

ENGLISH (Compulsory)	Inter (Part-II) 2019 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) Why is there no life on the stars?

Ans The stars are very hot. Life cannot exist there. Life is only possible in suitable physical conditions. Stars are so hot that they would melt all solids and boil all liquids. Hence, there is no life on earth.

(ii) How have the scientific methods helped us to get over old fears?

Ans The scientific method has changed our thinking habits. We do not assume things. We know that there is a solid reason behind every happening. Thus, we have got over the old baseless fears.

(iii) According to the writer, there are some boys who fail because they do not try. Who are they? Can we help them?

Ans The boys who do not try to pass the examination are those who suffer from nervous habits. They cannot sit at desk to work. They waste their time in useless activities. We cannot help them except to tell them their real problems.

(iv) What was Daiches' attitude towards weekend as a school boy?

Ans Friday morning was positively rose-coloured for David Daiches because last period on Friday had its special flavour of the end of week. Friday night, with two solid days before school again, was the best night of the week.

(v) People sent old books to the soldiers. Why?

Ans The reason, people sent old books to the soldiers was that they want to get rid of useless books that had been lying in their houses for many years.

(vi) How did the author come to know that he was suffering from almost all the diseases?

Ans When the author read the entire book of diseases alphabetically, then he came to know that he was suffering from almost all the diseases listed in that book.

(vii) After his misadventure in the bank, where did Leacock keep his money?

Ans After misadventure in the bank, he started keeping his money in cash in his trousers pocket and his savings in a sock.

(viii) Describe a day in the life of a Chinese student.

Ans A Chinese student spends a very busy day. He gets up very early in the morning, does some domestic work and goes to school. He has a short break and then he returns home for lunch. He does his homework at school and reads newspaper to keep himself aware of the national and international situation. In a free time, he plays with his fellows.

(ix) What did the Abbasid Caliph say on receiving the head of his governor?

Ans After receiving the head of the governor, the Abbasid Caliph said, 'Thanks be to Allah for having placed the sea between us and such a foe'. He uttered these words because he feared Abdul Rehman and considered a long distance of sea as a defence for him.

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

(i) How did Churchill do his Latin paper?

Ans Churchill did his Latin paper badly. He was given two hours to solve the paper. He just wrote his name, question '1' and put a bracket around it thus '(1)'. Then, unknowingly, he put a blot and many smudges on the paper.

(ii) How did Christopher manage to get a seat in the weapons carrier?

Ans Christopher showed a permit from the war ministry giving him permission to join the French Foreign Legion. That permit was cancelled later on, but fortunately the lieutenant did not notice it and allowed him to travel in the army vehicle.

(iii) Give an idea of the size of the Sahara. How does the writer compare the Sahara with England?

Ans The Sahara Desert occupies the complete width of North Africa. It is many times the size of England. It would be difficult to find out England if it were placed in the middle of the Sahara desert.

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

Ans Penicillin is far better than the chemical antiseptic. It is wonder drug because it is three times as strong as carbolic

acid; and above all, it does not destroy the white cells. This method of treatment of infectious disease is more effective and secure than the chemical antiseptic method.

(v) **How did the Oxford team make penicillin more effective?**

Ans To make penicillin more effective, a team of chemists and bacteriologists was constituted at Oxford. It was called Oxford team. This team undertook the job of concentrating penicillin. After a series of experiments, it succeeded in achieving its goal.

(vi) **How did Pasteur show the way to other scientists?**

Ans Pasteur's great discoveries motivated other scientists to try similar methods of cure for other diseases. In the ten years between 1880 and 1890, they discovered the germs of consumption, diphtheria, typhoid, lock-jaw, cholera and malta fever.

(vii) **Why did Mehmet's plan fail?**

Ans It failed because when Mustafa Kamal reached Anatolia to crush rebel forces on the order of Mehmet, he realized that Sultan Mehmet was following wrong policies and it would destroy Turkey, So he joined the rebel forces and decided to save Turkey from foreign occupation. He planned to hold up the Greeks through gorilla war. He also set out to tour the villages asking people to resist the foreign forces.

