

ENGLISH (Compulsory)	Inter (Part-II) 2019 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 was the condition of our streets a hundred years ago?

Ans Only a hundred years ago, our cities had narrow and unpaved streets. There was no proper drainage system. The drainage system was in shambles.

(ii) What do the superstitious people believe in?

Ans Superstitious people believe in signs of good or bad luck and their lives are greatly influenced by such signs.

(iii) 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 stars.

(iv) Why didn't the writer like the school life?

Ans The writer did not like the school life at all. He thought that the school life was monotonous and labourious. Students had to work a lot both at school and at their homes. They had no time to take rest. Tough competition among the students made life more difficult. However, he often enjoyed the actual classroom work.

(v) Why is it difficult to destroy useless books?

Ans It is not easy to destroy useless books. They do not have many lives like a cat but they die hard. They cannot be burnt. It is very difficult task to burn them, leaf by leaf. Moreover, there is no cooking range in many flats. It is very difficult to find a place for hanging them.

(vi) How do famines occur?

Ans Famines occur:

1. When there are just too many people for the amount of food available.

2. When crops fail due to disease.
3. When there are less crops because of rain.

(vii) How did the writer feel that he was a hospital in himself?

Ans When writer came to know that he was suffering from a number of diseases he thought that he would be an interesting case from medical point of view. He was indeed, a hospital in himself as he had all the diseases in him that can be expected in a hospital. Now students would have no need to walk the hospitals. All they need to do would be to walk around him and after that take their diploma.

(viii) Where did the writer step into in confusion in the bank?

Ans When the writer saw the rude behaviour of the manager, he got confused. In confusion, he could not see the door. He stepped into a safe.

(ix) Which are three fevers that are absent in China?

Ans Three fevers that are absent in China are:

1. Money
2. Alcohol
3. Sex

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 Mr. Somervell teach English?

Ans Mr. Somervell used the chalks of different colours and made the students understand the structure of sentence like subject, verb and object.

(ii) What did Christopher feel when he was thirsty in the desert?

Ans He felt that everything was dead, dry and hot. His mind was foggy. He was on fire. His lungs were hurt from the hot air. He tried to faint himself but his head was pounding with so much pain which kept him conscious.

(iii) Describe Christopher's journey to Kidal.

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. It was most dangerous part of their journey.

(iv) What is the role played by the white cells in the blood of a human body?

Ans White blood cells are the body's natural armour against disease. When germs enter the body, the white blood cells attack them.

(v) What are antiseptics and what is antiseptic method?

Ans The chemical substances that kill germs are called antiseptics. The use of these substances for the prevention of infection is called an antiseptic method. The main object of antiseptic method is to stop germs from getting into body.

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

Ans Once, while working on fowl cholera, Pasteur discovered that all his cultivations were dying. He injected them into the body of healthy birds, which showed slight symptoms of the disease but they recovered. Consequently, they got immunized to resist the disease.

(vii) What was the attitude of the Turkish government towards the Allies after World War-I?

Ans The attitude of the Turkish government was slavish. They decided to cooperate with the Allies and the occupying forces of the conquerors.

(viii) How did Mustafa Kamal Change old titles?

Ans In the new world created by him, there was no need for the old titles and nobilities which meant nothing to the new nobility of effort. The word "Pasha" was abolished; every man became Bay, hitherto a title of some honour; women became Bayan.

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

(i) What advice did Mr. Wetherby give to Mr. Chips?

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

(ii) What was Chips' status at Brookfield at fifty and at sixty?

Ans Chips' status at Brookfield at fifty was the doyen of the staff and at sixty he was made the guest of honour at old

Brookfieldian dinners and the court of appeal in all matters affecting Brookfield.

(iii) How did Mr. Chips spend his time at Mrs. Wickett's house?

Ans Mr. Chips spent his time at Mrs. Wickett's house in reading, talking and remembering old days and old faces, drinking tea, receiving callers, keeping himself busy with corrections for the next edition of the Brookfieldian directory and writing letters.

(iv) Why was the spring of 1896 important for Mr. 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.

(v) How did Katherine help Mr. Chips in the matter of discipline?

Ans Katherine asked Chips to be kind without losing the balance. Her judgment was always right because she had a keen insight into the psychology of human beings. He made him a changed man. She changed his ideas and ways of life.

(vi) Describe Katherine's tragic death.

Ans Katherine's death was the worst shock of Mr. Chips' life. He lost all charm in his life. She was to give a birth to a baby when she expired. He became old and weak after her death.

(vii) What did Chips think 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.

(viii) What did the Chairman of the governors tell Chips about his retirement?

