

English Guess

اگر آپ یہ MCQs تیار کرتے ہیں تو انشاء اللہ آپ کے 20/20 نمبرز Confirm یعنی کپے۔

Objective Portion



- For the most part each star makes its **voyage** (سفر) in complete loneliness.
 (A) circle (B) plan (C) journey (D) revolution
- It is very **rare** (نایاب) for a star to come anywhere near to another star.
 (A) circle (B) Uncommon (C) often (D) revolution
- From these **humble** (سادہ، ادنیٰ) beginnings came a stream of life.
 (A) common (B) complex (C) slow (D) simple/modest
- We find the universe **frightening** (خوفناک) because of its immense distances.
 (A) dangerous (B) fearful (C) interesting (D) encouraging
- The Universe is **entirely** (مکمل طور پر) frightening.
 (A) fully (B) partially (C) quietly (D) carefully
- We may think of them as a collection of fires **scattered** (بکھرے ہوئے) through space.
 (A) traveling (B) rattled (C) spread (D) revolved
- Away from the fires, there is this **unimaginable** (ناتقابل تصور) cold.
 (A) unnecessary (B) unthinkable (C) untiring (D) understandable
- Into the narrow, **unpaved** (بکی) and poorly drained city streets household garbage and **other refuse were thrown**.
 (A) unclean (B) unmetalled (C) smooth (D) dark
- Today the city streets are **paved** (پکی) and well drained.
 (A) muddy (B) straight (C) metalled (D) rough
- Sewage** (گنداپانی) from all sections of a city is carried through sealed pipes to disposal **plants**.
 (A) dirty water (B) rain water (C) clear water (D) drinking water
- Today most city governments have the departments of **sanitation** (صنائی).
 (A) regulation (B) cleanliness (C) health (D) facilitation
- Water had to be carried a **considerable** (بہت زیادہ) distance.
 (A) short (B) large (C) close (D) rough
- Water was used very **sparingly** (بچت کے ساتھ) for bathing and cleaning purposes.
 (A) cleverly (B) abundantly (C) greatly (D) economically
- Carried through a pipeline, or **aqueduct**, (زیر زمین نہر) a thousand million liters of water are **delivered to the district daily**.
 (A) pipes (B) canal (C) underground canal (D) river
- Feelings which involve fears such as this are called **superstitions**. (توہمات)
 (A) fresh ideas (B) clever ideas (C) baseless ideas (D) wicked ideas
- They are more **willing** (تیار) to look for new truths than to assume that what has been **considered true will always be true**.
 (A) clever (B) eager (C) ready (D) energetic
- Such nervous habits are not easy to uproot, and, so far as I can see cannot be **eradicated** (جڑے) by anyone but the boy himself.
 (A) finished (B) uprooted (C) selected (D) started
- The boy must take himself by the collar and make himself cultivate a **poise** (توازن) and calm that smothers the fidgets.
 (A) peace (B) routine (C) balance/composure (D) confidence
- The boy must take himself by the collar and make himself cultivate a poise and calm that **smothers** (کھار دینا) the fidgets.
 (A) highlights (B) decreases (C) stifles/kills (D) increases

20. The boy must take himself by the collar and make himself cultivate a poise and calm that smothers the **fidgets**. (بے چینی)
 (A) eagerness (B) boredom (C) anxiety (D) restlessness
21. As well argued with a person that he ought to like onions when he **detests** (نفرت کرنا) them.
 (A) likes (B) dislikes/hates (C) urges (D) selects
22. The boy wins out in such **controversies**. (اختلافات)
 (A) situations (B) problems (C) differences/conflicts (D) matters
23. If such a boy fails, it is because he cannot bring himself to try to do the work that is **distasteful** (ناپسندیدہ) to him.
 (A) displeasing (B) pleasing (C) interesting (D) troublesome
24. He **asserted** (دعویٰ سے کہنا) that God put those tonsils in his son's throat for some good purpose.
 (A) claimed (B) prayed (C) assumed (D) supposed
25. There is no **substitute** (مبادلہ) for health.
 (A) affectionate (B) alternate (C) treatment (D) arrangement
26. And it is always to the **detriment** (نقصان دہ) of their health, or the value of their education or both.
 (A) useful (B) harmful (C) beneficent (D) soothing
27. To see boys undergoing **transfusion** (خون کی منتقلی) of blood to get money for the food and books.
 (A) transfer of blood (B) Impurity of blood
 (C) thickness of blood (D) bleeding of blood
28. To see boys undergoing transfusion of blood to get money for the food and books is a **heartrending** (دردناک) spectacle.
 (A) discouraging (B) encouraging (C) painful (D) pleasant
29. And **inevitably** (یقینی طور پر) it is an important reason for apparent failure.
 (A) surely (B) secretly (C) hardly (D) safely
30. Most colleges do all they can with scholarship funds to **alleviate** (کم کرنا) this situation.
 (A) harden (B) increase (C) aggravate (D) lessen
31. A few lazy **bluffers** (دھوکے باز، نالائق) drift into college and usually drift out again.
 (A) idiots (B) cheats (C) students (D) boys
32. The daily grind of school with its **abundant** (کافی زیادہ) homework pressed heavily upon me.
 (A) difficult (B) tough (C) boring (D) excessive
33. There was **fierce** (شدید) competition in the school.
 (A) severe (B) light (C) pleasant (D) wonderful
34. Waking up in the morning and seeing the hours of school stretching ahead was a **dismal** (اُداس) experience.
 (A) boring (B) sad/gloomy (C) tiring (D) pleasing
35. I used to lie waiting for that **ominous** (منہوس) tread on the uncarpeted attic stairs.
 (A) fortunate (B) gloomy/foreboding (C) damn (D) dangerous
36. The voice it heralded sounded in my ears like a summons to **damnation**. (دوزخ)
 (A) determination (B) triumph (C) condemnation/hell (D) frustration
37. The **anticipation** (اندیشہ) was always worse than the reality.
 (A) foreknowledge/prediction (B) estimation
 (C) understand (D) comprehend
38. On Friday the writer walked with the **tread** (چال) of an escaped prisoner.
 (A) run (B) look (C) walk/gait (D) speed
39. Later these holidays were tragically reduced to a **fortnight** (دو ہفتے).
 (A) one week (B) ten days (C) two weeks (D) three weeks
40. I could look forward to a period of permanent **felicity**. (خوشی)
 (A) rest (B) freedom (C) happiness (D) relaxation
41. I would **savour** (زائقہ چکھنا) my happiness with conscious relish.
 (A) store (B) taste (C) pleasure (D) pass
42. I could hardly believe that three **strenuous** (محنت طلب) school terms had indeed rolled away.

43. **Mythical** (خیالی، افسانوی) summer holidays were at hand.
 (A) pleasing (B) adventurous (C) arduous/laborious (D) boring
44. I often hung on the **outskirts** (باہری کنارے) of an ice-cream barrow.
 (A) circle (B) line (C) outer edge (D) border
45. In some cases, one imagines, such **indigestibles** (غیر دلچسب) get into the parcels by accident.
 (A) interesting (B) dangerous (C) dull/uninteresting (D) effective
46. But most people, especially non-bookish people, are very **reluctant** (ہچکچاتا) to throw anything that look like a book.
 (A) ready (B) happy (C) unwilling/hesitant (D) willing
47. In reality it is not merely **absurd** (فضول) to keep rubbish merely because it is printed.
 (A) useless (B) clever (C) foolishness (D) serious
48. It is difficult to find a **scaffold** (پھانسی کا تختہ) for the books.
 (A) classes (B) gallows (C) proper place (D) hidden place
49. The write was living in a **heaven-kissing** (بہت اونچا) flat.
 (A) lowly (B) attic (C) miserable (D) funereal
50. Books of inferior minor verse gradually **accumulated** (جمع ہوتا) there.
 (A) stored (B) arranged (C) piled up (D) brought
51. The writer could not **consume** (جلاتا) the books.
 (A) take care of (B) store (C) study (D) burn up
52. Tie them up and **consign** (حوالے کرنا) them to the river.
 (A) throw (B) give up to (C) push (D) cast away
53. I **improvised** (تیار کرنا) a sack.
 (A) bought (B) supervised (C) prepared (D) collected
54. Few people were about, and here and there rang out the steps of **solitary** (تہا) travelers.
 (A) wandering (B) tired (C) peaceful (D) alone
55. I fancied he looked **suspicious**. (شک میں)
 (A) comforted (B) peaceful (C) doubtful (D) hurry
56. Perhaps he suspects I have **swag** (چوری کمال) in this sack.
 (A) books (B) papers (C) drugs (D) stolen goods
57. He **acquitted** (چھوڑ دینا) me apparently.
 (A) released (B) punished (C) arrested (D) permitted
58. I walked on until I reached the **Embankment**. (دریا کا بند)
 (A) bridge (B) river (C) wall (D) bank
59. It was then that all the **implications** (اثرات) of my act revealed themselves.
 (A) chances (B) effects (C) complications (D) secrets
60. I leaned against the parapet and looked down into the faintly **luminous** (چمک دار) swirls.
 (A) colourful (B) circling (C) bright (D) silent
61. I **fervently** (جوش جذبے سے) hoped, an air rumination and unconcern.
 (A) cleverly (B) bravely (C) slowly (D) ardently
62. I fervently hoped, an air **rumination** (سوچ بچار) and unconcern.
 (A) meditation (B) termination (C) carelessness (D) engagement
63. The **pedestrian** (پیدل چلنے والا) came by me without looking at me.
 (A) a watchman (B) a policeman (C) a person walking in the street (D) a person climbing the mountain
64. It was a **tramp**, (آوارہ) who had other things to think about.
 (A) hawker (B) wanderer (C) player (D) thief
65. "What about the **splash** (پانی کا شور)?"
 (A) noise (B) noise of water (C) clash (D) noise of books
23. I could almost hear his **gruff**, (غصے والی) sneering laugh.
 (A) angry (B) loud (C) slow (D) soft

66. I could almost hear his gruff, **sneering** (طنزیز) laugh.
 (A) teasing (B) mocking (C) funny (D) irking
67. So far I do not know how long I **strayed** (ٹھلنا، آوارہ پھرنا) up and down.
 (A) stopped (B) circled (C) wandered (D) traveled.
68. And **quailing** (ڈر جانا) from it at the last moment.
 (A) being hold (B) frightened (C) happy (D) courageous
69. In my **agony** (افیت) of decision, I left the embankment.
 (A) pane (B) pain (C) sane (D) help
70. "What!" I thought **savagely** (جنگیوں کی طرح).
 (A) bravely (B) wisely (C) softly (D) wildly
71. Under the resolute mask that you show your friends is there really a shrinking **contemptible** (قابل نفرت) coward.
 (A) scornful (B) loveable (C) courageous (D) kindhearted
72. The books will lie **forlorn** (اداس) and forgotten whilst the unconscious world of men went on.
 (A) Moron (B) sad/alone (C) dark (D) forever
73. I am suffering from the particular disease therein dealt within its most **virulent** (زہریلی) form.
 (A) Infectious (B) poisonous (C) beneficial (D) useful
74. I remember going to the British Museum one day to read up the treatment for some slight **ailment** (بیماری).
 (A) Disease (B) headache (C) injury (D) wound
75. I **idly** (لا پرواہی سے) turned the leaves and began to indolently study diseases, generally.
 (A) bravely (B) cleverly (C) carelessly (D) hastily
76. I idly turned the leaves and began to **indolently** (سستی سے) study diseases, generally.
 (A) carelessly (B) fluently (C) attentively (D) lazily
77. I forgot which was the first **distemper** (بیماری) I plunged into.
 (A) chapter (B) medicine (C) disease (D) difficulty
78. I had glanced half down the list of **premonitory** (ابتدائی) symptoms.
 (A) initial (B) forewarning (C) dangerous (D) primary
79. In the **listlessness** (بے چینی) of despair, I again turned over the pages.
 (A) restlessness (B) consciousness (C) awareness (D) nonsense
80. I determined to **sift** (مطالعہ کرنا) it to the bottom.
 (A) cram (B) learn (C) go through/analyze (D) drift
81. I **plodded** (آہستہ آہستہ کام کرنا) conscientiously the twenty six letters.
 (A) slogged/worked slowly (B) studied (C) reviewed (D) examined
82. The only **malady** (بیماری) I could conclude, I had not got, was the housemaid's knee.
 (A) trouble (B) drawback (C) problem (D) disease
83. It seemed some sort of **slight**. (بے عزتی)
 (A) mistake (B) insult (C) injury (D) pride
84. Why hadn't I got housemaid's knee? Why this **invidious** (غصہ دلانے والا) reservation?
 (A) pleasing (B) offensive (C) curious (D) fearful
85. After a while however less **grasping** (خود غرض) feeling prevailed.
 (A) troublesome (B) dangerous (C) unselfish (D) selfish
85. Gout, in its most **malignant** (خطرناک) stage, it would appear, had seized me without my being aware of it.
 (A) final (B) ultimate (C) stagnant (D) malevolent/harmful
86. I sat and **pondered**. (غور و فکر کرنا)
 (A) watched (B) rested (C) reflected/thought (D) determined
87. What an **acquisition** (حصول، کامیابی) I should be to a class.
 (A) position (B) treasure (C) requisition (D) achievement
88. I crawled out a **decrepit** (پوڑھا اور کمزور) wreck.

89. I crawled out a decrepit **wreck**. (تباہ شدہ)
 (A) old and weak (B) very energetic (C) very poor (D) very disappointed
90. He is an old **chum** (جگرے دوست) of mine.
 (A) doctor (B) relative (C) friend (D) neighbour
91. Being only a chemist **hampers** (روکنا) me.
 (A) obstructs (B) invokes (C) incites (D) provokes
92. When I go into a bank, I get **rattled**. (گھبرا ایا ہوا)
 (A) insulted (B) happy (C) nervous/worried (D) bored
93. The moment I cross the **threshold** (دہلیز) of the bank and try to transact business there.
 (A) footstep (B) doorstep (C) gate (D) boundary
94. I **shambled** (لڑکھڑاتے ہوئے) in and looked timidly round at the clerks.
 (A) walked (B) stepped (C) staggered/shuffled (D) jumped
95. I shambled in and looked **timidly** (شرماتے ہوئے) round at the clerks.
 (A) bravely (B) confidently (C) shyly (D) fixedly
96. My voice was **sepulchral**. (آداس)
 (A) gloomy/sad (B) soft (C) low (D) husky
97. "Can I see the manager?" I said, and added **solemnly**, (سنجیدگی سے) "alone".
 (A) cleverly (B) shyly (C) seriously (D) bravely
98. He thought that I was a **detective**. (جاسوس)
 (A) worker (B) murderer (C) spy/investigator (D) dangerous man
99. "We are safe from **interruption** (داخل اندازی) here", he said, "sit down".
 (A) corruption (B) interference (C) noise (D) consumption
100. "You are one of Pinkerton's men, I **presume**, (فرض کرنا)" he said.
 (A) suggest (B) consider (C) conclude (D) suppose
101. "To tell the truth," I went on, as if I had been **prompted** (آسانا) to lie about it.
 (A) provoked (B) demanded (C) inclined (D) ordered
102. I poked the ball of money at him with a quick **convulsive** (شدید) movement as if I were doing a conjuring trick.
 (A) voluntary (B) violent (C) peaceful (D) angry
103. My face was **ghastly** (خوفناک حد تک) pale.
 (A) clearly (B) lovely (C) constantly (D) horribly
104. **Reckless** (لا پرواہ) with misery, I made a plunge.
 (A) shameless (B) careless (C) baseless (D) careful
105. The **Occidentals** (یورپی) certainly launched the warm hug.
 (A) Americans (B) English (C) Europeans (D) Economists
106. Everywhere the politicians of the most **conservative** (روایت پسند) and bourgeois kind are attempting to rebuild themselves a compromised career.
 (A) innovative (B) conventional (C) habitual (D) modern
107. Everywhere the politicians of the most conservative and **bourgeois** (درمیانے طبقے کے) kind are attempting to rebuild themselves a compromised career.
 (A) low-class (B) high-class (C) middle class (D) aristocrats
108. The **ascetic** (خت) militant Chinese have gone straight to the roots of their problems.
 (A) brave (B) courageous (C) strong (D) strict
109. The **gigantic** (بہت بڑا) Chinese social experiment does not only concern Asia however but the west too.
 (A) exemplary (B) fantastic (C) splendid (D) huge
110. Political control over the masses stops the **exodus** (نقل مکانی) from the countryside.
 (A) departure (B) migration (C) running (D) transfer
111. Economic decentralization has freed China from a traditionally **cumbersome** (بوجھل) bureaucracy.

112. China is striving to conceive modernization as part of a process of **embellishment** (سجانا) of the land-landscape.
 (A) decoration (B) Improvement (C) simplification (D) destruction
113. It takes much less time to use indigenous equipment which, when not available can be **promptly** (یکایک، جلدی) prepared.
 (A) slowly (B) carefully (C) completely (D) suddenly
114. The Chinese **regime** (حکومت) has set up an assistance system guaranteeing a minimum subsistence level.
 (A) government (B) people (C) president (D) economist
115. The Chinese regime has set up an assistance system guaranteeing a minimum **subsistence** (گزاراوقات) level.
 (A) existence (B) prosperity (C) promotion (D) development
116. The fact remains that when the number is not simply a **juxtaposition** (مجموعہ) of persons, but a compact whole, then it tends to become a "Power".
 (A) combination (B) system (C) community (D) communication
117. Widespread disaster was only **averted** (بچنا) by the previous compulsory storage of food.
 (A) changed (B) stopped (C) avoided (D) delayed
118. Nine and half million people **perished** (مرتا) in a single famine which swept North China in the last century.
 (A) settled (B) died (C) ran away (D) injured
119. Ports could not **cope with** (مقابلہ کرنا) all the ships bringing the cargoes.
 (A) destroy (B) steer (C) buy (D) manage
120. The number of people in the world is rapidly increasing rather like a **gigantic** (بہت بڑا) snowball.
 (A) small (B) shinning (C) wide (D) huge
121. In the past only a **fraction** (تھوڑی سی تعداد) of the babies born grew up.
 (A) group (B) class (C) fragment (D) number
122. In Ceylon, for example, the death rate was reduced by one third in two years by greatly reducing **mortality** (موت) from malaria.
 (A) disease (B) destruction (C) death (D) havoc
123. The goods the country exports are nearly raw material which are much more subject to price **fluctuation**. (اُتار چڑھاؤ)
 (A) increase (B) decrease (C) variation (D) boom
124. We have the power to **abolish** (خاتمہ کرنا) war if we have the will.
 (A) ban (B) destroy (C) exterminate (D) promote
125. It was in 750 that the Umayyad **dynasty** (نسل، خاندان) in Damascus was overthrown by the Abbasid family.
 (A) family (B) group (C) rulers (D) people
126. In North Africa, he barely escaped **assassination** (قتل) at the hands of the governor of the province.
 (A) murder (B) imprisonment (C) brutality (D) hanging
127. They offered him **refuge**. (پناہ)
 (A) food (B) shelter (C) house (D) money
128. It took him some years more to bring all of Spain to **subjection**, (اطاعت) but he persisted.
 (A) rule (B) submission (C) conquer (D) perfection
129. It took him some years more to bring all of Spain to subjection, but he **persisted**. (تاقائم رہنا، ڈٹے رہنا)
 (A) insisted (B) resisted (C) submitted (D) surrendered
130. "Thanks be to Allah for having placed the sea between us and such a foe!" was the caliph's **fervent** (پرجوش) rejoinder.
 (A) fast (B) immediate (C) ardent (D) hopeless
131. With his realm **consolidated**, (مضبوط کرنا) he turned to the art of peace.
 (A) merged (B) combined (C) joined (D) stabilized

