

ENGLISH (Compulsory)	Inter (Part-II) 2018 Group-II	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 are the necessary conditions for existence of life on heavenly bodies?

Ans The conditions necessary for the kind of life, as we know are food, water and proper temperature. So for the life to exist, the planets should have food, water and air. That is why, scientists have provided special space suits with the supply of oxygen inside them for the spacemen visiting the moon.

- (ii) What health conditions did prevail in the past?
"Using the Scientific Method"

Ans Seven out of eight children died before reaching their first birthday in the past. Babies were attacked by many fatal diseases like smallpox, measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever and diphtheria. Yellow fever, malaria, typhus, cholera and typhoid spread throughout a community. The average life of man was thirty years.

- (iii) How does the mistaken ambitions lead to the failures in colleges?

Ans It is a fact that mistaken ambition on the part of the boys' parents is one of the major causes of failure in colleges. Most parents overestimate the abilities of their children. When the boys study the subjects of their parents' choice, they take no interest, and consequently fail.

- (iv) Daiches liked holidays for their freedom -- freedom from what?

Ans Daiches liked holidays because they gave him freedom from the school-boring work. He did not like the daily work of the school. However, a lot of home-work, the hard competition and the sense of not being relaxed pressed him heavily. Therefore, he enjoyed freedom from heavy school work during holidays.

(v) How did J.C Squire finally muster up courage to throw the sack of books?

Ans J.C. Squire was in a fix for some time. At last, he thought that even if he was hanged for it, it would not be strange. Many great persons had given their lives over petty matters. So he took up his courage and threw the books into the river. He was afraid of being labelled a coward.

(vi) What is the moral lesson of the essay "The Man who was a Hospital?"

Ans The moral lesson of the essay "The Man who was a Hospital" is that we should not stuff our minds with things that we cannot understand.

(vii) Give at least two examples to show that Leacock was totally confused in the bank.

Ans The Leacock had been committing mistakes after mistakes in the bank. First, he entered the safe. Second, he gave the money to the accountant in an absurd way. Third, he did not fill the cheque with right figures.

(viii) Why is birth-rate not so high in more advanced countries?

Ans The advanced countries have controlled their population. They have realized the basic fact that over-population is harmful for their nations. The people are mostly educated. They have high incomes and social security. They get help from modern birth control methods and believe in small families.

(ix) What did Abd-al-Rahman do to make himself strong?

Ans Abd-al-Rahman-1 developed a well-disciplined and highly trained army of 40,000 or more Berbers. The soldiers were well-paid to win their loyalty. He built a wall around the city for defence.

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 not perform well in the Latin paper. He could not answer a single question. He just wrote his name and Q: 1 on the paper.

(ii) Give an account of the little town named El-Golea.

Ans El Golea was a little town with true oasis, with much water available. There were pools of cold water. These pools were shaded by palm-trees and fruit-trees.

(iii) Why did Christopher and his companions kill the 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 it.

(iv) When and whom did Pasteur marry?

Ans In 1850, Pasteur married the daughter of the Rector of the Strasburg Academy.

(v) What is antiseptic method?

Ans Antiseptic method means the prevention of diseases by destroying germs with the help of certain chemicals like carbolic acid.

(vi) Give an account of early life of Fleming.

Ans Fleming was born on a farm near Darvel in 1881. He was the youngest of the family of eight. His father died when he was seven. He got his early education from Darvel School and Kilmarnock Academy. At twenty, he received a share in a legacy. His brother Thomas pushed him into medicine.

(vii) How did Mehmet try to regain Anatolia?

Ans He tried to regain Anatolia through diplomacy. He asked the delegates to transfer their activities to Istanbul. They were entrapped by him and Mustafa was left alone.

(viii) How did Mustafa Kamal improve economic conditions in Turkey?

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) What were the ambitions of Mr. Chips as a young man?

Ans Mr. Chips was not an ambitious person. But he wanted to rise in life like every young man. His inner desire was to get the headship of a highly renowned public school.

(ii) How did Mr. Chips serve his guests?

Ans Mr. Chips entertained his guests with tea and cakes.

