

ENGLISH (Compulsory)	Inter (Part-II) 2017 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) What are planets and how did they come into being?

Ans A wandering star came near the sun. It raised a big wave of gases on the surface of the sun. The nearer the star came, the higher the wave rose. As the star began to recede, the wave broke into pieces. These pieces fell off the sun and began to move round the sun. They came to be known as planets.

(ii) What part did astrology play in the lives of people in the past?

Ans In the past, people used to think that the motion of stars had an effect on their lives. So they kept on observing the movement of stars to spend their lives accordingly.

(iii) How are parents sometimes responsible for the failure of their sons?

Ans Mistaken ambition lead to the failure of the boys because they follow a direction mapped out by their parents, that runs counter of their interest and abilities.

(iv) Why could Daiches never like going to school?

Ans Daiches could never like going to school due to: the daily grind of school, with its abundant homework, its fierce competition and the sense of never being able to relax pressed heavily upon him.

(v) What sort of books got piled up in the writer's flat?

Ans Books of inferior verse got piled up in the writer's flat.

(vi) What was the prescription given to the writer by the doctor?

Ans The prescription was: "1 lb. beefsteak, every 6 hours. Ten-mile walk every morning, Bed at 11 sharp every night. And don't stuff your head with things, You don't understand."

(vii) After the misadventure in the bank where did Leacock start keeping his money?

Ans After misadventure in the bank, he started keeping his money in cash in his trousers pocket and his savings in silver dollars in a sock.

(viii) What is the secret of China's wonderful progress?

Ans The secret of China's wonderful progress is to rely on its own resources by using machines and other things manufactured in China.

(ix) What is the main reason for population increase today?

Ans In the past, three major factors helped in controlling the population of the world. These were famine, epidemics and wars. They have been partly controlled. The major reason for the increase in population is increase in birth-rate.

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) What did the driver of the truck tell Christopher about three Englishmen who had attempted to cross the desert?

Ans The driver of the truck told Christopher about three Englishmen who had attempted to cross the desert in a car. They had only one day's water-supply. Their car got stuck in a sand dune. They tried to drink the water in the radiator and even the oil. But they could not survive.

(iii) Describe the journey through the land of Thirst and Death.

Ans When Christopher and his companions were passing through this land, they fell short of water and food. They moved to some water well but found it dry. The next water hole was also dry. They killed a camel and drink the liquid in his stomach.

(iv) How did the Oxford team make penicillin more effective?

Ans To make penicillin more effective, it was necessary to concentrate it. So a team of chemists and bacteriologists was constituted at Oxford. It was called Oxford team. This team undertook the job of concentrating penicillin. After a series of experiments, it succeeded in achieving its goal.

(v) What did Pasteur write to the University of Bonn in Germany?

Ans Pasteur wrote to the University of Bonn, which had bestowed on him the degree of Doctor of Medicine, asking that

his name should be removed from the Faculty of the University, returning his diploma.

(vi) What was the attitude of Turkish government towards the Allies after the First World War?

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

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

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

(viii) Give some instances of Pasteur's patriotism.

Ans Louis Pasteur's love for France was so strong that he tried to enroll himself twice in the National Guard despite his physical incapacity. He offered all his worldly wealth for the country. His work on brewing proved very beneficial for France. He returned his Honorary Degree of Medicine to Germany when it attacked France.

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

(i) Describe Mr. Chips' joke with the third Colley.

Ans Chips told the third Colley that he was a fine example of family traditions. He explained that his grandfather was a stupid fellow, and so was his father. He called the third Colley the biggest fool of the lot.

(ii) Briefly describe the farewell speech of Mr. Chips.

Ans The farewell speech had a good many jokes in it. It had several Latin quotations as well. He remembered so many forgotten things. He told the boys that he would remember all their faces.

(iii) 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.

(iv) What changes did marriage bring in Mr. Chips?