132. To his villa he brought water and introduced **exotic** (غیر ملکی) plants.
 (A) green (B) flowery (C) fragrant (D) foreign
133. It received **envoys** (سفیر) from the Byzantine emperor as well as from the monarchs of Germany.
 (A) tourists (B) artists (C) ambassadors (D) labourers
134. With their aid the caliph kept treason and **brigandage** (فائر زنی) in check.
 (A) robbery (B) killing (C) theft (D) torture
135. Never before was Cordova so prosperous, Andalusia so rich and the state so **triumphant**. (فاتح)
 (A) prosperous (B) victorious (C) wealthy (D) wonderful
136. The capital **boasted** (فخر کرنا) some thirteen thousand weavers and a flourishing leather industry.
 (A) contained (B) bragged (C) consisted (D) hosted
137. All this when in Christian Europe only the **rudiments** (بنیادی علم) of learning were known, and that chiefly by a few churchmen.
 (A) basics (B) remnants (C) books (D) documents
138. And their will **prevailed**. (چھانا)
 (A) worked (B) proved (C) dominated (D) exhaled
139. Incidentally there arrived from nowhere in particular a blot and several **smudges**. (گندے نشانات)
 (A) big marks (B) dirty marks (C) dots (D) colors
140. I continued in this **unpretentious** (ناپسندیدہ) situation for nearly a year.
 (A) miserable (B) dangerous (C) unassuming/unshowy (D) pleasant
141. Large parts were almost **uninhabited**. (غیر آباد)
 (A) desert (B) unpopulated (C) destroyed (D) deserted
142. Instead of **alarming** (خوفناک) him, the idea aroused in him a keen desire to see this distant land.
 (A) torturing (B) troubling (C) frightening (D) blaming
143. Nonetheless, the driver picked his way with **uncanny** (عجیب) skill.
 (A) wonderful (B) surprising (C) untidy (D) strange/remarkable
144. Christopher performed useful service in helping the greaser with this **arduous** (محنت طلب) operation.
 (A) strenuous (B) light (C) pleasant (D) complex
145. His head started to pound and he found himself **shivering** (کاہننا) violently.
 (A) trembling (B) calling (C) shouting (D) screaming
146. The sand is constantly **encroaching** (غلبہ پانا) on the town.
 (A) moving (B) trespassing (C) overlapping (D) attacking
147. A truck was leaving shortly, a big, dirty, **clumsy** (براہ گندا) looking oil truck.
 (A) backward (B) awkward (C) horrible (D) terrible
148. This time driver and greaser seemed **reluctant** (ہچکچانا) to take him.
 (A) willing (B) ready (C) unwilling/hesitant (D) eager
149. It was on this **formidable** (خوفناک) type of transport that Christopher was to continue his journey.
 (A) admirable (B) comfortable (C) unbearable (D) dreadful
150. The land of thirst and death was an area **notorious** (بدنام) for sandstorms.
 (A) famous (B) notable (C) defamed (D) well known
151. Seven strands of wire were **laboriously** (محنت سے) twisted together.
 (A) easily (B) bravely (C) strenuously (D) shrewdly
152. He noticed a small sandstorm blowing **vaguely** (غیر واضح طور پر) in his direction.
 (A) clearly (B) blindly (C) certainly (D) indistinctly
153. He discovered body's natural **armour** (دفاع) against disease.
 (A) sword (B) medicine (C) defense (D) uniform
154. Elder brother of Fleming was a qualified **oculist**. (ماہر آنکھ)
 (A) surgeon (B) eye specialist (C) ear specialist (D) heart specialist

155. At twenty, Fleming received a share in **legacy**. (ورثہ)
 (A) property (B) wealth (C) heritage/inheritance (D) money
156. The purpose was the same, to **prevent** (روکنا) germs from getting into the wound.
 (A) stop (B) promote (C) invent (D) avoid
157. There was no solution- and the problem was **tremendous**. (بہت بڑا، زبردست)
 (A) serious (B) ordinary (C) huge (D) common
158. We have in this war gone back to all the **septic** (زہریلی) infections of the Middle Ages.
 (A) poisonous (B) healthy (C) unhealthy (D) intensive
159. In peace-time, septic method was **adequate**. (کافی)
 (A) sufficient (B) great (C) insufficient (D) useless
160. It may have come from the **larder** (خوراک ذخیرہ کرنے والی الماری) of a forgetful Paddington housewife.
 (A) refrigerator (B) room (C) store (D) pantry
161. Fleming did this by planting the mould on a meat **broth**. (سوپ)
 (A) bread (B) soup (C) dish (D) rice
162. And **regretfully** (افسوس کے ساتھ) Fleming turned to other things.
 (A) sorrowfully (B) shamefully (C) joyfully (D) fruitfully
163. Penicillin was **hailed** (خوش آمدید کہنا، پکارنا) as a wonder drug.
 (A) called (B) welcomed (C) announced (D) made
164. Fleming protested **vigorously** (طاقتور طریقے سے) against the idea that penicillin was a man-made invention.
 (A) firmly (B) greatly (C) willingly (D) powerfully
165. Their culture plates were never **contaminated**. (آلودہ ہونا)
 (A) washed (B) polluted (C) duplicated (D) cleaned
166. Fleming **provoked** (متحرک کرنا، آگسنا) others to seek new antibiotics.
 (A) stimulated (B) awoke (C) called (D) prevented
167. Pasteur's father had won the Cross of the Legion of Honour for valour and **fidelity**. (وفاداری)
 (A) bravery (B) honesty (C) loyalty (D) courage
168. Thus the son was fortunate enough in possessing **forbears** (باپ دادا) of character and strength.
 (A) relatives (B) friends (C) ancestors (D) colleagues
169. However directly he grasped the fact that his education was a great **drain** (ضیاء، بوجھ، بہاؤ) on the family funds.
 (A) burden/flow (B) problem (C) trouble (D) hardship
170. Pasteur went on to Besancon, a bigger place, with better educational **provision**. (رسمہ، سہولت)
 (A) supply (B) arrangement (C) standard (D) foundation
171. Pasteur asked for **arbitration**. (ثالثی، فیصلہ)
 (A) examination (B) announcement (C) mediation/judgement (D) request
173. Pasteur claimed that if only germs were excluded from wounds inflammation was **averted**. (بچنا)
 (A) grow (B) prevent (C) avoided (D) slowed down
174. It reappeared in the first generation of **descendents** (بچے، نسل) of these imported worms.
 (A) offspring (B) forefathers (C) insects (D) relatives
175. He had a **paralytic** (فلج) stroke.
 (A) active (B) palsied (C) healthy (D) energetic
176. At that time, the Maternity hospitals were **devastated** (تباہ ہونا) by puerperal fever.
 (A) promoted (B) destroyed (C) nourished (D) selected
177. An **appalling** (خطرناک) number of women died from puerperal fever.
 (A) alarming (B) small (C) high (D) short
178. So he arrived at the method of **attenuating** (کمزور کرنا) germs.
 (A) weakening (B) culturing (C) killing (D) examining
179. Malaria was **rampant** (تیزی سے پھیلنے والا) in England.
 (A) controlled (B) scarce (C) spreading (D) found

180. Pasteur institute was built in Paris with **subscriptions** (چندہ، عطیہ) which came from all over the world.
 (A) papers (B) products (C) material (D) donation
181. There was the evil eye with its **morbific** (پہاری پیدا کرنے والی) powers.
 (A) dangerous (B) horrible (C) beneficial (D) causing disease
182. Even in the streets of Anatolia, their **bearing** (رویہ) changed.
 (A) trend (B) condition (C) culture (D) behavior
183. This caused **consternation** (حیرت) not only among the Allies but in Istanbul itself.
 (A) danger (B) happiness (C) harassment/surprise (D) confirmation
184. Some undefeated **remnants** (بقایا جات، بچے ہوئے) of the ottoman army began to obstruct the Allies.
 (A) dominated (B) crushed (C) remains (D) favourites
185. At first the British High Commission **demurred**. (اعتراض کرنا)
 (A) started (B) ruled (C) objected (D) accepted
186. Turkish patriotism was a flame burning in the hearts of people-a flame of **indignation** (غصہ) and hatred.
 (A) offence (B) condemnation (C) admonition (D) scorn/anger
187. The only imaginable reply to Mustafa Kamal's invitation was a **peremptory** (فیصلہ کن) command.
 (A) decisive (B) quick (C) brave (D) temporary
188. Back along the wire went the most **momentous** (اہم) telegram in the history of the Ottoman Empire.
 (A) sumptuous (B) significant (C) quick (D) sudden
189. Mehmet IV could regain the province of Anatolia for the throne by **subtlety**. (چالاکی)
 (A) cruelty (B) bravery (C) ingenuity/cleverness (D) wisdom
190. He recorded the daily **deterioration** (پستی، بگاڑ، بربادی) of the position in Anatolia.
 (A) worsening (B) improvement (C) change (D) flexibility
191. A congress of **delegates** (نمائندے، سفیر) to represent free Turkey.
 (A) messengers (B) passengers (C) workers (D) envoys
192. The Padshaw requested for British **refuge**. (پناہ)
 (A) troops (B) army (C) migration (D) shelter
193. On **assuming** (حاصل کرنا) power, Mustafa Kamal's first object was to educate the people.
 (A) gaining (B) controlling (C) snatching (D) leaving
194. The changes in all branches of Turkish life have been **stupendous**. (حیران کن)
 (A) great (B) short (C) amazing (D) large
195. Mustafa Kamal was the **saviour** (نجات دہندہ) of Turkey.
 (A) ruler (B) king (C) minister (D) deliverer
196. Merivale would say, sipping a glass of sherry when he called every **fortnight** (بڑھ) or so.
 (A) two weeks (B) one week (C) three weeks (D) four nights
197. **Anno domini** (بڑھاپا)..... by Jove, yes.
 (A) past age (B) old age (C) modern age (D) new age
198. He hadn't liked that school because he had been **ragged** (گت کرنا) there a good deal.
 (A) worked (B) honoured (C) teased/mistreated (D) blamed
199. A **chubby** (موٹا) little fellow made a brilliant century.
 (A) strong (B) weak (C) plump (D) powerful
200. **Queer** (عجیب) that a thing like that should stay in the memory so clearly.
 (A) dear (B) likely (C) strange/odd (D) certain
201. I am probably the only man in the world who has a **vivid** (واضح) recollection of old Wetherby.
 (A) livid (B) vague (C) clear (D) foggy
202. I am probably the only man in the world who has a vivid **recollection** (یاد) of old Wetherby.
 (A) friendship (B) remembrance (C) selection (D) picture
203. Give your **enthusiasm** (جوش و جذبہ) to Brookfield and Brookfield will give you something in return.
 (A) pessimism (B) devotion (C) fervor/zest/energy (D) dedication

204. He remembered that first tremendous **ordeal** (آزمائش) of taking prep.
 (A) interest (B) adventure (C) test/trial (D) task
205. He was at the mercy of five hundred **unprincipled** (بدتمیز، بے اصول) ruffians.
 (A) unattentive (B) uninteresting (C) unmanageable (D) unavoidable
206. He was at the mercy of five hundred unprincipled **ruffians**. (بد معاش)
 (A) students (B) rascals/villains (C) children (D) boys
207. Decent little beggars individually, but as a **mob**, (جم) just pitiless and implacable.
 (A) student (B) party (C) crowd (D) player
208. Decent little beggars individually, but as a mob, just pitiless and **implacable**. (بے رحم)
 (A) fearless (B) commendable (C) relentless/unforgiving (D) condemnable
209. And as Chips sat by his fire with autumn gales **rattling** (کھٹکھٹانا) the windows, the waves of humour and sadness swept over him.
 (A) breaking (B) shaking (C) damaging (D) striking
210. Across the road behind a **rampart** (دیوار، جنگلہ) of ancient elms lay Brookfield.
 (A) bridge (B) forest (C) clump (D) barricade/wall
211. Brookfield looked **russet** (سرخ بھورا) under its autumn mantle of creepers.
 (A) reddish (B) brown (C) reddish brown (D) earth brown
212. Brookfield looked russet under its autumn **mantle** (غلاف) of creepers.
 (A) cloud (B) covering (C) colour (D) mass
213. The school went up and down, **dwindling** (کم ہوتا) almost to non-existence at one time.
 (A) increasing (B) staggering (C) declining/shrinking (D) swinging
214. But its **subsequent** (آنے والا) history never raised it to front-rank status.
 (A) former (B) previous (C) following (D) past
215. There was a good **sprinkling** (تھوڑی تعداد) of country squires and parsons in Brookfield.
 (A) company (B) amount (C) majority (D) small number
215. Not that he was **boastful** (شوخی) or conceited.
 (A) hateful (B) bragging (C) frightful (D) wealthy
216. Not that he was boastful or **conceited**. (خود نما)
 (A) humble (B) cheated (C) self-made (D) vain/whimsical
217. But there was more to come, an unguessed epilogue, an **encore** (دہرائی جانے والی موسیقی) played to a tragic audience.
 (A) sad song (B) folk music (C) repeated music (D) pop music
218. The house itself was ugly and **pretentious**. (دکھاوے والا)
 (A) expensive (B) capacious (C) showy (D) vast
219. I once **thrashed** (مارتا) him-umph-for climbing on to the gymnasium roof.
 (A) praised (B) beat (C) pushed (D) abused
220. Just **cheeky** (شوخی، بدتمیز) like.
 (A) proud (B) clever (C) insolent/saucy (D) arrogant
221. A pleasant, **placid** (پُر سکون) life, at Mrs. Wickett's.
 (A) humble (B) splendid (C) calm (D) disturbing
222. His pension was **adequate**, (کافی) and there was a little money saved up besides.
 (A) huge (B) sufficient (C) insufficient (D) low
223. There was, however, a **seasoning** (ذائقہ) of history and belles-letters.
 (A) flavor (B) drwawer (C) touch (D) group
224. There came to him, stirred by the warmth of the fire and the gentle **aroma** (خوشبو) of tea, a thousand tangled recollections of old times.
 (A) taste (B) fragrance (C) feeling (D) flavor
225. There came to him, stirred by the warmth of the fire and the gentle aroma of tea, a thousand **tangled** (الٹی بٹی) recollections of old times.
 (A) joyful (B) strange (C) pleasant (D) mixed/confused
226. He was forty eight---an age at which a permanence of habits begins to be **predictable**. (قابل اندازہ)

- (A) constant (B) reliable (C) guessable/estimatable (D) outguessed
227. Chips found himself the **rescued** (بچانا) instead of rescuer.
(A) cursed (B) saved (C) abused (D) insulted.
228. And neither role was one for which he had much **relish**. (ذائقہ، مزہ)
(A) happiness (B) fondness (C) support (D) Joy/taste
229. He never felt **at home** (آرام دہ) or at ease with them.
(A) comfortable (B) disturbed (C) agitated (D) boring
230. He was a quiet, **conventional** (روایت پسند) man.
(A) serious (B) traditional (C) cultural (D) sensational
231. He had a **vague** (غیر واضح) notion.
(A) clear (B) distinct (C) unclear (D) old
232. He had a vague **notion**. (رائے)
(A) idea/opinion (B) solution (C) dream (D) guess
233. Chips thought that nice women were weak, **timid** (شرمیلی) and delicate.
(A) bold (B) nice (C) shy (D) soft
234. His **sprain** (موچ) put him at her mercy.
(A) wound (B) twist (C) operation (D) scratch
235. Katherine had **freckled** (چھائیوں والی) cheeks.
(A) smooth (B) spotted (C) rough (D) dawn
236. In politics, she was **radical**. (انقلابی)
(A) reformist (B) conservative (C) revolutionary (D) traditional
237. And he, because he was not very **articulate**, (خوش بیان) did not at first think it worth-while to contradict them.
(A) eloquent (B) intelligent (C) wise (D) accurate
238. And he, because he was not very articulate, did not at first think it worth-while to **contradict** (مخالفت کرنا) them.
(A) support (B) understand (C) oppose (D) condemn
239. So clearly it lingered, that time of **dizzy** (دھندلی) happiness.
(A) clear (B) hazy (C) fresh (D) pure
240. He had for some reason been **afflicted** (بتلا ہونا) with an acute desire to depreciate himself and all his attainments.
(A) gloomy (B) pained (C) sad (D) happy
241. He had for some reason been afflicted with an acute desire to depreciate himself and all his **attainments**. (کامیابیاں)
(A) Improvements (B) achievements (C) abandonment (D) disappointment
242. On the night before wedding, when Chips left the house to return to his hotel, she said, with mock **gravity**. (سنجیدگی)
(A) suavity (B) pleasantness (C) seriousness (D) severity
243. A **handsome** (گنجی) clop-clopping in the roadway.
(A) carriage (B) vehicle (C) motor car (D) rikshaw
244. Green-pale gas-lamps **flickering** (چمکنا) on a wet pavement.
(A) shining (B) burning (C) moving (D) tracing
245. Green-pale gas-lamps flickering on a wet **pavement**. (فٹ پاتھ)
(A) road (B) footpath (C) highway (D) ground
246. For his marriage was a **triumphant** (فاتح) success.
(A) victorious (B) complete (C) courageous (D) sufficient
247. Katherine was an **astonishing** (حیران کن) girl wife.
(A) wonderful (B) forgetful (C) ill-tempered (D) lame
248. He worked well; he was **conscientious**. (فرض شناس، محنتی)
(A) careless (B) diligent (C) irresponsible (D) dishonest
249. His eyes gained **sparkle**. (چمک)
(A) confidence (B) energy (C) brightness (D) eyesight

250. His discipline improved to a point at which it become, in a sense less **rigid**. (تخت)
 (A) cruel (B) flexible (C) elastic (D) strict/hard
251. Chips remembered funny **anecdotes**. (کہانیاں)
 (A) tales (B) jokes (C) essays (D) adventures
252. He began to make little jokes, the sort that school boys like—**mnemonics** (مراجیہ یادیں) and puns.
 (A) jokes (B) memories (C) incidents (D) stories
253. He began to make little jokes, the sort that school boys like—mnemonics and **puns**. (ذو معنی الفاظ)
 (A) events (B) game of words (C) play on words (D) fun
254. Everything had passed without the slightest **hitch** (حادثہ) of any kind.
 (A) incident (B) mishap (C) torture (D) mistake
255. And so it stood, a **vivid** (واضح) patch in his life.
 (A) dull (B) clear (C) dark (D) beautiful
256. Katherine **scampering** (بھاگتا) along the stone corridors.
 (A) walking (B) dancing (C) running (D) waiting
257. Katherine laughing beside him at some "**howler**" (غلطی) in an essay he was marking.
 (A) problem (B) word (C) mistake/blunder (D) paragraph
258. One black sheep can **contaminate** (گنداکرنا) others.
 (A) destroy (B) dominate (C) pollute/corrupt (D) damage
259. "But this boy, Chips...You are going to **sack** (سکول سے نکالنا) him."
 (A) punish (B) expel (C) beat (D) slap
260. About once in ten times he was **adamant** (غیر لچکدار) and wouldn't be persuaded.
 (A) flexible (B) obstinate (C) inflexible/resolute (D) bold
261. He was always at the mercy of a softening wave of **reminiscence**. (یاد)
 (A) remembrance (B) conscience (C) awareness (D) innocence
262. But she had not always **pleaded** (درخواست کرنا) for leniency.
 (A) replied (B) inquired (C) requested (D) demanded
263. Actually he nodded and **stumbled** (ٹوکتا) on.
 (A) walked (B) strolled (C) staggered (D) dashed
264. He did not want to talk to anyone or to receive **condolences**. (تہنیتی، تعزیت)
 (A) visitors (B) tourists (C) sympathies (D) letters
265. He himself stayed at his desk in a cold, continuing **trance**. (مدہوشی، سکتہ)
 (A) stupor (B) senses (C) confusion (D) anxiety
266. The incident gave hardly an impact upon his vastly greater **preoccupations**. (سوچیں، خیالات)
 (A) amazement (B) engagements (C) problems (D) worries
267. Chips changed his more **commodious** (وسیع) apartment in School House for his old original bachelor quarters.
 (A) furnished (B) vast/large (C) desolate (D) conspicuous
268. Just as marriage had added something, so did **bereavement**. (جہانی)
 (A) deprivation (B) separation (C) contentment (D) amazement
269. After the first **stupor** (سکتہ) of grief he became suddenly the kind of man whom boys, at any rate, unhesitatingly classed as "old".
 (A) attack (B) trance (C) news (D) arrival
270. The strange **randomness** (بے قاعدگی) of the world beguiled him.
 (A) firmness (B) freshness (C) irregularity (D) regularity
271. The strange randomness of the world **beguiled** (دھوکا دینا) him.
 (A) invited (B) guided (C) blamed (D) betrayed
272. However **heretical** (غیر روایتی) he might be about the Boers, he was orthodox about Mr. Lloyd George and his famous budget.
 (A) optimistic (B) prejudiced (C) critical (D) unorthodox
273. However heretical he might be about the Boers, he was **orthodox** (روایتی) about Mr. Lloyd George and his famous budget.

