

ENGLISH (Compulsory)	Inter (Part-II) 2018 Group-I	PAPER: II
Time: 2.30 Hours	(SUBJECTIVE TYPE)	Marks: 80

SECTION-I

2. Write short answers to any SIX (in 3-5 lines) questions from Book-II (Modern Prose and Heroes) Part-I: (12)

(i) What part did astrology play in the lives of people in the past?

Ans In the past, people used to think that the motion of stars had an effect on their lives. So they kept on observing the movements of stars to spend their lives accordingly.

(ii) Do you think that science can help us in our fight against diseases?

Ans By using the scientific methods, we have discovered many medicines and invented a number of medical equipments. We have also come to know that how to prevent and cure a disease.

(iii) Why do the bright boys fail in the examination?

Ans Some bright boys show good results at school level with little effort but they fail in college. These boys are over-confident and over-estimate themselves. They lack real application. They fail to realize that education in college needs hard work and regular efforts.

(iv) What was the attitude of the writer towards the weekend as a schoolboy?

Ans At the weekend, he felt like a prisoner who had just been released from the prison. So, he felt relaxed and thanked to God.

(v) How did the writer find out that his liver was out of order?

Ans Jerome K. Jerome was reading a patent liver-pill circular as a result of which he came to know that his liver was out of order.

(vi) Why did the writer hesitate to enter the bank?

Ans Whenever the writer entered the bank, he got confused. The clerks, the wickets, the sight of money and everything there rattled him. Therefore, he was hesitated to enter the bank.

(vii) Why have the Western countries changed their attitude towards China?

Ans First, the western countries considered China a country of no importance. But then Chinese made a great progress in

every field of life. They made the social and economic systems of their country an exemplary success. Moreover, China is the third largest country of the world. One-fourth of the world population lived there. All this has urged the world to change its attitude towards China.

(viii) How does the writer explain the hunger?

Ans Hunger does not mean missing one meal or even meals for a whole day. It means never having enough to eat. When the people are constantly worried about their meals, when they cannot manage to get enough food to satisfy their hunger, they are hungry.

(ix) What happened when the Abbasids dethroned the Umayyad dynasty in Damascus?

Ans The Abbasids dethroned the Umayyads in 750 AD after overthrowing their dynasty. The victorious Abbasids exterminated all members of the Umayyad family whom they happened to find.

3. Write short answers to any SIX (in 3-5 lines) questions from Book-II (Modern Prose and Heroes) Part-II: (12)

(i) Why did Churchill not do well in examinations?

Ans Churchill was not good at Latin and Mathematics, while the examiners asked questions mostly from these subjects. Therefore, he did not do well and felt that the examiners wanted to expose his ignorance.

(ii) Describe the desert city named, Ghardaia.

Ans Ghardaia was a common desert city. The flies were even more numerous and stickier than they were anywhere else. Foods were covered with flies. They followed the food right into the mouths of the people. The faces of the children were all covered with flies as well.

(iii) Describe the events that led to the killing of a camel.

Ans While going to Kidal, Christopher and his companions had to face the greatest challenge. Their water supply was gone down to zero and the next water-hole was two days away. So, they had to slaughter a camel. The liquid, they got, was a distasteful greenish fluid, like thin blood. Even the native people made faces as they drank it. Christopher boiled it and held his nose while he drank.

(iv) In what respect is penicillin better than the chemical antiseptics?

Ans Penicillin was far better than the chemical antiseptic. It was wonder drug because it was three times as strong as carbolic acid; and above all, it did not destroy the white cells. This method of treatment of infectious disease was more effective and secure than the chemical antiseptic method.

(v) Was Fleming proud of his discovery of penicillin?

Ans The world showered honour on Fleming for the discovery of Penicillin. But he never felt proud of his discovery.

(vi) Describe the early life of Pasteur.

Ans Pasteur was born in poverty at Dole in France in 1822. He joined the French National Guards in 1848. He donated all his money to the government. He offered his services to the French Army in 1870. He graduated in Science and Arts at college in Besancon and started teaching there. At 26, Pasteur became Deputy Professor of Chemistry in the University of Strasbourg.