(iii) How was the table turned when Mr. Chips rushed to the rescue of the girl at the dangerous-looking ledge?

Ans Mr. Chips was climbing on Great Gable and he noticed a girl waving excitedly from a dangerous-looking ledge. Thinking that she was in danger, he ran to help and wrenched his ankle. But the girl was simply waving to her friend, who was somewhere down the ledge.

(iv) What was the opinion of Mr. Chips about the views of Ibsen and Bernard Shaw?

Ans Mr. Chips was an orthodox and tradition-loving fellow. He did not like the innovations which were taking place. Ibsen and Bernard Shaw were radical writers. Mr. Chips disliked their views as he was conservative. He opposed their writings and views.

(v) Which rights did Katherine demand for women?

Ans Katherine Bridges was a modern girl. She had radical ideology. She admired Ibsen and Bernard Shaw. She thought them the revolutionary writers. She warmly supported the women's rights for vote and their admission in universities. She was in favour of women's active part in all walks of life.

(vi) Why was the marriage of Mr. Chips a triumphant success?

Ans Chips' marriage was a great success. Katherine conquered Brookfield as he conquered his heart. She was very popular with students and teaching staff. She made a remarkable and positive change in Mr. Chips. She made him a new man and broadened his views and ideas.

(vii) Why was Grayson emotionally disturbed?

Ans Grayson was Mr. Chips' student in the school. His father had sailed on the Titanic which sank in the sea and still nothing was known about the safety of the passengers. The student was much disturbed emotionally. The whole school was centred around Grayson. His lessons were excused and everyone had sympathy with him.

(viii) How did the people come to know that Ralston had insulted Chips?

Ans Mr. Chips was a popular teacher in the school. Mr. Ralston was a new Headmaster. He was a modern and active man. He wanted to make the school modern. He did not like Mr. Chips. He wanted to get rid of him. He asked Mr. Chips to get retirement. He refused to retire. A boy standing outside the office heard this dialogue. He told this to his friends and the news spread like a wild fire.

(ix) Why was Big Hall of Brookfield School turned into a hospital ward?

Ans A farewell party was held in Mr. Chips' honour in 1913. He was hailed greatly for his glorious services. In his speech, he narrated some important incidents that had taken place in the school. He told that once German measles broke out on a large scale. Many students fell a victim to this dreadful disease. The Big Hall of the school was looking like a hospital ward.

(x) Describe the health problems of Chatteris.

Ans Chatteris succeeded Ralston as Headmaster of the school. Once during the war, he paid a visit to Mr. Chips at his residence. He was worried and looked ill. He was suffering from diabetes. He was confronted with many problems of the school. Mr. Chips sympathised with him and assured to rejoin the school for help.

(xi) What was Chips' joke about abhorrendum?

Ans Brookfield school was a residential institution. During the war, a very poor quality of roasted meat was served in the school mess. Mr. Chips called it "abhorrendum" meant to be abhorred. The students and the teachers enjoyed this joke equally.

(xii) How did Mr. Chips keep the boys normal during the air-raid?

Ans Mr. Chips was a humorous person. Once during the war, Mr. Chips was in his class when the town of Brookfield was heavily bombarded. As a result, the whole school building was shaken badly. The students were terrified. Mr. Chips was relating historical events humorously to make students attentive. He also referred to a stink merchant who was always busy to do some mischief.

SECTION-II

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

- (i) Why I Love My Country
- (ii) A Visit to a Historical Place
- (iii) Internet
- (iv) My Hobby

Ans

(i) Why I Love My Country

Everybody loves his country because patriotism is a natural passion. We like the soil where we are born. We like it because it feeds our bodies, illuminates our minds and saves our souls. Here we live among our near and dear ones, who share our pains and pleasures. We feel a sense of security, closeness and companionship. Everything that it possesses belongs to us. Its beautiful valleys, high mountains, surging rivers and its values, customs and traditions all are dear to us.

But my love for my country is not only because of these earthly and material things. I do love the scenic beauty of my country. But outer beauty is just superficial. It can attract permanently only when it has also some great ideal hidden in it. My country has this ideal which calls the ideology of Pakistan. And my love for my country is due to my love for its ideology.