(viii) **Describe the economic reforms introduced by 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 organised. 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) **Why did Dr. Merivale say that Mr. Chips would die a natural death?**

Ans Doctor Merivale often told that Mr. Chips was a lucky fellow and would die a natural death as he was not suffering from any horrible disease.

(ii) **How was Mr. Chips' room decorated at Mrs. Wickett's house?**

Ans Mr. Chips' room was furnished simply and with masterly taste. It had a few book shelves on which were placed sporting

trophies. It also had mantel-piece crowded with fixture-cards and signed photographs of boys and men. A worn turkey carpet was laid on the floor. There were pictures on walls. Big easy chair was there to relax.

(iii) What were political ideas of Katherine?

Ans Katherine Bridges had very revolutionary ideas. She believed that women ought to have a right to vote. She believed that women ought to be admitted to the universities. In politics, she liked the ideas of William Morris and Bernard Shaw. She read and admired Ibsen, a very radical writer.

(iv) How much popular was Katherine at Brookfield School?

Ans Katherine conquered Brookfield as she had conquered Chips. She was immensely popular with boys and masters alike. Even the wives of masters at first felt jealous of her, but soon admired her charming personality.

(v) What do you know about Faulkner?

Ans Faulkner was one of the little boys at the Brookfield. He met Chips outside the school building on the day when Katherine died. In fact, he wanted to get permission from Chips to go to the station to meet his parents.

(vi) How did Mr. Chips' housemastership prove useful after the death of his wife?

Ans After Katherine's death, Mr. Chips planned to leave housemastership. The headmaster persuaded him not to give it up. It provided him great benefit. It provided him a busy corner in his life and filled up the emptiness of his mind.

(vii) What do you know about Mr. Meldrum?

Ans Mr. Meldrum was the successor of Wetherby. He was the headmaster of Brookfield. He remained in his office for thirty years. In 1900, he suddenly died of Pneumonia.

(viii) What status did Brookfield School enjoy during Ralston's stay there?

Ans During his stay, the status of Brookfield School improved, though the staff remained under constant pressure. There were longish waiting lists of the boys who wanted to get admission.

(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) Give two examples of Mr. Chips' humour?

Ans Two examples of Mr. Chips' humor are the following:

1. He quipped that, "Rissolle, a dish is a abhorrendum (meat to be disliked).
2. Even in his deathbed, he cracked a joke when he heard the old baffles mourning his lonely life. "Yes -umph- I have, Thousands of 'em.... thousands of 'em... And all boys..."

(xi) What do you know about Maynard?

Ans Maynard was the student of Mr. Chips. Due to the war, the sounds of the guns and anti-aircraft shells, the boys were nervous. Mr. Chips did not get frightened. He kept the boys busy so that they might not lose courage. Maynard was that boy who was fearless. He read loudly the page forty of the book, when Mr. Chips ordered him.

(xii) Why did Linford remember Mr. Chips' death?

Ans Linford remembered Mr. Chips' death because he was the person who said goodbye to Mr. Chips, the night before his death.

SECTION-II

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

- (i) Education System in Pakistan
- (ii) A Visit to a Hill Station
- (iii) Dignity of Labour
- (iv) Patriotism

Ans (i) Education System in Pakistan

Education is responsible for the entire progress of man. It has made man cultured and civilized. Without education, man would have been worse than the wild beasts. All the equipment of ease and entertainment is due to education. Education is of many kinds: Professional education, Technical education, Scientific education and Artistic education are some of them. No man can be perfect in all the branches of knowledge. Therefore, every man chooses his own field of studies according to his taste.

Our current education system cannot cope with the demands of science and technology. It was established many years ago. At that time, it might have been consistent with the needs of the age; but now it appears to be fully outdated. It should be revised and improved according to the new challenges of the world.