- (A) paradox (B) traditional (C) confident (D) philosophical
274. He could fix the multitude with a cold **presaging** (چھائی ہوئی) severity.
(A) encouraging (B) penetrating (C) dominating (D) foreboding
275. Brookfield boys were **patrolling** (حفاظت کرنا) the line, thinking the whole business great fun.
(A) marching (B) building (C) destroying (D) guarding
276. God bless the boy_ he talked of them as if they were **queer** (عجیب) animals out of a Zoo.
(A) odd/strange (B) cruel (C) wild (D) fierce
277. Was it only the century, or was it an **epoch** (دور) ?
(A) decade (B) year (C) era/age (D) month
278. An April evening, windy and rainy; the fourth form **construing** (ترجمہ کرنا) Virgil.
(A) learning (B) remembering (C) reading (D) translating
279. And it was Greyson Senior, not junior, with whom Chips was destined later to **condole**. (تقریت کرنا)
(A) encourage (B) sympathize (C) discourage (D) complain
280. And then the **row** (جھگڑا) with Ralston.
(A) fight/dispute (B) discussion (C) meeting (D) peace
281. He was efficient, **ruthless**, (بے رحم) ambitious, but not, somehow, very likeable.
(A) soulless (B) senseless (C) fearless (D) merciless/relentless
282. Ralston was a **live wire**. (توانا)
(A) lazy (B) careless (C) merciful (D) energetic
283. Chips had never **bothered** (زعمت کرنا) to beware of him.
(A) thought (B) imagined (C) troubled (D) struggled
284. Chips had never bothered to **beware** (خبردار رہنا) of him.
(A) careful (B) careless (C) heedless (D) aware
285. **Abruptly** (اچانک) Chips flamed up.
(A) finally (B) fearfully (C) slowly (D) suddenly
286. Your methods of teaching are **slack** (ست) and old-fashioned.
(A) old (B) new (C) lazy (D) boring
287. Your personal habits are **slovenly**. (لٹی)
(A) lazy (B) untidy (C) lovely (D) sluggish
288. I should regard as rank **insubordination**. (نافرمانی)
(A) obedience (B) disobedience (C) determination (D) carelessness
289. You must **ascribe** (وجہ ہونا) it to my forbearance that I have put up with it so long.
(A) attribute (B) reward (C) distribute (D) dedicate
290. "But__" Chips began in sheer **bewilderment**. (حیرت)
(A) clumsiness (B) contentment (C) amazement (D) satisfaction
291. Then he took up isolated word out of that extraordinary **indictment**. (الزام)
(A) speech (B) argument (C) rudiment (D) allegation
292. Chips knew it, too, but it had never seemed to him a very **regrettable** (افسوس ناک) matter.
(A) shameful (B) sorrowful (C) disgraceful (D) fearful
293. In your case it's probably a mixture of **slackness** (ست) and obstinacy.
(A) laziness (B) suddenness (C) quickness (D) carelessness
294. In your case it's probably a mixture of slackness and **obstinacy**. (ضد، سرکشی)
(A) clemency (B) stubbornness (C) supremacy (D) bravery
295. The result is simply **chaos** (بد نظمی) and inefficiency.
(A) disorder (B) disappointment (C) superb (D) horror
296. At last Chips had something **tangible** (حقیقی) that he could tackle.
(A) unreal (B) real (C) sure (D) clear
297. "Oh, that?" he answered **scornfully**. (نفرت اور غصے سے)
(A) helpfully (B) cheerfully (C) pleasantly (D) hatefully/angrily
298. All this flashed through his mind in an instant of protest and **indignation**. (غصہ)
(A) happiness (B) fear (C) anger/hatred/scorn (D) inclination

299. The amazing result was a **spontaneous** (خود بخود) outburst of sympathy and partisanship.
 (A) quick (B) automatic (C) cautious (D) gorgeous
300. The amazing result was a spontaneous outburst of sympathy and **partisanship**. (حمایت، طرفداری)
 (A) citizenship (B) membership (C) cooperation/support (D) encouragement
301. The dislike rose to a point where it conquered fear and **demolished** (تباہ کرنا) respect.
 (A) destroyed (B) vanished (C) banished (D) overcame
302. His **successor** (جانشین) was a man named Chatteris, whom Chips liked.
 (A) colleague (B) ascendant (C) descendant (D) promoter
303. In 1913, Chips had **bronchitis**. (سانس کی بیماری)
 (A) Malaria (B) Typhoid (C) Fever (D) Disease of lungs
304. The speech was made twice as long, perhaps, by the laughter that **impeded** (روکنا) its progress.
 (A) hindered (B) improved (C) slowed (D) increased
305. Roars of laughter and **tumultuous** (شوروغل) cheers.
 (A) cautious (B) uproarious (C) sumptuous (D) ambitious
306. Chips was given an **uproarious** (شوروغل) farewell.
 (A) comfortable (B) quiet (C) noisy (D) calm
307. Mr. Chips went for a **cure** (علاج) to Wiesbaden.
 (A) comedy (B) fun (C) remedy/treatment (D) recreation
308. Chips **lodged** (رہتا) at the home of the German master.
 (A) resided/lived (B) visited (C) worked (D) hid
309. The first shock and then the first **optimism**. (امید)
 (A) hopefulness (B) fascism (C) disappointment (D) dejection
310. But unlike thousands of others, he did not afterwards **conceal** (چھپانا) the fact.
 (A) reveal (B) show (C) hide (D) describe
311. Towards the end of that **catastrophic** (تباہ کن) July, Chatteris talked to Chips one afternoon at Mrs. Wickett's.
 (A) disastrous (B) philosophic (C) dreadful (D) eventful
312. There was a mysterious kind of **rissole** (کوتہ) that began to appear on the school menus.
 (A) a ball of minced meat (B) a dish of vegetables
 (C) a piece of roast fish (D) a steak of meat
313. From that last honour, within his reach at last, he **shrank** (پچھے ہٹنا) instinctively.
 (A) smiled (B) drew back (C) moved (D) fell
314. From that last honour, within his reach at last, he shrank **instinctively**. (جان بوجھ کر)
 (A) cleverly (B) willingly (C) spontaneously (D) courageously
315. I'm like all these new colonels and majors you see everywhere_ just a war-time **fluke**. (خوش قسمت)
 (A) unlucky (B) lucky (C) mishap (D) survivor
316. They might have **despised** (نفرت کرنا) anyone else for the weakness.
 (A) dishonored (B) blamed (C) disliked/hated (D) accused
317. Those ideas of dignity and generosity that were becoming rare in a **frantic** (پاگل) world.
 (A) mad (B) clever (C) energetic (D) active
318. There were plenty of **shrapnel** (م) falling about outside.
 (A) stones (B) leaves (C) dew drops (D) bombs
319. Is there anyone who will volunteer to **construe** (ترجمہ کرنا)?
 (A) read (B) study (C) write (D) translate
320. Maynard, **chubby**, (موتہ) dauntless, clever and impudent said: "I will, sir."
 (A) thin (B) plump/fat (C) huffy (D) naughty
321. The explosions still continued **deafeningly**. (اوپنی آواز میں)
 (A) loudly (B) faintly (C) dimly (D) sharply
322. The story was told, retold, **embellished**. (سجانا)
 (A) established (B) adorned (C) garnished (D) exaggerated

323. A whole holiday was **decreed** (حکم دینا) for the school.
 (A) announced (B) declared (C) ordered (D) chartered
324. I suppose his **dilatoriness** (دیر، التوا) won't be noticeable.
 (A) haste (B) laziness (C) delay (D) dizziness
325. The post-war decade swept through with clatter of change and **maladjustment**. (بد نظمی)
 (A) frustration (B) contentment (C) disorder/mismanagement (D) invention
326. Boys were a politer race; **bullying** (دھمکانا) was non-existent.
 (A) beating (B) punishing (C) threatening (D) thrashing
327. The teacher showed less **pomposity** (غور) and the students less unctuousness.
 (A) pride (B) humility (C) show (D) animosity
328. It was cold and **foggy** (دھندلی) and he dare not go out.
 (A) dark (B) gloomy (C) misty/hazy (D) chilly
329. The whole **pageant** (نمائش) of it swung before him as he sat by the fire that afternoon.
 (A) model (B) display (C) history (D) story
330. And that **paradox** (اختلاف) of age and youth, was what the world called progress.
 (A) contradiction (B) combination (C) similarity (D) relation
331. He encountered a small boy wearing a Brookfield cap and an expression of anxious **timidity**. (شرمیلان)
 (A) curiosity (B) bravery (C) shyness (D) humility
332. "I've only just come out of the **sanatorium**. (ہسپتال) sir."
 (A) hostel (B) school (C) boarding house (D) hospital
333. The meeting with Linford has **exhausted** (تھکا دینا) Mr. Chips.
 (A) freshened (B) distorted (C) tired (D) ruined
334. Chips looked out of the window graying into **twilight**. (دھندلا)
 (A) bright light (B) dusk (C) rust (D) pitch dark
335. Over the fog-laden air came the bell for call over, **tremulous** (کاہنچی ہوئی) and muffled.
 (A) loud (B) clamorous (C) noisy (D) quivering/trembling
336. And Merivale was there, **stooping** (جھکنا) over him and smiling.
 (A) falling (B) bending (C) moving (D) looking
337. "Yes __ Umph __ I have," he added, with quavering **merriment**. (خوشی)
 (A) enthusiasm (B) happiness (C) contentment (D) harassment
338. Linford would remember and tell the **tale**. (کہانی)
 (A) essay (B) happening (C) event (D) story

Prepositions



- (1) He is afraid _____ dog.
 (a) in (b) on (C) of (d) from
- (2) My Boss did not agree _____ me.
 (a) to (b) on (c) from (D) with
- (3) He did not agree _____ my terms.
 (a) with (b) in (C) on (d) to
- (4) I cannot agree _____ your proposal.
 (a) with (b) at (C) to (d) on
- (5) They were sitting _____ the dinning table.
 (A) at (b) on (c) over (d) above
- (6) I have great faith _____ God.
 (a) for (b) with (C) in (d) on
- (7) I met my old friend _____ the way.
 (a) in (B) on (c) across (d) at
- (8) She comes _____ a noble family.
 (A) of (b) from (c) by (d) off

- (9) He parted _____ his wife last year.
 (a) with (b) by (c) from (d) of
- (10) We should abide _____ the traffic rules.
 (a) with (b) from (c) of (d) by
- (11) He was accused _____ theft.
 (a) by (b) of (c) from (d) with
- (12) He did not act _____ my advice.
 (a) upon (b) with (c) at (d) with
- (13) He could not part _____ his belongings.
 (a) from (b) with (c) by (d) of
- (14) This house belongs _____ my sister.
 (a) of (b) on (c) to (d) with
- (15) I have great confidence _____ my friend.
 (a) in (b) of (c) for (d) on
- (16) I condoled _____ him on his father's death.
 (a) at (b) of (c) with (d) by
- (17) Your plan is not approved _____ by him.
 (a) of (b) from (c) off (d) at
- (18) He does not depend _____ anyone.
 (a) at (b) with (c) on (d) in
- (19) You should rely _____ your own powers.
 (a) in (b) with (c) for (d) on
- (20) My father is _____ the committee.
 (a) in (b) at (c) of (d) on
- (21) I assure you _____ my help.
 (a) of (b) with (c) from (d) off
- (22) He aimed _____ the deer and fired.
 (a) in (b) for (c) with (d) at
- (23) She is fond _____ singing.
 (a) with (b) to (c) of (d) at
- (24) Her mother is at home _____ cooking.
 (a) at (b) in (c) for (d) with
- (25) He broke the glass _____ a hundred pieces.
 (a) in (b) from (c) at (d) into
- (26) He did not comply _____ my instructions.
 (a) at (b) with (c) to (d) for
- (27) He is proficient _____ English.
 (a) on (b) upon (c) in (d) with
- (28) My younger brother is deaf _____ my advice.
 (a) to (b) of (c) against (d) from
- (29) Your statement is not based _____ facts.
 (a) with (b) of (c) on (d) up
- (30) Why are you looking _____ me?
 (a) at (b) with (c) on (d) upon
- (31) He died _____ heart attack.
 (a) with (b) by (c) of (d) from
- (32) He died _____ his country.
 (a) of (b) with (c) for (d) by
- (33) She died _____ an accident.
 (a) to (b) with (c) die (d) in
- (34) She is deprived _____ the sense of beauty.
 (a) with (b) from (c) on (d) of
- (35) The river flows _____ the bridge.
 (a) on (b) under (c) above (d) over

- (36) The steam engine was invented _____ James Watt.
 (a) of (b) with (c) by (d) for
- (37) The boy jumped _____ the river.
 (a) in (b) into (c) for (d) above
- (38) He was swimming _____ the river.
 (a) on (b) in (c) above (d) into
- (39) She was pouring milk _____ the jug.
 (a) in (b) into (c) for (d) by
- (40) There was a little water _____ the glass.
 (a) on (a) into (c) inside (d) in
- (41) The dog ran _____ the road.
 (a) with (b) on (c) across (d) by
- (42) The village was destroyed _____ fire.
 (a) in (b) with (c) from (d) by
- (43) He goes _____ school every day.
 (a) by (b) for (c) to (d) into
- (44) They play hockey _____ the afternoon.
 (a) on (b) in (c) at (d) by
- (45) He goes to the park _____ Sunday.
 (a) at (b) on (c) by (d) from
- (46) He came to meet me _____ 9'o clock.
 (a) on (b) at (c) in (d) by
- (47) David Daiches always longed _____ holidays.
 (a) in (b) at (c) for (d) with
- (48) The brave never yield _____ their enemy.
 (a) with (b) of (c) to (d) for
- (49) You must not give _____ so soon.
 (a) in (b) for (c) after (d) on
- (50) He was brought _____ by his uncle.
 (a) on (b) up (c) upon (d) with
- (51) I am grateful _____ you.
 (a) with (b) by (c) to (d) on
- (52) I have no objection _____ your proposal.
 (a) with (b) on (c) to (d) for
- (53) We shall put _____ the notice.
 (a) up (b) on (c) by (d) upon
- (54) You can count _____ me for help.
 (a) with (b) on (c) for (d) with
- (55) He has eaten nothing _____ yesterday.
 (a) for (b) at (c) on (d) since
- (56) Have you gone _____ this novel.
 (a) with (b) through (c) on (d) at
- (57) A pen is to write _____.
 (a) in (b) for (c) with (d) on
- (58) The old lady burst _____ tears.
 (a) with (b) in (c) into (d) for
- (59) Trust _____ God and do the right.
 (a) on (b) with (c) upon (d) in
- (60) They reminded me _____ my duty.
 (a) with (b) of (c) for (d) off
- (61) A drowning man catches _____ a straw.
 (a) on (b) upon (c) with (d) at
- (62) He is confident _____ his success.
 (a) in (b) on (c) of (d) for

- (63) The hotel is adjacent _____ the post office.
 (a) with (b) by (c) to (d) along
- (64) Charity begins _____ home.
 (a) with (b) on (c) from (d) at
- (65) You should give _____ smoking.
 (a) on (b) up (c) upon (d) in
- (66) He has liking _____ music.
 (a) in (b) with (c) for (d) at
- (67) You should not back _____ of your promise.
 (a) with (b) out (c) up (d) from
- (68) You should beware _____ pickpockets.
 (a) on (b) from (c) against (d) of
- (69) She was charged _____ murder.
 (a) with (b) of (c) for (d) on
- (70) This class consists _____ fifty students.
 (a) with (b) of (c) in (d) for
- (71) His deals are _____ board.
 (a) at (b) against (c) above (d) under
- (72) This road leads _____ Murree.
 (a) with (b) for (c) to (d) along
- (73) Was he _____ trouble?
 (a) at (b) on (c) in (d) for
- (74) What is wrong _____ him?
 (a) to (b) with (c) for (d) at
- (75) His speech moved us _____ tears.
 (a) in (b) on (c) to (d) at
- (76) She murmured _____ her behaviour.
 (a) on (b) at (c) for (d) in
- (77) She is proud _____ her beauty.
 (a) with (b) on (c) in (d) of
- (78) Ali has no need _____ your help.
 (a) with (b) in (c) from (d) of
- (79) This thought never occurred _____ my mind.
 (a) in (b) at (c) on (d) to
- (80) The girl takes _____ her mother.
 (a) up (b) on (c) after (d) with
- (81) She was cured _____ Malaria.
 (a) with (b) by (c) from (d) of
- (82) She is good _____ dancing and singing.
 (a) at (b) with (c) about (d) on
- (83) I congratulate you _____ your success.
 (a) on (b) at (c) for (d) with
- (84) I was astonished _____ his wonderful performance.
 (a) on (b) at (c) of (d) by
- (85) He differs _____ my point of view.
 (a) from (b) with (c) in (d) at
- (86) We should not look down _____ the poor.
 (a) on (b) at (c) with (d) upon
- (87) Please listen _____ me carefully.
 (a) for (b) with (c) from (d) to
- (88) He killed the robber _____ a dagger.
 (a) by (b) with (c) for (d) from
- (89) He is writing _____ blue ink.
 (a) with (b) for (c) in (d) by

- (90) He is not capable _____ doing this job.
 (a) with (b) for (c) of (d) in
- (91) I am familiar _____ the people of this city.
 (a) to (b) with (c) of (d) from
- (92) I am tired _____ walking.
 (a) of (b) from (c) by (d) at
- (93) Don't laugh _____ the poor.
 (a) in (b) on (c) at (d) for
- (94) The old man was admitted _____ Nishtar Hospital.
 (a) to (b) on (c) into (d) for
- (95) We are responsible _____ God for our actions.
 (a) in (b) before (c) at (d) to
- (96) I am fed up _____ this job.
 (a) at (b) by (c) of (d) with
- (97) The parents look _____ their children.
 (a) after (b) on (c) at (d) for
- (98) Please switch _____ the light, I want to sleep.
 (a) of (b) on (c) in (d) off
- (99) She is expert _____ cooking.
 (a) of (b) on (c) in (d) at
- (100) I will say this _____ his face.
 (a) to (b) at (c) on (d) for
- (101) Please send this letter _____ my address.
 (a) in (b) on (c) at (d) to
- (102) He is not _____ home today.
 (a) at (b) into (c) in (d) for
- (103) He swore _____ God.
 (a) in (b) of (c) by (d) with
- (104) Please call _____ a doctor.
 (a) for (b) on (c) in (d) for
- (105) Who is knocking _____ the door.
 (a) on (b) up (c) at (d) about
- (106) What is he _____ me.
 (a) to (b) for (c) at (d) with
- (107) He is suffering _____ high fever.
 (a) with (b) from (c) for (d) by
- (108) My brother is ill _____ fever.
 (a) from (b) of (c) with (d) for
- (109) He did not comply _____ my instructions.
 (a) to (b) for (c) in (d) with
- (110) Hard work told _____ his health.
 (a) to (b) from (c) upon (d) off
- (111) Ali was absorbed _____ his studies when I came in.
 (a) in (b) about (c) by (d) on
- (112) He has disposed _____ all the useless books.
 (a) of (b) off (c) in (d) over
- (113) The boy was ignorant _____ his success.
 (a) to (b) about (c) of (d) with
- (114) She rejoiced _____ success.
 (a) over (b) in (c) on (d) up
- (115) The notorious robber was sentenced _____ death.
 (a) to (b) with (c) by (d) for
- (116) The poor man was addicted _____ smoking.
 (a) with (b) by (c) of (d) to