(vii) Write a note on Mustafa Kamal's activities in Anatolia.

Ans In Anatolia, Mustafa Kamal held a secret meeting with the patriots. He prepared a plan to prevent the Allied forces and the Greeks from entering their soil. He also set out to tour the villages asking people to resist the foreign forces.

(viii) Describe the economic reforms of Mustafa Kamal.

Ans Mustafa Kamal introduced reforms which mobilized the country to stand side by side with Western countries. He launched construction and developmental schemes and practically transformed railways and roads. Industrial sector grew immensely and banking system was organized. He enhanced the Turkish stability in terms of economic growth.

4. Write short answers to any EIGHT (in 3-5 lines) questions from the Novel Goodbye Mr. Chips: (16)

(i) How did Mr. Wetherby advise Mr. Chips?

Ans Mr. Wetherby advised Mr. Chips to take a firm attitude from the very first day in the class.

(ii) What is the contribution of Brookfield School to England?

Ans The Brookfield contributed to the glory of England during peace and war. Many teachers and students joined the army.

Many of them died for England during the World War-I. Its grounds were used for training purposes.

(iii) What were Mr. Chips' occupations at Mrs. Wickett's house?

Ans After retirement, Mr. Chips kept living at Mrs. Wickett's house. He kept himself busy in different jobs. He wrote articles for the school magazine. He made correction in the Brookfieldians directory. He held the presidentship of old Brookfieldians. He invited the teachers and students to tea. He really enjoyed and spent a busy retired life.

(iv) How did Mr. Chips wrench his ankle while climbing on Great Gable?

Ans In Spring of 1896, Mr. Chips went to Lake District with his colleagues for outing. And it was there that Katherine Bridges was staying in a farm house. One day, Mr. Chips saw a girl on a dangerous-looking rock. She was waving her hand to her friend standing below. Mr. Chips thought that she was in danger and that she was seeking help. He rushed towards her and sprained his ankle.

(v) What influence did Katherine Bridges exercise on Mr. Chips?

Ans Katherine Bridges exercised deep influence on Mr. Chips. Mr. Chips was quite a dry person before marriage. He was rigid in his behavior. He was respected but not loved by his students in the school. After marriage, he was a changed man. His discipline and behaviour improved. His humour became mature. His outlook and vision improved a lot. He gained confidence. He was sympathetic with his students.

(vi) What memories of Katherine Bridges haunted Mr. Chips?

Ans Mr. Chips' marriage with Katherine proved very remarkable and useful for Mr. Chips. Katherine made him a new man. She made him broad-minded. She made his life worth-living. But this married life was very brief. Katherine expired due to the birth of a baby. And it made the life of Chips very awful. He lost all charm in life. Her memories were a beacon of light for him.

(vii) How was Mr. Ralston well-known for his discipline?

Ans Ralston was ruthless, ambitious but not likeable. He was very strict and sensitive in all matters of discipline. He was popular at Brookfield not in a positive way. The Board of Governors disliked Ralston and sided with Mr. Chips on the

matter of retirement of Mr. Chips. Ralston was trying to run Brookfield like a factory, but he did not have a good reputation at Brookfield.

(viii) What were Mr. Ralston's allegations against Mr. Chips?

Ans Ralston said that he taught Latin and Greek in the old way. Ralston also said that the result of his exams was very bad. He did not change his Latin pronunciation. He wore old and torn gown.

(ix) What kind of speech did Mr. Chips deliver at the farewell party?

Ans The farewell speech had a good many jokes in it. It had several Latin quotations as well. He remembered so many forgotten things. He told the boys that he would remember all their faces.

(x) What administrative problems did Chatteris share with Chips?

Ans Chatteris succeeded Ralston. He was a highly qualified person. He had great regard for the traditions of the Brookfield school. One day, he paid a visit to Mr. Chips and pointed out some of his administrative problems. He told that during the war many teachers had joined the army. Their substitutes were good for nothing. They lacked cooperation and they were not hard-working at all. They had childish habits. Due to these short-comings, he was expecting break down. Mr. Chips promised to help him in the matter.

(xi) Why was Mr. Chips called a jester?

