

English Group I & II

Subjective Part (Section – I)

(a) Write the short answers of any SIX (in 3-5 lines) questions from BOOK (Modern Prose and Heroes) Part-I.

“Why Boys Fail in College?” By H.E. Hawkes

What happens when a boy works to earn his living during his college career?

Why does the writer call the selling of blood 'a heartrending spectacle' in the case of a college boy?

Who are lazy bluffers?

Why does a boy fail even when he has ability and tries to get through?

What does the writer mean by 'fidgets' and 'nervous habits' in the lesson “Why Boys Fail in the college”?

There are boys who have done well at school but fail to make their mark at college. Who are they?

Describe the incident of the father who did not consent to the operation of the tonsils of his son?

“On Destroying Books” by J. S. Squire

What did the writer think he tried to throw the sack into the river?

Why did the writer become a little sad after he had thrown the sack into the water?

Give the names of a few books that the writer had thrown into the water.

Why bad books should be destroyed?

“It is sometimes difficult to find a scaffold for them.” What does 'scaffold' mean here?

Why could not the author burn the unwanted books?

What does the writer mean by the phrase “non-bookish” people?

“The dying Sun” by Sir James Jeans

What did according to the writer's belief happen some two thousand millions years ago?

Why is the Universe frightening?

Describe the narrow belt where life is possible?

What happened when according to Sir James Jeans a wandering star, wandering through space came near the sun?

What comparison has the writer drawn to describe the total number of stars in the universe?

What are planets? How were they formed?

"My Financial Career" by Stephen Leacock

What is meant by "Pinkerton's men"?

"China's Way to Progress" by G. Santoni

Why will Chou En-Lai get his right hand dislocated?

What have the Chinese been trying to make the world realize through Edgar Snow?

Why has the world changed its attitude towards China?

Which are the three fevers (evils) that are absent in China?

What is assistance system?

What social security benefits does a Chinese female worker receive?

Describe the system holidays and vacations in China.

What light do the following expressions throw on Leacock's state of mind when he entered the bank: 'looked timidly', 'shambled in'?

What did the writer ask the accountant?

What did the manager conclude when the writer told him that he wanted to keep all his money in that bank?

"Hunger and Population Explosion" by Anna Mackenzie

Briefly describe the disease "yaws".

How was death rate reduced in Ceylon?

Why is the birth-rate not so high in the more advanced countries?

What could be the outcome of the population explosion?

Describe some great famines of the past.

How do famines occur?

What did Arthur Hopcraft of the "Guardian" say of the starving children of Kenya?

"The Jewel of the World" by Philip K. Hiltti

Describe briefly Cordova under Abd-al-Rahman III.

What reforms were made in the fields of postal system and coinage?

Who was the successor of Abd-al-Rehman III and what were his main qualities?

"Using the Scientific Method" by Barnard and Edwards

Describe briefly how Abd-al-Rahman reached Spain.

Describe briefly the great Mosque of Cordova founded by Abd-al-Rahman.

Who was Abd-al-Rahman III?

How has Science changed our heading habit?

How has the scientific method helped us in our fight against disease?
What are the modern methods of removing the danger of poisoning from canned foods?

Which is the practical method of preservation today?

Briefly describe how the use of the scientific method has helped us in the control of diseases?

How has science increased the average life span of man?

"End of Term" by David Daiches

Wishes don't come true in this life, writes Daiches. What are the things he longed for but could not have?

What was the 'Skating Holiday'?

About his school life David Daiches says, "Wishes didn't come true in this life."

What were his wishes that never came true?

What was the difference between the writer's stay at school and that at university?

Why was the Friday morning rose-coloured for the writer?

What were the unexpected respites that David Daiches had at school?

What were the 'unexpected respites'?

"A Man Who Was a Hospital" by J.K. Jerome

How did Jerome K. Jerome succeed in examining his tongue, and what were his findings?

How did he examine himself?

What was the prescription given to him by the doctor?

What is the significance to the doctor's advice: don't stuff your head with things you don't understand? Enter to Learn, Leave to achieve

What happens when the writer reads some literature about any disease?

What was the first disease described in the book, and what were the writer's feelings after reading about it?

What was the last disease described in the book, and what were the writer's feelings after reading about it?

What did Jerome K. Jerome find when he tried to feel his pulse?

(b) Write the short answers of any SIX (in 3-5 lines) questions from BOOK II (Modern Prose and Heroes) Part-II.