Ideology is a set of ideas, beliefs and doctrines that the people of a country want to follow in every field of life. As ours is a Muslim country, our ideology can be nothing but Islam. The Pakistan Movement was started in the name of Islam. Before the partition, the Muslims of the Sub-continent were leading a miserable life in India.

The English were their rulers while the Hindus were their social and economic rulers. They had been living with Hindus for many centuries but the two nations had nothing common between them. Their religions, customs, traditions, cultures and languages were different. They neither intermarried nor interdined. After 1857, it became crystal clear that the Muslims would never be able to lead their lives according to the teachings of Islam if they continued living with the Hindus.

Now we have achieved a separated homeland, it is our duty to preserve its independence, integrity and solidarity. This we can do only by preserving its ideology which is hidden in the teachings of Islam. Let Islam be the be-all and end-all our lives.

(ii) A Visit to a Historical Place

Pakistan has a long historical background. There are many historical monuments all over Pakistan, particularly in Lahore, which tell us the past history of our country. Millions of people visit every year the historical places of Lahore like Royal Fort of Lahore, Badshahi Mosque, Shalimar Gardens, Jahangir Tomb. These ancient buildings are the symbol of the glorious past of the Muslims of the Sub-continent.

Last month, the Head of History Department of our college decided to take a party of 25 students to the Shalimar Gardens.

We boarded the college bus at 9 a.m. And it took us 45 minutes to reach the great historical monument. All of us were very anxious to have a look at the garden and when we reached it, we were spellbound by its beauty. It is a wonderful monument which speaks very highly about the past glory of our country. The gardens spread out in typical Mughal style and are surrounded by high walls with watch towers at the four corners. The gardens were spreading over seven ascending terraces, but only three remain now which cover an area of about 42 acres. Then we went to the marble creating a water fall effect. Across the waterfall is a marble throne. I went to the throne and sat on it for some moments. I was impressed to imagine the Mughal King sitting on that throne. At the end of the second terrace is a beautiful structure of a sunken tank called Sawan Bhadon.

We were tired by the time we reached there, so we took our lunch and then lay on the ground for half an hour. After that, we visited other places of interest. We also took a few photographs of this building which are a sweet remembrance of our visit to this famous monument.

At 5 p.m., we left the Shalimar Gardens for our college. We immensely enjoyed this trip. The memory of this visit will always remain fresh in our minds.

(iii) Internet

The internet is rapidly becoming a basic feature of global civilization. What has traditionally called "Civil Society" is now becoming identical with information technology society. At present, 4.66 billion people use the internet.

The internet is a massive network of computers. It connects millions of the computers together globally, forming a network in which any computer can communicate with any other computer as long as they are both connected to the internet.

Computer "chat" allows people to stay in touch with their friends or relatives even strangers living in other countries at any time. People also remain in touch with one another by sending and receiving electronic text messages called E.mail.

The simple features of the internet, over a worldwide basis, are changing the basis for the production, sale and distribution of anything that can be reduced to a computer file for transmission. This includes all manner of office documents, communications, software products, music, photography, audio-video material, etc.

Internet users can use webcams to watch animals around an African waterhole, ships in the Arabian Sea, the traffic at a local roundabout or their own premises, live. Internet is also used as telephone to make long-distance calls.

The internet is a major source of pleasure. Today, many internet forums have sections devoted to games and funny videos. Over 6 million people use blogs or message boards as means of communication. Internet has also become market for companies. Some of the biggest companies have grown by taking advantage of the efficient nature of low-cost advertising and commerce through the internet; also known as e-commerce. It is the fastest mean to spread information.

Some governments, such as those of Saudi Arabia, Iran, North Korea, the People's Republic of China and Cuba, restrict what people in their countries can access on the internet, especially political and religious content. In Pakistan, though, common people

are not aware of the use of internet, even then there is a growing urge among them to get advantage of the internet.

(iv) My Hobby

For Answer see Paper 2016, Q.5.(iii).