Ans Sir John Rivers was the Chairman of Board of Governors. He was an old student of Mr. Chips. Now he was a baronet and enjoyed a high rank in society. One day, he ignored Ralston and went direct to Chips. He felt sorry for what had happened to Chips. He assured Chips that the Governors were with him. He also told him that they never wanted him to retire.

(ix) When and why did Ralston leave Brookfield?

Ans In 1911, Ralston left the school because he was defeated in his quarrel with Chips. He preferred to leave the school and join some better school.

(x) What is Rissole? What joke did Chips make about it?

Ans Rissole is a fried meat cake in school menu. It was served on Mondays. Chips called it 'Abhorrendum'. It was called Chips latest "fresh joke".

(xi) Give a brief account of air-raid at Brookfield.

Ans During the shelling, the whole building of the school shook as if it was being lifted off its foundations. Later, they heard that five bombs had fallen around Brookfield. Nine persons were reported to be killed in the raid.

(xii) What were the feelings of Chips after the departure of Linford?

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

SECTION-II

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

- (i) Atomic Energy
- (ii) My Aim in Life
- (iii) A Journey by Train
- (iv) Pollution

Ans (i) Atomic Energy

For Answer see Paper 2017 (Group-II), Q.5.(ii).

(ii) My Aim in Life

For Answer see Paper 2016 (Group-II), Q.5.(i).

(iii) A Journey by Train

In English literature, we find numerous poems which celebrate the journey by train. Even now when better means of travel are available, the railway journey still holds a lot of attraction. It has its own thrill, its own appeal and charm. A few months ago my father sent me on some family business to my

uncle living in Karachi. I agreed to go but on one condition. The condition was that I would travel in the AC lower compartment. My father gladly accepted the condition.

A few days before the day of departure, my seat was booked. Naturally, I was very happy because for the first time I was going alone on a long journey. Then the mode of travelling also filled my head with a sense of pride.

At last that day came. I was wearing a nice dress thinking that there would be no suffocation and heat in the compartment. My father came with me to the station to say me goodbye. We reached the station well in time. We were told that the train was half an hour late. We felt relieved that in Pakistan this much delay did not matter at all.

On the platform, there was a great rush. People who could not get their seats booked were bargaining with the coolies. All the benches were occupied. Some people were sitting on their luggage. Children were looking at everything with keen interest. We went straight to the waiting room. Two chairs were vacant. We sat there and started to have a chat.

Meanwhile, in the waiting room, came my father's friend, uncle Wasim. He told us that he was going to Hyderabad on a business trip. Luckily, his seat was also in the same compartment. This was a source of satisfaction for my father.

We were busy in chatting that we heard the announcement of the arrival of the train. We came out of the room. On the platform, everyone was active. Within a couple of minutes, the train reached the platform. We were looking at the numbers written on the bogies. Our bogie stopped just in front of us.

As we went in, we felt a great change in the temperature. We went to our seats. My seat was at one end and uncle Wasim's was on the other. After the train had started off, uncle came to me and told me that he had requested the gentleman sitting next to him for the exchange of seats. Soon this process got completed and I was sitting with uncle Wasim.

I sat by the window and started enjoying the scenes. The sun was at its height outside but I felt comfortable in the compartment. People were busy in their routines. In spite of the hot weather, they were busy as usual. The village life of the surroundings was before me. Mud houses and shady trees provided shelter to the tired farmers. Some of them were having their lunch.

Railway crossings, bridges and underpasses presented a different view from the train. Then I shifted my gaze inside the compartment. Uncle Wasim was preparing some notes and was working on his calculator. Most of the passengers were lying on their berths. They were all peaceful. Soon I also became flat on my berth and was lost in my dreams.

Uncle woke me up for lunch. We shared our lunch with each other and then I slept again. Uncle woke me up again when the train was reaching Hyderabad. I peeped out and was pleased to see that it was raining outside. It was getting dark, so I could not see things clearly.

Meanwhile, the train stopped at the station of Hyderabad. Uncle bade me goodbye and got down. I remained inside and waited for my destination.

(iv) Pollution

Pollution is the main problem of this age. Pollution means contamination of the environment as a result of human activities. There is a natural envelope that protects the air, water and land of the earth. It is called the biosphere. It has the natural capability to dispose of the human wastes. But for the last fifty, sixty years human wastes have been so great in amount that the biosphere cannot dispose them of properly. The result is the contamination of the environment, or pollution.

Scientists have realized that pollution is a threat to the health of our planet. The main causes of pollution are the massive increase in population, industrial expansion and the excessive use of automobiles. All these factors are producing wastes in such a quantity that natural dispersing and recycling processes cannot always keep pace.

What worsened the problem was the appearance of synthetic substances. These substances dissolve with extreme slowness. Some of them do not dissolve at all. Plastics, fibers, organic pesticides such as DDT, industrial chemicals and their wastes are such substances. This type of the garbage and toxic chemicals have polluted the land and have mixed with the surface water and the underground water.