- (117) He was robbed ____ his money.
 (a) of (b) off (c) from (d) with
- (118) We shall go to Murree ____ January.
 (a) in (b) on (c) from (d) off
- (119) Pakistan will play the match against Australia ____ 23 rd March.
 (a) about (b) in (c) on (d) of
- (120) He was standing ____ the bus stop.
 (a) on (b) in (c) at (d) for
- (121) He will never turn ____ my request.
 (a) down (b) away (c) of (d) out
- (122) He was shouting ____ his servant.
 (a) at (b) on (c) up (d) for
- (123) You should be careful ____ your health.
 (a) for (b) of (c) with (d) after
- (124) He was grieved ____ my loss.
 (a) on (b) at (c) of (d) with
- (125) Iqbal is qualified ____ the post.
 (a) for (b) to (c) with (d) on
- (126) We tried to tide ____ our difficulties.
 (a) up (b) over (c) on (d) upon
- (127) One accused was released ____ bail.
 (a) up (b) above (c) on (d) for
- (128) He acceded ____ my request.
 (a) for (b) to (c) with (d) on
- (129) God is kind ____ us.
 (a) at (b) upon (c) on (d) to
- (130) He met me ____ the way.
 (a) on (b) at (c) over (d) in
- (131) We must adhere ____ our beliefs.
 (a) at (b) to (c) with (d) for
- (132) The teacher was displeased ____ me.
 (a) at (b) with (c) for (d) to
- (133) He prevented me ____ going out in the sun.
 (a) at (b) for (c) from (d) to
- (134) He is staring ____ me.
 (a) at (b) for (c) on (d) into
- (135) Have you a taste ____ music?
 (a) upon (b) of (c) off (d) for
- (136) He is notorious ____ gambling.
 (a) with (b) in (c) on (d) for
- (137) I am sick ____ monotony of life.
 (a) from (b) of (c) in (d) at
- (138) Hard work is a key ____ success.
 (a) with (b) on (c) to (d) for
- (139) He pondered ____ the cause of his popularity.
 (a) with (b) at (c) over (d) on
- (140) Do not meddle ____ my affairs.
 (a) with (b) in (c) of (d) at
- (141) They parted company ____ each other.
 (a) with (b) from (c) by (d) for
- (142) We should not brag ____ our deeds.
 (a) of (b) for (c) after (d) off
- (143) You are justified ____ claiming your rights.
 (a) up (b) after (c) in (d) with

- (144) The Principal was furious _____ his mistake.
 (a) at (b) for (c) of (d) through
- (145) One should be earnest _____ one's dealings.
 (a) at (b) for (c) in (d) with
- (146) The leader was banished _____ a foreign country.
 (a) off (b) of (c) to (d) with
- (147) People were disgusted _____ the ugly scene.
 (a) from (b) at (c) with (d) to
- (148) They dwell _____ a place away from here.
 (a) for (b) at (c) after (d) before
- (149) You should go _____ the moral principles.
 (a) by (b) with (c) for (d) on
- (150) His failure was contrary _____ his expectations.
 (a) of (b) to (c) with (d) against
- (151) He is looking _____ the matter.
 (a) at (b) to (c) on (d) into
- (152) Fate smiles _____ him in all his ventures.
 (a) upon (b) at (c) for (d) in
- (153) All were alarmed _____ the news.
 (a) from (b) by (c) at (d) with
- (154) He alighted _____ the horse.
 (a) from (b) on (c) in (d) to
- (155) Who gave _____ the prizes?
 (a) in (b) out (c) of (d) away
- (156) She is vain _____ her beauty.
 (a) over (b) of (c) in (d) for
- (157) Please abstain _____ smoking.
 (a) to (b) from (c) of (d) with
- (158) He is blind _____ one eye.
 (a) with (b) in (c) by (d) at
- (159) He is not entitled _____ vote.
 (a) of (b) for (c) to (d) with
- (160) You should not be ignorant _____ law.
 (a) from (b) of (c) by (d) to
- (161) He repented _____ his sins.
 (a) for (b) on (c) of (d) in
- (162) I am obliged _____ you.
 (a) for (b) of (c) to (d) from
- (163) He is hostile _____ veil.
 (a) upon (b) to (c) on (d) with
- (164) He is travelling _____ road.
 (a) for (b) by (c) on (d) with
- (165) Put it _____ your pocket.
 (a) at (b) on (c) into (d) to
- (166) Keep _____ smoking.
 (a) on (b) in (c) off (d) into
- (167) He complained _____ his enemy.
 (a) against (b) about (c) on (d) for
- (168) The Muslims believe _____ one God.
 (a) on (b) in (c) at (d) of
- (169) What is time _____ your watch?
 (a) on (b) by (c) at (d) of
- (170) Death is preferable _____ disgrace.
 (a) from (b) in (c) to (d) of


- (171) Kashif feels inclined _____ serve others.
 (a) of (b) to (c) in (d) at
- (172) He presided _____ the meeting.
 (a) over (b) on (c) to (d) in
- (173) He is fit _____ this job.
 (a) on (b) with (c) of (d) for
- (174) He was shivering _____ cold.
 (a) with (b) by (c) of (d) in
- (175) I enquire _____ his health.
 (a) to (b) in (c) of (d) about
- (176) He called _____ the principal in his office.
 (a) on (b) at (c) with (d) in
- (177) Your approach _____ this problem is wrong.
 (a) with (b) about (c) at (d) to
- (178) Do not jeer _____ the poor.
 (a) with (b) at (c) on (d) from
- (179) You can never see _____ my plans.
 (a) off (b) through (c) with (d) by
- (180) He glanced _____ me casually.
 (a) over (b) on (c) in (d) at
- (181) He set _____ on a journey.
 (a) out (b) at (c) with (d) over
- (182) He did not apologize _____ me.
 (a) of (b) on (c) for (d) to
- (183) We all have to answer _____ our sins.
 (a) of (b) for (c) with (d) on
- (184) Has the mail come _____?
 (a) at (b) on (c) in (d) with
- (185) The Jhelum river flows _____ a lovely valley.
 (a) in (b) by (c) off (d) through
- (186) He was run _____ by a car.
 (a) over (b) after (c) from (d) at
- (187) Eggs are sold _____ the dozen.
 (a) from (b) by (c) of (d) for
- (188) His brother deals _____ earthenware.
 (a) with (b) about (c) out (d) in
- (189) He was born _____ rich parents.
 (a) of (b) with (c) to (d) for
- (190) He invited all his friends _____ dinner.
 (a) for (b) on (c) in (d) to
- (191) The leader was banished _____ his country.
 (a) into (b) for (c) from (d) at
- (192) He could not get rid _____ his problems.
 (a) from (b) of (c) at (d) with
- (193) He is a lecturer _____ English.
 (a) of (b) on (c) off (d) in
- (194) He pondered _____ the cause of his failure.
 (a) at (b) of (c) in (d) over
- (195) His face can be compared _____ the moon.
 (a) of (b) by (c) with (d) to
- (196) I warned him _____ the danger.
 (a) with (b) of (c) about (d) from
- (197) We have five fingers _____ each hand.
 (a) by (b) upon (c) on (d) at

- (198) She still clings _____ the old customs.
 (a) for (b) of (c) to (d) with
- (199) She is tired _____ teaching kids.
 (a) for (b) of (c) to (d) with
- (200) The train is bound _____ Karachi.
 (a) to (b) from (c) with (d) for
- (201) This shirt is loose _____ me.
 (a) around (b) over (c) on (d) to
- (202) He is void _____ wisdom.
 (a) of (b) for (c) to (d) with
- (203) You are no match _____ him.
 (a) in (b) for (c) with (d) on
- (204) This conduct is not worthy _____ your status.
 (a) in (b) with (c) at (d) of
- (205) He is fatigued _____ overwork today.
 (a) of (b) on (c) with (d) at
- (206) He yearns _____ success.
 (a) with (b) for (c) of (d) in
- (207) Your plan is not agreeable _____ his wishes.
 (a) for (b) of (c) from (d) to
- (208) The car dashed _____ a tree.
 (a) against (b) to (c) for (d) with
- (209) He has a great hope _____ success.
 (a) in (b) for (c) at (d) above
- (210) The chair is made _____ wood.
 (a) of (b) with (c) from (d) in

Correction of Errors



- (1) His hairs are white.
 (a) His hairs were white (b) His hairs is white.
 (c) His hair is white. (d) His hair are white.
- (2) My father's hairs are grey.
 (a) My father hair are grey. (b) My fathers hair are grey.
 (c) My father's hair is grey. (d) My father's hairs is grey.
- (3) Your hairs have turned grey.
 (a) Your hairs has turned grey. (b) Your hair has turn grey.
 (c) Your hairs are turning grey. (d) Your hair has turned grey.
- (4) The news are not true.
 (a) News are not true. (b) The news were not true.
 (c) The news is not true. (d) News is not true.
- (5) Bad news usually spread fast.
 (a) Bad news usually spread fastly (b) Bad news usually spreads fastly.
 (c) The bad news usually spread fastly. (d) Bad news usually spreads fast.
- (6) They are reading poetries.
 (a) They are reading poetry. (b) They have been reading poetries.
 (c) They have read poetries. (d) They has read poetries.
- (7) Wheats are a good food.
 (a) Wheat is a good food. (b) Wheats is a good food.
 (c) Wheats are good food. (d) The wheat is a good food.
- (8) My spectacle has been broken.
 (a) My spectacle have been broken. (b) My spectacles have been broken.
 (c) My spectacles is broken. (d) My spectacles has broken.
- (9) I wear glass when I go out.

- (a) I wears glass when I go out. (b) I wore glasses when I go out.
 (c) I wear glasses when I go out. (d) I wear glasses when I went out.
- (10) **My scissors is very sharp.** (b) My scissor is very sharp. 
 (a) My scissor are very sharp. (d) My scissors were very sharp.
 (c) My scissors are very sharp.
- (11) **His trousers is wet.** (b) His trousers has wet.
 (a) His trouser is wet. (d) His trouser are wet.sss
 (c) His trousers are wet.
- (12) **We bought furnitures from the market.** (b) We buy furnitures from the market.
 (a) We bought furnitures of the market. (d) We bought furniture from the market.
 (c) We have bought furnitures from the market.
- (13) **Politics are a dirty game.** (b) Politics is dirty game.
 (a) Politic are a dirty game. (d) Politics is a dirty game.
 (c) Politics are dirty game.
- (14) **Politics are his chief interest.** (b) Politics is his chief interest.
 (a) Politics are chief interest. (d) Politics had his chief interest.
 (c) Politics was his chief interest.
- (15) **He gave me a ten-rupees note.** (b) He gave me a ten-rupee note.
 (a) He gave me ten-rupees note. (d) He gave me ten-rupees notes.
 (c) He gave me ten-rupee note.
- (16) **Those informations were very interesting.** (b) Those informations was very interesting.
 (a) Those information were very interesting. (d) That information was very interesting.
 (c) That informations was very interesting.
- (17) **The sceneries of Kashmir are worth watching.**
 (a) The sceneries of Kashmir are worth seeing.
 (b) The scenery of Kashmir is worth watching.
 (c) The sceneries of Kashmir were worth watching.
 (d) The sceneries of Kashmir was worth watching.
- (18) **Many sheeps were grazing in the field.** (b) Many sheeps was grazing in the field.
 (a) Many sheep was grazing in the field. (d) Many sheeps were grazing on the field.
 (c) Many sheep were grazing in the field.
- (19) **The hunter killed the deers.** (b) Hunter killed the deers.
 (a) The hunter killed deers. (d) The hunter killed the deer.
 (c) Hunter killed deer.
- (20) **Some cattles were drinking water.** (b) Some cattles were drinking water.
 (a) Some cattles was drinking water. (d) Some cattle has been drinking water.
 (c) Some cattle were drinking water.
- (21) **Many a boys were playing cricket.** (b) Many a boys was playing cricket.
 (a) Many a boy was playing cricket. (d) Many boys was playing cricket.
 (c) Many a boy were playing cricket.
- (22) **Many a soldiers were doing his duty.** (b) Many a soldiers was doing their duty.
 (a) Many a soldier was doing his duty. (d) Many a soldiers were doing their duty.
 (c) Many a soldier were doing their duty.
- (23) **My teacher gave me many advice.**
 (a) My teacher gave me many advices.
 (b) My teacher gave me many piece of advice.
 (c) My teacher gave me many pieces of advice.
 (d) My teacher gave me many pieces of advices.
- (24) **I have an urgent work at home.** (b) I have an urgent piece of work at home.
 (a) I has an urgent work at home. (d) I have piece of work at home.
 (c) I have urgent piece of work at home.
- (25) **He gave me an advice.** (b) He gave me an advise.
 (a) He gave me a piece of advice. (d) He gave I an advice.
 (c) He gave me a advice.

- (26) **Teachers have many works to do.**
 (a) Teachers have many works to do. (b) Teachers have much work to do.
 (c) Teachers have lot works to do. (d) Teachers have the little works to do.
- (27) **There are much students in the classroom.**
 (a) There are very much students in the classroom.
 (b) There is many students in the classroom.
 (c) There are very students in the classroom.
 (d) There are many students in the classroom.
- (28) **Ten miles are a long distance.**
 (a) Ten mile are a long distance. (b) Ten mile is a long distance.
 (c) Ten miles is a long distance. (d) Ten miles are long distance.
- (29) **The United Nations are an International organization.**
 (a) The United Nations are International organizations.
 (b) The United Nation is an International organization.
 (c) The United Nations are an International organizations.
 (d) The United Nations is an International organization.
- (30) **The Arabian Nights are an interesting book.**
 (a) The Arabian Nights is an interesting book. (b) The Arabian Night is an interesting book.
 (c) The Arabian Nights is interesting book. (d) The Arabian Nights were an interesting book.
- (31) **The wages of sin are hell.**
 (a) The wage of sin is hell. (b) Wages of sin are hell.
 (c) The wages of sin is hell. (d) The wages of sin are the hell.
- (32) **The committee was divided in its opinion.**
 (a) The committee was divided into opinion. (b) The committee were divided in opinion.
 (c) The committee was divided in its opinion. (d) The committee were divided in their opinion.
- (33) **The jury were unanimous in their verdict.**
 (a) The jury was unanimous in their verdict. (b) The jury were unanimous in its verdict.
 (c) The jury was unanimous in its verdict. (d) The jury was unanimously in their verdict.
- (34) **Majority are authority.**
 (a) Majorities are authority. (b) Majorities is authorities.
 (c) Majority is authority. (d) Majority is authorites.
- (35) **Majority of the students in the class is intelligent.**
 (a) Majority of the students in the class are intelligent.
 (b) Majority of the student in the class are intelligent.
 (c) Majority in the class is intelligent.
 (d) Majority of the students in the class is intelligent.
- (36) **Hundreds peoples were present there.**
 (a) Hundred peoples were present there. (b) Hundreds people were present there.
 (c) Hundreds of people were present there. (d) Hundreds of peoples were present there.
- (37) **I am learning a poetry now.**
 (a) I am learning poetries now. (b) I am learning the poetries now.
 (c) I am learning a poem now. (d) I am learning the poetry now.
- (38) **None praises a cowardly.**
 (a) None praises a coward. (b) None praises coward.
 (c) None praises the cowardly. (d) None should praise the cowardly.
- (39) **I have two dozens eggs.**
 (a) I have two dozens egg. (b) I have two dozen eggs.
 (c) I had two dozens eggs. (d) I have two dozen egg.
- (40) **My teacher takes pain in teaching.**
 (a) My teacher take pains in teaching. (b) My teacher takes pains in teaching.
 (c) My teacher takes pain on teaching. (d) My teacher take pains for teaching.
- (41) **This chair's leg is broken.**
 (a) This chairs leg is broken. (b) This chair s leg is broken.

- (c) The leg of this chair is broken.
(42) There is no place in the bus.
 (a) There is no place available here.
 (c) There is no capacity in the bus.
(43) He bought a honey and a milk.
 (a) He bought a honey and milk.
 (c) He bought the honey and milk.
(44) My sister is M.A in the English.
 (a) My sister is a M.A. in English.
 (c) My sister is M.A. in English.
(45) The Urdu is an easy language.
 (a) The Urdu is easy language.
 (c) Urdu is easy language.
(46) Pacific Ocean is biggest ocean in world.
(a) The Pacific Ocean is the biggest ocean in the world.
 (b) The Pacific Ocean is the biggest ocean in world.
 (c) The Pacific Ocean is the biggest ocean in the worlds.
 (d) The Pacific Ocean is biggest ocean in world.
(47) "Dawn" is popular newspaper.
 (a) "Dawn" is a popular newspaper.
 (c) "Dawn" is popular newspaper.
(48) Ravi flows through Punjab.
 (a) The Ravi flows through Punjab.
 (c) Ravi flows through the Punjab.
(49) He asked me not to make noise.
 (a) He said to me not to make noise.
(c) He asked me not to make a noise.
(50) Indus is longest river in Pakistan.
 (a) The Indus is longest river in Pakistan.
 (c) Indus is longest river in the Pakistan.
(51) The Mount Everest is highest peak in world.
 (a) Mount Everest is highest peak in the world.
 (b) The Mount Everest is the highest peak in world.
 (c) Mount Everest is the highest peak in world.
(d) Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world.
(52) Nile is longest river in world.
 (a) The Nile is longest river in world.
 (c) Nile is the longest river in the world.
(53) Sun rises in East.
 (a) The sun rises in East.
 (c) Sun rose in the East.
(54) Earth goes round sun.
 (a) The earth goes round sun.
 (c) Earth goes round the sun.
(55) Dog is faithful animal.
 (a) The dog is faithful animal.
 (c) Dogs is faithful animals.
(56) Cow is a useful animal.
 (a) A cow is a useful animal.
(c) The cow is a useful animal.
(57) Muslims are a brave nation.
 (a) Muslims is a brave nation.
 (c) The Muslim are a brave nation.
(58) Higher you go, cooler it is.
- (d)** Leg of this chair is broken.
 (b) There is no vacancy in the bus.
(d) There is no room in the bus.
 (b) He bought honey and a milk.
(d) He bought honey and milk.
(b) My sister is an M.A in English.
 (d) My sister M.A in an English.
(b) Urdu is an easy language.
 (d) The Urdu is a easy language.
(b) The "Dawn" is a popular newspaper.
 (d) The "Dawn" is a popular newspapers.
(b) The Ravi flows through the Punjab.
 (d) The Ravi flow through Punjab.
 (b) He asked me not make noise.
 (d) He asked to me not to make a noise.
 (b) Indus is the longest river in Pakistan.
(d) The Indus is the longest river in Pakistan.
 (b) The Nile is the longest river in world.
(d) The Nile is the longest river in the world.
 (b) Sun rises in the East.
(d) The sun rises in the east.
(b) The earth goes round the sun.
 (d) Earth goes round a sun.
(b) The dog is a faithful animal.
 (d) The dog is an faithful animal.
 (b) A cow is an useful animal.
 (d) The cow is a domestic animal.
 (b) The Muslims is a brave nation.
(d) The Muslims are a brave nation.