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

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|----------------------|------------------------------|
| (i) at a loss | (ii) to call a spade a spade |
| (iii) make fun of | (iv) heart and soul |
| (v) rank and file | (vi) to talk shop |
| (vii) look down upon | (viii) run over |

Ans

(i) At a loss (گوٹھو میں):

He was *at a loss* to know what to do.

(ii) To call a spade a spade (حق گوئی سے کام لیتا):

He never *calls a spade a spade*.

(iii) Make fun of (مذاق اڑاتا):

Do not *make fun of* your elders.

(iv) Heart and soul (دل و جان سے):

We should put *heart and soul* into our work.

(v) Rank and file (عوام):

All *rank and file* enjoyed the fair.

(vi) To talk shop (اپنے کام کو بُرا کہنا):

He always *talks shop* about his job.

(vii) Look down upon (حقارت سے دیکھنا):

Do not *look down upon* the poor.

(viii) Run over (چکلتا، روندنا):

The car *ran over* a child.

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

موجودہ زمانہ سائنس کا زمانہ ہے۔ سائنس نے ہماری زندگی میں انقلاب برپا کر دیا ہے۔ سائنس کی ایجادات نے ہماری زندگی کے ہر شعبہ کو بدل کر رکھ دیا ہے۔ وہی کام

جو آج سے کچھ سال پہلے لوگ اپنے ہاتھوں سے کرتے تھے اب بڑی بڑی مشینیں اسی کام کو خوش اسلوبی سے سرانجام دے رہی ہیں۔ سائنس نے ہمارے سفر کے انداز بھی تبدیل کر دیے ہیں۔ اب مہینوں اور سالوں کا سفر قصہ پارینہ بن چکا ہے۔ آج سفر پر لطف اور آرام دہ بن چکا ہے۔ اب تو انسان چاند پر بھی پہنچ چکا ہے۔ اور وہ دن دور نہیں جب حضرت انسان دوسرے سیاروں پر بھی پہنچ جائے گا۔

Ans Translation:

The present age is the age of science. Science has brought revolution in our lives. Inventions of science have revolutionised every walk of our lives. The work people used to do with their hands a few years back is now being done well by big machines. Science has changed our modes of travelling. Now the journey of months and years has become the story of the past. The journey has now become enjoyable and comfortable. Men have even reached the moon now and the day is not far when man will reach other planets as well.

Note: Candidates, whose medium of examination is English, will write a paragraph on "Importance of Sports".

15

Ans Importance of Sports

Importance of sports cannot be over-looked at all in the life of a nation. Sports are part and parcel of our life. It is said that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. This proverb applies well to human life. Playing games is an important part of our life. Games cannot be separated from our life. Sports lend charm to our dull and routine life. They make our life meaningful and charming. Our life becomes colourful and happy due to sports.

Without sports, the nations become worthless and weak. They lose their luster of life without games and play. We can safely say that the nations who do not take part in sports become lifeless and fall prey to the strong nations who regularly take part in sports. Such strong nations live a better and enviable life. They are sportive and playful. They take the difficult things easily and face the depressing circumstances with a dauntless courage. Such nations develop hard work in their life and scale the giddy peaks of glory by dint of their courage, industry and consistence gained through sports. It is they who are

healthy, wealthy and wise. They surmount all difficulties of life through their labour and strong character. They always develop into a healthy nation to guide and rule the world.

Sports provide an outlet for extra energy. They make us strong enough to face the world which is full of storm and strife. In short, the sports push us forward and lead us to the road of victory and prosperity. Man cannot live a happy life without them. They keep us away from satanic activities. They involve us in healthy and useful pursuits of life. It is why, all great nations take part in sports regularly.

These are sports which play a vital role in developing our character. They make us witty and strong to lead a happy and long life. They give us positive thinking and teach us how to obey our leaders and seniors. They prepare us to live a disciplined life. In sports lie the secrets of a successful, healthy and smart life. It is why, all countries of the world arrange sports in their countries during the year.

Olympic games after every four years and competitions of sports are also held at continent and world level.

It is concluded that healthy and peaceful relations, ties and bonds are strengthened among the nations of the world through sports.

In short, the sports lend charm, happiness, discipline and morale to our life. We should eagerly adopt them in our countries in the fitness of things.

