

ENGLISH (Compulsory)	Inter (Part-II) 2017 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 is the method of dehydration for preserving food?

Ans Modern method of selecting, grading and processing foods have removed the risk or danger of poisoning from canned foods. This method is called dehydration, or the removal of water from such foods as milk, eggs, potatoes and apples. It has proved a practical method of preservation.

(ii) What did the chemist tell the writer?

Ans The Chemist told the writer that he was not keeping a co-operative store or hotel to provide food and comfort.

(iii) State how science has made man open-minded?

Ans The discoveries of scientists have helped people develop an attitude of open-mindedness. They are more willing to look for new truths than to assume that what has been considered true will always be true. Because people have had to change their old ideas as a result of new discoveries made by scientists, they are less likely to accept conclusions as final.

(iv) How did India face famines?

Ans In India, in 1964-65, there was the worst famine of the century, owing to the failure of the monsoon, and many countries gave aid on a large scale and tried to help. India still faced an even worse threat of famine.

(v) Wishes do not come true in his life, writes Daiches. What are the things he longed for but could not have?

Ans David Daiches desperately longed for a tricycle in his childhood but his parents could not afford it. After sometime, he wished for a bicycle which he bought in university with prize

money. He wanted an ice-cream when he stood outside the sweet shop but did not have the money to buy it.

(vi) How can the failure of talented students be prevented?

Ans The colleges must have advisory committees to give advice to students as well as to parents.

(vii) What were the feelings of J.C. Squire after destroying books?

Ans After getting rid of his books, J.C. Squire felt sad at their fate. His words: "Your fate is perhaps worse than you deserved," show that he was sorry for what he did with his books.

(viii) Where does the writer keep his money after his bitter experience in the bank?

Ans After his bitter experience in the bank, the writer kept his money in cash in his trousers' pocket and his savings in silver dollars in a sock.

(ix) How has the population of the cities been controlled in China?

Ans China has established a policy of limiting families to one child each. These efforts of population control have been successful in the cities of China.

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

(i) In after years, how did the knowledge of English stand in good stead for Churchill?

Ans Churchill faced no difficulty in his practical life as he knew his national language well. On the contrary, those students who were learning Latin and Greek had to learn English to earn their livelihood.

(ii) How is El-Golea different from In-Salah?

Ans El-Golea is a lush green town with a variety of fruit-trees and pools of fresh, cool and sweet water. In-Salah, on the other hand, is barren, and have burning sand. Many travellers have lost their lives in this trackless, waterless desert.

(iii) How did Christopher manage to get water from the well?

Ans The well was 275 meters away. Christopher had no bucket and rope to get water from the well. He tied the wire of his recording machine with a metal teapot and drew water from the well.

(iv) What part is 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 happened to Pasteur on his marriage day?

Ans Pasteur was so busy in his work on the wedding day that he entirely forgot the ceremony and had to be fetched by a friend.

(vi) Write a brief note on Mustafa Kamal's activities in Anatolia.

Ans In Anatolia, Mustafa Kamal held a secret meeting with the patriots. He prepared a plan to prevent the Allied Forces and the Greeks from entering their soil. He also set out to tour the villages asking people to resist the foreign forces.

(vii) Why was the use of carbolic acid abandoned?

Ans The living tissues need not be soaked in carbolic acid because it tends to destroy the tissue as well as the germ. Hence, the use of carbolic acid was abandoned in surgery.

(viii) Briefly describe the early life of Pasteur.

Ans Pasteur was born in poverty at Dole in France in 1822. He joined the French National Guards in 1848. He donated all his money to the government. He offered his services to the French Army in 1870. He graduated in Science and Arts at college in Besancon and started teaching there. At 26, Pasteur became Deputy Professor of Chemistry in the University of Strasbourg.

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

(i) Write a short note on Brookfield School's contribution to the glory of England.

Ans Brookfield was situated in beautiful fenlands, and was surrounded by ancient elms. It was an open countryside and

the school therefore had plenty of playing grounds. Both, during peace and war, Brookfield contributed to the glory of England, though most of the novel deals with the period of peace. The school gave its students to every walk of life of England.

(ii) **Describe Mr. Chips' first meeting with Mr. Wetherby.**

Ans Wetherby tells Chips that he (Chips) was a young man and Brookfield was an old institution. He should give his youthful energy in this institution. Chips was very submissive to Wetherby. Wetherby appreciated Mr. Chips' inborn quality.

(iii) **How did Katherine help Chips in the matters 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.

(iv) **Why did Mr. Chips join Brookfield School again?**

Ans On account of Chatteris' illness, Chips became the Acting Head of Brookfield again. After Chatteris' death, the Governors asked Chips to carry on. He continued in this capacity till almost the end of the next year.

(v) **Describe Mr. Chips meeting with Katherine one night before their wedding.**

Ans Chips came to see Katherine one night before their wedding. Katherine told him that she felt like a new boy beginning his term with him. Then she bade him farewell.