"Louis Pasteur" by Margaret Avery

What were the initial results of Pasteur's experiments of Rabies disease on human beings?

How did Pasteur discover the treatment for the cattle disease, Anthrax?

How did Pasteur cure the first patient suffering from Hydrophobia?

What does spontaneous generation mean?

How patriotic Pasteur was?

Why did Professor of Chemistry at Besancon discourage Pasteur?

Why did Pasteur at first refuse to research on silkworms?

What was the effect of Pasteur's treatment of silkworms on the economy of France?

"Mustafa Kamal" by W.F. Castle
Why did Mehmet order Mustafa Kamal to return to Istanbul?
What was Mustafa Kamal's response when Mehmet asked him to come back to Istanbul?
When was Sultanate abolished?

How was Turkish Grand National Assembly formed in Ankara?
What were the conditions of the Treaty imposed by the Allies?
What was the attitude of the Turkish government towards the Allies after World War I?
Write a note on Mustafa Kamal's activities in Anatolia.

Write a note on educational reforms introduced by Mustafa Kamal?
When did Mustafa Kamal abolish "Fez"?
Given an account of the departure of Mehmet from Istanbul?
Give an account of the Greek attack and its defeat.
Describe the reforms introduced by Mustafa Kamal with reference to the position of woman.

"First Year at Harrow" by W.S. Churchill
In after years how did the knowledge of English stand him in good stead?
What does Churchill want to say in the last lines of his essay?
In which subjects did Churchill want to be examined?
Why couldn't Churchill do well in the examination?
Why did Churchill fail in the examination?
Why was Churchill taught English?
How did he do his Latin paper?

"Hitch Hiking Across the Sahara" by G.F Lamb
Describe the events leading to the killing of a camel. What sort of water did they get from its stomach?
What happened when Christopher mixed a little wine with water?
How is El-Golea different from In Salah?
Describe Christopher's encounter with a desert snake.
Elaborate Christopher's statement, "They drank until they could drink no more".
Give a brief description of El-Golea.

How did Falanguemon help Christopher?
How does Christopher describe his journey towards El Golea?
How did Christopher get water from a deep-well?
What did Christopher's fostermother do with his desire to see distant places?
What was the most noticeable feature of the desert city, named Ghardaia?
Whom did Herbert Christopher meet at Taman-rassat?

"Sir Alexander Fleming" by Patrick Pringle
Why did Fleming say that the discovery of penicillin was due to a stroke of good fortune?
What do you know about Fleming's early education?

- ★ Describe the celebration in the honour of Fleming.
- ★ What was the chief defect of the antiseptic method?
- ★ What method did Lister use to protect his patients from infections?
- ★ What is the contribution of Mechnikoff, a bacteriologist?
- ★ Who and how was Lysozyme discovered?
- (c) Write the short answers of any EIGHT (in 3-5 lines) questions from the Novel, Good Bye Mr. Chips.
 - ★ What advice did Merivale give to Mrs. Wickett about Chips?
 - ★ How did Mr. Chips recall the memory of his interview with Mr. Wetherby?
 - ★ Describe Mr. Chips' first meeting with Mr. Wetherby.
 - ★ What was Chips' famous joke about the third Colley?
 - ★ What special advice did Wetherby give Mr. Chips?
 - ★ Why was spring 1896 very dear to Mr. Chips?
 - ★ How did Mr. Chips come across Katherine Bridges?
 - ★ Why did Katherine like Mr. Chips?
 - ★ What were the feelings of Mr. Chips towards Katherine?
 - ★ What changes did marriage bring in Chips?
 - ★ How did Katherine persuade Chips in holding a match between Mission School and Brookfield?
 - ★ Describe Katherine's tragic death.
 - ★ Write a brief note on the retired life of Mr. Chips.
 - ★ What was Chips' will?
 - ★ Describe the events of the last day of the life of Mr. Chips.
 - ★ What happened when Linford said good-bye to Mr. Chips?
 - ★ What was the effect of Katherine's death on Chips?
 - ★ Describe the personality of Mr. Ralston.
 - ★ Describe the row between Ralston and Chips.
 - ★ How did Chatteris behave with Chips?
 - ★ Write a brief note on Brookfield.
 - ★ Point out the most thrilling incident of the novel.
 - ★ Describe Mr. Chips' farewell speech.
- OR
- ★ From where has the novel got its name: "Good-bye Mr. Chips"?
- ★ Describe the scene of Mr. Chips' death.
- ★ What did Cartwright say and what was Chips' response?