- (a) The higher you go, the cooler it is.
(c) The higher you go, cooler it is.
- (59) **The faster you walk, better it is.**
(a) Faster you walk, the better it is.
(c) The faster you walk, better it is.
- (60) **He is cleverer of the two.**
(a) He is the cleverer of the two.
(c) He is the cleverer of two.
- (61) **He is better of the two.**
(a) He is best of the two.
(c) He is the better of the two.
- (62) **The wisdom is the gift of God.**
(a) Wisdom is a gift of God.
(c) The wisdom is gift of God.
- (63) **The beauty needs no ornament.**
(a) The beauty need no ornament.
(c) The beauty needs not any ornament.
- (64) **The man is mortal.**
(a) Man is the mortal.
(c) Man is mortal.
- (65) **Cunning are despised.**
(a) The cunning are despised.
(c) Cunning is to be despised.
- (66) **The matter is between he and I.**
(a) The matter is between he and me.
(c) The matter is among him and me.
- (67) **Let I and he go there.**
(a) Let me and he go there.
(c) Let I and him go there.
- (68) **Her voice is softer than me.**
(a) Her voice is softer than I.
(c) Her voice is softer than mine.
- (69) **None of these two have failed.**
(a) None of these two has failed.
(c) Neither of these two has failed.
- (70) **Neither of those ten students were present.**
(a) None of those ten students were present.
(c) None of those ten students was present.
- (71) **Anyone of these two boys are guilty.**
(a) Anyone of these two boys is guilty.
(c) Either of these two boys are guilty.
- (72) **The both girls are tall.**
(a) Both girls are tall.
(c) The both girls is tall.
- (73) **These all men are poor.**
(a) This all men are poor.
(c) All these men are poor.
- (74) **Either he or I are wrong.**
(a) Either he or I am wrong.
(c) Either he or I are wrong.
- (75) **It is I who is to blame.**
(a) It was I who is to blame.
(c) It am I who is to blame.
- (76) **He, you and I told the news.**
- (b) Higher you go, the cooler it is.
(d) The high you go, the cool it is.
- (b) Faster you walk, better it is.
(d) The faster you walk, the better it
- (b) He is cleverer of two.
(d) He is clever of the two.
- (b) He is the best of the two.
(d) He is better of two.
- (b) Wisdom is gift of God.
(d) The wisdom is the gift of God.
- (b) Beauty needs no ornament.
(d) Beauty needs not any ornament.
- (b) The man is the mortal.
(d) Man is a mortal.
- (b) Cunning are to be despised.
(d) The cunning is to be despised.
- (b) The matter is between him and I.
(d) The matter is between him and me.
- (b) Let me and him go there.
(d) Let I and he goes there.
- (b) Her voice is soft than me.
(d) Her voice is softer from me.
- (b) Neither of these two have failed.
(d) None of these two has been failed.
- (b) Neither of those ten students was present.
(d) None of those ten student was present.
- (b) Anyone of these two boy is guilty.
(d) Either of these two boys is guilty.
- (b) Both of girls are tall.
(d) Both the girls are tall.
- (b) These all men is poor.
(d) All of these men are poor.
- (b) Either he or I is wrong.
(d) Either I or he are wrong.
- (b) It is I who am to blame.
(d) It is I who is to be blamed.

- (a) I, he and you told the news. (b) You, I and he told the news.
(c) He, I and you told the news. (d) You, he and I told the news.
- (77) Neither Aslam nor Ali have come yet. (b) Neither Aslam nor Ali come yet.
(c) Neither Aslam nor Ali has come yet. (d) Neither Aslam nor Ali have come.
- (78) Neither he reads nor teaches. (b) Neither he read nor he teach.
(a) Neither does he read nor does he teach. (d) He neither reads nor teach.
(c) Neither does he read nor teach.
- (79) Neither he nor his friend were present there.
(a) Neither him nor his friend were present there.
(b) Neither he nor his friend are present there.
(c) Neither he nor his friend was present there.
(d) Neither him nor his friend was present there.
- (80) Either I or he are guilty. (b) Either I or he is guilty.
(a) Either me or him are guilty. (d) Either I or he were guilty.
(c) Either I or him is guilty.
- (81) One should work hard if he wants to succeed.
(a) One should work hard if one want to succeed.
(b) One should work hard if he want succeed.
(c) One should work hard if one wants to succeed.
(d) One should work hard if he want to succeed.
- (82) One can learn her lesson if she applies her mind to it.
(a) One can learn one's lesson if she applies her mind to it.
(b) One can learn one's lesson if one applies her mind to it.
(c) One can learn one's lesson if one applies one's mind to it.
(d) One can learn one's lesson if she applies her mind to it.
- (83) Any one can do it if one tries.
(a) Any one can do it if he try. (b) Any one can do it if one try.
(c) Any one can do it if he tries. (d) Any one can do it if one tries.
- (84) Each boy gave their version of the story.
(a) Each boys gave their version of the story.
(b) Each boy gave his version of the story.
(c) Each of the boys gave their version of the story.
(d) Each boy give their version of the story.
- (85) Each of us have a pen. (b) Each of us have pen.
(a) Each of us has a pen. (d) Each of us has the pen.
(c) Each of us have the pen.
- (86) Each of these two girls are intelligent. (b) Each of these two girl is intelligent.
(a) Each of these two girls is intelligent. (d) Each of these two girls is intelligents.
(c) Each of these two girls are intelligents.
- (87) Everyone should do their duty honestly. (b) Everyone should do her duty honestly.
(a) Everyone should do his duty honestly. (d) Everyone should do ones duty honestly.
(c) Everyone should do one's duty honestly.
- (88) Aslam and Hamza divided the money among one another.
(a) Aslam and Hamza divided the money between each other.
(b) Aslam and Hamza divided the money among each other.
(c) Aslam and Hamza divided the money among one another.
(d) Aslam and Hamza divides the money between one another.
- (89) You should avail of this great chance. (b) You should avail yourself this great chance.
(a) You should avail this great chance. (d) You should be avail this great chance.
(c) You should avail yourself of this great chance.
- (90) Wise man always avail an opportunity.
(a) Wise man always avail himself of an opportunity.
(b) Wise man always avail themselves of an opportunity.

- (c) Wise man always avails himself of an opportunity.
(d) Wise man always availed an opportunity.
- (91) He avenged on his enemy.
(a) He avenged upon his enemy.
(c) He avenged himself at his enemy.
- (92) She was bathing herself in the pool.
(a) She was bathing himself in the pool.
(c) She was bathing themselves in the pool.
- (93) The boy that is sitting there is my brother.
(a) The boy that is sitting there was my brother.
(b) The boy who is sitting there is my brother.
(b) The boy is my brother who is sitting there.
(d) The boy which is sitting there is my brother.
- (94) He who seeks he finds.
(a) He who seeks finds.
(c) He who seek he finds.
- (95) Where is the book who I gave to you?
(a) Where is the book who I give to you?
(c) Where is the book that I gave to you?
- (96) This is the woman which child was lost.
(a) This is the woman who child was lost.
(b) This is the woman whose child was lost.
(c) This is the woman which child was lost.
(d) This is the woman that child was lost.
- (97) My shirt is like my friend.
(a) My shirt is like my friends.
(c) My shirt is just like my friend.
- (98) I like such books that are interesting.
(a) I like such books which are interesting.
(b) I like that books that are interesting.
(c) I like such books which should be interesting.
(d) I like such books as are interesting.
- (99) He bought the same bat which I did.
(a) He bought the same bat which I bought.
(c) He bought the same bat which I had bought.
- (100) This is one of the novels that was published this year.
(a) This is one of those novel that were published this year.
(b) This is one of the novel that were published this year.
(c) This is one of the novels that were publish this year.
(d) This is one of the novels that were published this year.
- (101) He is more taller than my brother.
(a) He is taller than my brother.
(c) He is the more taller than my brother.
- (102) My horse is the most swiftest of all.
(a) My horse is swiftest of all.
(c) My horse is most swiftest of all.
- (103) I do not have some money.
(a) I do not have many money.
(c) I do not have a few money.
- (104) He is senior than me.
(a) He is senior than I.
(c) He is senior for me.
- (105) This cloth is more inferior to that.
(a) This cloth is inferior to that.
- (b) He avenged himself on his enemy.
(d) He avenged with his enemy.
- (b) She was bathing yourself in the pool.
(d) She was bathing in the pool.
- (b) He who seeks his finds.
(d) He who seeks find.
- (b) Where was the book that I give to you?
(d) Where is the book who I have given to you?
- (b) My shirt is as my friend.
(d) My shirt is like my friend's.
- (b) He bought the same bat that I did.
(d) He bought the same bat as I did.
- (b) He is more tall than my brother.
(d) He is tall than my brother.
- (b) My horse is the swiftest of all.
(d) My horse is the most swift of all.
- (b) I do not have any money.
(d) I have no any money.
- (b) He is senior to me.
(d) He is senior at me.
- (b) This cloth is much inferior to that.

- (c) This cloth is more inferior than that.
(106) He prefers coffee than tea.
 (a) He prefers coffee for tea.
 (c) He prefers coffee from tea.
(107) It is a worth seeing sight.
 (a) It is a seeing worth sight.
 (c) It is worth seeing sight.
(108) This is a worth reading book.
(a) This is a book worth reading.
 (c) This is worth reading book.
(109) He is my older brother.
(a) He is my elder brother.
 (c) He is my oldest brother.
(110) Lahore is larger than any city in the Punjab.
 (a) Lahore is the larger than any city in the Punjab.
(b) Lahore is larger than any other city in the Punjab.
 (c) Lahore is larger than other cities of the Punjab.
 (d) Lahore is a larger city than other city in the Punjab.
(111) Iqbal is greater than any poet in Pakistan.
 (a) Iqbal is the greater than any poet in Pakistan.
 (b) Iqbal is greater than any poet in the Pakistan.
(c) Iqbal is greater than any other poet in Pakistan.
 (d) Iqbal is great poet than any other poet in Pakistan.
(112) No less than fifty passengers died in the accident.
 (a) No lesser than fifty passengers died in the accident.
 (b) No few than fifty passengers died in the accident.
(c) No fewer than fifty passengers died in the accident.
 (d) No less than fifty passenger died in the accident.
(113) Ali is the wisest of all the other students.
 (a) Ali is wisest of all the other students.
 (c) Ali is wisest of all other students.
(114) What is the last news?
 (a) What are the last news?
 (c) What are the latest news?
(115) He gave me few rupees.
 (a) He gave me few rupee.
(c) He gave me a few rupees.
(116) The summons of the court have reached.
(a) The summons of the court has reached.
 (c) The summon of the court have reached.
(117) Two and two makes four.
(a) Two and two make four.
 (c) Two and two made four.
(118) The boy and his dog was lost.
 (a) The boy and his dog is lost.
 (c) The boy and his dog was lost.
(119) Slow and steady win the race.
 (a) Slow and the steady win the race.
 (b) The slow and the steady wiwns the race.
 (c) The slow and steady wins the race.
(d) Slow and steady wins the race.
(120) He is playing in the ground since noon.
 (a) He is playing in the ground for noon.
 (b) He was playing in the ground since noon.
- (d) This cloth is inferior than that.
 (b) He prefer coffee than tea.
(d) He prefers coffee to tea.
 (b) It was a worth seeing sight.
(d) It is a sight worth seeing.
 (b) This is a worth reading book.
 (d) This are worth reading book.
 (b) He is my old brother.
 (d) He is my bigger brother.
 (b) Ali is the wiser of all the students.
(d) Ali is the wisest of all students.
 (b) What the last news is?
(d) What is the latest news?
 (b) He gave me much rupees.
 (d) He gave me little rupees.
 (b) The summon of the court has reached.
 (d) The summons by the court have reached.
 (b) Two and two makes four.
 (d) Two and two is four.
 (b) The boy and his dog are lost.
(d) The boy and his dog were lost.

- (c) He has been playing in the ground since noon.
(d) He played in the ground since noon.
- (121) They are watching television since morning.
(a) They are watching television for morning.
(b) They has been watching television since morning.
(c) They have been watching television since morning.
(d) They were watching television since morning.
- (122) I am reading a book since you came here.
(a) I has been reading a book since you came here.
(b) I was reading a book since you came here.
(c) I have been reading a book since you came here.
(d) I will be reading a book since you came here.
- (123) She has written a letter yesterday.
(a) She had written a letter yesterday.
(c) She writes a letter yesterday.
(b) She will write a letter yesterday.
(d) She wrote a letter yesterday.
- (124) She had written me the last night.
(a) She has written me the last night.
(c) She writes me the last night.
(b) She wrote me the last night.
(d) She had had written me the last night.
- (125) This book has been printed last year.
(a) This book had been printed last year.
(c) This book was printed last year.
(b) This book had printed last year.
(d) This book has been printing last year.
- (126) The murderer hanged yesterday.
(a) The murderer was hanged yesterday.
(c) The murdered was hanged yesterday.
(b) The murderer hanged yesterday.
(d) The murderer is hanged yesterday.
- (127) I have done F.A. two years ago.
(a) I have done F.A. two years back.
(c) I has done F.A. two years ago.
(b) I did F.A. two years ago.
(d) I did F.A. two year ago.
- (128) She has taken the examination two days ago.
(a) She took the examination two days ago.
(b) She had taken the examination two days ago.
(c) She have taken the examination two days ago.
(d) She has took the examination two days ago.
- (129) She lays in bed yesterday.
(a) She lay in bed yesterday.
(c) She had laid in bed yesterday.
(b) She lied in bed yesterday.
(d) She laid in bed yesterday.
- (130) I have received your letter yesterday.
(a) I had received your letter yesterday.
(c) I receive your letter yesterday.
(b) I has received your letter yesterday.
(d) I received your letter yesterday.
- (131) He along with his guards were present in the meeting.
(a) He along with his guard were present in the meeting.
(b) He along with his guards was present in the meeting.
(c) He along with his guards are present in the meeting.
(d) He along with his guards was present on the meeting.
- (132) The teacher along with his students have come.
(a) The teacher along with his students has come.
(b) The teacher along with his students come.
(c) The teacher his students along with have come.
(d) Along with his students the teacher have come.
- (133) He as well as I am going.
(a) He as well as I are going.
(c) He as well as I were going.
(b) He as well as I is going.
(d) He as well as I would going.
- (134) You as well as I am going there.
(a) You as well as I am go there.
(c) You as well as you are going there.
(b) You as well as me are going there.
(d) You as well as I are going there.

(135) I welcome him if he will come.

(a) I shall welcome him if he comes.

(c) I shall welcome him if he will come.

(b) I welcome him if he comes.

(d) I welcomed him if he will comes.

(136) If he would have come, I would have helped him.

(a) If he would had come, I would have helped him.

(b) If he would has come, I would have helped him.

(c) If he had come, I would have helped him.

(d) If he would have come, I had helped him.



(137) Would that I am a king.

(a) Would that I was a king.

(c) Would that I were a king.

(b) Would that I have been a king.

(d) Would that I are a king.

(138) He told me that he is a lawyer.

(a) He told to me that he is a lawyer.

(c) He told me that he was a lawyer.

(b) He told me that he is lawyer.

(d) He told me he is a lawyer.

(139) He said that he is a poor man.

(a) He said that he was a poor man.

(c) He said that he were a poor man.

(b) He said that he are a poor man.

(d) He said that he a poor man.

(140) She said that Ali is taller than any other boy in the class.

(a) She said that Ali was taller than any other boy in the class.

(b) She said that Ali was taller than any boy in the class.

(c) She said that Ali was taller than other boys in the class.

(d) She said that Ali was the taller than any other boy in the class.

(141) He is living in America for ten years.

(a) He is living in America since ten years.

(b) He has been living in America for ten years.

(c) He have been living in America for ten years.

(d) He has been lived in America for ten years.

(142) He went out just now.

(a) He goes out just now.

(c) He has gone out just now.

(b) He was gone out just now.

(d) He is gone out just now.

(143) I took meal before he came.

(a) I had taken meal before he came.

(c) I took meal before he came.

(b) I have took meal before he came.

(d) I have meal before he came.

(144) He said that he will go there.

(a) He said that he shall go there.

(c) He said that he would go there.

(b) He said that he have gone there.

(d) He said that he would gone there.

(145) I said him good-bye.

(a) I forbade him good-bye.

(c) I say him good bye.

(b) I tell him good bye.

(d) I bade him good-bye.

(146) He denied to dine with me.

(a) He refused to dine with me.

(c) He refused to dine with I.

(b) He denied dine with me.

(d) He refused to dine from me.

(147) She always says a lie.

(a) She always speaks a lie.

(c) She always say a lie.

(b) She always tells a lie.

(d) She always said a lie.

(148) He enjoys speaking lies.

(a) He enjoys to speak lies.

(c) He enjoys in speaking lies.

(b) He enjoys telling lies.

(d) He enjoys on telling lies.

(149) I told her that he will help her.

(a) I told her that he will help you.

(c) I told her that he would help her.

(b) I told her that he would help you.

(d) I told her that he will he helping her.

(150) He asks me how am I?

(a) He asks me how I am.

(c) He asks me how are you?

(b) He asks me how I am?

(d) He asks me how you are?

(151) He took his breakfast before he went to college.

- (a) He has taken his breakfast before he went to college.
- (b) He takes his breakfast before he went to college.
- (c) He took his breakfast when he had gone to college.
- (d) He had taken his breakfast before he went to college.

(152) Mr. Somervell knew to teach English.

- (a) Mr. Somervell knew to teach English.
- (c) Mr. Somervell had knew to teach English.

(b) Mr. Somervell knew how to teach English.

(d) Mr. Somervell was knew to teach English.

(153) He knows to drive a car.

- (a) He knows drive a car.
- (c) He knows to drive in a car.

(b) He knows how to drive a car.

(d) He knows driving the car.

(154) I ran fast lest I miss the train.

- (a) I had run fast lest I miss the train.
- (c) I ran fastly lest I should miss the train.

(b) I ran fast lest I should miss the train.

(d) I ran fast lest I missed the train.

(155) Walk with care lest you should not fall down.

- (a) Walk with care lest you should not fall down.
- (c) Walk with care lest you should be fall down.

(b) Walk with care lest you should fall down.

(d) Walk with care lest you can

(156) He works hard lest he may fail.

- (a) He works hard lest he should fail.
- (c) He works hard lest he might not fail.

(b) He works hard lest he should not fail.

(d) He works hard lest he might fail.

(157) I want that you should come here.

- (a) I want you should come here.
- (c) I want you to come here.

(b) I want you come here.

(d) I want that you should come here.

(158) No sooner he left the building, it rained.

- (a) No sooner he left the building than it rained.
- (b) No sooner did he leave the building than it rained.
- (c) No sooner he leave the building it rained.
- (d) No sooner did he left the building than it rained.

(159) No sooner we saw the snake, we stepped back.

- (a) No sooner we saw the snake than we stepped back.
- (b) No sooner did we saw the snake than we stepped back.
- (c) No sooner did we see the snake than we stepped back.
- (d) No sooner did we see the snake then we stepped back.

(160) If you had told a lie, I shall punish.

- (a) If you had told a lie, I will punish.
- (c) If you told a lie, I would have punished.

(b) If you tell a lie, I would punish.

(d) If you had told a lie, I would have punished.

(161) I shall not come here unless you will not call me.

- (a) I shall not come here unless you will call me.
- (b) I shall not come here unless you called me.
- (c) I shall not come here unless you do not call me.
- (d) I shall not come here unless you call me.

(162) How you managed to come here.

- (a) How did you manage to come here.
- (c) How has you manage to come here.

(b) How did you managed to come here.

(d) How will you managed to come here.

(163) Where this road leads to?

- (a) Where this road to?
- (c) Where do this road lead to?

(b) Where does this road leads to?

(d) Where does this road lead to?

(164) Why you beat him yesterday?

- (a) Why do you beat him yesterday?
- (c) Why are you beat him yesterday?

(b) Why you beaten him yesterday?

(d) Why did you beat him yesterday?

(165) Why he ate bread?

- (a) Why does he ate bread?
- (c) Why did he eat bread?

(b) Why does he eats bread?

(d) Why do he eat bread?

- (166) How dare you to call me a liar.
 (a) How dare you have call me a liar.
 (c) How dare you to calling me a liar.  (b) How dare you call me a liar.
 (d) How dared you to call me a liar.
- (167) He would rather die than to beg.
 (a) He would rather die than beg.
 (c) He would rather die than to beg. (b) He would rather to die than to beg.
 (d) He would rather died than beg.
- (168) You need not to worry.
 (a) You needn't to worry.
 (c) You need not too worry. (b) You need worry.
 (d) You need not worry.
- (169) You had better worked hard.
 (a) You had better worked hardly.
 (c) You had better work hard. (b) You better worked hard.
 (d) You have better worked hard.
- (170) I called him as a fool.
 (a) I called him like fool.
 (c) I called him fool. (b) I called him for fool.
 (d) I called him a fool.
- (171) This water is very cold to drink.
 (a) This water is so cold to drink.
 (c) This water are very cold to drink. (b) This water is very cold to drink.
 (d) This water is too cold to drink.
- (172) The old man is very weak to walk.
 (a) The old man is very weak too walk.
 (c) The old man is too weak to walk. (b) The old man is weak to walk.
 (d) The old man is much weak to walk.
- (173) It is very bitter to taste.
 (a) It is much bitter to taste.
 (c) It is a lot bitter to taste. (b) It is too bitter to taste.
 (d) It is two bitter to taste.
- (174) I am too happy today.
 (a) I am very happy today.
 (c) I am very happy yesterday. (b) I was much happy today.
 (d) I am most happy today.
- (175) I am much pleased to hear it.
 (a) I am very pleased to hear it.
 (c) I am pleased to hear it. (b) I am very much please to hear it.
 (d) I am much pleased to hearing it.
- (176) She goes to school in time often.
 (a) She often goes to school in time.
 (c) She goes often to school on time. (b) She goes often to school in time.
 (d) She goes often to school within time.
- (177) I am too glad to meet you.
 (a) I am much glad to meet you.
 (c) I am very glad to meet you. (b) I am much too glad to meet you.
 (d) I am very too glad to meet you.
- (178) They were very surprised to see us.
 (a) They were very surprised seeing us.
 (c) They were much surprised to see us. (b) They were most surprised to see us.
 (d) They were more surprised to see us.
- (179) The students here know to fly planes.
 (a) The student here knows to fly planes.
 (c) The student here know how to fly planes. (b) The students here know how to fly planes.
 (d) The students here know flying planes.
- (180) He lives miserly.
 (a) He lives miser.
 (c) He lives in a miserly manner. (b) He lives in a miser manner.
 (d) He lives like a miserly manner.
- (181) I met a miser man.
 (a) I met the miser man.
 (c) I met a miser. (b) I met the miser.
 (d) I met an miser man.
- (182) The grapes taste sourly.
 (a) The grapes tastes sourly.
 (c) The grapes taste sour. (b) The grapes tasted sourly.
 (d) The grapes tastes sour.
- (183) The flowers smell sweetly.
 (a) The flower smell sweetly.
 (c) The flowers smells sweet. (b) The flowers smells sweetly.
 (d) The flowers smell sweet.