In our country, the principal purpose of education is to procure a job. This is not possible without professional, technical and scientific knowledge. On the other hand, the course of studies does not provide practical knowledge of science and technology. Moreover, the economy of our country is not so stable as to offer employment to every educated young man. Besides, the graduates of our country are not skilled professionals or technically trained. They are good for nothing. They hate menial work. Thus, they remain unemployed. The unemployed youths can easily fall victim to social evils. Thus, instead of becoming useful citizens, they turn out to be criminals. It is an admitted fact that an evil generates other evils. Thus, the whole society yields to corruption, theft, murder, kidnapping and terrorism. To prevent such a horrible situation, we must take solid steps to modify our education system. The following steps may be helpful in this regard:

First, technical and professional training should be initiated without any more delay. The level of education should be raised. It is true that the knowledge of literature and the arts brings us joy but it cannot procure an honourable job for us. Thus, with the study of arts, we should get professional training as well.

Second, system of examination should be improved and bettered. The universities should not be generous in issuing degrees. The examination should be the real test of awareness and knowledge. The government should take solid steps for the eradication of cheating in examination. The lowest qualification limit should be 50% marks instead of 33%.

Third, the teachers should be trained properly. They should be expert and skillful in their respective fields. The salaries of the teachers should be handsome so that they may pay full attention to their duty without facing any financial problems. The government must realize that without improving the standard of education, no progress can be made in any field.

(ii) A Visit to a Hill Station

Excursion trips arranged by colleges become a permanent part of a student's memory. Last year, our cricket team won the championship and, on that occasion, our Principal promised to send the team to Murree during the summer vacation. In the second week of June, the college closed for the vacation. We

reminded the Principal of his generous offer. Without any delay, he granted us permission to go on a trip. The incharge of our team and the coach were our guides.

Our incharge was a very nice person. He sent one of us to the railway booking office. We got a compartment booked. It had twenty-two seats. At last, the day came when we departed. We were carrying our lunch boxes with us. We also had our own personal collection of money to meet the expenses. But our incharge discouraged any lavish spending.

We were twenty members of this touring party. This party included two servants also. They were very kind and gentle. Together we were like a family unit. After a long but enjoyable journey, we reached Rawalpindi Railway Station next morning. From there, we went to the wagon stand. We hired a coaster and moved straight to Murree. At about ten in the morning, we reached there. The arrangement of our stay was at Government College hostel.

On reaching there, we used bathrooms in turn. Meanwhile, our servants cooked food for us. By the time, we got ready, our brunch was also ready. After the brunch, we were allowed to go wherever we wished. But it was decided that at five p.m., everyone would return to the hostel. We came out while our incharge, the coach and the servants remained there.

Though, we were tired after the long journey, we were fully excited. The cool, fresh air reminded us of the air-conditioners of our homes. The sun was visible but it was not hot. We went down and wandered through the green jungle of pine trees. Our captain was our leader. Together we roamed here and there. Tall, straight pine trees really charmed our hearts.

We remained in this scenic paradise for three hours and then came back to the hostel with the idea of taking some rest. In the hostel, we all slept for an hour or so. The result was that we were quite fresh by 5 p.m. Then we had our meal and went out once again. This time we were on the Mall. Our incharge and coach were also with us.

When we reached the post office, we rested for a while. We sat at the top step. The view of the Mall was before us. Some of us floated the idea of having ice-cream. We went to Marhaba Hotel and sat in the open. While we were enjoying our ice-cream, dark clouds appeared and it started raining. My teeth began to chatter.

When the rain was over, we left the hotel and for a short while went down in the dry-fruit market. We bought some dry fruit and came out on the Mall again. We kept on walking and ultimately reached the Pindi Point. Now it was getting dark. Some of the local people had binoculars and telescopes with them. We had a view of the area. Lights of Islamabad and Rawalpindi were visible.

We came back to the post office once again and had a rest at the steps. After a short break, we remained busy walking up and down the Mall. When we got tired, we returned to our hostel and enjoyed a sound sleep. Next morning, after the breakfast, we went to Ayubia. What a nice place it is! There we had a ride of the chairlifts. It was a thrilling experience. In the evening, we came back to our hostel at Murree. Next morning, we left Murree for our town. The memories of this trip will remain fresh in the mind for a long time.