Ans Before his marriage, Chips was dry and neutral sort of person. He had confidence, satisfaction, everything except inspiration. Katherine made him a new man. With her

impressive and charming personality, she induced a new life in him. She broadened his views and opinions. She sharpened his sense of humour. He began to make little jokes that raised laughs. His eyes gained sparkles. His mind began to move adventurously. He began to feel a greater strength. His discipline improved. He became less rigid and so more popular.

(v) **Describe the will of Mr. Chips.**

Ans Mr. Chips made his will in 1930. According to it, some of his money was to go to Mrs. Wickett, some to the mission, and most of it for scholarship at school.

(vi) **How did Chips receive and treat Linford?**

Ans Chips brought him in and entertained him with tea and walnut cake. He told the boy of his first day at school. He encouraged him and shared with him his memories of Brookfield.

(vii) **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.

(viii) **Who was Forrester? Why did Chips remember him?**

Ans Forrester was a very small boy. He questioned Chips about the War. Chips jokingly asked him if he wanted to join. By chance, he joined and was killed in 1918. That's why Mr. Chips remembered him.

(ix) **Why did Merivale say that Chips would die a natural death?**

Ans Doctor Merivale often told that Mr. Chips was a lucky fellow and would die a natural death as he was not suffering from any ailment.

(x) **Describe 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.

(xi) **Who was Maynard? What memories did Chips have about him?**

Ans Maynard was the student of Mr. Chips. Due to the war, the sounds of the guns and anti-aircraft shells, the boys were nervous. Mr. Chips did not get frightened. He kept the boys

busy so that they might not lose courage. Maynard was that boy who was fearless. He read loudly the page forty of the book, when Mr. Chips ordered him.

(xii) What tribute did Cartwright pay to Mr. Chips while announcing his death in school?

Ans When in the morning the school bell rang for breakfast, Chips' death was announced. Cartwright said that Chips' loveableness would never be forgotten.

SECTION-II

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

- (i) My Aim in Life
- (ii) IMF and World Bank
- (iii) Traffic Problems in a Big City
- (iv) A Visit to a Zoo

Ans

(i) My Aim in Life

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

(ii) IMF and World Bank

After the First World War, most of the countries of the world were of the opinion that monetary cooperation was necessary to get the economic stability at international level. But the world wide depression in 1930 and the fall of gold standard system in 1931 gave rise to a number of problems in exchange rates; The Second World War also became the reason of cancellation of a trade pact among powerful countries (America, England and France). Due to the multiple exchange rate practices, difficulties arose in international trade and it was felt that without monetary cooperation, economic development was not possible. A well-known British Economist, John Maynard Keynes and the American expert Harry D. White prepared their separate plans for International Clearing Union and 'United and Associated Nations Stabilization Fund' respectively.

The basic features of these plans were fused into a common plan evolved at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference of 44 nations held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire in the U.S.A. in July 1944. This conference gave birth to the "International Monetary Fund: IMF" and the

"International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: IBRD (World Bank)".

IMF:

In order to abolish all trade and exchange restrictions effectively and to promote the multilateral trade system, IMF was established on December 27, 1945. It started functioning from March 1, 1947.

The main objective of IMF is to grant loans in foreign currencies to member countries to correct any disequilibrium in their balance of payments, when disequilibrium is of temporary nature and likely to be removed in the earliest possible period. According to the Article-1 of the agreement, the objectives of the IMF are:

- (i) To promote international monetary cooperation through a permanent institution of the fund which provides the machinery for Consultation and Collaboration on international monetary problems;
- (ii) To facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade and to contribute thereby to the promotion and maintenance of high level of employment and real income;
- (iii) To promote exchange stability and maintain orderly exchange arrangements among members by avoiding competitive exchange depreciation;
- (iv) To assist in the establishment of a multi-lateral system of payments in respect of current transactions between members and elimination of foreign exchange restrictions which hamper the growth of world trade.