- (184) He runs very fastly.
 (a) He runs fastly.
 (c) He fastly runs.
 (b) He runs very fast.
 (d) He runs fast.
- (185) He was knocking the door.
 (a) He was knocking upon the door.
 (c) He was knocking by the door.
 (b) He was knocking at the door.
 (d) He was knocking on the door.
- (186) He is suffering with Cholera.
 (a) He is suffering from Cholera.
 (c) He is suffering by Cholera.
 (b) He has been suffering with Cholera.
 (d) He is suffering for Cholera.
- (187) She did not agree her mother.
 (a) She did not agree to her mother.
 (c) She did not agree with her mother.
 (b) She did not agree for her mother.
 (d) She did not agree on her mother.
- (188) He is blind from one eye.
 (a) He is blind of one eye.
 (c) He is blind at one eye.
 (b) He is blind in one eye.
 (d) He is blind to one eye.
- (189) It is six in my watch.
 (a) It is six at my watch.
 (c) It is six by my watch.
 (b) It is six to my watch.
 (d) It is six with my watch.
- (190) I cannot depend him.
 (a) I cannot depend on him.
 (c) I cannot depend at him.
 (b) I cannot depend with him.
 (d) I cannot depend for him.
- (191) Beside a car, he also has a motor bike.
 (a) Beside a car, he also has motor bike.
 (c) Besides a car, he also has motor bike.
 (b) Besides a car, he also has a motor bike.
 (d) Beside a car, he also had a motor bike.
- (192) He divided the money between ten children.
 (a) He divided the money between ten childrens.
 (b) He has divided the money between ten children.
 (c) He divided the money among ten children.
 (d) He divided the money in ten children.
- (193) She takes to her mother.
 (a) She takes with her mother.
 (c) She takes after her mother.
 (b) She takes along her mother.
 (d) She takes of her mother.
- (194) They are ill from fever.
 (a) They are ill by fever.
 (c) They are ill in fever.
 (b) They are ill with fever.
 (d) They are ill from fever.
- (195) He died from cancer.
 (a) He died with cancer.
 (c) He died by cancer.
 (b) He died from cancer.
 (d) He died of cancer.
- (196) I can not part from my belongings.
 (a) I cannot part of my belongings.
 (c) I cannot part by my belongings.
 (b) I cannot part with my belongings.
 (d) I cannot part against my belongings.
- (197) I will never part with my wife.
 (a) I will never part from my wife.
 (c) I will never part on my wife.
 (b) I will never part of my wife.
 (d) I will never part by my wife.
- (198) Our Manager comes from a noble family.
 (a) Our Manager comes of a noble family.
 (c) Our Manager comes upon a noble family.
 (b) Our Manager comes off a noble family.
 (d) Our Manager comes in a noble family.
- (199) Do not write with red ink.
 (a) Do not write by red ink.
 (c) Do not write of red ink.
 (b) Do not write from red ink.
 (d) Do not write in blue ink.
- (200) His father is in the committee.
 (a) His father is for the committee.
 (c) His father is at the committee.
 (b) His father is on the committee.
 (d) His father is by the committee.
- (201) I asked her that whether she was ill.

- (a) I asked her that she was ill.
(c) I asked her that if she was ill.
(202) **As you are senior, so you will lead.**
(a) As you are senior, you will lead.
(c) You were senior, you will lead.
(203) **He hates with Lubna.**
(a) He hates Lubna.
(c) He hates with Lubna.
(204) **I reached at the station in time.**
(a) I reached upon the station in time.
(c) I reached on the station in time.
(205) **I love to my students.**
(a) I love my students.
(c) I love with my students.
(206) **He said that he loved with Salma.**
(a) He said that he loves with Salma.
(c) He said that he love Salma.
(207) **He married to a working lady.**
(a) He married a working lady.
(c) He married for a working lady.
(208) **Bananas are sold dozens.**
(a) Banana will be sold dozen.
(c) Bananas were sold into dozens.
(209) **They were debarred entering the stadium.**
(a) They were debarred for entering the stadium.
(b) They were debarred in entering the stadium.
(c) They were debarred from entering the stadium.
(d) They were debarred with entering the stadium.

- (b) I asked her whether she was ill.
(d) I asked her as she was ill.
(b) You are senior, you will lead.
(d) As you were senior, so you will lead.
(b) He hates for Lubjna.
(d) He hates from Lubna.
(b) I reached the station in time.
(d) I reached at the station in time.
(b) I love to my students.
(d) I love for my students.
(b) He said that he loved Salma.
(d) Hre said that he love with Salma.
(b) He married with a working lady.
(d) He married of a working lady.
(b) Bananas are sold by dozens.
(d) Bananas were to be sold dozens.

Subjective Part

Book – II Modern Prose

پچھلے 17 سال میں سب سے زیادہ بار Book – II کے مندرجہ ذیل اسباق میں سے سوالات امتحانات میں پوچھے گئے ہیں۔

- ❖ End of Term (Most Imp)
- ❖ Using the Scientific Method (Most Imp)
- ❖ Why Boys Fail in College (Most Imp)
- ❖ On Destroying Book (Most Imp)
- ❖ China's Way to Progress (Most Imp)

Short Answers

- Q.1: What happened when, according to Sir James Jeans, a wandering star, wandering through space came near the sun?**
Ans: According to Sir James Jeans, when two thousand million years ago the wandering star came near the sun, it raised huge tides on the surface of the sun. These tides formed a mountain so high that we can hardly imagine.
- Q. 2: What are planets and how did they come into existence?**
Ans: Ans: According to Sir James Jeans planets are the thrown away pieces of the sun. The planets /earth came into existence by the breaking of the gaseous mountain which was created on the surface of the sun.
- Q. 3: Why is there no life on the stars?**
Ans: The stars are the big burning balls of fire. They are very hot. Life would melt away there. This is why there is no life on the stars.
- Q. 4: Why is the universe so frightening?**
Ans: The universe is frightening to us because of its immense distance, great stretches of time, our littleness and loneliness in space and the absence of life like our own at any other place in the universe.

Q. 5: What should be the conditions necessary, for the kind of life we know to exist on other heavenly bodies? Do such conditions generally exist?

Ans: Certain suitable conditions are necessary for life to exist. Moderate temperature is most important of them. Then air and water are also necessary for life. Such conditions generally do not exist except on earth.

Q. 6: How has the scientific method helped us in our fight against disease?

Ans: By using the scientific method, we have discovered many medicines and made a number of medical equipments we know how to prevent and cure a disease.

Q. 7: How has scientific method helped us in the production and preservation of foods?

Ans: The use of scientific method has helped us a lot in the production and preservation of food. The use of machines, fertilizers and pesticides has increased the production of food. We use the method of freezing, dehydration and canning to preserve food.

Q. 8: We are less fearful than our ancestors. What were our ancestors afraid of?

Ans: Our ancestors were superstitions and narrow minded. They were afraid of black cats, broken mirrors and the number 13. Now, we are broad minded. We know that there is a reason behind every happening. So, we are less fearful than our ancestors.

Q. 9: How has the scientific method enabled us to get over the old fears?

Ans: The scientific method has changed our thinking/attitude. It has made us rational. We know that there is a solid reason behind every happening. Therefore, we are not afraid of the old fears.

Q.10: Describe some of the superstitions still current in our country. How do they affect the lives of those who believe in them?

Ans: Many superstitions are still current in our country. Some of them are:

- Some people do not go on a journey on certain days.
- Some people cut off their journey if a black cat crosses their way.
- It is believed that a guest will come if a crow caws on the wall a house.

These superstitions cause undue fear.

Q.11: What do we mean by the word attitude?

Ans: By attitude we mean the way we feel and think towards an idea or an event.

Q.12: How did thrifty housewives preserve food in the past?

Ans: Thrifty housewives preserved their home-grown vegetables and fruits by canning, pickling, or drying them for use during the cold weather. Meats were preserved by salting and drying or by freezing.

Q.13: How scientific method has improved our ways of life?

Ans: Scientific method has improved our ways of life by solving health problems, by increasing production and preservation of food and by bringing positive changes in our attitude.

Q.14: According to the author there are some boys who fail because they do not try. Who are they? Can we help them?

Ans: According to the Hawks. The boys who do not try to pass the exam are those who suffer from some nervous habit. They waste their time in useless activities. We can not help them. The boy should change his habits by himself.

Q.15: How do mistaken ambitions on the part of boys and their parents lead to the failure of the boys?

Ans: Mistaken ambitions of the parents lead to the failure because the students do not take any interest in the subject chose by their parents. They stop hard work in their studies. As a result they fail.

Q.16: How does financial pressure lead to the failure of students described in the lesson? Do you have similar cases in your country?

Ans: Many students fail in colleges because of the financial difficulties. They have to do some job to meet their educational expense. In this way they can not pay proper attention to their studies and they fail. Such students are found in our country.

Q.17: There are some students who join college for the fun of it. Should they be allowed to stay?

Ans: A college is meant for studies .If a student joins college for fun or other purpose, he should be guided properly. And if he does not leave his useless activities, he should not be allowed to stay in the college.

Q.18: Who are lazy bluffers? What should be done about them?

Ans: Lazy bluffers are students who join college without any purpose. They should be left to the cold merciless world.



Q.19: What should be the role of college dean?

Ans: The college dean should be like a doctor. He should diagnose the cause of failure among the students. In this way, he can save the boys from failure through foolishness, sickness and sin.

Q.20: What was his general view of school life?

Ans: His general view was positive. He often enjoyed his class room work. But the daily work of the school, the hard competition among the students and a sense of not being relaxed pressed him heavily.

Q.21: He liked holidays for their freedom- freedom for what?

Ans: The writer liked holidays for they gave him freedom from the school's work, home work and competition.

Q. 22: How did he spend his summer holidays?

Ans: The summer holidays were a long period of bliss. He spent his summer vacation in his village with his grand parents. He played cricket in July sunshine; he enjoyed these holidays very much.

Q.23: Wishes don't come true in this life, writes Daiches. What are the things he longed for but could not have?

Ans: In his childhood, the writer had many wishes. He wanted to have a tricycle, a bicycle, to enjoy sweets and ice-cream. As he came of a poor family, these wishes could not be fulfilled.

Q.24: Why was the Friday morning rose coloured for the writer?

Ans: Friday morning was positively rose coloured because it was a week end. Moreover, they were going to have two consecutive holidays to enjoy themselves.

Q.25: What were the feelings of the writer on Saturday and Sunday?

Ans: Saturday night had the charm for the holiday between it and the Monday morning. But Sunday night was full of the threat of Monday morning.

Q.26: Why should bad books be destroyed?

Ans: Bad or useless books should be destroyed. There are some benefits of destroying useless books. First, it makes room for the good and new books. Second, it saves heirs from the trouble of sorting out the rubbish or storing it.

Q.27: Why is it difficult to destroy books?

Ans: Usually, it is not easy to destroy books because we do not have proper place to burn them. The writer declares them as hard as cats. Therefore, they can not be destroyed easily.

Q.28: How did he decide to get rid of them?

Ans: The writer decided to get rid of the books by throwing them into the river. He stuffed them into a sack and went to the river to throw them.

The names of the books which the writer had thrown into the river are:

1. Odes to Diana
2. Dramas on the love of Lancelot
3. Sonnets to Ethel
4. Stanza on a First Glimpse of Venice

Q.29: How did he muster up courage at last to fling them into the river?

Ans: He was nervous. He thought if he did not throw the sack into the river, he would not be able to walk with his head erect. Thinking this he mustered up his courage and threw the sack into the river.

Q.30: What did the writer think about the splash?

Ans: The writer thought that people would catch him. They would think that he had thrown a baby into the river. Therefore, he was afraid of the splash of the sack.

Q.31: Why should he be an acquisition to the medical class?

Ans: The writer should be an acquisition to the medical class as he was a hospital in himself. He thought that they would not need to walk about the hospitals for medical practice. They would just examine him thoroughly and learn all about various diseases.

Q.32: Describe his visit to the medical man?

Ans: When the writer went to the medical man, he told him all about his diseases. The doctor looked his tongue, felt his pulse, and wrote an interesting prescription and gave it to the writer.

Q.33: He thought he was doing the doctor good turn by going to him .why?

Ans: The writer thought that the doctor would get more practice out of him than out of seventeen hundred common/ ordinary patients. Therefore, he thought that he was doing the doctor a favour.

Q.34: What was the prescription given to him by the doctor?

Ans: The prescription ran:

"11 lb beef steak, every 6 hours.
10 miles walk every morning,
Bed at 11 sharp every night.
And don't stuff your head with things
You don't understand".

Q.35: Describe his visit to the chemist?

Ans: The writer went to the chemist and gave him the prescription. The man read it and returned it to the writer. He said that he did not run a cooperative store and a family hotel combined. Therefore, he refused to help the writer.

Q.36: What is the significance of the doctor's advice: don't stuff your head with things you don't understand?

Ans: This is very important advice. Generally people start to think about those things which they have no concern. As a result, they draw false conclusion and get worried.

Q.37: Why did the writer go to the British Museum?

Ans: He went to the British Museum to read the treatment of hay fever.

Q.38: Why did the manager come to think that Leacock had an awful secret to reveal?

Ans: The manager came to think that Leacock had an awful secret to reveal because he (Leacock) was insisting on meeting him alone.

Q.39: What other blunders did Leacock commit after leaving the manager's office?

Ans: After leaving the manager's office, Leacock made a number of blunders.

First, he entered the safe. **Second**, he gave the money to the accountant in absurd way. **Third**, instead of depositing \$50 he deposited 56. **Fourth**, instead of writing \$6 on the cheque, he wrote \$56. **Fifth** instead of admitting his mistake, he pretended / posed to be angry.

Q.40: How much was the writer's salary raised?

Ans: The writer's salary was raised to 50 dollars per month. He wanted to save it for his future use. Therefore, he decided to keep it in the bank.

Q.41: Why did people think he was some invalid millionaire?

Ans: They thought him some invalid millionaire because some body gave him a Cheque book, and some one told him how to write it.

Q.42: Discuss Chinese agriculture system?

Ans: China is basically an agriculture country. Farming is done through the system of communes. These communes are further divided into production brigades and teams. Agriculture is being modernized and mechanized with care and caution.

Q.43: Describe a day in the life of a Chinese student?

Ans: Je Wen-Siu represents the students in China. She gets up early at 6 in the morning, does some domestic work, takes breakfast and goes to school at 8. She works there till 11 and then returns home for lunch. She reaches the school again at 1:30. She works there till 3 o'clock. Then she returns home and revises his lesson. After 4 o'clock, she takes rest, reads the news paper and enjoys the radio.

Q.44: What are the social security benefits provided to the Chinese workers?

Ans: Chinese workers enjoy a number of social security benefits.

- All medical treatment is free for the workers while their family members pay only 50%.
- Workers eat three meals a day for only 4 to 5 dollars a month.
- They do not pay for cinema, theatre and haircut.
- A sick worker receives full salary for 6 month.

- Female workers get 56 paid holidays before child birth and do not pay any charges for child birth.
- They work 8 hours a day.
- Male workers retire at the age of 60 while the female workers at 50.
- They also get one week's annual vacation.



Q.45: "It is the people and not the things that are decisive" Discuss.

Ans: Mao believed that number of people or economic facts and figure do not count. People themselves are important if they have the faith for the benefit of the people.

Q.46: "The heart of the matter is the need to root out selfishness" Discuss.

Ans: According to this statement, every one should work for the betterment of others. China's economy is based on the same principle. They have rooted out selfishness from their social system.

Q.46: What does hunger mean on large scale as viewed by the author?

Ans: Anna says that missing a meal or even meals for a whole day is not hunger. In fact, it means never having enough to eat. After one meal there is no surety of another meal.

Q.47: Describe some great famines of the past.

Ans: Some great famines of the past are listed below.

- First famine came during the reign of an Egyptian Pharaoh.
- In the reign of Prophet Joseph (A.S), there was a famine that lasted for 7 years.
- From the birth of Christ to about 1800 there occurred one famine every five years in Europe.
- China faced 90 major famines in one century.
- In 1921, several million people died in the Russian famine.
- In 1969, ten million people died in the famine of Bengal.
- In 1942, one million people died of hunger in Bombay.
- In 1964, a worst famine of the century struck India.

Q.48: How do famines occur?

Ans: The major causes of famines are listed below.

- When the number of people is greater than the amount of food available.
- When there are less crops because of the lack of rain.
- When crops fail due to some disease.

Q.49: What is the main reason for population increase today? OR What is meant by birth-rate and death-rate and how do they affect the population of a country?

Ans: The number of births per 1,000 people is called the birth-rate, whereas the number of deaths per 1,000 people is the death rate. The main reason for the increase of population is the difference between birth rate and death rate. As a result, the population is increasing day by day.

Q.50: Give a brief account of the poor economic conditions prevailing in under-developed countries.

Ans: Poverty and illiteracy are the common factors in under-developed countries. They have no proper communication, public health and education system. Such countries have poor economy because they depend on export of raw material.

Q.51: What did the Abbasid caliph say on receiving the head of his governor?

Ans: When the caliph received the head of his governor he said, "Thanks to be Allah for having placed the sea between us and such a foe!"

Q.52: What did Abd-al-Rehman do to make himself strong and to beautify his capital?

Ans: To make himself strong, Abd- al- Rehman developed a well disciplined and highly trained army of 40000 Berbers. To beautify his capital, he introduced the system of pure water. He built a wall around his capital (Cordova). He founded the great mosque of Cordova and built a bridge over the river. He also built a palace for himself.

Q.53: Give an account of the all-round progress made by the Arabs under Abd-al-Rehman III?

Ans: During his reign, weaving, leather making, wool, silk, glassware, brass work, pottery, gold silver and the art of sword making flourished in Spain. Cordova became the most cultured city. It had seventy libraries and a number of book shops.

Q.54 What did AL-Hakam do to promote learning and scholarship in his kingdom?

Ans: He established 27 free schools in Cordova. He invited professors from the East. They were paid very handsome salaries. He was a lover of books and had gathered 400,000 books.

Q.55: Give the early physical appearance of Abd-al-Rehman I?

Ans: He was a striking young man of 20, tall lean, with sharp aquiline features and red hair. He was an able man with strong will power.

Book – II Modern Prose

پچھلے 17 سال میں سب سے زیادہ بار Book – II کے مندرجہ ذیل اسباق میں سے سوالات امتحانات میں پوچھے گئے ہیں۔

❖ Mustafa Kamal	(Most Imp)	❖ Sir Alexander Fleming	(Most Imp)
❖ Louis Pasterur	(Most Imp)		

Short Answers



Q.1: Why did not Churchill do well in examinations?

Ans: He was examined in Latin and Mathematics which he disliked. So he could not do well.