(Section – II)

Q.No.2. Write an essay 300-400 words on any ONE of the following topics:

★ My Ambition in Life

★ Traffic Accidents

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| ★ | My Favourite Poet | ★ | My hobby |
| ★ | Life in a College Hostel | ★ | Wonders of Science |
| ★ | Picnic Party | ★ | Rising prices |
| ★ | Democracy | ★ | My Favourite Hero |
| ★ | My Favourite Book | ★ | My Favourite Game Cricket |
| ★ | The Role of Women in Pakistani Society | | |
| ★ | The Role of Computer in the Modern Age | | |
| ★ | Uses and Abuses of Examinations | | |

Q.No.3. Use any FIVE of the following idioms in sentences of your own.

To Poison one's ears- Jack of all trades- Apple of discord- In a fix - Apple of one's eyes- With a snail pace- From head to toe- Settle the account- Ups and downs- Break out- Go to dogs- All in all- A bone of contention- To be in one's good books- Play the double game- Play with fire- Part and parcel- On the alert- A man of letters- Flesh and blood- Get wind of- Get rid of- Go to the wall- Between the lines- Rank and file- A child's play- Rainy day - To cut one's coat according to one's cloth- To keep body and soul together- To show a clean pair of heels- To be at one's wits end- To be at home- To be at hand- Kith and kins- At Large- To swallow the bait- A red rag to the bull- Look down upon- Fall out- On the tenter hooks- A square peg in the round hole- To bell the cat- On the verge of- Take after- See how the cat jumps- Set a good example- A red letter day- Red handed- A dead letter- A dark horse- Cats and dogs - fe- Cast pearls before swine- Cock and bull story- At daggers drawn- Bring to light- Bring to book- Break down- Bring forth- Bring about- To throw dust in a person's eyes- To show the white feathers- Spick and span- Run away with- Rest on one's Laurels - To end in smoke- Take in to account- Break through- Once in a blue moon- White elephant- Maiden Speech- Take to task- Make headway- Cut a sorry figure- To abide by- Above board- To carry the day- Under a cloud - At the eleventh hour- To make both ends meet- A fool's paradise- In full swing- To live from hand to mouth- To keep in view- Through thick and thin- To turn down- To break the news- To cast a spell- To find fault with- To die in harness- To keep at an arm's length- To face the music- To go back upon one's words- Take to heart- Time and again- At the back and call of- Strick to One's guns- Bolt from the blue- In the long run- To have an axe to grind- A drawn game- At sixes and sevens- By hook or by crook- A bed of roses- A burning question- By fits and starts- Up to the mark- To be taken aback- To carry weight- By leaps and bounds- To call a spade a spade- To leave in the lurch- To turn down- A bosom friend- To take to one's heels- To turn over a new leaf- A snake in the grass- To bring up- A bed of thorns- To set off- To be well off- To lose heart- To knock at- To beat about the bush- Broken reed- With open arms- To play fast and lose- To hold one's tongue- Red tape- The lion's share- A bird of passage- To throw cold water- To be in the air- Tooth and nail- To rest on one's oars- To get into hot water- On the spur of moment- To bring down the house.

Q.No.4. Translate the following passages into English.

☆ ڈاکٹر اقبال ایک بہت بڑے انسان تھے۔ آپ اس صدی کے سب سے بڑے مسلمان شاعر تھے۔ آپ کی شاعری امید اور کامیابی کا پیغام دیتی ہے۔ آپ کی زندگی بہت سادہ تھی۔ جھوٹ اور لٹیرت کو بڑا اہم بنا رکھتے تھے۔ دو شروع ہی سے تہائی پسند تھے۔ لیکن ان کا دردناک و بڑا شخص کے لئے کھلا رہتا تھا۔ وہ ملاقاتی سے اس کی لیاقت کے مطابق گفتگو کرتے تھے۔

☆ ہماری آبادی میں روز بروز اضافہ ہو رہا ہے۔ آبادی میں اس اضافہ کی وجہ سے ہمیں بہت سی مشکلات کا سامنا ہے۔ اب ہمیں زیادہ مکان، زیادہ مدرسے اور زیا۔ وہ ہسپتال درکار ہیں۔ خوراک کی ضرورت کو پورا کرنے کے لئے ہمیں زیادہ اناج چاہیے۔ ان ضروریات کو پورا کرنے کے لئے ہمیں سخت محنت اور محنت کا منصوبہ بندی کی ضرورت ہے۔

