

ENGLISH (Compulsory)	Inter (Part-II) 2016 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) How is it that a star seldom finds another star near it?

Ans The stars are constantly wandering about in space. Some of them form groups but most of them travel alone. The distances in the universe are so immense that it is very rare for a star to come near another. The stars continue their journey according to a set plan. Each star makes its voyage in complete loneliness like a ship on an empty ocean. It is, therefore, very rare for a star to come closer to another.

(ii) Why was the variety of food limited in the past?

Ans In the past, people did not have the knowledge and means to produce or preserve different kinds of food. They ate what they produced themselves in their fields or kitchen gardens. That's why, the variety of food was limited in the past.

(iii) In which two classes does the writer divide the unsuccessful boys?

Ans The writer divides the unsuccessful boys into two classes:

1. Those who try to pass but fail,
2. Those who do not try at all and fail.

(iv) How did the writer muster up courage at last to fling the books into the river?

Ans Fears of various types puzzled the writer. He could not gather the courage to take a decisive step in this regard. He abused himself for not showing proper courage and at last he flung the books into the river.

(v) How can the problem of population explosion be solved?

Ans The problem of population explosion can be solved to limit the size of the family. The parents producing two children can keep the population in balance.

(vi) What is meant by mistaken ambition?

Ans By "a mistaken ambition" the writer means the wrong ambition of the parents to make their son what he himself does not want to be. For example, the parents want their son to be a doctor while his ambition is to be a businessman.

(vii) Describe Jerome's visit to the medical man.

Ans The writer went to his doctor and told him his problem. The doctor looked down into his mouth. He felt his pulse. He hit him over the chest. Then he butted him with the side of his head. After that he sat down, wrote out the prescription and gave it to the writer.

(viii) Why did the writer get confused in the bank?

Ans The writer had been committing mistakes after mistakes in the bank and had made himself an object of ridicule. By this time, he had been so confused that he could not see things properly.

(ix) Write a note on a Chinese Women.

Ans Chinese women lack femininity as they do not use beauty products. They avoid drugs and illicit relations with other men.

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

(i) What good did Churchill's three years at Harrow do him?

Ans The writer stayed at Harrow for three years. It proved to be a blessing for him as he got a chance to learn English for three years. He got more skill in English than anybody else. This was much needed in practical life. The other boys had to learn English to earn their living, whereas Churchill went to become a politician and Prime Minister in England. He also won the Nobel Prize for Literature.

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

Ans The Sahara Desert stretches almost to the complete width of North Africa. It is many times the size of England.

(iii) How did they manage to drive the heavy truck in the trackless desert with its soft sand?

Ans When the sand became too soft for the truck to move any further they placed ten-foot strips of steel net under the

truck and drove it onwards. Then they picked the net and placed it again before the truck. In this way, they crossed the area of soft sand.

(iv) What was the chief defect of antiseptic method?

Ans The chief defect of antiseptic method was that it destroyed white cells of blood along with the germ of the disease.

(v) Describe how Fleming discovered penicillin.

Ans Fleming was growing colonies of germs on a culture plate. As he uncovered the culture plate, a spore came flying and fell on the plate. After this, it began to grow and killing the microbes near it. He named it penicillin.

(vi) In what respect, penicillin is better than the chemical antiseptic?

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.

(vii) How did Pasteur discover the method of making vaccine?

Ans He inoculated some birds with weakened germs of the fowl-cholera. The bird showed slight symptoms of the disease. When the same birds were inoculated with healthy germs, they resisted disease. This is how he discovered the method of vaccines.

(viii) How did Pasteur prove that spontaneous generation was not a fact?

Ans Pasteur proved that if a substance was heated to destroy all life in it, bacteria or germs would not develop in it again.

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

(i) What did Wetherby advise Chips?

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

(ii) Why was spring 1896 important for Chips?

Ans Mr. Chips along with his friend Rowden went to Lake District in the vacations. They stayed at a farm house. Rowden

had to come back to London due to some urgency. Chips was alone in Lake District. One day, he met Katherine Bridges and this meeting led them to marry.