Q.2: Churchill was taught English at Harrow and not Latin and Greek. Was it gain or loss? OR What good did his three years stay at Harrow do him? OR In after years how did the knowledge of English stand him in good stead?

Ans: The study and getting mastery of English in his three years stay at Harrow was great benefit for the writer because Latin and Greek were not used practically but English was a practical language.

Q.3: The writer says that the examiners ask question which students cannot answer and not those which they can answer. Is the complaint just?

Ans: The complaint is not correct because the examiners have prescribed syllabus. The hardworking students can solve all type of questions. It is the complaint of dull and idle students.

Q.4: Who was Weldon and how did he help Churchill? Who was headmaster of Harrow and what was his view? OR Why was Churchill admitted in Harrow in spite of poor performance in the entrance test?

Ans: Mr. Weldon was headmaster of Harrow at the time of Churchill's entrance examinations. He was broadminded and could see beneath the surface. He gave admission to Churchill in spite of his poor performance in the examination. He recognized his abilities and gave him admission. Therefore Churchill had a great regard for him.

Q.5: Why Was Somervell's method of teaching different?

Ans: He had different method of teaching. He took long sentences and divided into different parts of speech. He used different coloured ink to indicate parts of speech. This made his method effective.

Q.6: Why was Churchill placed in lowest form?

Ans: He did not perform well in the test. So he was placed in the lowest form. The students were listed alphabetically. He was placed in the lowest form as his name was Spencer Churchill starting with 'S'.

Q.7: How did Churchill attempt his Latin paper?

Ans: He did not know even a single question. He wrote his name on the top of paper. He wrote question number 1 and put brackets around it. He could not answer a single question.

Q.8: How did he manage to get a seat in the weapons carrier?

Ans: He showed an expired permit of War Ministry to Lieutenant to get the seat. The officer did not see the back of permit where there was cancellation seal.

Q.9: What was the most noticeable feature of the desert city, named Ghadaia?

Ans: The excessive number of flies is noticeable feature of the desert city. The food and children were seemed to be covered with flies.

Q.10: What did the driver of truck tell Christopher about three Englishmen who had

attempted to cross the desert? OR Describe the incident of three English men death while crossing the desert.

Ans: He told that English men were found dead and dried like leaves because their car had stuck in the desert and they had no water.

Q.11: Give an account of little town, named El-Golea, and compare it with In-Salah, bringing out the difference between the two? OR Compare the conditions of In Salah and El Golea.

Ans: El-Golea was a beautiful town provided with green trees and sufficient water supply while In-Salah was consisted of desert. The quality of water was also very poor. They plants had changed into bushes.

Q.12: Who was Christopher and where and when did he start his journey to cross the Sahara desert?

Ans: Christopher was an American and he started his journey from a small town called Boussaada, also known as "Port of the Sahara". He started his journey in 1956.

Q.13: How did Christopher manage to take out water from well at In Abbangarit?

Ans: He took his radio wire and twisted it. He bound this wire with bucket to get water from deep well. The water was full of mud.

Q.14: What are antiseptics and what is the antiseptic method?

Ans: The heat and chemicals used to kill the germs are called antiseptics. The method of killing in this way is called antiseptic method. This method keeps germs away from entering the body.

Q.15: What part is played by the white blood cells in the blood a human body?

Ans: They form natural defense of the body. They kill any germ entering the body. The disease is the fight between germs and white blood cells.

Q.16: Describe how Fleming discovered penicillin.

Ans: In 1928 Fleming was growing germs in culture plate when a piece of fungus dropped on the plate. It killed surrounding germs. Fleming called it penicillin.

Q.17: Describe penicillin as a wonder drug.

Ans: It changed the medical profession completely. It saved large number of wounded persons. It proved to be strong weapon against diseases.

Q.18: Was Fleming proud of his discovery?

Ans: Fleming was not proud on his discovery. He was very humble on this success. He said, "I did not do anything. Nature makes penicillin. I just found it".

Q.19: Fleming's achievement paved the way for the other discoveries in the medical field. What are they?

Ans: Fleming discovered first antibiotic. His discovery excited others to make different antibiotics.

Q.20: What are lysozymes?

Ans: Fleming named nasal secretion as lysozymes. He found that it was naturally produced in the body and have capacity to kill microbes. This discovery led to penicillin.

Q.21: What were the problems during warfare?

Ans: There was large number of wounded persons who had gotten infections. The used chemical methods were dangerous and ineffective. So many people lost their lives.

Q.22: How did Fleming become famous?

Ans: Fleming discovered penicillin, an effective antibiotic, so he became famous.

Q.23: Give some instances of Pasteur's patriotism?

Ans: He was a true patriot. He joined National Guards during crises. Once he gave all his wealth to an altar. He also refused to take degree from German University because France was at war with Germany at that time.

Q.24: Describe the importance and popularity of the silkworm industry in France. What help did Pasteur render in curing the silkworm disease in his country?

Ans: In France silkworm industry was so important that People always talked about it. A disease destroyed this industry. He searched out the cause of disease and advised people to keep eggs given by healthy worms only and to keep cleanness and moderate temperature. This step saved silk industry.

Q.25: How did Pasteur discover the method of making of the vaccine?

Ans: Pasteur injected dead or weakened germs in the body of animals. This caused slight symptoms of disease but they recovered soon. After this treatment, the animal became safe from deadly attack of that disease in future. This process is called vaccination.

Q.26: Give an account of Pasteur's treatment of Hydrophobia and how he cured first patient suffering from it? OR What do you know about Pasteur's work in curing Rabies/ Hydrophobia?

Ans: It is a fearful disease caused by bite of mad dogs, bats and cats. Pasteur made vaccine from spinal cord of Rabies infected rabbit. He treated Meister, first human patient with it and results were positive.

Q.27: How did Pasteur show the way to other scientists? Give an account of the discoveries.

Ans: He discovered germs and aseptic methods to kill germs. He prepared vaccine which incited other scientists to use this method in curing different diseases. People became less superstitious with his discoveries.

Q.28: What were views of Huxley about Pasteur?

Ans: He said that Pasteur's work on fermentation enabled France to pay debts of German-France war.

Q.29: What do you mean by aseptic method?

Ans: This method is used to keep germs away from the body. It used chemicals and heat.

Q.30: Describe the contribution of Pasteur in fermentation or brewing industry?

Ans: He produced good quality beer through fermentation. The production of beer enabled France to pay the debt of the war. He introduced method of fermentation which is be used in baking these days.

Q.31: How did Pasteur discover the treatment for the cattle disease, Anthrax?

Ans: He vaccinated animals. He weakened the germs of anthrax and injected the animals. First animals showed the symptoms but later recovered and remained safe from attack of disease.

Q.32: Why was Mustafa Kamal sent to Anatolia? Who was Kiyazim Karabekar?

Ans: The sultan of Turkey sent Mustafa Kamal to Anatolia to control Turkish patriots fighting against Allied forces. Kiyazim Karabekar was commander of these patriots.

Q.33: Write a note on activities of Mustafa Kamal in Anatolia. OR Who was Al Faut?

Ans: Mustafa Kamal met with Ali Faut, commander of small army of patriots at Ankara. In a secret meeting, they made a plan of resistance. He visited different places and motivated and prepared them to fight against allied force.

Q.34: Why did Mehmet order Kamal to return to Constantinople?

Ans: Mustafa Kamal was sent to control patriots fighting against Allied Forces. But he joined patriots instead of controlling them. So Mehmet ordered him to return.

Q.35: How did Mehmet try to regain Anatolia for himself? OR When was National Assembly called by Sultan in "City Of Sultan"?

Ans: Mehmet wanted to deceive patriots and urged them to shift their activities to Istanbul. Many patriots except Mustafa Kamal believed in Mehmet and participated National Assembly held on 19th January, 1920 but Mehmet's plan failed as Kamal had not participated.

Q.36: What were the terms offered to Turkey by the Allies?

Ans:

- They offered following terms to patriots.
- Ottoman Empire was to be under the supervision of Allied powers
- All Arab provinces were to be become mandated territories
- The whole of Anatolia was to be added to the state of Armenia

- Area around Izmir would be a Greek district.
- The capital would remain under control of Allied forces.

Q.37: Describe the reforms introduced by Mustafa Kamal with reference to position of the women.

Ans: He gave equal rights to women. He finished veil system and opened new schools and colleges to educate women.

Q.38: Describe the reforms brought by Mustafa Kamal in education.

Ans: Mustafa Kamal established different schools and colleges. He focused on learning all subjects. He simplified Turkish language. He visited different places to guide people.

Q.39: Describe the reforms brought by Mustafa Kamal in dresses.

Ans: Fez was national head dress with Greek origin. Mustafa Kamal finished this dress and wearing of hats was made compulsory. He also abolished wearing of veil by women.

Q.40: Describe the reforms brought by Mustafa Kamal in economical development.

Ans: He built new roads and railways. He increased factories and encouraged industries. He organized banking system. The loan was reduced to one third of its previous size without further borrowing.

Q.41: Describe the departure of Mehmet from Ottoman Empire/Istanbul.

Ans: After taking over the control of Izmir, Grand Turkish National Assembly abolished Sultanate. Sultan was taken to British Embassy in ambulance and further in exile.

Q.42: When and where was Turkish Grand National Assembly held?

Ans: It was held on 23rd April, 1920 in Ankara under the supervision of Mustafa Kamal after dissolving National Assembly.

Book – III Good-Bye Mr. Chips

پچھلے 17 سال میں سب سے زیادہ بار Book – III کے مندرجہ ذیل اسباق میں سے سوالات امتحانات میں پوچھے گئے ہیں۔

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| ❖ Chapter No. 11 | ❖ Chapter No. 1 |
| ❖ Chapter No. 2 | ❖ Chapter No. 4 |
| ❖ Chapter No. 6 | ❖ Chapter No. 3 |
| ❖ Chapter No. 12 | ❖ Chapter No. 17 |
| ❖ Chapter No. 16 | |

Short Answers



Q.1: What did Mr. Chips do before going to bed?

Ans: Before going to bed, He used to wind up the clock, put the wire guard in front of the fire. Then he turned out the gas and carried a detective novel to bed.

Q.2: How was it possible for Chips to keep his activities according with Brookfield's timetable?

Ans: He lived at Mrs. Wickett's house, on opposite side of Brookfield school. He could listen to school bells and organize his life according to timetable.

Q.3: How did Chips measure his time while living in Mrs. Wickett's house?

Ans: He measured his time with the help of past signals .i.e School bells.

Q.4: What is the name of doctor of Chips? What did he said about the health of Chips?

Ans: The name of family doctor of Chips was Merivale. The doctor said that Chips had no disease except old age. He said to Chips that he was fitter than he and Chips would meet a natural death.

Q.5: When was Chips born? What information we get about Chips' birth?

Ans: He was born in 1848. He went to the Great Exhibition as a small child. There were very few people who could remember the incident at an early age.

Q.6: Who was Mr. Wetherby? and which type of person he was?

Ans: He was headmaster of the school in 1870. He was fatherly, kind and courteous. He had

bright eyes. He gave many pieces of advice to Chips.

Q.7: How did Wetherby advise Mr. Chips?

Ans: Wetherby advised him to improve his discipline and remarked as, "You are a young man, and Brookfield is an old foundation. Youth and old age often combine well. Give your enthusiasm to Brookfield"

Q.8: What is Anno-Domini?

Ans: Anno-Domini means advancing age. It refers the birth of Christ (A.S).

Q.9: Who was Colley? OR How did Chips punish his first student/Colley?

Ans: Colley was first student punished by Mr. Chips. Chips caught him dropping the lid of bench. He announced the punishment of hundred lines for him.

Q.10: Briefly explain his preliminary interview with Mr. Wetherby?

Ans: He had his first interview with Mr. Wetherby in July, 1870. Wetherby said to him, "You are a young man, Mr. Chipping and Brookfield is an old foundation. Youth and age often combine well. Give your enthusiasm to Brookfield and Brookfield will give you something in return."

Q.11: Describe the appearance of Mr. Chips while taking his first class.

Ans: He was dressed according to Victorian fashion. He was young, fresh complexioned, high collard and side-whiskere

Q.12: What type of novel is 'Good-Bye Mr. Chips'?

Ans: It is a biographical novel. It deals with the life Mr. Chips. It inspires the reader to work with dedication and win popularity.

Q.13: What kind of person/Head Mr. Wetherby was?

Ans: Mr. Wetherby was a kind and fatherly person. He was very courteous. He gave some useful pieces of advice to Mr. Chips for his betterment as a teacher.

Q.14: Describe Mr. Chips' first meeting with Mr. Wetherby?

Ans: Mr. Chips had a very pleasant meeting with Mr. Wetherby, who was an old man then and remained very courteous and fatherly to Mr. Chips. He gave very useful pieces of advice to Mr. Chips about improving the discipline of his class.

Q.15: What contribution did Brookfield make to England? OR What kind of people did Brookfield produce?

Ans: Brookfield school contributed to England a lot. It supplied students to all fields of life. It supplied judges, members of parliament, colonial administrators, peers, bishops, merchants, manufacturers, squires and parsons.

Q.16: When did Chips retire and what was presented to him on the day of his retirement or farewell party?

Ans: Mr. Chips got retirement in 1913 at the age of sixty five. He was presented with a cheque, writing desk and clock.

Q.17: Was Chips an ambitious teacher? OR Write a note on Chips as a teacher. OR What were shortcomings of Chips? OR What was the status of Chips OR what were Chips' inadequacies of not being head of the school?

Ans: He was a committed and hardworking teacher. He had aims of being head of the school. But he had some weaknesses. He had not good degree, reliable discipline and important family connections at Brookfield School.

Q.18: When was Brookfield established? OR Which type of school was Brookfield?

Ans: It was established in the reign of Elizabeth. It was established as a grammar school. It was a good school of second rank.

Q.19: A decent career decently closed. Comment.

Ans: It means. that Chips spent his career in a decent, honorable and graceful manner. He served Brookfield in dignified manner and left it with honor and dignity.

Q.20: What kinds of professions were generally adopted by the students of Brookfield School?

Ans: The students of Brookfield School joined a wide range of professions. They became judges,

members of parliament, colonial administrators, a few bishops but mostly merchants, manufacturers, professional men and a good many country squires and parsons.

Q.21: What was the financial condition of Chips after retirement?

Ans: He had a satisfied financial condition. His pension was sufficient for his needs. He could have everything that he needed.

Q.22: What were the routine enjoyments of Chips at Mrs. Wickett's house?



Ans: The routines of enjoyment were: read classical books and detective novels; entertain guest, boys and teachers; watch games in the play grounds; edit Brookfieldian directory; write occasional letters.

Q.23: How did Chips treat his guests? OR Describe the hospitality of Mr. Chips at Mrs. Wickett's house. OR What was discussed between Chips and his guests?

Ans: He invited new boys and school masters. He talked them friendly. He served them walnut cake, crumpets and tea. He talked about their residence and their family connections at Brookfield.

Q.24: Who was Collingwood? How did Chips remember Collingwood?

Ans: He was uncle of young student, Branksome. Collingwood was also student of Chips.

Q.25: Why was the spring of 1896 important for Chips? OR When did Chips become house master?

Ans: He had become mature and grown to 48 years of age. He also became housemaster. Mr. Chips met Katherine same year. This meeting changed into love and further into marriage.

Q.26: How did Mr. Chips come across Katherine Bridges? OR Write the incident of first meeting between Chips and Katherine. OR How did Katherine and Chips fall in love with each other? OR Which is the most interesting incident of the novel?

Ans: On his visit to Lake District, Chips saw a girl waving her hand on dangerous looking rock. Chips thought girl in dangerous situation and rushed towards her. In this attempt he got fracture. Katherine, thinking responsible, served him for many days. In this way they came closer and married.

Q.27: Describe the appearance of Katherine? How was Katherine looked?

Ans: She was beautiful girl of twenty five years old. She had bright and blue eyes, spotted cheeks and brown coloured hair.

Q.28: What were the ideas of Katherine Bridges? OR Draw the typical picture of nineteenth century woman?

Ans: She was a confident and not afraid to visit a man alone. She wanted to get freedom. She rode bicycle and liked Ibsen, Shaw and Morris. She wanted that women should be given admission in Universities and right to caste vote. She had radical views.

Q.29: What qualities of Chips inspired Katherine?

Ans: She liked his quiet, honest and kind nature and gentle habits. She liked his complex personality and his maturity. She also liked his brown eyes. Her likeness developed into love and further into marriage.

Q.30: Why did Chips like Katherine?

Ans: Katherine changed the view of Chips about women completely. Katherine felt herself responsible for the fracture of Chips. She served him for one week. He liked her carious nature.

Q.31: Why did Katherine like Chips? OR How was the teaching profession liked by Katherine? OR Was Katherine pleased with Chips being a teacher?

Ans: She liked Chips as a teacher very much. She thought that teacher could influence future generations. She disliked other professions.

Q.32: What were inadequacies of Chips about which he often regretted? OR What did Chips tell Katherine when he criticized himself and his attainments?

Ans: Chips' feeling of depreciation were due to his average degree, poor discipline, not getting promotion and inability to marry a young girl. He had not strong family connections.

Q.33: Describe the event of marriage of Katherine. OR How was Katherine married with

Mr. Chips? OR From where was Katherine married?

Ans: She had no parents and was married from the house of an aunt in Ealing.

Q.34: How was Chips' marriage with Katherine? OR Was Chips' marriage successful or not?

Ans: The marriage was greatly successful and Chips became an entirely different person. She conquered Brookfield as she had won over Mr. Chips.

Q.35: Which type of person was Mr. Chips? OR Write the personality of Chips before marriage?

Ans: He was a dry and neutral sort of person and had not many connections with others. He was conservative in politics. He was rigid and serious person. He was committed, honest and hardworking fellow.

Q.36: What influence did Katherine Bridges exercise on Mr. Chips?

Ans: She widened his opinions and ideas. His eyes gained sparkle. He began to make little jokes and so became popular among the students. His discipline improved and became less rigid.

Q.37: What were consequences/results of match between Brookfield and Mission? OR Why was the soccer match important played between Mission and Brookfield?

Ans: It was good experience. This match brought the students of both institutions close to one another.

Q.38: What recollections did disturb/haunt Mr. Chips?

Ans: The memories of running through corridor, laughing on some mistake of Chips, playing on music instrument and giving advice on garden party haunted Chips.

Q.39: Why could Chips not able to write a book on his memories? OR Did Chips write some book?

Ans: He could not write a book. It was due to two reasons; firstly he was tired both physically and mentally after writing; secondly he lost charm in written incidents.

Q.40: When was Katherine and her son died?

Ans: They were died on 1st April, 1898. It was a great shock for Chips. This incident lost his charm in the life of Mr. Chips.

Q.41: Describe any incident from the life of Chips which shows his commitment to Brookfield school. OR Was Chips on leave on the day of death of his wife?

Ans: He took his grammar class of fourth form as usual on the day of death of his wife and child. He put the students to learn grammar by heart.

Q.42: Why didn't the April foolery leave any impact upon Chips' mind?

Ans: He was presented with a lot of blank letters as April foolery on 1st April, 1898, on the day of death of his wife. He was not affected by this incident because he was sad on the death of his wife and child and was completely absorbed in his memories.

Q.43: What was the mental condition of Chips after the death of Katherine?

Ans: His mental condition was very bad. He felt this incident as nightmare. Everything was looked in different way. He did not take interest in teaching. He often absorbed in his memories.

Q.44: Why was it important for Chips to retain house mastership after the death of Katherine? OR Why did Chips think to give up his mastership?

Ans: He was worried after the death of Katherine and child and so decided to give up mastership. The head advised him not to do so. It was important for him because this work helped him to decrease his worries.

Q.45: What impacts did death of Katherine exert (put) on Chips?

Ans: He was worried and always absorbed in past memories after the death of his wife and child. He did not care for himself. His hair became grey. The boys called him "old".

Q.46: What was the condition of Chips when he took roll call after the death of his wife?

Ans: He was absorbed in his memories. He held the school list and stood on wooden bench. Students came one by one and called their roll. Chips ticked the name of the students.

Q.47: What was the reaction of Chips when Ralston was appointed as the head of Brookfield school? OR Why did Chips not like Ralston?

