***William Wordsworth (1770-1850)***Summary:**

This is a descriptive, thought provoking and melodious poem written by William Wordsworth, the master of the romantic age. He is well remembered for his eloquence, artistic craft and love of nature.

The poet describes a time when he wandered over the valleys and hills, ‘lonely as a cloud.’ Finally, he came across a crowd of daffodils stretching out over almost everything he could see, swaying and waving in the breeze as if in a state of dance. They reminded him of the ‘Milky Way’, because there were so many flowers packed together that they seemed to be never-ending. The poet estimates that there were ten thousand daffodils, which were moving their heads in energetic and lively dance. The poet compared the waves of the lake to the waves of daffodils and decided that even though the lake was radiant, the daffodils won because they seemed more delighted. He then commented that he, like any other poet, could not help but be happy in such a delightful company. In the other words:

**“Beauty seen is never lost.”**

Afterwards, whenever he feels sad, he could remember the daffodils in his imagination. The memory of the scene provides him a pleasant, clear and lasting impression; whenever he remembers the charming scene of the dancing daffodils, it drives away loneliness from him. His heart used to fill with happiness and feels comfort in the company of happy and joyful daffodils. This act of nature makes the poet happy as William Shakespeare said,

**“A single touch of nature makes the whole world kin”**

The poet looked at the sight for a long time which left a lasting impression on his mind. As a result, whenever the poet felt alone, the sight of daffodils made him feel comfortable as John Keats thought.

**“A thing of beauty is a joy forever”**

It is evident that the nature is a permanent source of satisfaction for the poet. He is surprised to see everything in meditation. Describing the same idea Albert Einstein said.

**“Look deep into the nature and you will understand everything better”.**

(LHR-2017 G-I) (GRW-2017 G-I, G-II) (MTN 2017 G-I)(DGK 2017 G-I)(SWL 2017 G-I) (BWP 2017 G-I)  
(FSD 2017 G-II)(SGD 2017 G-II)

## Section VII: Oral Communication Skills

**Express Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction (U.B)****Useful phrases to express satisfaction:**

- a. Yes please.
- b. Really! You did very well.
- c. I am happy to find this out.
- d. I trusted you a lot and you proved it.

**Useful phrases to express dissatisfaction:**

- a. No sorry.
- b. I am sorry but I am not happy with the result.
- c. You have disappointed me.
- d. *I regret giving you the responsibility.*

**A. Use the language of satisfaction and dissatisfaction and act out role-plays on the following situations. (U.B)**

1. **Father:** I am sorry, I am not happy with your result.

**Son:** I did my best in my exams.

**Father:** I think you need to work hard next time.

**Son:** This time I will work hard but this was the best attempt that I could do.

**Father:** I want to see you at the top.

**Son:** Don't worry. I'll show better results next time.

2. **Teacher:** you have disappointed me

**Student:** but I did my best in my debate competition.

**Teacher:** I think you need to work hard next time.

**Student:** Although I am happy but I'll try to follow your instruction for better presentation

**Teacher:** Yes please.

**Student:** ok

3. **Friend:** Hurray! We have got the tickets for cricket match

**Me:** Ok it's good but we could have got better seats.

**Friend:** Come on. These seats are ok.

**Me:** Well if you think we can enjoy. We will go.

**Friend:** Let's meet up on the match day

**Me:** Ok.