World Bank:

The World Bank Group (WBG) was established in 1944 to rebuild post-World War-II Europe under the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). Today, the World Bank functions as an international organization that fights poverty by offering developmental assistance to middle-income and low-income countries. By giving loans and offering advice and training in both the private and public sectors, the World Bank aims to eliminate poverty by helping people help themselves. Under the World Bank Group, there are complimentary institutions that aid in its goals to provide assistance.

There are 189 member countries that are shareholders in the IBRD, which is the primary arm of the WBG. To become a

member, however, a country must first join the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The size of the World Bank's shareholders, like that of the IMF's shareholders, depends on the size of a country's economy. This, the cost of a subscription to the World Bank is a factor of the quota paid to the IMF.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), commonly known as World Bank, was the result of the Bretton Woods Conference. The main objectives behind setting up this international organisation were to aid the task of reconstruction of the war-affected economies of Europe and assist in the development of the underdeveloped nations of the world. For the first few years, the World Bank remained preoccupied with the task of restoring war-torn nations in Europe. Having achieved success in accomplishing this task by late 1950s, the World Bank turned its attention to the development of underdeveloped nations. Over the time, additional organizations have been set up under the umbrella of the World Bank.

(iii) Traffic Problems in a Big City

In big cities people have to cover long distances. So every time they need conveyance. Almost all the members of a family move daily. Boys and girls go to schools, colleges and universities. Elder members have to go to the place of their work. Ladies usually go to markets to purchase the articles of daily use.

Private and public transport remains busy all the day. But the main rush hours are the morning and the midday. If we look at the roads, we feel that all the people are on the roads. If traffic is not properly managed, it creates a lot of problems.

The thing of foremost importance is that there must be suitable arrangement of conveyance for all these people. Then comes the proper regulation of the traffic. City administration tries its best to tackle the problems efficiently. A little fault anywhere can cause tremendous inconvenience to the public.

Roads must be properly maintained. In Pakistan, the sides of the roads are the market places. The result is that the shopkeepers indulge in encroachment. They cross their limits and virtually the wide road becomes too narrow for the traffic to pass easily. Encroachment is illegal and it must be stopped strictly.

Those who do not use transport are also affected by the traffic in big cities. Noise and smoke are unbearable in cities. They have polluted the atmosphere of the big cities. Fresh air is out of question. The noise of massive traffic is causing many psychological diseases.

To save people from this disaster, the government should take active steps. The most difficult and the most important thing in this respect is the proper regulation of the traffic in big cities. The fitness of the motor vehicle is equally important. If we succeed in overcoming these problems, the majority of the people will be saved from many diseases.

(iv) A Visit to a Zoo

My friends Areeb and Awais and I happened to pay a visit recently to the zoo at Lahore. We had to pay rupees 25 as entry fee at the gate. As we entered, we saw a fountain playing in front of us. First of all, we saw the section of the beasts. There were wolves, jackals, bears and foxes. The wolves and the bears looked terrible. A grey bear was moving to and fro in the cage. Just then, we heard the roar of a lion. It was in a big and high cage. The lion was moving restlessly. There were also tigers and leopards nearby. Then, we went to the other side, we saw monkeys and baboons. They were jumping and dancing. Some of the people gave them parched grams. They accepted them delightfully. Next to them, there were stags, rabbits and deer. All looked at them with surprise. We moved to other side to have a look at the birds. There were birds of every kind. We saw pigeons, parrots and sparrows. They chirped and flew about. They were very beautiful to look at. Not far from us there stood a black elephant. He was eating grass lying before him.

Then, we went further. In a pond nearby, we saw ducks and cranes. In a small pool of clear water, we saw red silver fish. Otter, in another tank, amused us. Men were throwing coins into the tank and the otter was bringing them out.

It was now late in the evening. We heard a bell. It was time for us to leave the zoo. We returned home quite satisfied.