☆ قائد اعظم محمد علی جناح کو جسوریت سے بے پناہ محبت تھی۔ وہ آمریت کی کبھی شکلوں سے نفرت کرتے تھے۔ وہ برآدی کے بنیادی حقوق پر یقین رکھتے تھے۔ انہوں نے اپنی قوم سے کہا تھا کہ اگر حکومت کوئی غلطی کرتی ہے تو اس پر تنقید کرو۔ وہ سمجھتے تھے کہ جائز تنقید قوم کی بہتری کے لئے ضروری ہے۔ قائد اعظم نے کبھی اپنے ناقدوں کو گالی یا دھمکی نہیں دی تھی۔

☆ میرزا خاں ہے کہ ہزاروں سال سے صرف ایک آدمی حال میں زندگی گزارنے کا ہنر جانتا ہے۔ ہم میں سے اکثر ایک گھنٹے میں انجمن میں باغی ہو سوتے ہیں گزرتے ہیں۔ اس دوران ہم خوشیوں کے چھن جانے پر افسوس کرتے ہیں اور کامیابیوں پر دل میں تم کا اعتبار کرتے ہیں۔ یہ دونوں رویے بالکل بے فائدہ ہیں اور ہمارے احساسات کو کمزور کرتے ہیں یا ہم اس مستقبل کا سوچتے ہیں جس کی ہم آرزو کرتے ہیں یا جس سے خوفزدہ رہتے ہیں۔ زندگی گزارنے کا درست طریقہ یہ ہے کہ ہم برمت کو ایک معجزہ خیال کریں۔

☆ بنی نوع انسان کے سب سے بڑے حسن و دلجو ہیں جنہوں نے دن رات انسانی خوشی کے لئے کام کیا۔ عظیم لوگ۔ رنگ و نسل، ذات و پات اور لعصب سے آزاد ہوتے ہیں۔ وہ انسان دوست ہوتے ہیں اور انسانی بھلائی ان کی سوچ کی منزل ہوتی ہے۔ ہمیں اپنے دل میں انسانی محبت کا جذبہ پیدا کرنا چاہئے۔ اسلام محبت اور امن کی تعلیم دیتا ہے۔ ایک سچا مسلمان نیک دل و ظلم سے نفرت کرنے والا اور غریبوں کا ہمدرد ہوتا ہے۔ کساری اس کا طبیعت خاصہ ہوتی ہے۔

☆ زبان ایک بڑی قوت ہے اور قومیت اور تہذیب کی جان ہے۔ قومی زبان کی مدد و زیادہ وسیع ہوتی ہیں۔ اس لئے اس کا حلقہ اثر بھی وسیع ہوتا ہے۔ قومی زبان ساری قوم کی ہے۔ اس کے ذریعے قوم کا ہر فرد اپنی آواز ساری قوم تک پہنچاتا ہے۔ قومی زبان پوری قوم کے خصائص اور اس کی روایات کی آئینہ دار ہوتی ہے۔ یہ قوم کے شیرازے کو مضبوط کرتی ہے اور اسے منتشر ہونے سے بچاتی ہے۔ یہی وجہ کہ مخالف سب سے پہلے اس پر ہتھیار ڈالتا ہے اور اسے مٹانے کی کوشش کرتا ہے۔

☆ یہ سائنس کا زمانہ ہے۔ سائنس کی ایجاد نے ہماری زندگی کو اتنا بدل دیا ہے کہ اگر سو سال پہلے کا انسان کسی شہر میں آنکھ کھولے تو اسے ہماری دنیا پر جاوگرگی کا گمان ہوگا۔ وہی کام جو آج سے پہلے لوگ اپنے ہاتھوں سے کرتے تھے اب بڑی بڑی مشینیں اس کام کو بڑی خوش اسلوبی سے سرانجام دے رہی ہیں۔ اسی طرح سڑک کے معاملے میں بڑی آسانیاں پیدا ہو گئی ہیں۔ جو سفر پہلے سالوں اور مہینوں میں طے ہوتا تھا اب وہی دنوں اور گھنٹوں میں طے پا جاتا ہے۔ اب تو انسان چاند پر بھی پہنچ گیا ہے اور وہ دن دور نہیں جب حضرت انسان دوسرے ستاروں پر بھی پہنچ جائے گا۔ کیا خبر کسی دن ہماری دنیا اور دوسرے ستاروں کے درمیان آمد و رفت کا یہ قاعدہ سلسلہ ہو جائے۔

