

Class : 9<sup>th</sup>

## English Guess paper

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## Objective

## A. Choose the correct verbs

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1. The sun ..... in the east.

- (A) rise                      (B) rises                      (C) has rise                      (D) is rise

2. Good students always ..... hard.

- (A) have worked                      (B) work                      (C) works                      (D) working

3. All parents ..... their children.

- (A) love                      (B) are loving                      (C) loved                      (D) have loved

4. I do not..... my meals at night.

- (A) takes                      (B) took                      (C) take                      (D) are taking

5. I.....my meals at night.

- (A) takes                      (B) took                      (C) take                      (D) are taking

6. Patriots .....their lives for country.

- (A) lay                      (B) laid                      (C) layed                      (D) has lay

7. A patriot .....his country.

- (A) tells                      (B) tell                      (C) tall                      (D) is telling

8. You .....a bath daily.

- (A) takes                      (B) taking                      (C) take                      (D) taken

9. The earth .....around the sun.

- (A) revolve                      (B) revolves                      (C) revolved                      (D) revolving

10. The sun ..... in the west.

- (A) sets                      (B) set                      (C) setting                      (D) have set

11. They always ..... back home late.

- (A) come                      (B) comes                      (C) came                      (D) had come

12. Salma ..... interest in studies.

- (A) take                      (B) takes                      (C) taking                      (D) has taken

13. She ..... her cat very much.

- (A) loved                      (B) loving                      (C) loves                      (D) love

14. He tells the tale story that ..... untrue.

- (A) sounds                      (B) sounds                      (C) sounding                      (D) sounded



15. He ..... newspapers for living.

- (A) sell (B) selling (C) sells (D) will sold

16. It ..... at present.

- (A) is raining (B) rain (C) rains (D) was raining

17. It ..... now.

- (A) is raining (B) will hain (C) has been raining (D) was raining

18. Rickshaw is not ..... this way.

- (A) come (B) comes (C) coming (D) has come

19. She ..... English now.

- (A) was speaking (B) speak (C) is speaking (D) spoke

20. Now the students ..... a noise in the class room.

- (A) make (B) had made (C) Have making (D) are making

21. She ..... French at present.

- (A) learnt (B) is learning (C) will learn (D) has been learning

22. I had been ..... for you since noon.

- (A) waiting (B) wait (C) waited (D) shall wait

23. I am .....for you!

- (A) waiting (B) wait (C) waited (D) shall wait

24. The boys ..... their homework now.

- (A) is doing (B) was doing (C) are doing (D) does

24. The girls ..... net ball at present.

- (A) played (B) are playing (C) has played (D) has been playing

25. I am being ..... a pistol license.

- (A) grants (B) granting (C) granted (D) grant

26. Mad dogs are ..... killed.

- (A) been (B) be (C) being (D) was

27. He ..... a bike when he met an accident.

- (A) been (B) is riding (C) rode (D) was riding

28. I already ..... three cups of coffee.

- (A) took (B) take (C) have taken (D) had taken

29. I have already ..... the letter.

- (A) post (B) posts (C) posted (D) am posting



30. We have ..... the football match.

- (A) win (B) been won (C) won (D) had won

30. The summer season has ..... to an end.

- (A) coming (B) comes (C) came (D) come

31. They already ..... their home task.

- (A) did (B) have done (C) do (D) were doing

32. She ..... playing the piano since 2 O' clock.

- (A) have been (B) has been (C) is (D) were

33. Amjad ..... the prize.

- (A) winning (B) has won (C) have won (D) was won

34. You have been ..... since morning.

- (A) rested (B) rest (C) rests (D) resting

35. She ..... since morning.

- (A) sleep (B) sleeping  
(C) has been sleeping (D) have been sleeping

36. She ..... since morning.

- (A) playing (B) played (C) has played (D) has been playing

37. You ..... since morning.

- (A) rested (B) resting (C) have been resting (D) rests

38. They have ..... in this house for ten years.

- (A) been living (B) lived (C) living (D) live

39. I ..... watching T.V. since 7 P.M.

- (A) has been (B) have been (C) am (D) will be

40. They ..... fighting for two hours.

- (A) are (B) has been (C) have been (D) did

41. We ..... cricket for an hour.

- (A) are playing (B) will be playing (C) have been playing (D) were playing

42. The patient ..... with pain when the doctor arrived.

- (A) cried (B) Have been crying (C) has been crying (D) is crying

43. Ali .....this book since morning.

- (A) read (B) has read (C) has been reading (D) will read

44. She ..... here since 1960.

- (A) has living (B) had living (C) had been living (D) has been living



45. I ..... you since Monday.

- (A) did not see      (B) has not seen      **(C) have not seen**      (D) will not see

46. The packet ..... there since morning.

- (A) is lying      (B) was lying      **(C) has been lying**      (D) will be lying

47. It ..... raining since last night.

- (A) has been**      (B) is being      (C) have being      (D) was been

48. She ..... since morning.

- (A) is sleeping      (B) sleeps      (C) slept      **(D) has been sleeping**

49. She ..... in this office for seven years.

- (A) has been      (B) works      (C) was working      **(D) has been working**

50. He ..... in the sun for an hour.

- (A) stands      (B) has stand      **(C) has been standing**      (D) will stand

51. I was ..... to see the match.

- (A) delighted**      (B) delighting      (C) delight      (D) had been delighted

52. He .....twenty minutes ago.

- (A) leave      **(B) left**      (C) leaves      (D) leaving

53. She ..... why we wanted to learn early.

- (A) ask      (B) asks      **(C) asked**      (D) will ask

54. Quaid-e-Azam ..... to protect the values, culture and traditions of Muslims.

- (A) wants      **(B) wanted**      (C) will want      (D) have wanted

55. They feel embarrassed to ..... about it.

- (A) talked**      (B) talks      (C) talk      (D) talking

56. The mosque was ..... in 1609.

- (A) construct      **(B) constructed**      (C) being construct      (D) constructs

57. Hamid ..... a prize.

- (A) winning      **(B) won**      (C) have won      (D) be winning

58. They ..... hard all the day.

- (A) worked**      (B) working      (C) work      (D) are working

59. Arabs started to ..... pressure.

- (A) mounts      (B) mounted      (C) mounting      **(D) mount**

60. I ..... him in the place yesterday.

- (A) am meeting      (B) was met      **(C) met**      (D) meet

61. Shahida ..... a sad song today.



- (A) sing                      (B) sings                      **(C) sang**                      (D) is singing

**62.** Posts were ..... by Najma.

- (A) break                      **(B) broke**                      (C) broken                      (D) breaks

**63.** He ..... from Lahore yesterday.

- (A) came**                      (B) comes                      (C) will come                      (D) have come

**64.** He came ..... Lahore yesterday.

- (A) from**                      (B) at                      (C) will                      (D) have

**65.** It ..... to rain an hour ago.

- (A) beings                      (B) had begun                      **(C) began**                      (D) is beging

**66.** We ..... a match today.

- (A) played**                      (B) had played                      (C) will played                      (D) play

**67.** I have already ..... the letter.

- (A) post                      **(B) posted**                      (C) posting                      (D) was posting

**68.** He ..... the office an hour ago.

- (A) left**                      (B) has left                      (C) will have left                      (D) leaves

**69.** It ..... to rain an hour ago.

- (A) began**                      (B) begins                      (C) begin                      (D) begun

**70.** I ..... this motor bike only a month ago.

- (A) will buy                      **(B) bought**                      (C) have bought                      (D) buys

**71.** Sumera ..... her lunch yesterday.

- (A) eat                      (B) eats                      **(C) ate**                      (D) eating

**72.** She did not ..... a lie.

- (A) told                      **(B) tell**                      (C) telling                      (D) told

**73.** She ..... a song when I entered the room.

- (A) sing                      (B) sang                      (C) will sing                      **(D) was singing**

**74.** She was a song when I ..... the room.

- (A) entering                      (B) enter                      **(C) entered**                      (D) enters

**75.** I ..... a book when the bell rang.

- (A) reading                      **(B) was reading**                      (C) am reading                      (D) read

**76.** They ..... to school when the storm broke.

- (A) are going                      (B) went                      (C) gone                      **(D) were going**

**77.** He was riding a bike when he ..... an accident.





- (A) meet                      (B) meets                      **(C) met**                      (D) meeting

**78.** I was making tea when the doorbell:

- (A) has rung                      (B) rings                      (C) ring                      **(D) rang**

**79.** She was ..... the students.

- (A) teaches                      (B) teach                      (C) taught                      **(D) teaching**

**80.** After you ..... I went to sleep.

- (A) had left**                      (B) left                      (C) leave                      (D) was leaving

**81.** He went home after he ..... his work.

- (A) finished                      (B) will finish                      (C) have finished                      **(D) had finished**

**82.** They ..... their meal before the guests arrived.

- (A) take                      (B) took                      (C) takes                      **(D) had taken**

**83.** They had taken their meal before the guests:

- (A) arrived**                      (B) arrive                      (C) have arrived                      (D) had arrived

**84.** The match started after i ..... the playground.

- (A) has left                      (B) have left                      (C) left                      **(D) had left**

**85.** I had ..... the house before it started raining.

- (A) leave                      (B) leaving                      **(C) left**                      (D) leaves

**86.** I had left the house before it ..... raining.

- (A) start                      (B) will starts                      (C) had started                      **(D) started**

**87.** She ..... before the party began.

- (A) is leaving                      (B) has left                      (C) has been leaving                      **(D) had left**

**88.** The sun ..... before we were ready to leave.

- (A) had rise                      (B) have risen                      (C) has risen                      **(D) had risen**

**89.** We had not ..... him before he came here.

- (A) see                      (B) seeing                      (C) seess                      **(D) sees**

**90.** I ..... my home work for two hours when my friend came.

- (A) did                      (B) do                      (C) have been doing                      **(D) had been doing**

**91.** The book ..... on the table for many weeks.

- (A) lie                      (B) lies                      (C) was lying                      **(D) had been lying**

**92.** She had been ..... since morning.

- (A) sleep                      (B) sleeps                      (C) slept                      **(D) Sleeping**

**93.** The dogs had been ..... since evening.





- (A) barked      (B) bark      (C) barks      (D) Barking

94. I ..... him next Monday.

- (A) shall see      (B) san      (C) has seen      (D) see

95. She ..... her work before the guest arrives.

- (A) finish      (B) finished      (C) finishing      (D) will finish

96. They ..... for London tomorrow.

- (A) leave      (B) shall leave      (C) will leave      (D) left

97. I will ..... you with your homework if I can.

- (A) helped      (B) help      (C) helps      (D) has helped

98. Zahid ..... to Lahore tomorrow.

- (A) will go      (B) went      (C) going      (D) gone

99. They ..... to Lahore tomorrow.

- (A) will go      (B) went      (C) going      (D) gone

100. I ..... you tomorrow.

- (A) shall meet      (B) meet      (C) meets      (D) would meet

101. They ..... to dinner on Sunday.

- (A) will come      (B) came      (C) are coming      (D) come

102. He ..... to us tomorrow.

- (A) comes      (B) will come      (C) came      (D) had come

103. I ..... this examination by August 2014.

- (A) will pass      (B) shall pass      (C) have passed      (D) shall have

104. The court ..... its verdict on Thursday next.

- (A) give      (B) gave      (C) given      (D) will give

105. They ..... all night.

- (A) will travel      (B) shall travel      (C) travel      (D) have been travelling

106. He ..... pay the fine.

- (A) was      (B) shall      (C) is      (D) shall be

107. The juggler will ..... his feats.

- (A) show      (B) shows      (C) showing      (D) showed

108. The juggler will ..... his feats.

- (A) show      (B) shows      (C) showing      (D) showed

109. He will be ..... his lesson.

- (A) learn      (B) learning      (C) learns      (D) learnt



110. She ..... her lesson in music in the morning.

- ☒ (A) will be taking    ☐ (B) has been taking    ☐ (C) would be taking    ☐ (D) taking

111. I ..... the paper then.

- ☐ (A) read    ☒ (B) shall be reading    ☐ (C) am reading    ☐ (D) reads

112. They ..... hockey at that time.

- ☒ (A) will be playing    ☐ (B) have played    ☐ (C) will played    ☐ (D) play

113. Mangoes ..... the market by April.

- ☐ (A) reached    ☒ (B) will have reached    ☐ (C) reach    ☐ (D) are reaching

114. He ..... his work before the guests arrive.

- ☐ (A) finish    ☒ (B) will have finished    ☐ (C) finishing    ☐ (D) has finished