(iii) Dignity of Labour

Self-respect and dignity both in thoughts and actions have been the main traits of great personalities. History preserves the names and deeds of such men in golden words as led their lives in a dignified manner. They did not give in before false ego, inferiority or superiority complex, arrogance and self-pity. They fixed some goal for themselves and then with an unflinching determination, perseverance and diligence tried to achieve that goal.

They passed through many tests and trials but faced each ordeal with a smiling face without begging for mercy or seeking any dishonest means. Their lives bear witness to the fact that labour, hard work or diligence whether it is manual or mental, pleasant or unpleasant, is the only assurance or guarantee for dignified and successful life. You can earn heaps of money by using dishonest and illegal means but this money can never earn you respect and dignity. A poor laborer who earns his living with his own hands is far more respectable than the millionaire who accumulates money through unfair means.

Money can give a dishonest person comforts of life but not a clean conscience and peace of mind.

Our Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was the king of kings. He (ﷺ) could get every comfort and luxury of life without doing any work himself, but he (ﷺ) chose for him a dignified way of life. He

worked as a shepherd and then as a merchant and earned his living by working with his own hands. Not only this but he (ﷺ) also used to mend his clothes himself, clean his room and does other domestic errands. His style of life lent dignity and importance to work. He (ﷺ) advised his followers to work hard and not to feel shame in doing any kind of manual or menial work.

Idleness is like moth that eats up man's vitality and verve and makes him mentally mean and abject. The lazy and the work shirker do not hesitate from begging and even selling their honour for a few rupees. An idle person has no self-respect and so other people too do not respect him. It is said that an honourable death is better than a life full of humiliation and disgrace.

Some people consider manual work insulting and below their standard. They forget that it is the manual work that translates mental work into a reality and gives it a concrete form. Ideas in mind are good but they are useful only when they are given some practical shape. Work whether it is manual, menial or mental is sacred if it is done with a good intention using honest means. Such work gives dignity, sobriety and gravity to our personality and leads us from one success to another.

(iv) Patriotism

Patriotism means love for the homeland. A patriot is a person who is devoted to his country. With the exception of few traitors, every man is a patriot because patriotism is a natural passion. It is the most refined form of love. This is why, its intensity is immeasurable.

Everyone loves his place and his people. This passion forces us to make many sacrifices for our homeland. For the sake of the country and countrymen, heroes have always sacrificed their lives. The blood of the heroes is necessary for the prosperity of the nation. That is why, every nation celebrates its heroes for their acts of bravery.

When man is away from his country, he realizes the intensity of his love for his country. He feels that there is no place more comfortable in the world than his fatherland. It is this love for the country that brings him back to it with a renewed passion. It is then that he decides to serve it with full devotion.

The example of Quaid-e-Azam (ؒ) is before us. During his stay in England, he realized that his country and countrymen needed his help. He could stay there for as long as he wished. But he thought that his people were in a miserable position. So he returned and decided to fight for the rights of the Indians.

Patriotism does not mean that we should hate other countries. A true patriot believes in peaceful coexistence. He tries to make his country strong and prosperous the same time he wants his country to have friendly relationship with other countries.

Patriotism makes us friendly with our own people. We give up all our differences and prejudices for the sake of our nation. We become firmly united and help others whenever it is necessary. We take care of the interests of our countrymen. This unity helps us in overcoming many problems of serious nature.

It is patriotism that saves us in the time of a crisis. People extend all type of assistance in such circumstances. In wars, everyone is equally involved. Trouble of one man or one family is regarded as the trouble of whole the nation. In case of earthquakes or floods, all the people contribute to the efforts of relief. It is mainly because of patriotism.

Patriotism is a virtue that must be nourished in a very positive way. It brings unity and discipline in any nation. The welfare of the nation is directly related to this passion.