Ans Mr. Chips had a humorous bent of mind. His lectures were full of humour. The students enjoyed his speech and lesson due to his witty talks and jokes. He gained popularity due to this quality. It is why Mr. Chips was called a jester.

(xii) What were Mr. Chips' feelings after Linford's departure?

Ans The way Linford said goodbye to Mr. Chips reminded him of the day of his wedding. Katherine had used the same words, mocking him gently. Suddenly, tears began to roll down his cheeks. He had a sort of emotional break down.

SECTION-II

5. Write an essay (300-400 words) on any ONE of the following topics: (15)

- (i) Hostel Life
- (ii) Uses of Science
- (iii) A Visit to a Fair
- (iv) Beggary

Ans

(i) Hostel Life

I belong to a rural area of Punjab. When I passed my matriculation examination it was a double joy for me as I could go to Lahore for further studies. Whenever my elder cousins came to our house they told us many interesting things about Lahore. They were students and lived in Lahore.

Luckily, I had got good marks so they told me to apply for admission in Government College, Lahore. I had heard the name of this college. They used to tell me about its magnificent building and glorious traditions.

My father went to Lahore and submitted the admission forms. After a few days, I was informed that my name was there in the merit list. I was overjoyed. Everybody was congratulating my father. He was very happy. My father brought me to Lahore. It was the first time I came to Lahore. This city won my heart.

I was admitted in the college and got a room in the hostel as well. I had my suitcase with me. The hostel superintendent gave all the new-comers a briefing about the hostel rules in the dining hall of the hostel. My room-mate was a friendly boy. He was from Balochistan. We unpacked our luggages.

The hostel warden was very strict. He made us abide by the hostel discipline. We could not stay out after dinner. At ten o'clock everybody had to sleep. In the beginning, it was not liked by the boys but with the passage of time, we became used to it. We had understood the betterment behind this discipline. The hostel mess was good. The cook had been working in a four star hotel so the meals were very tasty.

There was a T.V room in the hostel. We could watch programmes after dinner. All the English and Urdu newspapers were available in the hostel.

The atmosphere was perfect for a student. I got the study support of senior students who helped us in every possible way. I am an engineer now and working in a construction firm. I am indebted to the hostel life which gave me a disciplined life.

(ii) Uses of Science

The present is an age of science. Now-a-days in all civilised parts of the world people live and move and even think in terms of science. It has rendered possibly a safe flight in the air, safety in finer, transmission of news of various kinds from one corner of the world to another in no time, and so on. The advantages derived from glorious achievements of science, are so intimately linked with our modern life that it is simply next to impossibility to conceive of modern civilisation and cultural progress something apart from science. The world of the means of communication has been simply revolutionised by the invention of wireless. It has ensured safety of ships at sea. Radio is a source of great recreation for all. It keeps many people in touch.

Now let us move to another great discovery that is electricity. This great discovery which has defined time and space and has added greatly to the joy and comfort of life is electricity. Electric machines have largely curtailed hand-labour and produce better necessities of life in great abundance at a much lower cost of production. Science has not only added to our physical comforts but is also no less responsible for our mental uplift and dissemination. Our sound knowledge is mainly due to the improved ways of printing. No doubt that all what is happening today is because of science.

There remains only one problem. The question is whether science is for all human comforts. Is science all for human comforts? Aeroplanes carry passengers and mails. But the poisonous gases, tanks, armoured cars, long-range guns and other instruments of war are terribly destructive in character. So we may also say that science, in spite of all the comforts and relief that it has brought to humanity, is no less responsible for the misery, restlessness and worries of man. Here again there is one point. In fact science is in power of man. Man is not power of science. Man is using it. We can use this science for constructive as well as destructive purposes but it is up to man how he uses it.

(iii) A Visit to a Fair

Fair is the most popular form of entertainment in the countryside. People who work hard in their fields all the year round certainly need and deserve some rest and recreation. It is a fair that provides them relief from hard work and bring them an opportunity to enjoy themselves to their heart's content. They forget their cares, leave their daily labour and throw themselves in the fun and frolic of a fair. Children and women are especially fond of fairs. For them, it means that there will be shopping, entertainment, and perhaps a Theatre.