115. They ..... their work by tomorrow.

- ☐ (A) will complete    ☐ (B) completed    ☐ (C) had completed    ☒ (D) will have completed

116. They ..... Pakistan before the end of the year.

- ☐ (A) will left    ☒ (B) will have left    ☐ (C) shall left    ☐ (D) has left

117. We shall have ..... the snake.

- ☐ (A) kill    ☐ (B) killing    ☒ (C) killed    ☐ (D) kills

118. I hope it ..... raining by the evening.

- ☐ (A) shall have stop    ☒ (B) will have stopped    ☐ (C) shall stop    ☐ (D) shall be stopping

119. I ..... writing this letter by June next year.

- ☐ (A) finish    ☐ (B) finishing    ☐ (C) finished    ☒ (D) shall have finished

120. If you had studied hard, you ..... succeeded.

- ☐ (A) would    ☐ (B) will    ☐ (C) will have    ☒ (D) would have

121. If she had seen me, she ..... greeted me.

- ☐ (A) will have    ☐ (B) would have    ☐ (C) would    ☒ (D) would has

122. If you ..... I shall be available.

- ☐ (A) will come    ☒ (B) come    ☐ (C) have come    ☐ (D) came

123. Although Ali was ill, he ..... to work.

- ☐ (A) will go    ☐ (B) go    ☐ (C) goes    ☒ (D) went

### B. Choose the correct spellings of the following words.

1. ☒ (A) dunes    ☐ (B) duec    ☐ (C) dunis    ☐ (D) dones

2. ☐ (A) ocasseion    ☒ (B) occasion    ☐ (C) ocaseion    ☐ (D) occasion

3. ☒ (A) influential    ☐ (B) inflaential    ☐ (C) enfluential    ☐ (D) influantial

4. ☐ (A) embudiment    ☒ (B) embodiment    ☐ (C) ambodiment    ☐ (D) emodimant





- |     |                    |                     |                     |                |
|-----|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 5.  | <b>A</b> preaching | B preeching         | C preching          | D praching     |
| 6.  | A chios            | <b>B</b> chaos      | C chas              | D cheos        |
| 7.  | A solitde          | B solchewed         | <b>C</b> solitude   | D solitad      |
| 8.  | <b>A</b> pagan     | B pegan             | C pagun             | D pygan        |
| 9.  | A refuje           | B rifuge            | <b>C</b> refuge     | D refuj        |
| 10. | <b>A</b> divine    | B devine            | C devene            | D divaine      |
| 11. | A aloquent         | <b>B</b> eloquent   | C eloquent          | D elaquent     |
| 12. | <b>A</b> nexus     | B neksus            | C nexas             | D nixus        |
| 13. | A detact           | B deteat            | <b>C</b> detect     | D ditect       |
| 14. | <b>A</b> message   | B massage           | C messege           | D mesage       |
| 15. | A verg             | B verage            | C varge             | <b>D</b> verge |
| 16. | <b>A</b> tropical  | B tropicel          | C trupical          | D trapical     |
| 17. | A wirship          | <b>B</b> Worship    | C wership           | D worshep      |
| 18. | <b>A</b> migration | B migrtion          | C migretion         | D migratin     |
| 19. | A historan         | B historean         | <b>C</b> historian  | D hestorian    |
| 20. | A mediotion        | <b>B</b> meditation | C madetation        | D maditation   |
| 21. | A saivour          | <b>B</b> savior     | C seivour           | D savier       |
| 22. | <b>A</b> eloquence | B eloquance         | C elquience         | D eloquanse    |
| 23. | A embuead          | B imboud            | <b>C</b> imbued     | D imbudad      |
| 24. | A thelogy          | B tealogy           | <b>C</b> theology   | D theolagy     |
| 25. | A crumble          | B cramble           | <b>C</b> crumble    | D crimble      |
| 26. | A theasarus        | B thesaures         | <b>C</b> thesaurus  | D thesauruse   |
| 27. | A compation        | B compashen         | <b>C</b> compassion | D compasion    |
| 28. | A obviouce         | <b>B</b> obvious    | C abvibus           | D ebvious      |
| 29. | A amotion          | B imotion           | <b>C</b> emotion    | D omotion      |
| 30. | A dazing           | B dezzling          | <b>C</b> dazzling   | D dazlling     |
| 31. | A discourse        | B discoarsee        | C discoerce         | D diskorse     |
| 32. | A proclaim         | B proclaime         | C proeclaim         | D proclaim     |
| 33. | A iradicate        | B eradeecate        | <b>C</b> eradicate  | D eradecate    |





34.	<input type="radio"/> (A) inheitde	<input type="radio"/> (B) inherited	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (C) inherited	<input type="radio"/> (D) inherited
35.	<input type="radio"/> (A) dominance	<input type="radio"/> (B) demenunc	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (C) dominance	<input type="radio"/> (D) damenence
36.	<input type="radio"/> (A) competition	<input type="radio"/> (B) compiteston	<input type="radio"/> (C) campitetion	<input type="radio"/> (D) competison
37.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) courage	<input type="radio"/> (B) couraga	<input type="radio"/> (C) courage	<input type="radio"/> (D) caourage
38.	<input type="radio"/> (A) devotian	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (B) devotion	<input type="radio"/> (C) devation	<input type="radio"/> (D) divotion
39.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) foreign	<input type="radio"/> (B) Forrign	<input type="radio"/> (C) foregn	<input type="radio"/> (D) foraign
40.	<input type="radio"/> (A) inormity	<input type="radio"/> (B) enopfity	<input type="radio"/> (C) anormity	<input type="radio"/> (D) enoremity
41.	<input type="radio"/> (A) ristraim	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (B) restrain	<input type="radio"/> (C) restrein	<input type="radio"/> (D) ristraim
42.	<input type="radio"/> (A) civilizution	<input type="radio"/> (B) civilizatian	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (C) civilization	<input type="radio"/> (D) ciaviliztion
43.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) literature	<input type="radio"/> (B) lieteratur	<input type="radio"/> (C) lleiterature	<input type="radio"/> (D) literatuere
44.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) martyrdom	<input type="radio"/> (B) mokydam	<input type="radio"/> (C) moortydam	<input type="radio"/> (D) mrtyrdoam
45.	<input type="radio"/> (A) continuously	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (B) continuously	<input type="radio"/> (C) contineousluy	<input type="radio"/> (D) conteanusly
46.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) soldier	<input type="radio"/> (B) soldiar	<input type="radio"/> (C) soljur	<input type="radio"/> (D) soldeir
47.	<input type="radio"/> (A) emergenc	<input type="radio"/> (B) emergance	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (C) emergence	<input type="radio"/> (D) emargance
48.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) native	<input type="radio"/> (B) nativ	<input type="radio"/> (C) netive	<input type="radio"/> (D) netiv
49.	<input type="radio"/> (A) secrifice	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (B) sacrifice	<input type="radio"/> (C) sacrefise	<input type="radio"/> (D) secrifice
50.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) commendable	<input type="radio"/> (B) comendable	<input type="radio"/> (C) comandable	<input type="radio"/> (D) comendebale
51.	<input type="radio"/> (A) invesion	<input type="radio"/> (B) envasion	<input type="radio"/> (C) inviseon	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (D) invasion
52.	<input type="radio"/> (A) patriytism	<input type="radio"/> (B) patriutism	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (C) patriotism	<input type="radio"/> (D) patriatism
53.	<input type="radio"/> (A) mushroming	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (B) mushrooming	<input type="radio"/> (C) mashrooming	<input type="radio"/> (D) meshrooming
54.	<input type="radio"/> (A) tradtion	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (B) tradition	<input type="radio"/> (C) traditian	<input type="radio"/> (D) tradishun
55.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) value	<input type="radio"/> (B) velue	<input type="radio"/> (C) vileu	<input type="radio"/> (D) viluie
56.	<input type="radio"/> (A) comenication	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (B) communication	<input type="radio"/> (C) comunication	<input type="radio"/> (D) communicaton
57.	<input type="radio"/> (A) ecgar	<input type="radio"/> (B) eogor	<input type="radio"/> (C) egor	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (D) eager
58.	<input type="radio"/> (A) eagirly	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (B) eagerly	<input type="radio"/> (C) eagarly	<input type="radio"/> (D) eggerly
59.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) entertain	<input type="radio"/> (B) antertain	<input type="radio"/> (C) entertane	<input type="radio"/> (D) entertein
60.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) information	<input type="radio"/> (B) informetion	<input type="radio"/> (C) infromation	<input type="radio"/> (D) infoarmtion
61.	<input type="radio"/> (A) awereness	<input type="radio"/> (B) awarenas	<input type="radio"/> (C) awarenees	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (D) awareness
62.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) opinion	<input type="radio"/> (B) openion	<input type="radio"/> (C) opineon	<input type="radio"/> (D) openeon





63. (A) usuol (B) **usual** (C) uasual (D) usuale
64. (A) thrugh (B) thraugh (C) **through** (D) thraugh
65. (A) integral (B) **integral** (C) antegral (D) entegral
66. (A) politily (B) palitely (C) **politely** (D) polietely
67. (A) ebsolute (B) abselute (C) **absolute** (D) absolute
68. (A) ambiteon (B) ambitian (C) **ambition** (D) embition
69. (A) audience (B) audience (C) **audience** (D) audincee
70. (A) entertinment (B) **entertainment** (C) antertainment (D) entertainmant
71. (A) majore (B) majer (C) **major** (D) majour
72. (A) village (B) vellage (C) **village** (D) villag
73. (A) addiction (B) adischin (C) adicssion (D) adiction
74. (A) midia (B) madya (C) **media** (D) medaia
75. (A) magazine (B) magazzin (C) maggazin (D) **magazine**
76. (A) reveel (B) **reveal** (C) riveal (D) roveal
77. (A) parlious (B) **perilous** (C) prilous (D) perilaous
78. (A) **infuriated** (B) anfuriated (C) enfurlated (D) anfuriated
79. (A) **journey** (B) jomney (C) journay (D) jornay
80. (A) amungst (B) **amongst** (C) amangest (D) amongast
81. (A) arlier (B) aeriler (C) urlier (D) **earlier**
82. (A) **venture** (B) ventre (C) vencher (D) veneture
83. (A) dalecate (B) **delicate** (C) deilacte (D) dalicate
84. (A) akomplish (B) **accomplish** (C) accomplich (D) acomplish
85. (A) travare (B) **traverse** (C) traverse (D) traverce
86. (A) genrasty (B) genrosty (C) ganrasity (D) **generosity**
87. (A) reliave (B) rillave (C) **relieve** (D) releva
88. (A) furous (B) **furious** (C) farous (D) furis
89. (A) furiously (B) **furiously** (C) feuriously (D) feruiouslyli
90. (A) companion (B) **companion** (C) companion (D) companon
91. (A) brighte (B) **bright** (C) braght (D) bright





92. (A) jorkund (B) jocand (C) jocund (D) jacand
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104. (A) depression (B) depresion (C) depreciation (D) depresseon
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110. (A) journey (B) jemey (C) joumay (D) jomney
111. (A) aptetude (B) aptitude (C) aptitude (D) aptetued
112. (A) indepandent (B) independent (C) indipendent (D) indapandant
113. (A) inormity (B) enormity (C) anormity (D) anermity
114. (A) numarous (B) numerous (C) numorus (D) nemérous
115. (A) embition (B) ambition (C) ombition (D) imbition
116. (A) bilief (B) belief (C) bilele (D) beleef
117. (A) building (B) bulding (C) building (D) buelding
118. (A) hestory (B) hestery (C) hestorey (D) history
119. (A) literature (B) lieterature (C) leiterature (D) literatuere
120. (A) distract (B) destract (C) destrerct (D) distrect