☆ تعلیم جتنی اب عام ہے اتنی پہلے کبھی نہ تھی۔ غریب سے غریب لڑکا بھی کالج اور یونیورسٹی میں تعلیم حاصل کر سکتا ہے۔ کتابیں خریدنے کی بھی ضرورت نہیں کیونکہ کالج کی لائبریری میں ہزاروں کتابیں ہوتی ہیں۔ اگر لڑکا ذرا تھکی ہو تو تعلیم حاصل کر کے چنداں مشکل نہیں لیکن تمام آسانوں کے باوجود تعلیم کا معیار بہت پست ہو گیا ہے۔ اسکی وجہ یہ ہے کہ طلبہ تعلیم میں دلچسپی نہیں لیتے۔ کچھ لڑکے دوسرے سے پڑھتے ہی نہیں اور کچھ امتحان کے

قربان ادا کی خرید کر چند سوال رٹ لیتے ہیں۔ اگر خوش قسمتی سے یہ سوال امتحان کے پرچہ میں آجائیں تو ان کی کامیابی یقینی در نہ ملے ہوگا کوئی ایسی معجب بات نہیں۔ ہر مل ہونے والا طالب علم آپ کو ایسے بڑے بڑے آدمیوں کے نام بتائے گا جو ایک نایک بار امتحان میں ضرور نام کا ہوئے۔ مسلمانوں کو قائد اعظم پر پورا اعتماد تھا۔ وہ آپ کی ہر بات مان لینے میں فراموش کرتے تھے۔ قائد اعظم۔ ان مسلمانوں کو تھمہ ہو جانے کا مشورہ مسلمانوں نے آپ کی نصیحت پر عمل کیا۔ چوہدری رحمت علی نے مسلمانوں کے وطن کے لئے پاکستان کا نام پیش کیا۔ سب مسلمانوں نے اسے فخر سے قبول کر لیا۔ قائد اعظم نے اس کے قیام کے لئے سخت محنت کی۔ آخر قائد اعظم کو ان کی محنت کا پھل مل گیا۔ قرارداد پاکستان 23 مارچ 1940ء کو منظور ہوئی۔ قائد اعظم کی طویل محنت کے بعد پاکستان 14 اگست 1947ء کو قائم ہو گیا۔ قائد اعظم پاکستان کے پہلے گورنر جنرل بنے۔ خدا کے فضل سے اب ہم آزاد اور خود مختار ہیں۔ ہمارا فرض ہے کہ پاکستان کو زیادہ سے زیادہ مضبوط بنانے کی کوشش کریں۔

☆ کیپٹن آج کل خلائی سفر، ہوائی سفر، طب، انجینئرنگ، حساب کتاب، چھپائی اور زندگی کے بہت سے دوسرے شعبوں میں استعمال کیا جا رہا ہے۔ یہ غیر معمولی طور پر ہر قسم کی معلومات کو آئندہ استعمال کے لئے محفوظ کر لیتا ہے۔ آپ خود اپنے بجلی، پانی اور کوسوں کے بلوں کی ادائیگی کیپٹن کے ذریعے کرتے ہیں۔ ہر مہینے یہ چھلار یا کارڈ دیکھ کر اور نئے اعداد و شمار حاصل کر کے نئے بل ہمارے لیے مہیا کرتا ہے۔

☆ تندرستی بڑی نعمت ہے لیکن آدمی جب تک تندرست رہتا ہے اس نعمت کی قدر نہیں کرتا۔ جب کوئی معمولی سی بیماری بھی آکر اسے گھیرے تو اس کی قدر معلوم ہوتی ہے اگر جسم کے کسی حصے میں کوئی تکلیف ہو جاتی ہے تو سارا جسم اثر قبول کرتا ہے تندرستی ہو تو کھانے پینے چلنے پھرنے اور کام کرنے میں بھی جی لگتا ہے۔ صحت خراب ہو جائے تو کسی چیز میں مزہ نہیں آتا۔ جو لوگ اکثر بیمار رہتے ہیں ان کی زندگی خود ان کے اور ان کے دوسرے مخلوق کے لئے وبال جان ہو جاتی ہے۔ بیماری الگ ایک تکلیف دہ ہوتی ہے اور درد و اعلان پر الگ خرچ ہوتا ہے۔ بیمار آدمی زندہ در گور ہوتا ہے۔