(vi) **Describe Chips' routine on his joining Brookfield School as a teacher again.**

Ans Chips kept on living at Mrs. Wickett's. At half-past ten in the morning, he went to school. His lessons were the same. Faces were new, but he already knew them.

(vii) **Why could Ralston not become popular?**

Ans Ralston was not popular in Brookfield. He was feared and respected. However, after the row with Chips, the dislike rose to the point where it conquered fear and destroyed even respect. It is to the fact that Ralston had insulted Chips and demanded his resignation. Public riot was ready against Ralston for this.

(viii) Describe the scene of Mr. Chips' death.

Ans Chips fainted remembering his dead wife. Soon he found Mrs. Wickett, Cartwright, Buffes standing near his bed. Chips started speaking about his students. As he remembered them, he died peacefully.

(ix) What were Chips' feelings on the death of his wife?

Ans Katherine's death was the worst shock of Mr. Chips' life. He lost all charm in his life and became old in the real sense of the word.

(x) Who was Sir John Rivers?

Ans Sir John Rivers was the Chairman of the Board of Governors. He was an old Brookfieldian. As such, he was a direct student of Mr. Chips. Now he was a baronet and enjoyed a high rank in society.

(xi) What were the things that Chips had never done in life?

Ans Chips wanted to become a permanent Principal of Brookfield and he wanted to write a Directory of Brookfield but he failed in this adventure.

(xii) What was Chips' will?

Ans In 1930, he made a will to give all his legacies to Mission and to Mrs. Wicketts. He donated to his school the rest of his savings for scholarship to students.

SECTION-II

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

- (i) My First Day in College
- (ii) Atomic Energy
- (iii) A Visit to a Historical Place
- (iv) Village life

Ans (i) My First Day in College

My first day at college is a memorable experience of my life. It is marked with excitement, nervousness and fears. So, it will haunt me forever in the years to come.

The first day at the college was considered to be an important one because there used to be ragging in the college. The seniors would make the new comers indulge in strange actions. So the seniors had worked out their own strategies and we had decided to act together. So as we entered the college we met a few seniors who were approaching us with an air of superiority. They asked us to stop but we paid no attention. They were larger in number so they made us subdue immediately. Then they asked us to do strange things like singing ridiculous songs and doing monkey pranks. The sense of self-dignity in me did not allow me to act according to their wishes still they forced me to obey their orders. I felt a little humiliated but took it sportingly. Later on, we came across a few more groups of the seniors but we were able to outwit them somehow or other.

We went to the lecture room and mistaking it for a school we observed some rules of decorum. As soon as the teacher entered, we stood up and greeted him. But we found a strange smile on the face of the teacher and it made us think that we had not acted properly. The teacher did not teach for some time and indulged in general gossip. It was quite amusing and there was no strain upon our mind. After some time, we moved to another room and we waited there for near about 20 minutes but no teacher turned up. In fact, it was a problem to know to which room we were to move. There was nobody to guide us and we were terribly afraid of asking the seniors. After the second bell, somebody told us that the classes were over.

As soon as I moved out of the room, I started thinking that in the colleges, perhaps, there was no regular teaching work. We also heard some of the seniors saying that their courses had not been finished and they did not know which books were to be studied by them. This made me think that school life was better where we were forced to work. The college seemed to have lost charm which I had been associating with the college life. The very first day of the college was a disappointing day because I did not believe in wasting time unnecessarily.

I had carried a few books with me but could not make use of them. Most of the seniors had neither pens nor paper with them. No one was talking of studies; they were talking of film heroes and heroines. They seemed to be more interested in fashions than in books. Some of them were smoking out their time in the canteen. All this seemed quite odd.

We were supposed to attend only three periods; in one period the teacher gossiped, whereas no teacher turned up during the other two periods. I felt a bit bored. I felt that life at the college was all play and no work but that was also not good for a healthy outlook. Thus, the first day at the college gave me a complete idea of the life over there. It is meaningless and uninteresting. At this age, if a person does not work he is bound to suffer throughout. This was lurking in my mind when I took a crowded bus for my home.

(ii) Atomic Energy

The discovery of Atomic Energy is one of the greatest scientific discoveries of the present age. We may use or misuse this power. We may use it for destructive or constructive purposes. If we use it for the settlement of our disputes, the whole of mankind will perish as a result. If we are sensible in its use, we may have a better and happier world. In the constructive sphere, the atomic energy can work wonders.

The use of atomic energy for medical purposes can cure those diseases which were once considered incurable. Radium can be used in the destruction of abnormal tissues and cancer. Radio-therapy is an important branch of medical science. Superfluous cells are destroyed once for all. The isotopes of sodium, potassium, bromine and iodine will go a long way in tracing the origin and cause of many diseases. This saves man from the cruel clutches of a slow and painful death. In this way, the atomic energy has alleviated the human sufferings. Medicine and surgery owe a deep debt of gratitude to scientists who discovered the secrets of Atomic Energy.