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130	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) believers	<input type="radio"/> (B) balievers	<input type="radio"/> (C) beliavers	<input type="radio"/> (D) baleviers
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137	<input type="radio"/> (A) interiar	<input type="radio"/> (B) interiar	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (C) interior	<input type="radio"/> (D) intreor
138	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) magnificent	<input type="radio"/> (B) magnificant	<input type="radio"/> (C) magnifisent	<input type="radio"/> (D) megnificent
139	<input type="radio"/> (A) include	<input type="radio"/> (B) includ	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (C) include	<input type="radio"/> (D) inclood
140	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) ensure	<input type="radio"/> (B) insure	<input type="radio"/> (C) ensare	<input type="radio"/> (D) ensoar
141	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) humility	<input type="radio"/> (B) houiality	<input type="radio"/> (C) hounilety	<input type="radio"/> (D) humelity
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143	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) flamboyant	<input type="radio"/> (B) flamboyante	<input type="radio"/> (C) flamboyant	<input type="radio"/> (D) flebmoyante
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146	<input type="radio"/> (A) appointed	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (B) appointed	<input type="radio"/> (C) appeonted	<input type="radio"/> (D) apoinntad
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148	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) flake	<input type="radio"/> (B) flaik	<input type="radio"/> (C) fleek	<input type="radio"/> (D) fleak
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150	<input type="radio"/> A frazen	<input checked="" type="radio"/> B frozen	<input type="radio"/> C frezen	<input type="radio"/> D frozun
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152	<input type="radio"/> A recrut	<input checked="" type="radio"/> B recruit	<input type="radio"/> C racrute	<input type="radio"/> D racruit
153	<input type="radio"/> A micerable	<input checked="" type="radio"/> B miserable	<input type="radio"/> C miserabla	<input type="radio"/> D misirable
154	<input type="radio"/> A niorons	<input type="radio"/> B neurans	<input type="radio"/> C newrons	<input checked="" type="radio"/> D neurons
155	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A severe	<input type="radio"/> B sivear	<input type="radio"/> C sivere	<input type="radio"/> D savere
156	<input type="radio"/> A nural	<input checked="" type="radio"/> B neural	<input type="radio"/> C newral	<input type="radio"/> D neurel
157	<input type="radio"/> A recently	<input checked="" type="radio"/> B senior	<input type="radio"/> C cenoir	<input type="radio"/> D sanior
158	<input type="radio"/> A gretetude	<input checked="" type="radio"/> B gratitude	<input type="radio"/> C gratetode	<input type="radio"/> D gratitude
159	<input type="radio"/> A absoluteli	<input type="radio"/> B absoleteley	<input checked="" type="radio"/> C absolutely	<input type="radio"/> D absolutly
160	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A neurology	<input type="radio"/> B neorology	<input type="radio"/> C nearology	<input type="radio"/> D neirolgy
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162	<input type="radio"/> A doctars	<input checked="" type="radio"/> B doctors	<input type="radio"/> C dactars	<input type="radio"/> D docetors
163	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A crutches	<input type="radio"/> B kruthches	<input type="radio"/> C cratchis	<input type="radio"/> D curiches
164	<input type="radio"/> A devastatng	<input type="radio"/> B devastoting	<input checked="" type="radio"/> C devastating	<input type="radio"/> D devastating
165	<input type="radio"/> A adnoured	<input type="radio"/> B adored	<input checked="" type="radio"/> C adorned	<input type="radio"/> D adorened
166	<input type="radio"/> A demage	<input type="radio"/> B damag	<input checked="" type="radio"/> C damage	<input type="radio"/> D dammage
167	<input type="radio"/> A nomorous	<input type="radio"/> B numerous	<input type="radio"/> C nomarous	<input checked="" type="radio"/> D numerous
168	<input type="radio"/> A envornmental	<input type="radio"/> B inveronmental	<input checked="" type="radio"/> C environmental	<input type="radio"/> D environmentel
169	<input type="radio"/> A ectivate	<input type="radio"/> B aictivate	<input type="radio"/> C aectivate	<input checked="" type="radio"/> D activate
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171	<input type="radio"/> A resort	<input checked="" type="radio"/> B resort	<input type="radio"/> C reasorl	<input type="radio"/> D raesort
172	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A influence	<input type="radio"/> B infloance	<input type="radio"/> C influens	<input type="radio"/> D influence
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175	<input type="radio"/> A experemant	<input checked="" type="radio"/> B experiment	<input type="radio"/> C Experimant	<input type="radio"/> D exparement
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178	<input type="radio"/> A domestic	<input type="radio"/> B doemestic	<input checked="" type="radio"/> C domestic	<input type="radio"/> D domastic



179	<b>A</b>	Tendency	B	Tindency	C	Tendancy	D	Tendincy
180	<b>A</b>	Careless	B	Careles	C	Caerless	D	Kareless
181	A	Consurvation	B	Consarvation	<b>C</b>	Conservation	D	Cunservation
182	A	tabo	B	tabu	C	tabue	<b>D</b>	taboo
183	A	aliminate	B	iliminate	<b>C</b>	eliminate	D	elliminate
184	A	addictin	B	eddiction	<b>C</b>	addiction	D	addicsion
185	A	relepe	B	relapse	<b>C</b>	replace	D	relaps
186	A	advanture	B	advantur	<b>C</b>	adventure	D	adventre
187	A	conseeling	B	counsaling	<b>C</b>	counseling	D	cansoling
188	<b>A</b>	decibels	B	degibles	C	dicebels	D	decebels
189	A	vahiclas	B	vahicles	<b>C</b>	vehicles	D	vehiculs
190	A	routhe	<b>B</b>	routine	C	routeene	D	routene
191	A	bellaves	<b>B</b>	believes	C	balevs	D	beleivs
192	A	exccessively	<b>B</b>	excessively	C	exesively	D	excessively
193	A	residenshul	<b>B</b>	residential	C	resedantual	D	residantual
194	A	irritant	B	erritant	<b>C</b>	irritant	D	irritant
195	A	civece	B	cevic	<b>C</b>	civic	D	civc
196	<b>A</b>	immense	B	immanse	C	immence	D	immance
197	A	spair	<b>B</b>	spare	C	speer	D	spere
198	A	constant	<b>B</b>	constant	C	constent	D	cunstent
199	A	berch	<b>B</b>	birch	C	berche	D	berceh
200	<b>A</b>	excellent	B	axcellent	C	exsellent	D	excelent
201	A	inenimate	<b>B</b>	inanimate	C	inenemate	D	inanimate
202	A	vigor	B	vigore	<b>C</b>	vigour	D	vegour
203	A	delicote	<b>B</b>	delicate	C	dalikate	D	delicat
204	A	tuch	B	toch	<b>C</b>	touch	D	tuoch
205	A	panoram	B	panrama	<b>C</b>	panorama	D	panroma
206	A	fortone	<b>B</b>	fortune	C	fortoon	D	fortuen
207	<b>A</b>	origin	B	originee	C	origine	D	oreegin





- 208 ☒ (A) pageant ☐ (B) pagiant ☐ (C) pagent ☐ (D) pagaent
- 209 ☐ (A) convolushuns ☐ (B) convolentions ☒ (C) convolutions ☐ (D) convoltions
- 210 ☐ (A) ensight ☐ (B) ensite ☒ (C) insight ☐ (D) insigh
- 211 ☒ (A) illustrate ☐ (B) ellustrate ☐ (C) ellostráte ☐ (D) illostráte
- 212 ☐ (A) technalogy ☒ (B) technology ☐ (C) tahnolgoy ☐ (D) tchnolgoy
- 213 ☐ (A) dorment ☐ (B) darment ☐ (C) dormont ☒ (D) dormant
- 214 ☐ (A) caurse ☐ (B) seurse ☒ (C) course ☐ (D) kasurce
- 215 ☒ (A) barriers ☐ (B) barrirs ☐ (C) barrees ☐ (D) bareers
- 216 ☐ (A) epacurin ☐ (B) epocurin ☐ (C) apicurean ☒ (D) epicurean
- 217 ☒ (A) chastened ☐ (B) chastenad ☐ (C) chustenad ☐ (D) chasteend
- 218 ☐ (A) bulyant ☐ (B) buayant ☒ (C) buoyant ☐ (D) bouyent



**c. Choose the correct meanings of the underlined word.**

- Abu Jehl began knocking at the door violently.  
☐ (A) Politely ☐ (B) slowly ☒ (C) forcefully ☐ (D) angrily
- Their eloquence and memory found expression in their poetry.  
☐ (A) weak ☐ (B) strong ☒ (C) fluency ☐ (D) healthy
- Dunes means:  
☒ (A) sandy hills ☐ (B) remove ☐ (C) declare ☐ (D) destroy
- The word 'eradicate' means:  
☐ (A) demolish ☐ (B) remove ☒ (C) destroy ☐ (D) rebuild
- I shall not abandon the true faith.  
☐ (A) hate ☐ (B) strong ☒ (C) give up ☐ (D) like
- In the fifth and sixth centuries, mankind stood on the verge of chaos.  
☐ (A) betterment ☒ (B) confusion ☐ (C) solitude ☐ (D) dilemma
- The word meditation means:  
☐ (A) sound sleep ☐ (B) dozing ☒ (C) deep though ☐ (D) slumber
- The Arabs possessed a remarkable memory.  
☐ (A) dangerous ☐ (B) boring ☒ (C) impressive ☐ (D) famous
- Tropical means:  
☐ (A) cold ☐ (B) very hot ☒ (C) warm ☐ (D) normal
- Proclaim means:





- (A) Request                      (B) response                      **(C) declare**                      (D) forbid

11. Arabia is a land of **unparalleled** charm and beauty. The underlined word means:

- (A) unexceptional                      **(B) unmatched**                      (C) unimpressive                      (D) unimportant

12. The word **spirit** means:

- (A) reality                      (B) laziness                      (C) humility                      **(D) enthusiasm**

13. The word Patriot comes from the word **Patriota**.

- (A) citizen                      (B) poor                      (C) rich                      **(D) countryman**

14. **Inspired** means:

- (A) boring                      (B) unexciting                      (C) encouraged                      **(D) motivated**

15. It is considered a **commendable** quality.

- (A) admirable**                      (B) poor                      (C) rude                      (D) guilty

16. **Supreme** means:

- (A) fighter                      (B) patriot                      (C) sense                      **(D) top**

17. **Devotion** means:

- (A) loyalty**                      (B) glamorous                      (C) easy to know                      (D) difficult to know

18. All of them **awarded** Nishan-e-Haider. The underlined word means:

- (A) cheated                      **(B) granted**                      (C) protected                      (D) wanted

19. He gave the Muslims a sense of **identity**:

- (A) pleasure                      **(B) recognition**                      (C) strength                      (D) power

20. The word **integrity** means:

- (A) uprightness**                      (B) thirsty                      (C) treachery                      (D) confuse

21. He wanted to **protect** the values:

- (A) defend**                      (B) ruin                      (C) devastate                      (D) develop

22. The students are all **geared** up.

- (A) ready**                      (B) silent                      (C) motivated                      (D) keen

23. She takes the **roll-call**.

- (A) phone call                      (B) bread roll                      (C) turn                      **(D) attendance**

24. The word **coverage** means:

- (A) planning                      **(B) reporting**                      (C) expression                      (D) demonstration

25. Media plays a very **constructive** role for society:

- (A) negative                      (B) complex                      (C) easy                      **(D) positive**

26. Media plays a very constructive **role** for society.

- (A) awareness                      (B) opinion                      (C) informatigh                      **(D) function**

27. **Impact** means:



- (A) soft (B) follow (C) effect (D) best
28. Can we say the world is **just a click away**?  
 (A) very near (B) far away (C) in of way (D) out of way
29. **Absolute** means:  
 (A) victim (B) complete (C) hall (D) aware
30. **Integral** means:  
 (A) ready (B) fast (C) play (D) essential
31. **'Awareness'** means:  
 (A) goodness (B) bad (C) realization (D) conscious
32. We **participate** in different games.  
 (A) like (B) take part (C) watch (D) choose
33. The word **vindictive** means:  
 (A) revengeful (B) anger (C) reward (D) blessing
34. She remained **steadfast** and did not reveal the secret.  
 (A) firm and resolute (B) patient (C) ready to face (D) prepared
35. **Furiously** means:  
 (A) happy (B) angrily (C) regular (D) see
36. She simply posed a counter question that **infuriated** Abu Jehl.  
 (A) pleased (B) helped (C) helpless (D) annoying
37. The floors are **covered** with carpets:  
 (A) exposed (B) hidden (C) light (D) closed
38. **'Resolute'** means:  
 (A) weak (B) firm (C) heavy (D) minor
39. **Astonish** means:  
 (A) make (B) silent (C) surprise (D) mix
40. It was so **delicate** situation.  
 (A) diffic (B) easy (C) sensitive (D) wrong
41. It was very **perilous** journey.  
 (A) helpful (B) long (C) dangerous (D) late
42. She prepared food for this **journey**:  
 (A) travel (B) picnic (C) stay (D) hunger
43. She **prepared** food for this journey:  
 (A) got (B) bought (C) cooked (D) sold
44. The word **'ripe'** means:



- (A) paved (B) metalloid (C) matured (D) grown-up
45. At this, she **instantly** ran to a corner of the home.  
(A) hardly (B) immediately (C) swiftly (D) slowly
46. **various** means:  
(A) huge (B) different (C) details (D) supply
47. She would **quietly** venture towards the rugged mountains:  
(A) silently (B) quickly (C) slowly (D) happily
48. She would quietly **venture** towards the rugged mountains:  
(A) play (B) roam (C) run (D) go in danger
49. **Detect** means:  
(A) to find out (B) search (C) looking for (D) look into
50. The word **refuge** means:  
(A) regular (B) place of safety (C) show (D) heavy
51. **Glee** means:  
(A) weep (B) fly (C) joy (D) see
52. **locund** means:  
(A) happy (B) sad (C) lonely (D) boring
53. **Pensive** means:  
(A) helpful (B) joyful (C) hopeful (D) thoughtful
54. My little horse must think it **queer**.  
(A) good (B) strange (C) dark (D) cold
55. I **wandered** lonely as a cloud:  
(A) played (B) slept (C) ran (D) walked aimlessly
56. The word **bliss** means:  
(A) pleasure (B) depression (C) misery (D) hell
57. They **flash** upon that inward eye:  
(A) feel (B) Sit (C) fall (D) appear with sudden bright
58. The word '**supervise**' means"  
(A) control (B) make orders (C) administer (D) obey
59. The word **filter** means:  
(A) make (B) mix (C) separate (D) join
60. Keep up your **morale**.  
(A) wealth (B) self-esteem (C) section (D) voice
61. We should **face** it bravely to save the honour of Pakistan and Islam.