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

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|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) a child's play | (ii) part and parcel |
| (iii) bring to book | (iv) French leave |
| (v) over head and ears | (vi) through and through |
| (vii) fall to | (viii) see off |

Ans

(i) a child's play (بچوں کا کھیل، آسان کام):

Teaching is not a *child's play*, it requires a lot of skills.

(ii) **part and parcel** (جزو / ضروری حصہ):

Morning walk is a *part and parcel* of my daily routine.

(iii) **bring to book** (محاسبہ کرنا):

In our country, criminals are not usually *brought to book*.

(iv) **French leave** (غیر حاضری بغیر اجازت):

He is the favourite of his boss and often remains on *French leave*.

(v) **over head and ears** (مکمل طور پر):

He is *over head and ears* prepared for his examination.

(vi) **through and through** (پورا، مکمل):

I can trust him as he is a gentleman *through and through*.

(vii) **fall to** (کوئی کام کرنے لگنا):

They *fell to* eat dinner.

(viii) **see off** (الوداع کہنا):

I *went to see off* my friend at the airport.

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

یہ میرا گاؤں ہے۔ یہ ایک خوبصورت گاؤں ہے۔ گاؤں کے ارد گرد ہرے بھرے کھیت ہیں۔ آج کل گرمیوں کا موسم ہے۔ سورج چمک رہا ہے۔ گندم کے کھیتوں میں بہت سے لوگ جمع ہیں۔ وہ گندم کی کٹی ہوئی فصل کاٹ رہے ہیں۔ وہ بہت محنت سے کام کر رہے ہیں۔ پتے ہوئے سورج کے نیچے کام کرنا آسان نہیں۔ لیکن وہ بہت خوش ہیں۔ یہ فصل انہوں نے کئی مہینوں کی محنت کے بعد حاصل کی ہے۔ اب وہ فصل کاٹ رہے ہیں۔ کل وہ بھوسے سے دانے الگ کریں گے۔ دانے وہ خود کھائیں گے اور بھوسہ اپنے جانوروں کو کھلائیں گے۔ گاؤں کے لوگ سادہ اور محنتی ہوتے ہیں۔

Ans Translation:

This is my village. This is a beautiful village. There are green fields around the village. It is summer now-a-days. The sun is brightening. Many people have gathered in the fields of wheat. They are harvesting the ripe crop of wheat. They are working very hard. It is not easy to work under the blazing sun. But they are very happy. They have got this crop after the

hardwork of many months. Now they are harvesting the crop. Tomorrow they will separate grains from husk. They will eat grains themselves and put husk to their animals. The villagers are simple and hard working.

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

Ans

Friendship

Friendship is a relationship of mutual affection between people. Friendship is a stronger form of interpersonal bond than an association. Friendship has been studied in academic fields such as communication, sociology, social psychology, anthropology, and philosophy. Various academic theories of friendship have been proposed, including social exchange theory, equity theory, relational dialectics, and attachment styles. A World Happiness Database study found that people with close friendships are happier. Although there are many forms of friendship, some of which may vary from place to place, certain characteristics are present in many types of bond. Such characteristics include affection; sympathy; empathy; honesty; altruism; mutual understanding and compassion; enjoyment of each other's company; trust; and the ability to be oneself, express one's feelings, and make mistakes without fear of judgment from the friend. While there is no practical limit on what types of people can form a friendship, friends tend to share common backgrounds, occupations, or interests and have similar demographics. In childhood, friendships are often based on the sharing of toys, and the enjoyment received from performing activities together. These friendships are maintained through affection, sharing, and creative playtime. Findings indicated that adolescents were less likely to engage in problem behaviour when their friends did well in school, participated in school activities, avoided drinking, and had good mental health. Life events such as changes in marital status, residential moves and career changes to name a few of the life events, can impact the quality or quantity of friendships. It is due to these changes, that many adults find that they have fewer friends than they had in younger years. Among the elderly, friendships can provide links to the larger community, especially for people who cannot go out as often; interactions with friends allow for continued societal interaction. Additionally, older adults in declining health who remain in contact with friends show improved psychological well-being.