Enter to Learn, Leave to achieve

ENGLISH (Inter Part II)

Group I & II Objective

Q.No.5: (a) Tick the right choice of the following under-lined words from Book II (Modern Prose and Heroes) Part I:

- ★ We find the universe frightening.
- (a) pleasant (b) beautiful (c) horrible (d) dry
- ★ Their warmth comes almost from the radiation which the sun pours down on them.
- (a) rays (b) energy (c) rain (d) germs
- ★ A few stars are known which are hardly bigger than our earth.
- (a) scarcely (b) always (c) never (d) none of these
- ★ To day we are more critical than our forefathers.
- (a) ancestors (b) brothers (c) teachers (d) rulers
- ★ All of us have benefited greatly from the use of scientific method.
- (a) taken advantage (b) disturbed (c) frightened (d) misguided
- ★ Life was most uncertain.
- (a) pleasant (b) unsure (c) dull (d) enjoyable

Today we are better able to explain happenings which used to be considered strange and mysterious.

(a) helpful (b) puzzling (c) strenuous (d) luxurious

In the immense stretches of space beyond the Milky way it is colder still.

(a) galaxy (b) white (c) narrow (d) hot

In the immense stretches of space beyond the Milky way it is colder still a

(a) area (b) stars (c) time (d) dream

For the most part each star makes its voyage in complete loneliness.

(a) stay (b) journey (c) strength (d) attraction

The sun and the other stars we see in the sky are extremely hot.

(a) very (b) not (c) clearly (d) to some extent

Household garbage and other refuse were thrown into the streets.

(a) waste material (b) denial (c) vegetables (d) old books

Water had to be carried a considerable distance from the well to the home.

(a) insignificant (b) huge (c) short (d) difficult

Many boys find it difficult to sit at a desk and concentrate on the task assigned.

(a) pay attention to (b) read (c) wander (d) sleep

Nervous habits are not easy to uproot.

(a) avoid (b) adopt (c) remove (d) praise

The body must make himself cultivate a poise and calm that smothers the fidgets.

(a) suppress (b) suffer (c) aggravate (d) increase

The boy must make himself cultivate a poise and calm that smothers the fidgets.

(a) balance (b) restlessness (c) faculty (d) inability

Good Lord never intended their son to be a physician, or a dentist, or an engineer.

(a) retarded (b) claimed (c) wished (d) made

It is always to the detriment of their health.

(a) damage (b) advantage (c) improvement (d) need

No boy ought to be compelled to earn his entire way through college.

(a) forced (b) admired (c) asked politely (d) ignored

Many boys attempt seriously to make good.

(a) succeed (b) construct (c) please (d) abuse

They have the native ability to do so.

(a) natural (b) less (c) more (d) acquired

It was a dismal experience.

(a) sad (b) pleasant (c) difficult (d) easy

I could look forward to a period of permanent felicity.

(a) ease (b) joy (c) struggle (d) turmoil

The annual mid term holiday made a luxuriously long week-end.

(a) happily (b) lavishly (c) critically (d) boringly

Sometimes there were unexpected respites.

(a) gatherings (b) activities (c) plans (d) breaks

I could look forward to a period of permanent felicity.

(a) happiness (b) sadness (c) boredom (d) freedom

- ★ He had a sudden vision of thousands and thousands of boys.
(a) sound (b) list of names (c) roll call (d) dream
- ★ He sometimes went insofar as to make desultory notes in an exercise-book.
(a) bold (b) striking (c) spidery (d) rough
- ★ She had not been able to bequeath him all her mind.
(a) conceal (b) afford (c) read (d) grant
- ★ However heretical he might be about the Boers, he was orthodox about Lloyd George.
(a) liberal (b) critical (c) foolish (d) wavering
- ★ Chips had never bothered to beware of him.
(a) be on guard (b) fear (c) disobey (d) disregard
- ★ When Chips had just turned sixty, came Ralston's urbane ultimatum.
(a) last (b) final (c) unkind (d) polite
- ★ Your methods of teaching are slack and old-fashioned.
(a) fresh (b) quick (c) outdated (d) favourable
- ★ The masters saw in the old veteran a likely champion.
(a) chubby (b) boy (c) experienced (d) teacher
- ★ Roars of laughter and tumultuous cheers.
(a) secret (b) soft (c) unending (d) noisy
- ★ England had burnt her fire in her own grate again.
(a) house (b) dunghill (c) custody (d) fireplace
- ★ His faculties were all unimpaired, and he had no personal worries of any kind.
(a) unattained (b) unattempted (c) unspoiled (d) unseemly
- ★ He sat in front parlour at Mrs. Wickett's on a November afternoon in thirty three.
(a) safe (b) table (c) wallet (d) room
- ★ And don't let anyone play tricks with you.
(a) permit (b) say (c) order (d) ask
- ★ Your personal habits are slovenly.
(a) clean (b) obedient (c) careless (d) mean
- ★ Chatteris was modern, friendly and sympathetic.
(a) comforting (b) warm (c) kind-hearted (d) charitable
- ★ Just then there came a particularly loud explosion - quite near.
(a) chuckling (b) whisper (c) rattle (d) blast
- ★ Behind Brookfield he saw the world of change and conflict.
(a) clash (b) strangeness (c) newness (d) comfort
- ★ The School emotionally centred upon his anxieties.
(a) results (b) worries (c) performance (d) record