- (A) repair      (B) cope with      (C) correct      (D) separate

62. We are divided into **bits and pieces** on certain issues.

- (A) pieces of cloth      (B) broken into pieces      (C) disunited      (D) united

63. Do not be **afraid** of death.

- (A) attended      (B) scared      (C) squared up      (D) none of these

64. **Numerous** means:

- (A) large      (B) important      (C) deep      (D) many

65. 'We are a nation', he **affirmed**.

- (A) told      (B) said emphatically      (C) broke in      (D) advised

66. The word **merging** means:

- (A) disappear      (B) forsake      (C) rising      (D) neglect

67. Today the Quaid's Pakistan is facing **numerous** challenges.

- (A) many      (B) empty      (C) very less      (D) very easy

68. You are made of **sterling** material:

- (A) soft      (B) rusty      (C) strong      (D) costly

69. **Pivot** means:

- (A) end point      (B) central point      (C) power point      (D) beginning point

70. Quaid-e-Azam was a man of **strong faith** and belief.

- (A) firm faith      (B) powerful faith      (C) wavering faith      (D) yelling

71. The **entire** journey of the great leader's struggle was for Muslims of sub-continent.

- (A) short      (B) long      (C) pleasing      (D) complete

72. '**Interior**' of a room means:

- (A) outside      (B) inside      (C) boundary      (D) floor

73. **impressive** means:

- (A) big      (B) remarkable      (C) fight      (D) source

74. **Unfortunately** means:

- (A) bad luck      (B) greatly      (C) holy      (D) clearly

75. **Appointed** means:

- (A) selected      (B) rejected      (C) come      (D) heavy

76. The **upper** level of the interior is adorned with blue paint:


- (A) higher      (B) lower      (C) outer      (D) super

77. The upper level of the interior is **adorned** with blue paint

- (A) inside      (B) ugly      (C) decorated      (D) build

78. The word **adorned** means:



- (A) decorated (B) destroyed (C) deserted (D) blessed
79. It was completed by his **successor**.  
(A) coming after (B) coming before (C) successful (D) son
80. The word **flamboyant** means:  
(A) colourful (B) humble (C) soft (D) natural
81. '**Hospice**' means:  
(A) hospital (B) restaurant (C) forcefully (D) angrily
82. **Harness** means:  
(A) control (B) slowly (C) inn (D) school
83. Blue Mosque is **unmatched** in majesty.  
(A) unfinished (B) very simple (C) new (D) matchless
84. A **heavy** chain hangs at the entrance. Opposite of the underlined word is:  
(A) big (B) bold (C) long (D) light
85. '**embellish**' means:  
(A) build (B) polish (C) spoil (D) decorate
86. Istanbul is **the largest** city in Turkey.  
(A) smallest (B) greatest (C) populated (D) cultivated
87. Mehrab is made of **finely** carved marble.  
(A) strongly (B) roughly (C) quickly (D) delicately
88. The phrase "**Frozen** to the ground".  
(A) frightened (B) calm and quiet (C) motionless (D) restless
89. '**Queer**' means:  
(A) change (B) light (C) strange (D) bright
90. The little birds are **piping** yet.  
(A) yelling (B) crying (C) weeping (D) twittering
91. Time has come that we should look back to **rectify** our mistakes.  
(A) repair (B) break (C) correct (D) streamline
92. **Slight** means:   
(A) little (B) big (C) fight (D) source
93. He gives his **harness** bells a shake.  
(A) beautiful (B) small (C) golden (D) bridle
94. Whose **woods** these are I think I know:  
(A) forest (B) protect (C) garden (D) goods
95. It was so **delicate** situation:





- (A) difficult      (B) easy      (C) sensitive      (D) happy

96. **Recruit** means:

- (A) dismiss      (B) grow      (C) employ      (D) support

97. I **made up my mind**.

- (A) resolved      (B) through      (C) wrote      (D) worked

98. The word **gradually** means:

- (A) quickly      (B) speedily      (C) steadily      (D) hurriedly

99. **miserable** means:

- (A) allow      (B) happen      (C) very unhappy      (D) rich

100 Several questions **popping** in my mind:

- (A) Popular      (B) chirping      (C) drinking      (D) appearing

101 She looked at me with **utter** surprise:

- (A) complete      (B) some      (C) no      (D) half

102 It was the **beginning** of my profession as a nurse.

- (A) death      (B) goal      (C) completion      (D) start

103 She walked on **crutches** which she would leave in a few months:

- (A) footpath      (B) road      (C) broken legs      (D) walking sticks

104 I was **humbled** by their gratitude.

- (A) embarrassed      (B) shaken      (C) happy      (D) proud

105 She could make some **recovery**:

- (A) food      (B) cover      (C) progress      (D) get back to health

106 Drug addiction is a **common** problem.

- (A) general      (B) mutual      (C) decided      (D) famous

107 '**Out cast**' means:

- (A) vagabond      (B) bond      (C) band      (D) virtuous

108 '**Influence**' means:

- (A) effect      (B) result      (C) answer      (D) devotion

109 **Rehabilitation** of the drug victim is possible.

- (A) death      (B) injury      (C) recovery      (D) counseling

110 **Taboo** means:

- (A) forbidden      (B) curative      (C) useful      (D) right

111 '**Hurt**' means:

- (A) disturb      (B) tease      (C) anxious      (D) injure

112 In order to **escape** from:





- (A) scot free      (B) hide      (C) mellow      (D) sharp

113 **Discontented** means:

- (A) satisfied      (B) dissatisfied      (C) attached      (D) detached

114 The word '**demonstrate**' means:

- (A) dictate      (B) show      (C) experiment      (D) test

115 This has given rise to **immense** noise pollution.

- (A) heavy      (B) small      (C) huge      (D) difficult

116 The word **disrupt** means:

- (A) make easy      (B) smooth      (C) facilitate      (D) disturb

117 I feel **immense** pleasure to see others happy:

- (A) a bit      (B) little      (C) less      (D) huge

118 People must develop more **awareness** about noise pollution.

- (A) rationalism      (B) knowledge      (C) realization      (D) reality

119 Noise **emitting** vehicles:

- (A) giving      (B) taking      (C) reaction      (D) controlling

120 The word **expedite** means:

- (A) slow      (B) dull      (C) fast      (D) angrily

121 **Irritant** means:

- (A) happily      (B) annoying      (C) stagnant      (D) pleasant

122 **Manifold** means:

- (A) to demonstrate      (B) to shake slightly      (C) to act amusingly      (D) different types

123 **Certainty** of impending death.

- (A) easy      (B) slow      (C) imminent      (D) eazy

124 The word **quiver** means:

- (A) to demonstrate      (B) to shake slightly      (C) to act amusingly      (D) clearly

125 The word **astonish** means:

- (A) make      (B) mix      (C) separate      (D) surprise

126 The word **vigour** means:

- (A) harbor      (B) weakness      (C) violence      (D) energy

127 The **doomed** hero is saved:

- (A) fated to suffer      (B) brave      (C) great      (D) foolish

128 **Inanimate** means:

- (A) not alive      (B) dangerous      (C) effect      (D) long

129 **Apparently** means:



- (A) obviously

(B) as it appears

(C) clearly

(D) unclearly
- 130

Which of the following means the same as 'gradually'.

(A) quickly

(B) speedily

(C) steadily

(D) hurriedly
- 131

The beauty of woods he witches minds:

(A) forest

(B) hill

(C) desert

(D) sea
- 132

Reveal means:

(A) show

(B) hide

(C) write

(D) say
- 133

The dawn was revelation of beauty:

(A) disclosure

(B) secrecy

(C) promotion

(D) demotion
- 134

The word texture means:

(A) structure

(B) appearance

(C) outlook

(D) cold
- 135

Death brings mellow sweetness:

(A) cute

(B) some

(C) bitter

(D) moderate

- D.

Choose the correct option according to the grammar.
1.

She is a 'clever' girl. The underlined word is:

(A) noun

(B) article

(C) adverb

(D) adjective
2.

She is a lazy girl. The underlined word is a/an:

(A) noun

(B) pronoun

(C) adjective

(D) adverb
3.

This is a very informative seminar. The underlined word is an/a:

(A) noun

(B) pronoun

(C) adjective

(D) adverb
4.

The horse runs in the pasture. The underlined word is:

(A) number

(B) noun

(C) tense

(D) predicate
5.

Ashfaq Ahmad was a famous poet. The underline word is a/an:

(A) adverb

(B) preposition

(C) adjective

(D) noun
6.

At this point in time, Allah raised a prophet.

(A) interjection

(B) preposition

(C) adverb

(D) noun
7.

The period of waiting had come to a close.

(A) verb

(B) adverb

(C) adjective

(D) noun phrase
8.

The Arabs possessed a remarkable memory. The undernoted word is a / an:

(A) indefinite

(B) pronoun

(C) definite article

(D) object
9.

She did not make a false statement. This is a / an ..... noun.

(A) assertive

(B) negative

(C) imperative

(D) interrogative





10. He decided their cases with **equity** and justice. Underlined word is a / an:  
☒ (A) abstract noun      ☐ (B) concrete noun      ☐ (C) proper noun      ☐ (D) material noun
11. **Courage** is a / an ..... noun.  
☐ (A) material      ☐ (B) countable      ☐ (C) uncountable      ☒ (D) abstract
12. **Difficulty** is a/an .....noun.  
☐ (A) material      ☐ (B) countable      ☐ (C) uncountable      ☒ (D) abstract
13. **Quaid-e-Azam was a nation builder.** The sentence is a/an .....  
☐ (A) present tense      ☒ (B) past tense      ☐ (C) future tense      ☐ (D) negative sentence
14. Salman is absent because **he** is ill. The underlined word is a / an ..... pronoun.  
☐ (A) indefinite      ☐ (B) reflexive      ☐ (C) relative      ☒ (D) personal
15. **Does the sun rise in the east?** This is a / an:  
☒ (A) interrogative      ☐ (B) negative      ☐ (C) imperative      ☐ (D) interrogative
16. **Does the sun rise in the east?** This is a / an:  
☒ (A) interrogative sentence      ☐ (B) assertive sentence  
☐ (C) negative sentence      ☐ (D) past perfect tense
17. **Teach him to learn.** The sentence is a/an:  
☒ (A) imperative sentence      ☐ (B) assertive sentence  
☐ (C) negative sentence      ☐ (D) interrogative sentence
18. I have work **which I must do.**  
☐ (A) main clause      ☒ (B) subordinate clause      ☐ (C) adjective clause      ☐ (D) adverb
19. A **tired** horse is worth little.  
☐ (A) gerund      ☐ (B) present participle      ☒ (C) past participle      ☐ (D) adjective
20. My mother becomes **anxious** if I get home late.  
☐ (A) noun      ☐ (B) verb      ☐ (C) pronoun      ☒ (D) adjective
21. She gave me a **false** information. The underlined word is a/an:  
☐ (A) noun      ☐ (B) pronoun      ☒ (C) adjective      ☐ (D) adverb
22. **How would I know?** This is a / an ..... sentence:  
☐ (A) exclamatory sentence      ☐ (B) imperative sentence  
☐ (C) negative sentence      ☒ (D) interrogative sentence
23. **I will give you to ride my bike if you like.** It is a/an ..... Sentence.  
☐ (A) assertive      ☐ (B) negative      ☒ (C) conditional      ☐ (D) interrogative
24. **He is rich yet he is not happy.** It is a:  
☐ (A) Simple sentence      ☐ (B) Complex sentence  
☐ (C) Phrasal sentence      ☒ (D) Compound sentence
25. **You** are a doctor.  
☐ (A) noun      ☐ (B) verb      ☐ (C) adverb      ☒ (D) pronoun