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

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|----------------------------|--------------------|
| (i) a bone of contention | (ii) a gala day |
| (iii) at the eleventh hour | (iv) maiden speech |
| (v) a white elephant | (vi) once for all |
| (vii) abide by | (viii) turn on |

Ans

(i) A bone of contention: جھگڑے کی وجہ

Kashmir is a *bone of contention* between India and Pakistan.

(ii) A gala day: خوشی کا دن

14th August, the day of independence, is a *gala day* for the whole of Paksitan.

(iii) At the eleventh hour: آخری وقت میں

He promised to lend me his car but backed out *at the eleventh hour*.

(iv) Maiden speech: پہلی تقریر

His maiden speech was a great success.

(v) A white elephant: کوئی چیز جو بے کار ہو

The grand President House is nothing but a white elephant.

(vi) Once for all: آخری اور حتمی طور پر

I told him once for all that I would not go.

(vii) Abide by: پابندی کرنا

We must abide by laws of our country.

(viii) Turn on: چالو کرنا

Please, turn on the water tap.

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

کاروبار میں دیانت سے اضافہ اور ترقی ہوتی ہے۔ کیونکہ اس طرح خریداروں کا دکاندار پر اعتماد قائم ہوتا ہے۔ اگر یہ اعتماد ختم ہو جائے تو کاروبار ٹھپ ہو جاتا ہے۔ کاروبار میں بددیانتی گناہ ہے۔ اس تاجر کو اپنے مسلمان بھائیوں کے ساتھ کوئی ہمدردی نہیں ہوتی۔ وہ فریب کاری کے ذریعے ان کا نقصان کر کے فائدہ اٹھاتا ہے۔ طاوٹ کر کے لوگوں کی صحت کے ساتھ کھیلتا ہے۔ ایسا شخص انسانیت کا دشمن ہے۔ وہ مسلمان ہونے کا دعویٰ کیسے کر سکتا ہے؟

Ans Translation:

The business flourishes and develops with honesty. Because, in this way, shopkeepers win the confidence of purchasers. If this trust is breached, then the business is wound up. Dishonesty in the business is sin. This trader has no sympathy with his Muslim brothers. He, by causing harm to them, through cheating earns benefit. By adulteration, he plays havoc with the health of people. Such a person is enemy of mankind. How can he claim to be a Muslim?

Note: Candidates, whose medium of examination is English, will write a paragraph (150-200 words) on "Dearness".

15

Ans

Dearness

Dearness / Inflation is there when the supply of money increases more than the supply of goods. It means, increase in money and prices that does not result in increased production of goods.

There are a number of causes of inflation or rising prices. First of all, when people start using different things more, their prices rise. Secondly, prices of different things rise if their supply becomes less because of strikes of workers, increase in the prices of raw materials, monopoly of suppliers, closure of factories, floods, absence of rainfall, and so on.

Another cause of inflation is the general rise in the standards of living of the people. As the people start living a better life with an increase in their incomes, they need more clothes, shoes and other things of daily use. They buy more luxury goods for comfort and enjoyment, like electric fans, heaters, radio and television sets, and so on. Education becomes more common and people begin reading more newspapers, magazines and books. If production increases, the cost of production also rises because of the higher wages of labourers and workers, higher prices of raw materials, and so on.

The government is often forced to print more currency notes and increase the supply and circulation of money in society. Then it can pay higher salaries, and wages to its workers. But if it cannot increase the production of different goods (as much as it increases the supply of money), prices suddenly jump.

A country may import raw materials for its factories. It may import machines and tools and food items. The prices of all these may be high on world markets. They will then also be high in the country importing them.

In fact, all countries should take joint steps to check inflation. The UNO and other international organizations should try to settle disputes between countries. There should be an atmosphere of peace everywhere. Then countries and nations will work together to increase production and keep prices at a proper level. They will stop spending their resources on preparations for war.

The rise in world population should also be checked. It is difficult to raise the production of different things as fast as the population is increasing. It is necessary to study all the causes of inflation. Then these causes should be removed or eliminated.