Fairs have become a characteristic part of rural life. Some are held to celebrate the memory of some saints; others are associated with the seasons.

I remember going to a fair when I was a boy of fourteen. I still have clear memories of that glorious time. It was held at a place half-way between our village and the nearby town.

One morning, my friends and I left our homes and took the road to the fair. We were still at a distance when we heard the beat of drums and the chime of bells. We quickened our pace and in a short time reached the fair-ground. What a sight it was! We found ourselves in a big crowd of people all in their best colourful clothes. They were in high spirits. They laughed and shouted, sang and danced. None was standing still; all were moving as if they wanted to see everything in the fair as quickly as possible. The sweet-meat-sellers' stall attracted a large group of people. They were shouting their voices. As soon as they got what they wanted, they were on the move again.

The children crowded around a toy-seller who sat on the ground with his toys spiral before him. He was announcing the names of the toys and their prices in a sing-song voice. A little further there was a merry-go-rounds. The happy excited cries of the children filled the air. Nearby a juggler was showing his tricks while we stood there, we heard a loud shout, "Come on, Come and see. The wonder of wonders half man-half monster come and see. We turned round and saw the announcer standing before a tent. We went in and saw the "wonder of wonders". In the evening, there were games like kabaddi, wrestling, and races. As the contestants matched their skill and strength in the arena, their supporters shouted and encouraged them when the games ended. The Chairman of the District Council gave away the prizes. It was almost night when we

returned home. We were dead-tired and dusty, but we were happy.

(iv) Beggary

Beggary is derived from: the word "beg". It means utmost poverty, which forces one to beg for one's needs only to live a life without dying of starvation. It is a state of life which is not liked by any respectable nation of the world.

Beggary is a curse. It brings untold and countless misery to a nation both moral, physical and political.

It degenerates its victims to the lowest ebb of the worldly status. It spoils the character of its prey altogether.

Such beggarly nations fall easy victim for the well-off nations.

At last, a time comes when they are totally wiped out of existence. It is beggary which snatches all good qualities of life. Such nations as are poor and destitute lose their charm for life. They develop such attitude towards life as is negative and forces them to compromise with their lot. They resign themselves to the fate and dislike the life of struggle and storm.

They are cut off from the main stream of life and they collapse. At long last, they become a glaring and deplorable story for the coming nations to take a lesson from them and improve themselves to lead an enviable life, so that their posterity may follow them with pride. If such beggarly nations adopt positive attitude and behavior in their life they can change their ill-fate for which they have to work hard and lead a life full of struggle. It is then, they will gain their lost self-esteem and self-respect. Through industry, courage and consistency, they will regain the glory and charm of life. They will become an advanced nation.

May we wipe out beggary from our rank and file altogether to become a respectable, self-esteemed and self-sufficient nation through utilizing our national and natural resources, fixing and achieving our needed targets in science and technology in order to stand parallel with the advanced nations of the world!

It is concluded that we should say "No" to beggary in all forms as beggars cannot be choosers.

6. Use any FIVE of the following idioms / phrases in sentences of your own: (10)

- (i) animal spirits (ii) casting vote (iii) oily tongue
(iv) fair weather friend (v) kith and kin
(vi) maiden speech (vii) come by (viii) fall in with

Ans

(i) Animal spirits (فطری یا جبلّی جذبات):

We have *animal spirits* in us.

(ii) Casting vote (فیصلہ کن ووٹ):

The president cast his *casting vote*.

(iii) Oily tongue (خوشامدی زبان):

His *oily tongue* works wonders.

(iv) Fair weather friend (مطلب کا یار):

No one likes a *fair weather friend*.

(v) Kith and kin (عزیز و اقارب):

All his *kith and kin* were present in the feast.

(vi) Maiden speech (پہلی تقریر):

His *maiden speech* was a great success.

(vii) Come by (ہاتھ لگنا):

I did not *come by* this wealth by chance.

(viii) Fall in with (مان لینا، اتفاقاً ملنا):

(i) The three friends *fell in with* an equal division of money.

(ii) I *fell in with* my old friend in a fair.