In the sphere of industry also, the atomic energy is going to play a very important role. Coal and petrol supply of the world is being gradually exhausted. The time is not far when they may not be available. Without them, electric current cannot be produced. Now atomic energy may be used in the generation of electric current. Factories will get abundant quality of electricity to produce things on a large scale. Electronic machines and computers are being used in the process of metal working, mineral processing, machine designs, glass making, textile manufacture, plastic and paper processing, electrical equipments, rubber and cement.

In the field of agriculture, atomic energy will be of great help to the farmers. Atomic explosions can level the hills and mounds.

The land so made available can be used for the cultivation of crops. Crops can be ripened within a shorter period with the help of atomic energy. The yield of grain per acre can be doubled the original one. Moreover, atomic energy can prevent the pests of harmful bacteria. In this way, food problem can be solved.

(iii) A Visit to an 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.

(iv) Village life

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

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

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|------------------------|----------------------|
| (i) by fits and starts | (ii) carry weight |
| (iii) every inch | (iv) in a fix |
| (v) at large | (vi) take a fancy to |
| (vii) fall out with | (viii) put up with |

Ans

(i) **by fits and starts** (بے قاعدگی سے):

The people who work *by fits and starts* never succeed in their aims.

(ii) **carry weight** (وزنی، قیمتی، معتبر):

Please pay attention to his advice, as his suggestions *carry weight*.

(iii) **every inch** (مکمل طور پر):

He was *every inch* a gentleman.

(iv) **in a fix** (پریشانی کے عالم میں، متذبذب):

I am *in a fix* nowadays about joining the new job.

(v) **at large** (بے قابو، آزاد):

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

(vi) **take a fancy to** (پسندیدگی):

He purchased that car because he *took a fancy to* it.

(vii) **fall out with** (جھگڑنا):

The head of the research lab *fell out with* his boss over wages for the people who worked there.

(viii) **put up with** (برداشت کرنا):

I cannot *put up with* this bad man.

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

علامہ اقبالؒ ایک عظیم انسان تھے۔ آپ اسلام اور پیغمبر اسلام ﷺ کے سچے عاشق تھے۔ آپ کو مسلمانوں کی غربت کا بہت دکھ تھا۔ اسی لیے آپ نے ہندوستان کے مسلمانوں کو آزادی حاصل کرنے کے لیے اُبھارا۔ آپ نے اپنے اشعار سے قوم میں ایک نئی روح پھونکی۔ آپ نے مسلمانوں کو عمل پر اکسایا۔ آپ کی شاعری اُمید سے بھری ہوئی ہے۔ ہم علامہ اقبالؒ کے شکر گزار ہیں کہ انھوں نے ہمارے لیے ایک الگ وطن کا مطالبہ کیا۔ ہمیں اپنے قومی شاعر پر فخر ہے اور ہم ان کی شاعری کو بہت پسند کرتے ہیں۔

Ans Translation:

Allama Iqbal was a great man. He was the true lover of Islam and Prophet (ﷺ) of Islam. He had much concern about the poverty of the Muslims. That is why, he urged the Muslims of Hindustan to get independence. He induced a new spirit into the nation through his verses. He stirred up the Muslims on action. His poetry is full of hope. We are thankful to Allama Iqbal that he demanded a separate homeland for us. We are proud of our national poet and we like his poetry very much.

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

Ans

Advertisements

Advertisement plays a vital role in the economic system of a country. It helps to sell ideas, goods and services. Advertisement both reflects and affects our lifestyles and thus plays a substantial social role; it has become so close to our life, therefore, it serves multidimensional communication needs of society. Business firms, labour unions, government agencies and political leaders, among others, are successfully employing advertisement to inform and persuade people about their purpose. According to Warren K. Agee, Phillip H. Ault and Edwin Emery, "Harvard study in the late 1960s indicated" that the average adult was potentially exposed to 500 advertisements per day from television, radio newspapers, and magazines. Add to that billboards, direct mail, such special items as book

matches and ball-point pens, and other types of advertising, and the amount to which one is exposed is increased. The figure currently quoted in advertising circles is much higher, viz about 1,800 potential exposures each day." These figures relate to the American society. The situation in Pakistan is also very encouraging. An average person in our society is exposed to a greater number of TV, Radio, Newspapers, Magazines outdoor and direct mail advertisements. The role of advertisement in Pakistan indicated by the fact, that there is great competition daily among the advertisers for gaining the attention of the people in different media. Advertisement is a communication tool which influences our attitudes towards products, companies, lifestyles, and public issues. Advertising helps to determine that which styles are fashionable and which public figures are our next folk heroes.

The proponents of advertising would like to have economists agree on at least four points:

- First, because of advertising, the country's gross national product is greater and the standard of living is higher. Advertising creates generic demand, as well as, demand for individual brands and thus assists in the marketing of more and better products.
- A second argument put forth by advertisers is that advertisement plays a major role in informing the consumer so that more intelligent choices are made in the marketplace. Thus, advertising aids are the competitive process.
- A third rationale for advertisement is that the firm's cost of production per unit of output is lower because advertising increases demand for the firm's output.
- Fourth, advertisement's proponents ask economists to recognize that because of advertisement, new firms have an easier time entering the market.