26. **Nobody** was there to rescue the child. The underlined word is a/an ..... pronoun.  
 (A) reflexive (B) possessive (C) indefinite (D) personal
27. You will hurt yourself. Here '**yourself**' is a ..... pronoun.  
 (A) reflexive (B) possessive (C) indefinite (D) personal
28. This is my book. Here **book** is:  
 (A) noun (B) verb (C) pronoun (D) adjective
29. **I** go to school daily. The underlined word is a / an:  
 (A) reflexive pronoun (B) indefinite pronoun  
 (C) personal pronoun (D) relative pronoun
30. **She did not make a false statement.** This is a / an ..... noun.  
 (A) assertive (B) negative (C) conditional (D) interrogative
31. She is the girl **whom** I met in the Lahore. The underlined word is a/an:  
 (A) relative pronoun (B) interrogative  
 (C) personal pronoun (D) indefinite pronoun
- 32.. This is **my** book. The underlined word is:  
 (A) possessive pronoun (B) reflexive pronoun  
 (C) relative pronoun (D) interrogative pronoun
33. All of you have **participated**.  
 (A) adverb (B) verb (C) article (D) modal
34. Media ..... the attention of a very large audience.  
 (A) attract (B) attracts (C) attracting (D) has attract
35. Media helps people **to share** knowledge.  
 (A) article (B) auxiliary (C) noun (D) infinite
36. This is the girl ..... stood first in the class.  
 (A) whose (B) which (C) whom (D) who
37. **They serve God well who serve His creatures.** This is a / an.... phrase.  
 (A) simple (B) compound (C) complex (D) imperative
38. We are studying ..... English.  
 (A) the (B) an (C) a (D) none of these
39. You **must** be punctual. The underlined word is:  
 (A) verb (B) modal verb (C) adjective (D) adverb
40. She walked **here**: The underlined word is:  
 (A) adverb of time (B) adverb of manner  
 (C) adverb of place (D) adverb of frequency
41. She is singing **beautifully**. The underlined word is a / an:  
 (A) adverb of time (B) adverb of manner



- Ⓒ adverb of place Ⓓ adverb of degree
42. Saqib is leaving ..... Friday at noon.  
Ⓐ on Ⓑ at Ⓒ by Ⓓ from
43. The boy **laughs** loudly.  
Ⓐ intransitive verb Ⓑ transitive verb Ⓒ regular verb Ⓓ irregular verb
44. **Honesty** is the best policy. The underlined word is a / an:  
Ⓐ common noun Ⓑ proper noun Ⓒ collective noun Ⓓ abstract noun
45. **Sympathy** is a / an:  
Ⓐ material noun Ⓑ collective noun Ⓒ abstract noun Ⓓ uncountable noun
46. **Bravery** is a/an:  
Ⓐ proper noun Ⓑ collective noun Ⓒ abstract noun Ⓓ material noun
47. **Wisdom** is a / an  
Ⓐ proper noun Ⓑ abstract noun Ⓒ common noun Ⓓ material noun
48. **Patience** is a:  
Ⓐ proper noun Ⓑ abstract noun Ⓒ common noun Ⓓ material noun
49. She faced every calamity with **valour**. The underlined word is:  
Ⓐ material noun Ⓑ countable noun Ⓒ abstract noun Ⓓ uncountable noun
50. **Ignorance** is a/an:  
Ⓐ proper noun Ⓑ collective noun Ⓒ abstract noun Ⓓ material noun
51. He faced every calamity of life with **patience**. The underlined word is a/an:  
Ⓐ material noun Ⓑ countable noun Ⓒ abstract noun Ⓓ uncountable noun
52. **How cold night is!** This is an ..... sentence.  
Ⓐ negative Ⓑ interrogative Ⓒ exclamatory Ⓓ abstract noun
53. He began knocking ..... the door violently.  
Ⓐ on Ⓑ over Ⓒ at Ⓓ into
54. She has resolute faith ..... Allah Almighty.  
Ⓐ of Ⓑ at Ⓒ in Ⓓ to
55. He is ashamed **of** his behavior. The under lined word is a / an:  
Ⓐ noun Ⓑ adverb Ⓒ preposition Ⓓ adjective
56. Saqib is leaving **on** Friday at noon.  
Ⓐ article Ⓑ gerund Ⓒ preposition Ⓓ pronoun
57. **'Most of us take life for granted'**. Is:  
Ⓐ complex sentence Ⓑ simple sentence  
Ⓒ compound sentence Ⓓ optative sentence





58. He is ..... tallest in the class. Choose the correct article.  
(A) an (B) the (C) then (D) on
59. **You disappointed me:** This sentence is a/an:  
(A) phrase (B) clause (C) conjunction (D) dependent clause
60. **Team** is a /an:  
(A) proper noun (B) common noun (C) collective noun (D) material noun
61. The **committee** decided against him. The underlined word is a / an:  
(A) proper noun (B) common noun (C) collective noun (D) material noun
62. **"Committee"** is a/an ..... noun:  
(A) abstract (B) uncountable (C) proper (D) collective
63. I saw a **herd** of cattle. The underlined word is a/an:  
(A) abstract noun (B) material noun (C) countable noun (D) collective noun
64. I do not want that **burnt** toast. The underlined word is:  
(A) past participle (B) Present participle (C) gerund (D) noun of these
65. **No** please. The underlined word is a/an:  
(A) adverb (B) adjective (C) pronoun (D) verb
66. The **laughing** lady is leaving.  
(A) gerund (B) pronoun (C) adverb (D) adjective
67. **Go away.** it is a/an:  
(A) assertive sentence (B) interrogative sentence  
(C) exclamatory sentence (D) imperative sentence
68. He was a man of **strong** faith.  
(A) adverbial (B) noun (C) adjective (D) preposition
69. **Quaid-e-Azam was a man of strong faith and belief.** The sentence is in:  
(A) present tense (B) past tense (C) future tense (D) past perfect tense
70. **'Smoking'** is injurious to health. The underlined word is:  
(A) infinite (B) gerund (C) present participle (D) sentence
71. He is found of **cooking**. The underlined word is a/an:  
(A) infinite (B) gerund (C) present participle (D) sentence
72. My favourite hobby is **painting**. The underlined word is a / an:  
(A) gerund (B) adverb (C) adjective (D) verb
73. You are free **to go** to your houses. Here 'to go' is:  
(A) gerund (B) infinitive (C) verb (D) adverb
74. The baby began **to cry**. The underlined word is a / an:  
(A) noun (B) adjective (C) adverb (D) infinitive



75. Ali ran **quickly**. The underlined word is a/an:

- (A) adverb (B) noun (C) adjective (D) verb

76. She was singing beautifully **at a concert**. The underlined word is a/an:

- (A) adverb of manner (B) adverb of place (C) adverb of degree (D) adverb of time

77. She was singing **last Sunday**. The underlined word is:

- (A) adverb of manner (B) adverb of place (C) adverb of degree (D) adverb of time

78. **Which** of these books have you read?

- (A) adjective (B) adverb  
(C) Indefinite pronoun (D) interrogative pronoun

79. She spoke **loudly**. The underlined word is:

- (A) adverb (B) noun (C) adjective (D) pronoun

80. He spoke **very loudly**.

- (A) adverb of manner (B) adverb of time  
(C) adverb of frequency (D) adverb of degree



81. '**Herd**' is a / an:

- (A) collective noun (B) material noun (C) uncountable (D) interrogative

82. **How cold the night is!** It is a/an:

- (A) assertive sentence (B) interrogative sentence  
(C) imperative sentence (D) exclamatory sentence

83. That was the reason **why he came late**. The underlined word is a/an:

- (A) adverb clause (B) adjective clause (C) noun clause (D) non of these

84. **Even though** we lost the game, our team played well.

- (A) coordinating conjunction (B) correlating conjunction  
(C) subordinating conjunction (D) prepositional phrase

85. There has not been **sufficient** rain this year. The underlined word is a/an:

- (A) quality (B) colour (C) origin (D) quantity

86. **The worst** is:

- (A) positive degree of an adjective (B) comparative degree of an adjective  
(C) superlative degree of an adjective (D) adverb

87. He is the **richest** man in the family.

- (A) positive degree of an adjective (B) comparative degree of an adjective  
(C) superlative degree of an adjective (D) no degree of an adjective

88. I came earlier. Here '**earlier**' is a degree.

- (A) positive (B) negative (C) comparative (D) superlative

89. He will appear **before** the judge. The underlined word is an/an:

- (A) noun (B) article (C) pronoun (D) preposition



90. He is sitting **beside** me:  
 (A) noun (B) article (C) pronoun (D) preposition
91. The students are sitting **under** a tree. The underlined word is a / an:  
 (A) noun (B) adverb (C) article (D) preposition
92. Why do not you go **along with** your brother?  
 (A) noun (B) adverb (C) article (D) preposition
93. The dog sat **beside** his master. The underlined word is a/an:  
 (A) noun (B) pronoun (C) article (D) preposition
94. Get up at 8 o'clock. Here '**at**' is a:  
 (A) number (B) digit (C) time (D) preposition
95. We watched him **go**. The underlined word is a/an:  
 (A) past participle (B) gerund (C) Present participle (D) infinitive
96. They taught her **to spend** money wisely.  
 (A) infinite (B) gerund (C) past participle (D) main verb
97. Did Sara behave **well?** the underlined word is:  
 (A) abstract noun (B) adverb of manner (C) concrete noun (D) adverb of place
98. The shoe is pressing **on my toe**. The underlined is a/an:  
 (A) preposition phrase (B) noun phrase (C) adjective phrase (D) adverb phrase
99. He is **man of sense**. The underlined word is:  
 (A) verb phrase (B) noun phrase (C) adjective phrase (D) adverb phrase
100. Ali ran **at great speed**. The underlined phrase is a/an:  
 (A) noun (B) adjective (C) adverb (D) phrase
101. He left for Okara **instead** of Lahore.  
 (A) conjunction (B) interjection (C) article (D) Compound preposition
102. I took her **lifeless** arm.  
 (A) noun (B) adverb (C) verb (D) adjective
103. He came **after night had fallen**. The underlined clause is an adverb clause of:  
 (A) condition (B) place (C) time (D) reason
104. Which of the following does not mean the same as, manifold?  
 (A) various (B) few (C) imperative (D) diverse
105. The police dispersed the **crowd**. The underlined word is a/ an ..... noun.  
 (A) countable (B) material (C) collective (D) uncountable
106. My mother cooks the food **which** I like. The underlined word is a/an:  
 (A) relative pronoun (B) reflexive pronoun  
 (C) possessive pronoun (D) subjective pronoun