(iii) What changes did Katherine bring in Chips?

Ans Mr. Chips became very live-hearted. His dressing was improved and these changes were brought in his personality by none other than Katherine Bridges. He was now a changed man.

(iv) What led Ralston and Chips into a row?

Ans Mr. Ralston thought that Chips was old enough to retire at the age of sixty in 1908. He asked him obliquely and mildly to retire and enjoy an attractive pension for the rest of his life. Chips got flared up and declared that he had never thought of that. The cool and hard tone of Ralston further infuriated Chips. At this, Ralston decided to dismiss him forcefully and presented a serious charge sheet against him. This led to a row between them.

(v) Describe briefly Chips as a teacher.

Ans Chips was a devoted teacher. He was friendly with the students. He had friendly relations with other teachers. He was sympathetic towards poor students. He was liked and respected as a hardworking and decent fellow. But he could not win his students' love.

(vi) What notion Chips had about women?

Ans Mr. Chips stuck to old Victorian customs and traditions. However, the Victorian age seemed to him full of disagreeable innovations. He disapproved women's freedom and proximity with men. He looked down upon their riding bicycles and acquiring education in the universities with the men. His ideas were broadened under the influence of Katherine.

(vii) Describe Chips' first-day experience at Brookfield school.

Ans The first-day experience of Mr. Chips at Brookfield school was very dreadful. Mr. Chips was on the mercy of five hundred unprincipled ruffians. They were experienced in baiting the new master. Students thought it their right to tease the new master.

(viii) How much was Ralston popular and respected in Brookfield school?

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.

(ix) What were Chips' idea about the Boers?

Ans The Boers were the early European settlers of South Africa. The British wanted to expel them from South Africa. Chips did not like this British attitude.

(x) What was the contribution of Brookfield school during World War-I?

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.

(xi) Describe briefly Linford's meeting with Chips.

Ans Linford was a student of Mr. Chips. He met Mr. Chips the night before his death and said "Goodbye, Mr. Chips."

(xii) What did Cartwright say about Chips' children?

Ans Cartwright felt sorry for Chips for not having any child. Chips heard this and reacted against it. He said that all the school boys were his children. Then so many names of boys sounded in his ears like a chorus.

SECTION-II

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

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|----------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Newspapers | (ii) Life in a Village |
| (iii) My Hobby | (iv) Technical Education |

Ans (i) Newspapers

In the modern times, press is regarded as a major pillar in any society. People related to the newspapers are very active and alert. They keep an eye on their surroundings and provide a guideline to the readers.

The main function of the newspapers is to provide information to the public. The news items are collected from all parts of the world. Different news agencies work in this field.

They have contacts with the newspapers. National issues are properly highlighted. Different pages are specified for the coverage of different types of news. The front page of any newspaper is meant for the national and international news of great importance. The inside pages bear different headings. The soul of a newspaper is its editorial page. It usually displays the nature and policy of the newspaper. Current issues are taken up and opinion is given in these columns.

Newspapers criticize the government wherever it is necessary. They are the guardians of rights of the people. Whenever the government goes against the public interest, newspapers condemn it. But it happens only in free countries. In the third world countries, newspapers generally get undue relaxation from the government. In return, they safeguard the interests of the government at the cost of the public.

Yellow journalism is the worst feature of the press. Certain newspapers adopt the policy of blackmailing. Sometimes they blackmail big industrialists for the purpose of collecting wealth. Sometimes they blackmail honest government officers. Such newspapers give sensational news. Their main aim is to make their circulation more effective. The importance of the press is tremendous but the negative means adopted by the newspapers must be condemned. Newspapers make the nation or spoil the nation. So the press is a double-edged weapon which can go both ways. It will be better for the people if the newspapers follow the policy of ethics.