* He still had ideas of dignity and generosity that were becoming increasingly rare in a frantic world.

(a) calm (b) worried (c) busy (d) peaceful

* They all said how marvellous it was that he knew every boy's name and face so quickly

(a) wonderful (b) sad (c) unbelievable (d) important

* Chips had put in for Brookfield after a year at Melbury, which he hadn't liked, because he had been ragged there a good deal.

(a) got ready (b) prepared (c) offered himself (d) got admission

* Give your enthusiasm to Brookfield and Brookfield will give you something in return.

(a) experience (b) learning (c) spirit (d) stay

* His marriage was a triumphant success.

(a) glorious (b) not so good (c) lasting (d) temporary

* There was also a bottom shelf piled up with cheap editions of detective novels.

(a) heaped with (b) decorated with (c) looked well (d) furnished with

* Out of vast experience had emerged a kindly, gentle confidence.

(a) mixed (b) found (c) come out (d) coped

* He was an altogether wilder and ferocious animal.

(a) wild (b) untamed (c) cruel (d) brutish

* Later, after the Napoleonic Wars and until mid-Victorian days, the school declined again, both in numbers and repute.

(a) decreased (b) swayed (c) flourished (d) ventured

Q.No.6. (a) Fill in the following blanks with appropriate preposition.

* This topic is suitable _____ a debate.

(a) for (b) of (c) to (d) on

* I shall be thankful _____ that book.

(a) of (b) to (c) for (d) with

* Many servants waited _____ for his service.

(a) to (b) at (c) off (d) on

* Najma fell _____ the floor.

(a) onto (b) at (c) along (d) off

* Don't be jealous _____ any body.

(a) of (b) with (c) for (d) to

* A face appeared _____ the window.

(a) into (b) in (c) at (d) on

* I saw _____ his trick.

(a) upon (b) through (c) at (d) to

* He hankers _____ wealth.

(a) after (b) toward (c) of (d) for

- ★ Why do you jeer _____ me.
(a) at (b) for (c) to (d) on
- ★ He was fired _____ passion.
(a) on (b) at (c) with (d) to
- ★ Guard _____ your enemies.
(a) for (b) off (c) against (d) to
- ★ I am in debated _____ your favour.
(a) for (b) to (c) of (d) on
- ★ I was born _____ Eid.
(a) on (b) at (c) in (d) of
- ★ The jar is filled _____ candy.
(a) with (b) into (c) of (d) along
- ★ He has great lust _____ woman.
(a) after (b) for (c) of (d) with
- ★ The kids climbed _____ the monkey bars.
(a) at (b) off (c) on (d) for
- ★ The dog jumped _____ the river.
(a) into (b) to (c) in (d) too
- ★ I blamed you _____ neglecting your duties.
(a) of (b) to (c) for (d) off
- ★ Two boxers are _____ the ring.
(a) in (b) an (c) off (d) of
- ★ I insist _____ playing.
(a) on (b) off (c) of (d) with
- ★ This house is to live _____.
(a) for (b) out (c) in (d) with
- ★ He was found guilty _____ theft.
(a) for (b) of (c) to (d) off
- ★ Some people plotted _____ the king.
(a) against (b) toward (c) for (d) with
- ★ Many men die _____ accident.
(a) of (b) with (c) from (d) for
- ★ All juniors are responsible _____ their officers.
(a) to (b) for (c) from (d) upon
- ★ His speech was not suitable _____ the occasion.
(a) for (b) upon (c) to (d) at
- ★ They entered _____ an agreement.