7. Translate the following passage into English: (15)

تعلیم کا اصل مقصد طلبہ کے کردار کی تربیت ہے۔ اگر تربیت نہیں ہے تو تعلیم بے معنی ہے۔ مگر ہمارے کالجوں میں بد نظمی دن بدن بڑھ رہی ہے۔ طلبہ اپنی پڑھائی پر توجہ نہیں دیتے۔ وہ اساتذہ کا احترام نہیں کرتے۔ وہ کالج باقاعدگی سے نہیں جاتے۔ وہ اپنا

وقت فضول کاموں میں ضائع کرتے ہیں۔ وہ غیر انصابی سرگرمیوں میں حصہ نہیں لیتے۔
بہت سے طالب علم سگریٹ نوشی کی طرف مائل ہو جاتے ہیں۔ ہر طالب علم کے پاس
موبائل سیٹ ہونا ضروری ہو گیا ہے۔ اساتذہ اور والدین کے لیے بچوں کی تعلیم و تربیت
کو اولین ترجیح دینا ضروری ہو گیا ہے۔

Ans Translation:

Real aim of education is building of student's character. If there is no character-building, education is meaningless. But Indiscipline in our colleges is increasing day by day. The students do not pay attention to their studies. They do not respect teachers. They do not go to colleges regularly. They waste their time in useless activities. They do not take part in extra-curricular activities. Many students get addicted to smoking. It has become for every student to have a mobile set. It has become necessary for parents and teachers to give first preference to the education and training of the children.

Note: Candidates, whose medium of examination is English, will write a paragraph on "Terrorism". (15)

Ans Terrorism

Terrorism is the most hideous and hateful activity ever committed by the human beings. Its aim is to horrify the people by the acts of creating horror, fear and terror and even damaging properties and hurting and killing innocent people.

Unfortunately, in recent times a fearful wave of terrorism has run through the whole world. Particularly Pakistan, India, America and Afghanistan are its targets. Thousands of men, women and children have been killed by the terrorists in different countries and still this satanic activity is going on. In our dear country the greatest loss has been done by the terrorists. It seems that the terrorists are bent upon finishing this Islamic country. Bomb blasts, suicide attacks and firing by the terrorist is an every day matter. Though the morale of the Pakistanis is very high and the government of Pakistan is taking different measures to stop it, yet there are feelings of lack of safety and dissatisfaction among the people

If we probe deep into the matter there are different causes of terrorism. Firstly, there are some injustice, inequality or favoritism by some government or ruling party. The annoyed try to get their rights through this unlawful device. Such movements often achieve the favours of the masses though the weapon of terrorism, which is not fair according to any code of conduct.

Secondly, some political powers when fail to get the upper hand by fair means pick up this unfair and immoral weapon and try to create panic and disaster in their desired areas. They also have the support of some of their staunch supporters.

Thirdly, the religious extremists who are often unable to bear any opinion opposite to their's, Hence, there is no legal way to block the way of their opponents. So, they take extreme steps and cause a great loss to humanity,

Now the question is that how to check terrorism. In this connection, the following steps and suggestions are hereby submitted:

All the nations, countries, governments and ruling authorities should not go astray from the path of justice, morality and humanity and should not give chance to any person or party to take the path of rebellion and separation.

Political parties and political minded persons should keep in mind that the power attained by unfair means and cruelty shall one day take themselves to task and they will meet a horrible end one day such as most of the small and big terrorists have met.

Democracy is the best form of running the affairs of a country and it insists on patience, justice and forbearance.

Thirdly, religious scholars, Ulema, poets and the writers must tell the people openly that every religion preaches to be moderate, broadminded, patient and respectful to the creeds and religions of others. The teachers can do a lot in this respect and anti terrorism material in the educational syllabus can show fruitful results also.

Fourthly and lastly, every government must keep a strict eye on terrorists and with the help of its law enforcing departments and even army tries to keep the law and order throughout the country. The department of justice must not spare any terrorist who is caught red-handed and the public should cooperate with all these agencies.

In short, terrorism is a curse of this age which would at last come to an end but its horrible memories will haunt forever on the pages of history. It will be better for us to get rid of it as soon as possible.