- 107 I was upset. The underlined word is a / an:  
 (A) past participle (B) present participle (C) infinitive (D) Personal pronoun
- 108 She wrote an article in the newspaper. This sentence is:  
 (A) complex (B) simple (C) compound (D) optativ
- 109 Drug addiction is a very serious threat.  
 (A) adverb (B) noun (C) adjective (D) conjunction
- 110 We watched him going. The underlined word is a/an:  
 (A) infinitive (B) Present participle (C) gerund (D) Past participle
- 111 He was very pleased that you have passed, adverbial clause of:  
 (A) reason (B) place (C) time (D) condition
- 112 You may sit wherever you like.  
 (A) pronoun (B) question word  
 (C) interjection (D) Subordinating conjunction
- 113 She was walking slowly. The underlined word, is a/an:  
 (A) adverb of place (B) adverb of manner (C) adverb of time (D) none of these
- 114 Writing is a nice practice. The underlined word is a/an:  
 (A) continuous form (B) adjective (C) gerund (D) verb
- 115 Sleeping must be peaceful. The underlined word is:  
 (A) continuous form (B) gerund (C) verb (D) article
- 116 Jumping is fun, The underlined word is:  
 (A) Present participle (B) gerund (C) participle (D) infinite
- 117 Sweeping should be upto the mark. The underlined word is a/an:  
 (A) gerund (B) verb (C) noun (D) adverb
- 118 He is fond of cooking. The underlined word is a / an:  
 (A) past participle (B) Present participle (C) gerund (D) infinite
- 119 A guest who stays a long time is not welcomed. This is a:  
 (A) compound sentence (B) simple sentence  
 (C) negative sentence (D) complex sentence
- 120 I called him but he gave me no answer. This is a/an ..... Sentence.  
 (A) compound (B) complex (C) simple (D) conditional
- 121 I soon returned home because I was upset. This is ..... sentence.  
 (A) compound (B) complex (C) simple (D) imperative
- 122 She was busy as bee:  
 (A) verb (B) adverb (C) helping verb (D) common noun





- 123 They can stay where they are. The underlined clause is an adverb clause of:  
(A) condition (B) reason (C) place (D) time
- 124 He led a life devoid of blame. The underlined phrase is a / an:  
(A) adverb phrase (B) adjective phrase (C) preposition phrase (D) noun phrase
- 125 If I were you, I should not do that. This sentence is conditional.  
(A) Type I (B) Type II (C) Type III (D) Noun of these
- 126 They finished the work in time. The sentence is a / an:  
(A) exclamatory sentence (B) simple sentence  
(C) negative sentence (D) interrogative sentence

## SUBJECTIVE

2. Answer any FIVE of the following questions. 

- For which ability were the Arabs famous?
- What was the condition of mankind before the Rasool (ﷺ)?
- What was the first revelation?
- Why did the pagan Arabs threaten the Rasool's (ﷺ) uncle?
- What did Hazrat Ayesha (رضي الله عنها) say about the life of the Rasool?
- What was the mission of the Rasool (ﷺ)?
- Why did the pagan Arabs send a delegation to the Rasool's (ﷺ) uncle?
- How will you define patriotism?
- What are the qualities of a patriot?
- As a citizen of Pakistan what are your duties towards your country?
- What makes us stay alert in the wake of foreign invasion?
- What is the highest military award of Pakistan?
- What is the most important function that media performs?
- What are the two-major means of communication?
- How does media provide entertainment?
- Give three reasons in support of your favorite TV Program?
- Which is your favorite TV program? Why?
- What happened when Abu Jehl asked about Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (رضي الله عنه)?
- Why was Hazrat Abu Qahafaa worried?



20. How did Hazrat Asma (رضی اللہ عنہا) console her grandfather?
21. Which incident in the story tells about the generosity of Hazrat Asma (رضی اللہ عنہا)?
22. Her life would always be a beacon of light for all of us". How?
23. Why was Abu Jehl furious?
24. Classify and organize the main traits of Hazrat Asma (رضی اللہ عنہا).
25. What is the central idea of the poem "Daffodils"?
26. What "wealth" do memories of the scene give to the poem "Daffodils"?
27. What was the Quaid's concept of our nation?
28. What can be the possible solution to our present problems?
29. How can we become a strong nation?
30. Why did the Quaid go the oneness of the whole nation?
31. What is the result of neglecting the advice of the Quaid?
32. Why Sultan Ahmad Masjid is also known as Blue Masjid?
33. Why was a heavy iron chain hung at the entrance of the court?
34. How does the interior of the masjid look?
35. What does Royal Kiosk mean?( imp)
36. Why does the speaker stop on 'the darkest evening of the year'?
37. The speaker in the poem is captivated by the beauty of nature. Why doesn't he stop for long to enjoy nature's beauty?
38. Why did the nurse ask Hira's sister to come and talk to her?
39. Why did the nurse disagree with the doctor's point of view?
40. Describe some qualities of the nurse in the story.
41. Why did the nurse say "Where there is a will there is a way"?
42. What are the effects of drug addiction?
43. What are the causes of drug addiction?
44. What important role do rehabilitation centers play to control drug addiction?
45. Which environmental factors are responsible for drug addiction?
46. How do you define noise pollution?
47. How is transport a source of noise pollution?
48. How is construction work a cause of noise pollution?
49. How is use of technology causing noise pollution?
50. Why is noise dangerous for human health?



51. What is normal functioning and how is it disrupted?
52. How does technology increase noise pollution?
53. What is technology based irritants?
54. What harmful effects noise pollution is causing on human health?
55. How can we cope with this serious issue?
56. Who was Helen Keller?
57. "To me the pageant of seasons is an unending drama", comment.
58. What did she want to introduce in universities and why?
59. What makes you feel that authoress is sad and depressed?

### 3. Translate the following paragraph into Urdu.

1. The Arabia possessed a remarkable memory and were an eloquent people. Their eloquence and memory found expression in their poetry. Every year a fair was held for poetical competition at Ukaz. It is narrated that Hammad said to Caliph wild bin Yazid. "I can recite to you, for each latter of the alphabet, one hundred long poems, without taking into account short pieces, and all of that composed exclusively by poet before the promulgation of Islam," it is no small wonder that Allah Almighty chose the Arabia language for his final dispensation and the preservation of his word.
2. In the fifth and sixth centuries, mankind stood on the verge of chaos. It seemed that the civilization which had taken four thousand years to grow had started crumbling. At this point in time, Allah Almighty raised a Rasool(ﷺ) from among themselves who was to lift the humanity from ignorance into the light of faith.
3. The period of waiting had come to a close. His heart was overflowing with profound compassion for humanity. His had a pressing urge to eradicate wrong beliefs, social, evils, cruelty and injustice. The moment had arrived when he was to be bestowed with nabuwat. One day, when he was in the cave of Hira, Hazrat Jibril (ﷺ) came and conveyed to him the following message of Allah Almighty:
4. Since this belief was threatening their dominance in the society, the pagan Arabs started to mount pressure on the Rasool(ﷺ) and his followers. They wanted them to renounce their cause and take to idol-worshipping. On one occasion, they send a delegation to the Rasool's (ﷺ) kind and caring uncle, au talib. They told him to restrain the Rasool (ﷺ) form preaching Allah Almighty's message, or face their enmity. Finding himself in a dilemma, he sends for his nephew, and explained to him the situation.
5. And the Rasool (ﷺ) did go the way Allah Almighty had chosen for mankind. Imbued with divine guidance and firm resolve, the Rasool (ﷺ) encountered all the challenges with grace and dignity. In no time h elevated man to the highest possible level in both spiritual and worldly domains. He was also a driving force behind Arab conquests, which have created an everlasting impression on human history. No wonder, he is



universally acknowledged as the most influential figure in history.

6. Such a thorough transformation of man and society owes to the Rasool (ﷺ) deep faith in the Allah Almighty, to his love for humanity, and to the nobility of his character. Indeed, his is a perfect model to follow. In reply to a question about the life the Rasool(ﷺ), Hazrat Ayesha (رضي الله عنها) said: "His morals and character are an embodiment of the Holy Quran." The final word about the savior of mankind goes to the Holy Quran:
7. Patriotism mean slove for the motherland or devotion to one's country. A patriot loves his country and is willing to sacrifice when the need arises. The word patriot comes from the latin word 'Patriota' which means countryman. It is considered a commendable quality.
8. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was a nation builder and a great patriot. He wanted to protect the values, culture and traditions of the Muslim of the subcontinent. He gave the Muslim a sense of identity by securing a separate homeland for them. He said: "We must develop a sense of patriotism which galvanizes us all into one united and strong nation."
9. Students1: media helps people to share knowledge of the world. Their feelings and opinions are expressed through it. Media attracts the attention of a very large audience. Have you noticed that the first thing we do soon after entering the house is the to switch on the television? Teacher: There is no doubt about it.
10. Student 3: There are two means of communication, electronic media and print media. The media includes film, radio, television, internet, books, magazines, and newspaper. It provided us information as well as entertainment. Teacher: Good! It's though media that the world has become a global village. There is coverage of all the important event of the world on television. We can have an easy access to all kinds of information through media.
11. Student 6: Media has also become a mouth piece of the downtrodden. Teacher: Yes, well said. It would not be wrong to say that media is the most vigilant institution that keeps an eye on every segment of the society, through debates, repots and talk show it makes everyone answerable and accountable. That is why media has become an integral part of our lives. Now, I would invite one of you to sum up the discussion.
12. The Rasool(ﷺ) and his close companion, Hazrat Abu Baker Siddique(رضي الله عنه) migrated firm Makkah to Madinah in the year 622 A.D. When the chiefs of various tribes of Makkah come know about the migration of the Rasool (ﷺ) and his close companion, Hazrat Abu Baker Siddique (رضي الله عنه) they got furious. The chiefs were determined more than ever to find them out. They offered huge rewards and bounties for their capture, dead or alive.
13. The preparation for his journey was made at house of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (رضي الله عنه) Hazrat Asma (رضي الله عنها) rendered useful services in this regard. She prepared food for this journey. She tied the food on the camel back with her own belt as nothing else could be found. For this service she was given the title of Zaat-un-Nataqin by the Rasool (ﷺ).



14. During the perilous journey, it was very difficult for anyone to supply food to Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ). The situation was so delicate that the slightest mistake could have endangered the life of Rasool (ﷺ). This grand task was nicely undertaken by Hazrat Asma (رضی اللہ عنہا), the daughter of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (رضی اللہ عنہ). Every night, with the pack of food, she would quietly venture towards the rugged mountains in which lay the cave of Thawr. She took care of the detail in accomplishing the task.
15. On the night of the migration, a tribal chief of disbelievers, Abu Jehl, in a fit of fury headed towards Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (رضی اللہ عنہ) home. He began knocking at the door violently. Addressing Hazrat Asma (رضی اللہ عنہا), he demanded, "Where is your father?" She politely replied, "How would I know?" this response shows the wisdom and courage of Hazrat Asma (رضی اللہ عنہا). She didn't make a statement that would give him a clue. She simply posed a counter question that infuriated Abu Jehl.
16. Her grandfather, Hazrat Abu Quhafoo (رضی اللہ عنہ) was a disbeliever at that time. He was very old and had become blind. He said to her, Asma (رضی اللہ عنہا), I think Abu Bakr (رضی اللہ عنہ) has taken all the wealth, leaving you and children empty-handed and helpless." At this, she instantly ran to a corner of the home. She gathered some pebbles and put them at the place where her father used to keep his money and jewels.
17. Hazrat Asma (رضی اللہ عنہا) was amongst the early few who accepted Islam. She was the daughter of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (رضی اللہ عنہ). She was wife of Hazrat Zubair bin al-Awwam (رضی اللہ عنہ) and mother of Hazrat Abdullah bin Zubair (رضی اللہ عنہ). She died at the ripe old age of about hundred years. Hazrat Abdullah bin Zubair (رضی اللہ عنہ) used to say that he had not seen anybody more generous and open hearted than his aunt Hazrat Ayesha (رضی اللہ عنہا) and his mother.
18. During the early and difficult times of Pakistan's emergence, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, undertook a countrywide tour. He aimed at raising people's spirit. "Do not be overwhelmed by the enormity of the task," he said in a speech, at Lahore, "There are many examples in the history of young nations building themselves up by sheer determination and force of character. You are made of sterling material and second to duty and have faith in Pakistan. It has come to say."
19. The entire journey of the great leader's struggle for a separate homeland for the Muslims of the subcontinent was based on the pivot of the Muslim unity and oneness as a nation. He talked about Pakistan in such clear terms that a common man could understand it. "We are a nation," he affirmed three years before the birth of Pakistan, "With our distinctive culture and civilization, language and literature, art and architecture, names and nomenclature, sense of values and proportion, legal laws and moral codes, custom and calendar, history and tradition, aptitude and ambition-in short, we have our own distinctive outlook on life."
20. The whole journey of the great leader's struggle for a separate homeland for the Muslims of the subcontinent was based on the pivot of the Muslim unity and oneness as a nation. He talked about Pakistan in such clear terms that a common man could understand it.