- (a) an (b) for (c) to (d) into
- ★ Let us dwell _____ part mistakes.
(a) upon (b) for (c) at (d) on
- ★ She was married _____ her cousin.
(a) too (b) of (c) to (d) by
- ★ I differ _____ you in this matter.
(a) from (b) with (c) to (d) upon
- ★ The execution of political opponents disgusted _____ military regime.
(a) to (b) from (c) for (d) with
- ★ He is false _____ his friends.
(a) to (b) for (c) with (d) upon
- ★ He has genius _____ mathematics.
(a) for (b) with (c) on (d) to
- ★ Glance _____ a book.
(a) over (b) on (c) at (d) to
- ★ He was accompanied _____ his friends.
(a) with (b) for (c) by (d) along
- ★ He is greatly afflicted _____ the death of his child.
(a) at (b) for (c) to (d) on
- ★ Doctors have love _____ humanity.
(a) to (b) for (c) with (d) from
- ★ The lawyer pleaded _____ the judge for the client.
(a) to (b) with (c) of (d) upon
- ★ We are striving _____ ignorance.
(a) for (b) with (c) against (d) to
- (b) Four options (a), (b), (c) and (d) are given at the end of the every sentence. Only one of them is correct. You are required to tick the right choice.
- ★ Each one of the us were well prepared.
(a) Each of us was well prepared.
(b) Every one of us was well prepared.
(c) All of us was well prepared.
(d) Every one of us was well prepare.
- ★ Higher we go, cooler it is.
(a) The higher we go, cooler it is.
(b) Higher we go the coller it will be.
(c) The higher we go, the cooler it is.
(d) Higher we go, the coolest it is.

(d) Let you and me going now.

Either you or I are in wrong.

(a) Either I or you are in the wrong.

(b) Either you or I am in the wrong.

(c) Either I or you is in wrong.

(d) Either you are wrong or I am in the wrong.

She has succeeded to won a prize.

(a) She has succeeded in winning a prize.

(b) She has to winning a prize.

(c) She had succeeded in win a prize..

(d) She has succeeded for a prize.

She speaks slow.

(a) She speaks slow.

(b) She speaks slowly.

(c) She speak slowly.

(d) She speaks slower.

Flower smell sweetly.

(a) Flowers smell sweetness.

(b) Flowers smell sweet.

(c) Flowers smelling sweet.

(d) Flowers smelling sweetly.

Sun rises in east.

(a) The sun rises in east.

(b) The sun rises in the east.

(c) Sun rises in the east.

(d) Sun rises into east.

I bought a pair of scissor.

(a) I bought pair of scissors.

(b) I bought a pair of scissors.

(c) I bought a pairs of scissor.

(d) I bought pairs of scissor.

They felt happily.

(a) They felt happy.

(b) They feel happy.

(c) They felt happiness.

(d) They felt happier.

- (a) Some body told me that story whom I forget.
- (b) Some body told me this story which I forget.
- (c) Some body told me that story I forget.
- (d) Some body told me this story which I have I forgotten.

She insist going there.

- (a) She insisted on going there.
- (b) She insisted going there.
- (c) She insist on going there.
- (d) She insisted for going there.

The teacher bade me of doing it.

- (a) The teacher bade me to do it.
- (b) The teacher bade me to doing it.
- (c) The teacher bade me do it.
- (d) The teacher bade me for doing it.

My old friend net me of the way.

- (a) My old friend met me off the way.
- (b) My old friend met me from the way.
- (c) My old friend met me at the way.
- (d) My old friend met me on the way.

My brother gave a speech.

- (a) My brother made a speech.
- (b) My brother offered a speech.
- (c) My brother showed a speech.
- (d) My brother did a speech.

I told him that I will not help him.

- (a) I told him that I shall not help him.
- (b) I told him that I would not help him.
- (c) I told him that I would not help you.
- (d) I told him that I shall not help you.

No sooner I saw her, I ran to meet her.

- (a) No sooner did I see her, than I ran to meet her.
- (b) No sooner did I see her, I ran to meet her.
- (c) No sooner did I see her than I ran to meet her.
- (d) No sooner did I see her, I ran to meet her.

Do you prefer to play tennis or swimming?

- (a) Do you prefer to playing tennis to swimming?
- (b) Do you prefer to play tennis or to swimming?