(ii) Life in a Village

The real life is a village life. The people, who live in villages, know this fact. It is simple and pure. It is quiet and peaceful. There are no hurries and worries of city life. Villagers enjoy the beauties of nature. Beautiful natural scenes are the greatest charm of village life. There the Nature is always in full swing. The thick growth of trees looks very beautiful. There is greenery everywhere. The green plants, vast meadows, flowery bushes make the village life a great blessing. The fields with growing crops present a beautiful sight. There are comfortable and shady places under these trees. The villagers sit under these trees and enjoy their different activities.

The villagers like the fairs very much. Every year a fair is held in a village. The villagers stop their work and take part in

the games and events of the fair. The young men compete with one another and the old enjoy their games. Many other playful activities also go on. Clever tricks and feats are performed in turn. There are competitions of dancing and beating the drums. These games and activities are a source of pleasures for the villagers. They enjoy them fully.

Usually, the villagers are innocent, honest and truth-loving. They have no worries and lead a contented life. They are very hardworking. They are always fond of doing one thing or the other. They are healthy and active. They are simple in their habits and serious in their manners. They have some drawbacks and moral weaknesses but their merits are greater. In short, village life is an ideal life.

(iii) My Hobby

Concise Oxford Dictionary defines hobby as a favourite free-time activity, or occupation. So hobby is something done in the spare time just for the sake of fun or to pass time. Hobbies fill our leisure with something admirable. Otherwise, the result is boredom. Hobbies serve as a link between work and idleness. They save us from the dull routine of work and give us thrill when we have actually nothing to do.

There are many types of hobbies. Some are outdoor hobbies and some are indoor. Outdoor hobbies give us physical exercise as well, e.g., gardening, jogging, walk and hiking. On the other hand, indoor hobbies keep us mentally busy. They give us no physical exercise. Photography, collecting various things, pen friendship, reading and writing are such hobbies. I have two hobbies: gardening and stamp-collecting.

In summer and spring, I say my prayer in the morning and go straight to my lawn. In winter, I start my work in the garden quite late in the morning. Once, I am among plants, I have no sense of time. I just remember William Wordsworth's saying: "Closer to Nature, closer to perfection." I have the tools of a gardener with me. Once a week I do all the work myself. When I touch the soft branches and leaves, I feel overjoyed. My fingers love this sweet sensation. The shoots, buds and flowers reflect the work of Allah Almighty. He is surely the greatest artist of the universe. When I look closely at the process of growth and decay in Nature, my belief in Allah becomes firm.

Hobbies are usually not rewarded, but I get my reward of gardening. This reward is of different type. On the twenty-third of March, I hold a get together of my friends in my lawn. This is my birthday as well. Spring is in full bloom. In the afternoon, this beautiful lawn and flowers of different colours look very attractive. When my friends admire my efforts, I feel that Nature has given me my reward. My close friends wait for this day. They remember the colours and the scent of various flowers. On numerous occasions, I have participated in the flower shows held in the city. My stalls have won prizes twice. This has taught me a lesson that love of Nature never goes unrewarded.

(iv) Technical Education

This is the age of science and technology. Trends are changing with the changing of time. For the sake of economic stability, we have to set up more and more industries. To run and maintain this industry, we need technical experts. For this purpose, we should make technical education popular. In Pakistan, there is a trend of child labour. Young boys do not go to schools. Their parents prefer to send them to workshops of different disciplines. If technical schools and colleges are set up everywhere, they will cater for the needs of the majority of the people. They can learn their desired skills efficiently.

Technical education is the need of the hour. Our people are talented and brilliant. If their abilities are polished in a systematic way, they can prove beneficial to the country. In the private sector, their services are highly paid. A person who has a degree in any of the technical disciplines can bring prosperity to his family. Technical experts can set up their own industry with the small loans that various government departments offer. They have the technical know-how. They also have the knowledge of the market trends. They can plan accordingly and can start their own business. In this type of the enterprise they will work diligently and bring strength to themselves and to the national economy.