21. Quaid-e-Azam was a man of strong faith and belief. He firmly believed that the new emerging state of Pakistan based on Islamic principal would reform the society as a whole. In his Eid message, September 1945, Quaid-e-Azam said, "Islam is a complete code regulating the whole Muslim society, every department of life collectively and individually".
22. Today the Quaid's Pakistan is facing numerous challenges. We have forgotten how much struggle Muslim had made under the dynamic leadership of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah We can overcome our present difficulties by following the Quaid's golden motto, "Faith, Unity and Discipline. We can make our nation strong by remembering his advice to the youth, "It is now up to you to work, work and work; and we are bound to succeed."
23. Construction of the masjid started in 1609. The royal architect Sedethar mehmata, was appointed by the sultan as in-charge of the project. The opening ceremony was held in 1616. Unfortunately, the sultan could not see the completion of the masjid in life. It was completed in the reign of his successor Mustafa I.
24. The masjids have a spacious forecourt surrounded by a continuous vaulted arcade. It has ablution facilities on both sides. In the center there is a fountain which is rather small in contrast with the magnitude of the courtyard. A heavy iron chain hangs in the upper part of the court entrance on the western side. This side was meant for the sultan alone.
25. The upper level of the interior is adorned with blue paint. More than 200 stained glass windows with intricate designs allow natural light to brighten up its interior and the chandeliers further illuminate it with their glow. The decorations include A'yat from the Holy Quran. The floors are covered with carpets.
26. In the evening, a large number of tourists and Turks gather in the park facing the masjid to hear the call to the evening namaz. The masjid is flooded with lights and so are the hearts of the believers with divine love. Though much has been lost of blue masjid over the years yet it has not lost the love of its visitors. The masjid is still one of the most frequently visited monuments of the world.
27. The interior of the mosque at the lower level is lined with more than 20,000 hand-made ceramic tiles in more than 50 different tulip designs. At gallery level the design becomes flamboyant with representation of flowers, fruit and cypresses.
28. The most important element in the interior of the mosque is the mehrab, which is made of finely carved marble. To the right of the mehrab is a richly decorated pulpit. The mosque is so designed that even when it is most crowded, everyone in the mosque can hear and see the Imam.
29. It was beginning of my profession as a nurse. I worked in the intensive care unit (ICU) of neurology ward. As a young professional, I wished to save the world. I was excited to see patients making quick recoveries from devastating accidents disorder.
30. I was upset. The advice to leave the patient unattended did not seem right. I knew that she had suffered from major neural damage, but she needed to be given a chance. An inner voice somewhere within me spoke, "Try once for her."



31. One day, standing at the bedside of a young bus-accident victim, I wondered if she could make the same recovery as other. Hira had received severe head and spinal injuries as she was hit by a speeding bus while crossing a busy road. I took her lifeless arms in my hands and tried to do several exercises on her but in vain. Also, I made her young sister come and talk to her, thinking that the voice of a near and dear one might activate the nearly dead neurons. She could see but not talk.
32. I continued to work on Hira. But she was not making much recovery. I felt as helpless as she was to see her lie on bed in a miserable state. Could I be able to justify my stance before the senior doctors? I did not lose hope. I continued to work with patience and kept doing exercise with her. Gradually, I could see her making a slight recovery. One day, I was thrilled to see her lift her little finger. All was not lost!
33. I was sent on a three months training course to Karachi. I made all possible attempts to leave my patient in good hands. I returned after three months to see my patient's bed taken up by another. My feet froze to the ground. I did not have the courage to ask, "what happened?" As I stood near the bed with several questions popping in my mind felt a gentle pat on my shoulder.
34. She walked on crutches, which she would leave in a month. I was so glad that I had done those exercises on her to keep her limbs in motion. I was glad that my efforts bore fruit. But most of all, I was happy that Allah Almighty had helped me win a lost battle.
35. She and her family had entered into a considerable bond of friendship with me. I was humbled by their sense of gratitude towards me. I felt a sense of renewed strength in me. "Where there is a will is a way" I was proud to be a nurse.
36. Drug addiction is a common problem all over the world today. There are many forms of drug addiction, but the most dangerous of all is the absolute dependence on it. Long-time use of drug causes permanent mental and physical sickness. The more dangerous a substance is used the more risky it becomes. Its continuous use causes total dependence on the drug.
37. Drug addiction is caused by environmental factors. A few important environmental factors that may cause drug addiction are bad peer influence and troubled domestic background. When young people remain in bad company and do experiments in the name of adventure, they may fall a prey to addiction. The people their lives may also resort to drug addiction in order to seek an escape from responsibilities of life.
38. The most important measure to be taken in this regard is the rehabilitation and recovery of a drug addict. In many countries, including Pakistan, addicts, their families and friends consider it a taboo to share their problem with others. They feel embarrassed to talk about it for fear of being declared an outcast. This not only makes the cure difficult but in most cases the addicts die due to lack of timely treatment and counseling. Rehabilitation centres are the best places for the control and recovery process.
39. The order factor that contributes in rehabilitation of drug victim is proper counseling. The sooner it is done better it is the victim. The counseling process must



continue even the drug abuser is rehabilitated because of the dangers of a relapse. Doctors, family and friends must continue to critically watch and counsel the victim for better motivation and adjustment.

40. Drug addiction is really a very serious threat to any society. In Pakistan alone, there are almost five million drug addicts. Addicts undergo numerous economic, social and health problems. The governments all over the world have been trying to eliminate drug addiction from society but still more efforts are needed to completely wipe it out. This can only be made possible if the people become increasingly aware of the threats that drugs pose.
41. Noise pollution is one of the biggest sources of discomfort, stress and nuisance in Pakistan. In urban areas and big cities, noise pollution has reached dangerous level. For instance, a survey by the Punjab environmental protection agency claims that the level of noise in Lahore has reached 91 decibels whereas a maximum of 75 decibels is acceptable. This means that the mental and physical health of so many people is already at risk.
42. The major causes of noise pollution in Pakistan are road traffic, construction sites, careless use of electronic appliances and loud speech patterns. Noise coming from different modes of transport, i.e. vehicles, airplanes, trains, ships, proves to be highly stressful for human communities. With the population growth and development in urban areas, the vehicular traffic has also multiplied. This has given rise immense noise pollution, largely in the form of unwarranted honking by drivers.
43. Another source of noise pollution in urban areas is the work on construction sites. Construction work in urban areas is usually slow and time-consuming. The transport and equipment used at construction sites, its grilling and piercing sound is a big source of noise pollution. It not only disturbs the general public but also effects construction workers by causing mental fatigue.
44. Use of technology is another cause of noise pollution. For example, unmonitored use of mobile phones, electricity generators, music systems and TV, all become irritants from time to time. People usually do not switch off their mobiles or put them on silent modes when they enter offices, hospitals, schools and colleges. They also use electricity generators excessively in residential areas and put other residents ill at ease. Moreover, listening to loud music or TV on a loud volume is another source of noise pollution.
45. Noise pollution causes not only environmental damage but it also has a negative impact on human health. It can cause aggression, hypertension, high stress levels, hearing loss, restlessness, depression and insomnia. Insomnia can further lead to anxiety, bad temper and emotional stress. In addition, noise pollution can seriously affect the learners. This gives them unnecessary mental and physical tension.
46. In Pakistan, there is a dire need to bring down the noise levels, coming from different sources. The government must gear up and utilize various means to control unwarranted noise levels, for example, the Punjab environment protection agency recommends around 55 decibels of noise level in residential colonies and 75 decibels in commercial areas. These figures must be strictly enforced by the government. Furthermore, the government should ensure smooth traffic flow, Block noise emitting





vehicles from roads, use noise barriers where necessary, and expedite construction work to minimize noise pollution.

47. Noise pollution is a serious issue and needs more attention at local and state level. People must develop more awareness about the dangerous impact of noise on human health. It is, therefore, a need to acquire more civic sense and responsible attitude to avoid the unnecessary use of this irritant in the environment. Only then our country would be a much quieter and much more peaceful place to live in.

48. Sometimes, I have thought that it would be an excellent rule to live each day as if we should die tomorrow. Such an attitude would emphasize sharply the values of life. We should live each day with gentleness, vigour, and a keenness of appreciation which is often lost when time stretches before us in the constant panorama of more days and months and years to come. There are those, of course, who would adopt the epicurean motto of "eat, drink, and be merry" but most people would be chastened by the certainty of impending death.

49. I shall have no time to waste in regret for longing; there is so much to see. The first day I devoted to my friends, animate and inanimate. The second revealed to me the history of man and nature. Today I shall spend in the workaday world of the present, amid the haunts of men going about the business of life. And where can one find so many activities and conditions of men as in New York? So the city becomes my destination.

50. Now and then I have tested my seeing friends to discover what they see. Recently, I was visited by a very good friend who had just returned from a long walk in the woods, I asked her what she had observed. "Nothing in particular," she replied. I might have been incredulous had I not been accustomed to such responses, for long ago I become convinced that the seeing little.

51. How was it possible, I asked myself, to walk for an hour in the woods and see nothing worthy of note? I who cannot see can find hundreds of things to interest me though mere touch. I feel the delicate symmetry of a leaf. I pass my hands lovingly about the smooth skin of a silver birch, or the rough shaggy bark of a pine. In spring, I touch the branches of tress hopefully in search of a bud, the first sign of awakening Nature after her winter's sleep. I feel the delightful, velvety texture of a flower, and discover its remarkable convolutions; and something of the miracle of Nature is revealed to me.

4.

Write down the summary of the poem.

1. Stopping by woods on a snowy evening. (First Group)
2. Daffodils. (Second Group)

5.

Use the following words/idioms in your sentences.

- |            |              |                  |
|------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Century | 2. Companion | 3. Cafe Dazzling |
| 4. Abandon | 5. Activate  | 6. Buoyant       |



7. Commendable	8. Conquest	9. Impact
10. Alleviate	11. Convolution	12. Spacious
13. Attain	14. Dormant	15. Flamboyant
16. Delegation	17. Constructive role	18. Awaken
19. Impending	20. Determination	21. Fit of fury
22. Crumble	23. Impressive	24. Generosity
25. Global village	26. Eradicate	27. Influential
28. Hospice	29. Mad with anger	30. Herald
31. Integral	32. Humility	33. Raising spirit
34. Possess	35. Responsible	36. Ignorance
37. Invasion	38. Migration	39. Fall a prey
40. Keep an eye	41. Man in the street	42. Proclaim
43. Resolute	44. Quiver	45. Sluggish
46. Raise awareness	47. Eagerly	48. Motherland
49. Bits and pieces	50. Recruit	51. Furiously
52. Nationalism	53. Lay down life	54. Renounce
55. Instantly	56. Panorama	57. Peace
58. Prosperity	59. Refuge	60. Sacrifice
61. Urge	62. Gear up	63. Accuse of
64. Request	65. Loudly	66. Quietly
67. Behind	68. Whose	69. Traverse

6.
Important Letters For 9th Class

- To your mother who is worried about your health. (v.imp)
- To your father asking him about the health of your mother.
- To your sister congratulating her on her success in the exams.
- To your father requesting him to send you some extra funds for payment of hostel dues.
- To your brother about the importance of the study of science subjects. (v.imp)
- To your friend congratulating her on her birthday.
- To your friend requesting her to spend her spring holidays with you. (v.imp)
- To your sister thanking her for a gift.

7.
Most important comprehension

- One day a wolf felt very hungry. He wandered here and there in search of food but he could not find anything to eat. At last he saw a flock of sheep grazing in a pasture. He wanted to eat one but they were guarded by a hound. The shepherd's son was also tending the flock vigilantly. The wolf found him helpless. At last he hit upon a plan. He hid himself in the skin of a sheep and safely went into the flock. The hound could not find out the wolf in disguise. He killed a sheep and ate it without being caught. In this way he ate up many sheep and their number began to fall every day. The shepherd was greatly worried but could not find out the thief.

- Question:**
- Why did the wolf wander about?
  - Did he find anything to eat?
  - Why was the wolf help-less?



- (iv). How did he get into the flock?
- (v). Why was the shepherd worried?

2. On a hot summer day, a fox felt very thirsty. He went about in search of water but could find water nowhere. At last he reached a well. He peeped into it. Unfortunately, he slipped and fell into the well. A goat happened to pass by the well and looked into it. She said to the fox, "What are you doing here?" The cunning fox replied, "Dear niece, I am enjoying a swim down here. It is very pleasant, come down jump into the well."

**Question:**

- (i). What happened to the thirsty fox?
- (ii). Who passed by the well just then?
- (iii). What did the goat do?
- (iv). What did the goat say to the fox?
- (v). What did the fox say in reply?