Industrial waste products mainly contain sulphur dioxide and various nitrogen oxides. These airborne industrial wastes and automobile emissions combine with atmospheric moisture and cause acid rain and smog. Acid rain is the form of

precipitation containing high levels of sulphuric or nitric acids. It contaminates water, damages vegetation and kills life in water. Smog is the combination of smoke and fog. It is very common in industrial cities of the West.

The worldwide use of pesticides has poisoned wildlife. Highly toxic radioactive wastes from nuclear power installations are causing diseases that have no cure at all. This pollution is resulting in numerous human health problems, such as cancer, birth defects, genetic changes, weak eyesight, defective respiratory system, chronic headache, fatigue, irritability and digestive disorder.

The environmental pollution of today is the direct offshoot of the scientific progress. The use of the scientific method in the industrial field is producing air pollution, water pollution and noise pollution. No doubt, science has given man the command of huge machinery but everywhere there are big factories and heavy industrial units emitting a lot of poisonous materials in the air. The result is that we do not have fresh air to breathe.

The waste products of these industries drain into the nearby wells, canals and rivers and reach the sea. This pollution is killing wildlife on one hand and on the other causing various diseases among human beings. These diseases have a crippling effect on the suffering humanity. There is no cure to most of them.

No doubt, the traffic on road speaks of the progress that man has made because of science but it causes air pollution as well as noise pollution. Noise pollution is also caused by the big industrial units. Those who work in factories suffer from countless psychological diseases because of the unbearable noise of machines. Scientific progress has damaged our peace of mind.

If proper measures are not taken to put an end to environmental pollution, mankind will suffer a great loss. To stay healthy, we should keep our planet clean.

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

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|--------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) a bed of roses | (ii) a man of letters |
| (iii) at a loss | (iv) by leaps and bounds |
| (v) spick and span | (vi) ups and downs |
| (vii) take after | (viii) work out |
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(i) **A bed of roses:** پھولوں کی سیج

Life in big cities is not a *bed of roses*; it is very hard.

(ii) **A man of letters:** لکھا پڑھا انسان

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

(iii) **At a loss:** گمگو میں

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

(iv) **By leaps and bounds:** تیزی سے

Pakistan is progressing *by leaps and bounds*.

(v) **Spick and span:** صاف ستھرا

Being an educated girl, she keeps the house *spick and span*.

(vi) **Ups and downs:** نشیب و فراز

The old man has seen many *ups and downs* in his life.

(vii) **Take after:** ہم شکل ہونا

She *takes after* her mother.

(viii) **Work out:** حل کرنا

He *worked out* all his sums.

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

اس وقت پاکستان بہت سے ملکی اور بین الاقوامی مسائل میں گھرا ہوا ہے۔ ہمارے دشمن دن رات ہمیں نقصان پہنچانے کے چکر میں ہیں۔ ہم سب بخوبی اس سے آگاہ ہیں۔ ملت اسلامیہ کا دشمن بہت شاطر اور چالاک ہے۔ ان تمام مشکلات سے نکلنے کے لیے ہمیں ایک مخلص اور دیانتدار رہبر کی ضرورت ہے جو ہمیں تباہی اور اذیت کے عالم سے نکال سکے۔ ہمیں اپنے شاندار ماضی سے سبق سیکھنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ اللہ ہمارے ملک کو ہر آفت اور آزمائش سے بچائے رکھے۔

Pakistan is facing several national and international problems these days. Our enemies are in a constant pursuit to

harm us. We all know it very well. The enemy of the Muslim Ummah is very clever and cunning. To get out of those problems, we need a sincere and honest leader, who can bring us out of destruction and oppression. We need to learn a lesson from our glorious past. May Allah save our country from all calamity and trial.

Note: Candidates, whose medium of examination is English, will write a paragraph (150-200 words) on "Internet". (15)

Ans

Internet

The Internet is rapidly becoming a basic feature of global civilization. It is a massive network of networks. It connects millions of computers together globally. It has no governing body. It allows computer users to connect to other computers wherever they may be across the world. Internet 'chat' and electronic text messages are called E-mail that allow people to stay in touch with their friends or relatives even strangers living in other countries at any time. These simple features of the internet 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 types of office documents, publications, software products, music, photography, video, graphics and the other arts. Now internet is also being used as a telephone to make long-distance calls. Internet is now also a major source of pleasure. Today, many internet forums have sections devoted to games and funny videos. Many people use the internet to access news, weather and sports reports. The internet has also become a large market for companies. It has also subsequently revolutionized shopping. However, the pornography and gambling industries are two bad aspects of the internet.