If we set up a network of technical schools and colleges in our country, we can bring the industrial revolution in our country. It will definitely boost up our economic condition. Now we export raw material. If we have industry at home, we can export finished goods. It will earn us more foreign exchange. Technical education will also solve the problem of

unemployment. Our young men are unemployed because they have formal education. They do not have any technical skill. The illiterate technicians working at different workshops earn thousands of rupees daily. A technical expert is not unemployed even in this period of economic recession.

So, for the sake of economic stability and prosperity, we should change the direction of our education. We no more need clerks and officers. We, in fact, need technicians and engineers. This we can do only through technical education. So technical education is necessary for our country.

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

(i) A white elephant

(ii) Above board

(iii) A black sheep

(iv) A rotten egg

(v) A man of letters

(vi) At large

(vii) Break out

(viii) Put up with

Ans

(i) A white elephant (بے فائدہ، غمی ناکارہ):

The grand President House is nothing but a *white elephant*.

(ii) Above board (آئینی اور بے داغ، کھرا):

All the accounts matters of our firm are *above board*.

(iii) A black sheep (بد کردار شخص):

He is a *black sheep* in our office, beware of him.

(iv) A rotten egg (بیہودہ شخص):

This boy is a *rotten egg* and is bringing a bad name to his family.

(v) A man of letters (لکھا پڑھا انسان):

A *man of letters* has always a positive approach towards life.

(vi) At large (آزاد، بے لگام):

Police have arrested some of the criminals while others are still *at large*.

(vii) Break out (پھوٹ پڑنا):

Cholera has *broken out* in the city.

(viii) Put up with (برداشت کرنا):

I cannot *put up with* this bad man.

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

ہندوستان نے پاکستان کو تباہ کرنے کے لیے پاکستان کے تمام بڑے دریاؤں پر ڈیم بنادیے ہیں۔ چونکہ ان دریاؤں کا ماخذ مقبوضہ کشمیر میں ہے اس لیے ہندوستان ایسا کرنے میں کامیاب ہو گیا ہے۔ جب پاکستان کو پانی کی اشد ضرورت ہوتی ہے ہندوستان ہمارا پانی روک لیتا ہے اور جب ضرورت نہیں ہوتی تو زیادہ پانی چھوڑ دیتا ہے جس سے ہمارے علاقوں میں سیلاب آتے ہیں اور ہماری معیشت بھی تباہ ہو جاتی ہے۔ پانی کے مسئلے کو حل کرنے کے لیے ہمیں بھی کافی تعداد میں ڈیم بنانے چاہئیں۔

Ans Translation:

India has made several dams over all the big rivers of Pakistan for destroying Pakistan. Since, the source of these rivers is in occupied Kashmir, India has succeeded in doing this. India stops our water when Pakistan highly needs it and releases more water when it is not needed. On account of it, our land faces floods and our economy is destroyed. To solve the problem of water, we should make a large number of dams.

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

Ans

Corruption

In our society, honest and gentlemen are few in number. Majority is corrupt. Corruption means widespread moral degradation in society. Fraud and bribery are its main warning signs. From the bottom to the top, the whole machinery is corrupt in our country. The techniques that we use to cheat others are quite amazing. In performing negative actions, we are at the top. We devise surprising tricks to deceive others.

Everyday newspapers tell us heart-rending stories of many incidents of fraud. In offices, no file moves until the dealing official gets the "kharcha pani."

The main cause of this widespread corruption is the lack of contentment. The general restlessness and dearness are the contributing factors in this regard. Everyone in our society is under a constant threat. No one is sure what is going to happen next moment. This uncertainty has given rise to this state of affairs.

The society that ignores religion fall a prey to corruption. If a man who fears God, will never indulge in this act.

The corrupt rulers have forgotten the practices of Hazrat Umer (رضي الله عنه). He kept awake during the nights and went round the city to see the real situation of his society. Can our rulers or politicians show this type of character?

We have to make our people true Muslims in order to curb the corruption. Only our religion can guarantee the purity of body and soul. It teaches us the lesson of simplicity and contentment. If everyone becomes gentle and considerate, there will be no corruption at all. For this purpose, we should learn to have a trial of our own selves. This is the only way to check this social evil.