3. King Robert Bruce ruled over Scotland. He had been defeated many times by the English. He ran for his life and hid himself in a cave. He had lost all hope to win. As he lay there thinking if he should give up his struggle or not, he saw a spider trying to reach its cobweb in the ceiling of the cave. It fell down again and again but did not give up its attempt. At last the little insect reached its ninth attempt. This gave courage to King Bruce. He made up his mind to fight and this time he won the battle.

**Question:**

- (i). By whom had Robert Bruce been defeated many times?
- (ii). Where did he hide himself?
- (iii). What did he see in the cave?
- (iv). After how many attempts did the spider succeed?
- (v). What lesson did King Bruce learn from the spider?

4. Khalid was extremely kind hearted and just to the people. His army had strict orders not to do any harm to the farmers, aged persons, women, children and other civilians. They are the real strength of society," he said. "They should always be treated with kindness and respect." This was something new for the conquered people, who felt very happy now. The Iranian and Byzantine officers were very harsh on them. Khalid's treatment won their hearts so much they began to hate their cruel old masters.

**Question:**

- (i). How did Khalid treat the people?
- (ii). What were the orders given to the Army?
- (iii). What did he say about the farmers and civilians?
- (iv). How had their former masters treated them?
- (v). How did Khalid win the hearts of the conquered people?

5. A man is known by the company he keeps. A good student should avoid the company of those who keep playing all the time. Many students miss their classes and seldom do their homework because fellow students do the same. There are hardworking students also who work while others play. They know when to study and when to play. They play when it is time to play. They enjoy the game of their choice because they know that playing games is essential for health. A sickly student is not so quick in learning his lesson as a healthy one.

**Question:**



- (i). What kind of company should a good student keep?
- (ii). Why do some students miss their classes?
- (iii). Why do good students enjoy good health?
- (iv). Why are games necessary for students?
- (v). In what does the success of a student lie?

6. Newspapers keep us constantly in touch with the whole of mankind. In olden days, a man's world consisted of his own village and one or two neighbouring villages. It was difficult for him to know what was going on in the other parts of the country. But today, the press assisted by rapid means of communications brings us news from the farthest corner of the globe. The press is also responsible for educating public opinion. The laws of a nation are really shaped by its press. In fact, the public receives guidance from the newspapers. Thus, their power in modern times is really great.

**Question:**

- (i). What good do the newspapers do to us?
- (ii). Why in olden days, why could man could not know what was going on in far off places?
- (iii). What is the responsibility of press today?
- (iv). How are the laws of a country shaped now a days?
- (v). How are news papers a source of public guidance?

7. Making pottery on the potter's wheel is called "throwing". The thrower is a very skillful workman. But there is another method of shaping articles out of clay-moulding. A plaster mould is made and the clay is pressed into it. This is a quicker and less difficult way and must be used to make things like handles, but all the most beautiful pottery is thrown. When the piece of pottery is taken off the wheel, it is put aside to dry, after which may be painted on it with special colours that will stand great heat. It is then ready to be fired. This is done in a large oven, or kiln. The pieces of pottery are placed in earthenware tubs called 'Saggers' so that the flames cannot touch the pottery.

**Question:**

- (i). What is throwing?
- (ii). What is the other method of shaping articles?
- (iii). What is the advantage of Moulding?
- (iv). How does the potter make designs on the pieces of pottery?
- (v). How is pottery baked in fire?

8. Early rising is a good habit as it gives us a early start of our day's work. We gain time while the late risers are asleep. The early risers have another advantage also and that is that they enjoy good and sound health. Those who are out of bed early have plenty of time to do their work carefully, steadily and completely. They do not have to put off anything to the next day. The early riser is always happy, fresh and smart. He enjoys his work while those who get up late find their duty dull and dry and do it unwillingly. Early rising is therefore, a key to success in life.

**Question:**

- (i). What kind of habit is early rising?
- (ii). Why can an early riser do more work than the late riser?
- (iii). Why does an early riser enjoy good health?
- (iv). Why does a late riser find his work dull and dry?
- (v). What is the key to success in life?



9. Iqbal is not only the greatest poet of our age, but also one of the greatest poets of all times. There are not many poets who wrote so many great poems as he did. He did not write poetry for poetry's sake. He was, in fact, much more than mere a poet. He was a leaned man. He was a great scholar. He was a great philosopher. He was a political leader of great importance. But more than anything he was Muslim who had great love for Allah and his prophet (Pease, Be Upon Him). He wrote poetry to express the great and every lasting truth of philosophy, history and Islam. He from the deep sleep. He asked the Muslims of the whole world to unite

**Question:**

- (i). Why is Iqbal considered to be one of the greatest poet of all times?
- (ii). Did he write poetry for poetry's sake?
- (iii). How can you say that Iqbal was much more than a mere poet?
- (iv). What kind of Muslim was Iqbal?
- (v). With what aim did he write poetry?

10. One day the girl found a coin. It rolled away before the broom when she was sweeping the yard, and fell with little clatter against the wall. She ran and picked it up. Someone had dropped it while crossing the yard a perhaps had not even troubled to look for it. It was worth little. But it seemed a whole fortune to her who never had anything of her own before. She rubbed it clean on sleeve of her blue cottn jacket and put it into her pocket.

**Question:**

- (i). What did the girl find?
- (ii). When did she find it?
- (iii). How had the coin been there?
- (iv). What was the worth of the coin?
- (v). Why was it a whole fortune for her?

11. Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 by a liberal English man Mr. A.O. Hume, He had joined the Indian Civil Service in 1849 and retired from service after shouldering different responsibilities. He had been watching ugly law and order situations in the country quite frequently. He was of the opinion that the high banded rule of the Britishers was paving way for an unexpected outburst of violence. His plan was to put a safety valve to minimize the mounting sentiments against the British rule. It was meant to provide an outlet which could ventilate the revolutionary spirit. Mr. Hume put his plan before Lord Duffrin.

**Question:**

- (i). Who founded the Indian National Congress?
- (ii). Who was Mr. A.O. Hume?
- (iii). When was the Indian National Congress founded?
- (iv). Why did Hume think of founding this political organization?
- (v). With whom did he discuss his plan?

12. Camel is rightly called the "Ship of desert". It is the best means of transport in deserts. Camels go slow. But they go on walking for hours on the burning sand and in the blazing sun. Camels carry heavy loads, much more in weight than any other beast of burden can. While other animal's feet sink into the sand, nature has made the feet of camel so that it is not at all difficult for it to walk on sand. The camel is superior to all other animals because it can go without food and drink for days and weeks together. It can store food and water. Its hump is also a store of food which the camels use when



they get nothing to eat and drink for many days in deserts, only bushes grow here and there and the camel can live on these.

### Question:

- Why is camel called the ship of desert?
- Is it for its speed that it is called the "ship of desert"?
- What difficulty have other beasts of burden to face while walking on the sand?
- Why does a camel walk easily on the loose-sand of the desert?
- What special quality makes camel superior to other animals used for transport?

### 8. Translation from Urdu to English



- 1- ہم روزانہ اخبار بڑھتے ہیں۔
- 2- دروازہ کس نے کھٹکھٹایا۔
- 3- تم نے اپنا وعدہ پورا نہ کیا۔
- 4- ہم سب مسلمان ہیں۔
- 5- ہم آرام کر چکے ہوں گے۔
- 6- چھت پر کون ہے؟
- 7- موسم برسات شروع ہو چکا ہے۔
- 8- پاکستان دن دگنی رات چکنی ترقی کر رہا ہے۔
- 9- طلبہ نے نعرے لگائے۔
- 10- کیا پرندے اڑ چکے ہوں گے؟
- 11- پرندے کب چھجھاتے ہیں؟
- 12- شام ہو گئی ہے۔
- 13- یہ طلبا وقت کیوں ضائع کرتے ہیں۔
- 14- بوند اباندی ہو رہی ہے۔
- 15- وہ صبح سیر کو جائیں گے۔
- 16- تم تین دن سے مضمون لکھ رہے تھے۔
- 17- کیا بچہ سو رہا ہے۔
- 18- چائے گرم تھی۔
- 19- میں نئے کپڑے پہنتی ہوں
- 20- انہوں نے ہماری دعوت قبول نہ کی۔
- 21- کیا او لے پڑ رہے ہیں۔
- 22- مالی صبح سے پھول نہیں چننا رہا ہو گا۔
- 23- یا بچی کھانا بنایا جائے گا؟
- 24- مارا امتحان کب لیا جائے گا؟
- 25- گورنر میری عرضی پر غور نہیں کر رہا ہو گا۔
- 26- تمام پرندے اڑ چکے ہیں۔
- 27- چین ہمیشہ پاکستان کا ساتھ دے گا۔
- 28- گاڑی پر پتھر کس نے پھینکا ہو گا؟
- 29- میچ بغیر ہارجیت کے ختم ہو چکا ہے۔
- 30- صبح سے بارش ہو رہی تھی۔
- 31- بشیر کی درخواست نامنظور کی جا رہی ہے۔
- 32- مجھے پستول لائسنس دیا جا رہا ہے۔
- 33- تم کیا سوچ رہے ہو؟
- 34- نسیم ہمیشہ سچ بولتی ہے۔
- 35- مرغیاں سارا سال انڈے دیتی ہیں
- 36- تمام پرندے اڑ چکے ہیں۔
- 37- اسلم دوپہر سے پتنگ اڑا رہا ہے۔
- 38- وہ گناہ پر نہیں پچھتا رہا ہے۔
- 39- ہر پاکستانی محب وطن ہے۔
- 40- مجید نے خوبصورت تصویر بنائی۔
- 41- پولیس کے ہاتھوں کون مارا گیا؟
- 42- تمام مہمان نہیں آچکے ہیں۔

### 8. Change the voice of the following:

Active voice	Passive Voice
1. They have bought a horse.	They have bought a horse.
2. They have won the match.	The match has been won by them.
3. The Board has given me a gold medal.	A gold medal has been given to me by the Board.
4. She has not beaten the dog.	The dog has not been beaten by her.
5. They have not done their job.	Their job has not been done by them.
6. They had gained nothing.	Nothing had been gained by them.
7. He had told me to do it.	I had been told my him to do it.





8. They had not done their home task.	Their home task had not been done by them.
9. We shall have killed the snake.	The snake will have been killed by us
10. We shall have finished our work by March next.	Our work will have been finished by us by March next.
11. I am making the map of Pakistan.	The map of Pakistan is being made by me.
12. They are buying this house.	This house is being bought by them.
13. The boy is climbing the wall.	The wall is being climbed by the boy.
14. Why is he mending the chair? -	Why is the chair being mended by him?
15. Who is ringing the bell?	By whom is the bell being rung?
16. She was teaching the students.	The students were being taught by her.
17. The teacher was helping the students.	The students were being helped by the teacher
18. Children are making a noise.	A noise was being made by children.
19. Why were they beating the boy? -	Why was the boy being beaten by them?
20. Who was knocking at the door? -	By whom was the door being knocked at?
21. He will give you a box of chocolates.	You will be given a box of chocolates by him.
22. My teacher will help me in my studies.	I shall be helped in my studies by my teacher.
23. Don't tell a lie.	Let a lie not be told.
24. They caught the thief.	The thief was caught by them
25. He took away my books.	My books were taken away by him.
26. A car ran over an old man.	An old man was run over by a car.
27. The driver opened the door of the car.	The door of the car was opened by the driver.
28. The sudden noise frightened the child.	The child was frightened by the sudden noise.
29. She bought five video films.	Five video films were bought by her.
30. She gave me five films.	I was given five films by her.
31. We did not hear a sound.	A sound was not heard by us.
32. The doctor asked her to stay in bed.	She was asked to stay in bed by the doctor.

**Passive voice****Active voice**

1. The picture is made by the boy.	The boy makes the picture.
2. The children are loved by the mother.	The mother loves the children.
3. The watch was lost by my mother.	My mother lost the watch.
4. The students were being taught by her.	She was teaching the students.
5. The snake will have been killed by us.	We shall have killed the snake.
6. Apples are liked by her.	She likes apples.
7. The picture is made by the boy.	The boy makes the picture.
8. Naushaba is helped by Khurshid.	Khurshid helps Naushaba.
9. Milk is used by us for making cheese.	We use milk for making cheese.
10. A letter will be written by him.	He will write a letter.
11. I shall be helped by her.	She will help me.
12. Our country will not be betrayed by us.	We shall not betray our country.
13. Let the door be opened.	Open the door.
14. Let the truth be spoken.	Speak the truth.
15. Let the window be shut.	Shut the window.