Ans: Mr. Chips was satisfied in the beginning when Ralston became head of Brookfield school. But when Ralston blamed Chips of laziness and of using old teaching methods, he disliked Ralston.

Q.48: What was the quarrel between Chips and Ralston? OR Why did Chips quarrel with Ralston? OR Describe the quarrel between Ralston and Chips? OR How was Chips blamed by Ralston? How did Ralston accuse Chips? OR What allegations were put on Chips?

Ans: Ralston disliked Chips. He blamed Chips of laziness, of using old teaching methods and of insubordination. He forced Chips to retire from Brookfield. Chips refused to do so. This was the cause of quarrel.

Q.49: Write down personality of Ralston? What do you know about Ralston? OR What sort of person was Ralston?

Ans: Ralston was ambitious, energetic and a man of science but he was proud and hard. He wanted to introduce new methods and techniques of teaching. He raised the status of Brookfield.

Q.50: Who was Meldrun? OR Who succeeded Meldrun? OR When did Chips become acting head of Brookfield school?

Ans: Meldrun was headmaster of Brookfield after Wetherby and remained head for thirty years. Mr. Chips became acting head after his death. Ralston, young man of 37 years, became head after him.

Q.51: What was the duty of Chips during strike of railway men? OR What role was played by Brookfield and Chips during the strike of railway men? OR Describe the incident of strike of railway men?

Ans: When railway men went on strike, soldiers drove the trains. The students of Brookfield School patrolled the railway line while Chips was in charge of those boys. Mr. Chips was talking with Mr. Jones, a striker. This story went around.

Q.52: What do you know about Grayson and incident of destruction of Titanic?

Ans: Grayson was a student of Brookfield. His father was among passengers of Titanic. Titanic, a big ship considered unsinkable, was destroyed in its first journey in 1912. Grayson's father was rescued.

Q.53: What was the reaction of people over row between Ralston and Chips? OR What was the reaction of the masters to the row between Ralston and Chips? OR What were the traditions of Brookfield?

Ans: The People and masters favoured Chips as he was symbol of old traditions for the tradition bound people of England. Masters took him a hero against proud and hard Ralston. There was a threat of riots among masses.

Q.54: Write the incident of German measles in Brookfield?

Ans: During this whole school suffered from measles and big hall of the school was changed into hospital ward.

Q.55: What were the conditions during war days? OR Why/How did Chatteris request Chips to rejoin the school? OR What were problems for Chatteris during war? OR What role was played by Brookfield school during war? OR Why did Chips join Brookfield School again? OR What happened to Brookfield school during war in 1915?

Ans: A military camp was established near Brookfield during the war. The playgrounds and main building of Brookfield were used by Army. All young teachers left school or joined army. Many school boys joined war and they were killed. Chatteris faced problem of limited teaching staff so he requested Chips to rejoin. Chips liked Chatteris very much. So Chips joined school again.

Q.56: Who was Mr. Chatteris and how did he die? OR Why was Chips worried about Chatteris? OR How did Chips feel about Chatteris' problems and diseases?

Ans: Chatteris was headmaster of School during war years. He was patient of diabetes. Mr. Chips was worried about him because he liked him very much. Chatteris died in 1918 at the age of 41.

Q.57: Why was Chips regarded as pre-war man? OR What were views of Chips about Bayonet fighting?

Ans: He was considered so because his views were different from others. He wept over killings and showed sympathy with even enemies. He also called bayonet practice as cruel way of killing.

Q.58: How did Chips take his class during war/shelling? OR Describe the scene of shelling in Brookfield during world war. OR Did Chips leave his class during war? OR How did Chips encourage the students during war?

Ans: Mr. Chips took his Latin class as usual in the noise of shelling. There were explosions outside. He encouraged the boys by telling the joke of stink-merchant, a person who always thinks mischief.

Q.59: What were the damages/destructions occurred during war? OR Describe the horror of the air raid at Brookfield.



Ans: There were explosions and noise of guns everywhere during war. The building of school was shaking. Many people were killed in the war. At least five bombs fell around Brookfield and killed nine persons.

Q.60: What is the importance of November 11th, 1918? OR How did Brookfield celebrate the day of November 11th, 1918? OR When did First World War come to end?

Ans: First World War was ended on November 11, 1918. At the end of war there was whole holiday in Brookfield and function was arranged. The kitchen staff was directed nlp to prepare a great meal.

Q.61: What do you mean by "Duration" over? OR How/Why was the word "Acting" finished from official stationery? OR When did Chips send his resign second time?

Ans: On 11th November, 1911 Chips resigned for the second time. He served for a long time. His resignation was an end of duration. He was honoured and his acting name was finished from official record.

Q.62: Describe the air raid at Brookfield.

Ans: On a moonlight night, air raid warning was given. Five bombs were fallen in and around the Brookfield. Nine persons died in this air raid.

Q.63: What was the will of Mr. Chips? OR When did Chips make his will?

Ans: Chips made his will in 1930. Except for legacies to the mission and to Mrs. Wicket, he left all he had to found an open entrance scholarship to the school.

Q.64: Describe the Linford meeting with Chips.

Ans: One day Chips was alone at Mrs. Wicket's house. In afternoon Linford wearing cap of Brookfield school came to meet Chips. Chips served and talked to him about school and school life.

Q.65: Who was Linford? OR Who was last visitor of the Chips?

Ans: Linford was last visitor of Chips. He was a small boy wearing cap of Brookfield. He was sent by jokers to have a joke with Mr. Chips.

Q.66: How was Chips deeply moved by Linford's words, "Good Bye Mr. Chips". OR What was the effect of greeting (Good Bye Mr. Chips) of Linford on Chips in his last meeting? OR Write the feelings of Chips when Linford had gone?

Ans: Linford uttered greeting words of, Good bye Mr. Chips, at the time of his departure. It strongly affected Chips. He remembered Katherine's greeting on the day before marriage. He became senseless after this.

Q.67: What were the feelings of Chips before his unconsciousness? OR How were the feelings of defeat prevailed on Chips after meeting with Linford? OR What is the theme of novel?

Ans: Mr. Chips was representative of old traditions. Mr. Chips was fighting against the change occurring in the world. The jokers sent Linford to make joke of Chips. Mr. Chips could not cap the joke. He felt his defeat ultimately and became senseless. After this he met death. Old traditions came to an end.

Q.68: Who was Cartwright?

Ans: Mr. Cartwright had been headmaster of Brookfield school since 1919. He was present at the time of death of Mr. Chips.

Q.69: Describe the death scene of Chips.

Ans: He was not in complete sense. He remembered his students. He wanted their presence at his last time. By remembering them he met with death.

Q.70: When was Chips died?

Ans: Mr. Chips was died in 1933. His death was due to Bronchitis. His death was an end of the age.

Q.71: How did Cartwright inform the death of Chips in Brookfield? OR How did Cartwright pay tribute to Chips on his death? OR Was Chips right in saying, Brookfield will never forget his loveliness?

Ans: After the death of Chips, Cartwright paid tribute to Chips in his speech as, "Brookfield will never forget his loveliness". He was wrong because it is against custom of the world where all the things are forgotten.

Very Important Idioms



پچھلے 17 سال میں پنجاب بورڈز میں 8 سے زیادہ بار آچکے ہیں انہیں اچھی طرح سے یاد کر کے 10 نمبر پکے کریں۔

❖ Above board	❖ A Narrow escape	❖ A wild goose chase
❖ Break the ice	❖ Bad blond	❖ Break into
❖ Break down	❖ Break out	❖ Carry Out
❖ Cut a sorry figure	❖ Cut down	❖ Die in harness
❖ Go up	❖ End in Smoke	❖ Few and far between
❖ Face the music	❖ Fall prey to	❖ Give up
❖ Give in	❖ In a fix	❖ Kith and kin
❖ Make both ends meet	❖ Nip in the bud	❖ Part and parcel
❖ Smell a rat	❖ Under a cloud	

Important Idioms

پچھلے 17 سال میں پنجاب بورڈز میں 5 سے زیادہ بار آچکے ہیں انہیں اچھی طرح سے یاد کر کے 10 نمبر پکے کریں۔


❖ A dark horse	❖ At the eleventh hour	❖ A gala day
❖ A French leave	❖ Add insult to injury	❖ At daggers drawn
❖ By fits and starts	❖ By hook or by crook	❖ Beat about the bush
❖ Better half	❖ Bring up	❖ Bear out
❖ Call names	❖ Cheek by jowl	❖ Drawn game/ match
❖ Find fault with	❖ Fair weather friend	❖ Fall out Go to dogs
❖ Hand and/in glove with	❖ Heart and soul	❖ Hold water
❖ In a nutshell	❖ Kick the bucket	❖ Leave in lurch
❖ Lane excuse	❖ Lick the dust	❖ Look down upon
❖ Look into	❖ Maiden speech	❖ Make up
❖ Off and on	❖ Put up with	❖ Put down
❖ Put off	❖ Put out	❖ Rank and file
❖ Run down	❖ Sink and Span	❖ Storm in a tea cup
❖ Through thick and thin	❖ Turn turtle	❖ Take after
❖ Turn up	❖ Take down	❖ Up to the mark
❖ Bag and baggage	❖ Bed of roses	❖ A fish out of water

❖ Carry the day
❖ In black and white
❖ Null and Void
❖ Tooth and nail

❖ Fly in the ointment
❖ Lion's share
❖ Pass away
❖ Turn down Take to

❖ Hue and cry
❖ Look after
❖ red letter day
❖ Work out

1.	A bad egg	گندہ انڈہ، بُرا انسان	Only bad eggs create disorder in the college.
2.	A bed of roses	آرام دہ، پھولوں کا بستر	Life is not a bed of roses.
3.	A bed of thorns	کانٹوں کا بستر	His life has become a bed of thorns after his marriage.
4.	A bee in ones bonnet	دماغ کا خلل	Ali has a bee in his bonnet that he will be killed by a terrorist.
5.	A big shot/gun	بڑا آدمی	He has become a big shot/gun after winning the election
6.	A bird's eye view	سرسری جائزہ	We took a bird's eye view of the city from the Minar-e-Pakistan.
7.	A black sheep	بدکردار شخص	Some black sheep among us disclosed the secret.
8.	A blessing in disguise	رحمت کی شکل میں رحمت	Corona is a blessing in disguise as it taught us cleanliness.
9.	A blind alley	بند راستہ	We can not go further because it is a blind alley.
10.	A blue stocking	پڑھی لکھی ادبی خاتون	Parveen Shakar was a blue stocking who wrote wonderful poetry.
11.	A bolt from the blue	ناگہانی آفت	Sudden death of his uncle was a bolt from blue for him.
12.	A bone of contention	فساد کی جڑ، لڑائی کی وجہ	The issue of Kashmir is a bone of contention between Pakistan and India.
13.	A broken reed	ناقابل بھروسہ شخص	Don't depend on him because he is a broken reed.
14.	A burning question	اہم مسئلہ	The problem of terrorism is a burning question nowadays.
15.	A cat and dog life	لڑائی جھگڑے کی زندگی	Smith and his wife are leading a cat and dog life.
16.	A cat's paw	کرائے کا قاتل	Every political leader has a cat's paw to carry out his evil deeds.
17.	A cock and bull story	من گھڑت کہانی	Pakistani movies are based on cock and bull stories.
18.	A close fist	مجبور آدمی	A close fist man never gives money to anyone.
19.	A dark horse	چھپا ستم	Ali proved a dark horse when he won first prize in the race.
20.	A dead letter	بے وقعت	Many old customs have become dead letters nowadays.
21.	A dog in the manger	رنگ میں بھنگ ڈالنے والا	He is a dog in the manger; he neither plays himself nor let us play.
22.	A drawn game	برابر کا کھیل	The test match between India and Pakistan was a drawn game.
23.	A fair weather friend	مطلبی دوست	Never trust a fair weather friend.
24.	A feather in one's cap	اعزاز کی بات	The success in B.A exams will prove a feather in my cap.
25.	A gala day	خوشی کا دن	Eid is a gala day for the Muslims.
26.	A gift of the gab	تقریر کا فن	He has the gift of the gab and can convince anybody.
27.	A hard nut to crack	انتہائی مشکل کام	The eradication of bribery from our society is a hard nut to crack.
28.	A laughing stock	ہنسی کا باعث	She has become a laughing stock of her class because of her funny behaviour.
29.	A maiden speech	پہلی تقریر	The President delivered a very impressive maiden speech.
30.	A man of letters	ادبی شخص	Allama Iqbal was a man of letter.
31.	A man of parts	کئی خوبیوں کا حامل شخص	Quaid-e-Azam was a man of parts.
32.	A man of straw	کٹھ پتلی، غیر اہم شخص	Don't depend on him, he is just a man of straw.
33.	A narrow escape/ shave A hair breadth's escape	بال بال بچت	He had a narrow escape/shave in the accident.

34.	A queer fish	عجیب شخص	Everyone calls him a queer fish because of his strange habits.
35.	A red letter day	خوشی کا دن	14 August is a red letter day for us. 
36.	A rotten egg	بدکردار شخص	A rotten egg can defame the whole family.
37.	A royal road	آسان رستہ	There is no royal road to success.
38.	A sugar daddy	ٹھکر کی بابا، بدکردار بوڑھا	Young ladies must guard themselves against that old man who is a sugar daddy.
39.	A square deal	منصفانہ سلوک	You can expect a square deal from an honest man.
40.	A square meal	تسلی بخش کھانا	He had a square meal at the party.
41.	A turn coat	لوٹ، وفاداریاں بدلنے والا	Most of our political leaders are turncoats.
42.	A wet blanket	مزاحراب کرنے والا شخص	Nobody invites him to parties as he is a wet blanket.
43.	A white elephant	بے فائدہ اور خرچہ کروانے والی چیز	The new office block has become an expensive white elephant.
44.	A white lie	سفید جھوٹ	I don't believe you because you are telling a white lie.
45.	A wild goose chase	ناکام کوشش	His efforts to surmount Mount Everest proved a wild goose chase.
46.	Above board	شک سے بالاتر	All his dealings are above board.
47.	All and sundry	خاص و عام	All and sundry watched the match between India and Pakistan.
48.	All in all	مجموعی طور پر	All in all it was a great success.
49.	An apple of discord	ناراضگی کی وجہ	The piece of land was an apple of discord between two brothers.
50.	An apple of one's eyes	آنکھوں کا تارا	He is an apple of his mother's eyes.
51.	An axe to grind	ذاتی فائدہ	I have no axe to grind behind my sympathy.
52.	An eye wash	فریب نظر، دکھاوا	All his sympathy is an eye wash because at heart he dislikes you.
53.	At a stretch	م مسلسل، لگاتار	It has been raining at a stretch for two hours.
54.	At a stone's throw	بہت قریب	My school is at a stone's throw from my house.
55.	At an arm's length	کچھ فاصلے پر، دوری پر	We should keep fair weather friends at an arm's length.
56.	At dagger drawn	جانی دشمن ہونا	Pakistan and India are at dagger drawn since 1947.
57.	At home in	ماہر	My mother is at home in cooking.
58.	At large	رہا، آزاد	The notorious criminal is at large nowadays.
59.	At one's finger tips	ذہنی یاد ہونا	I can solve the questions of Mathematics at my finger tips.
60.	At the eleventh hour	عین موقع پر	The police came at the eleventh hour and caught the thief.
61.	Add fuel to fire	جلتی پر تیل ڈالنا	America added fuel to fire in the war between Iran & Iraq.
62.	Bag and baggage	بوریا بستر	They went to the station bag and baggage.
63.	Become a byword	مشہور نام	Waqar Younis has become a byword for his swing bowling.
64.	Better half	بیوی	My better half is a well educated lady.
65.	Birds of a feather	ہم قماش، ایک جیسے	Birds of a feather flock together.
66.	Bosom friend	جگری دوست	I can do anything for him because he is my bosom friend.
67.	By and large	مجموعی طور پر	I accepted his proposal because by and large it was good.
68.	By dint of	کے بل بوتے پر	He passed the CSS exams by dint of hard work.
69.	By fits and starts	وقفے وقفے سے	It has been raining by fits and starts since morning.
70.	By hook or by crook	جائز و ناجائز طریقے سے	Many people earn money by hook or by crook.
71.	By leaps and bounds	دن دگنی رات چوگنی	Pakistan is making progress by leaps and bounds.

72.	By virtue of	کی وجہ سے	You can win name and fame by virtue of hard work.
73.	Bad blood	ناراضگی ہونا	There is no bad blood between the two brothers.
74.	Be at loggerheads	جھگڑا کرنا	The two neighbours are at loggerheads over a trifle.
75.	Break the ice	خاموشی توڑنا	Aslam broke the ice in the party by singing a romantic song.
76.	Break the news	خبر سننا	The police broke the news of his father's death to him.
77.	Burn mid night oil	دن رات محنت کرنا	Good students burn midnight oil to secure high marks.
78.	By word of mouth	زبانی	He received the news by word of mouth.
79.	Beat about the bush	غیر متعلقہ باتیں کرنا	Don't beat about the bush; come to the point.
80.	Blow hot and cold	متضاد باتیں کرنا	The President looked confused and was blowing hot and cold.
81.	Bring to book	جواب طلبی کرنا	Criminals must be brought to book.
82.	Bring to light	منظر عام پر لانا	The reporter brought to light the crimes of the politicians.
83.	Burn one's own boats	واپسی کا راستہ ختم کرنا	We should burn our boats and start fighting against terrorism.
84.	Bury the hatchet	لڑائی ختم کرنا	India and Pakistan should bury the hatchet and live in peace.
85.	Catch red handed	رنگے ہاتھوں پکڑنا	The thief was caught red handed by the constable.
86.	Carry weight	وزن رکھنا	Your arguments do not carry weight.
87.	Cheek by jowl	ساتھ ساتھ	Both friends were sitting cheek by jowl in the class.
88.	Come to light	سامنے آنا	His drawbacks come to light after his imprisonment.
89.	Compare notes	مشورہ کرنا	Aslam and Akram were caught while comparing notes in the examination hall.
90.	Crocodile tears	مگرچھ کے آنسو	Don't believe her; she is shedding crocodile tears.
91.	Call in question	شک کرنا، انگلی اٹھانا	The honesty of Ali can not be called in question.
92.	Carry the day	جیت جانا	Babar carried the day in the battle of Panipat.
93.	Catch at a straw	پھٹکے کا سہارا	A drowning man catches at a straw.
94.	Come down upon	ڈانٹنا	The teacher came down upon me for coming late.
95.	Come of age	بالغ ہونا	She will come of age after two years.
96.	Come to a standstill	منجمد ہونا، رک جانا	Life has come to a standstill after the heavy rainfall.
97.	Cry over spilt milk	کام کر کے پچھتانا	It is no use to cry over spilt milk.
98.	Curry the favour	حمایت حاصل کرنا	It is not a good habit to curry favour in order to grind one's own axe.
99.	Cut a sorry figure	افسردہ ہونا	He cut a sorry figure when he failed in the exams.
100.	Every inch	مکمل طور پر	He is every inch a gentle and honest man.
101.	Eat a humble pie	شرمندہ ہونا	You will eat a humble pie if you do not follow my plan.
102.	End in smoke	بے کار ثابت ہونا	All his efforts to go abroad ended in smoke for want of money.
103.	Few and far between	بہت کم اور کبھی کبھار	His visits to our house are few and far between.
104.	Fair play	انصاف	Islam teaches fair play in every field of life.
105.	For good	ہمیشہ کے لئے	He left Pakistan for good and settled in America.
106.	French leave	بغیر اجازت کے چھٹی	He was expelled from job as he was always on French leave.
107.	From hand to mouth	مشکل سے گزر اوقات کرنا	The poor are living from hand to mouth in Pakistan.
108.	Face the music	خمایاہ جھگلتا	You will have to face the music for your evil deeds.
109.	Fall back upon	سہارا لینا، مدد لینا	I have no one to fall back upon in the time of crises.
110.	Fall in with	اتفاق کرنا	He did not fall in with my suggestions.

111.	Feather one's nest	ذاتی مفاد حاصل کرنا	Every politician in Pakistan is selfish and tries to feather his own nest.
112.	Find fault with	عیب تلاش کرنا، نقص ڈھونڈنا	Critics have the habit of finding fault with others.
113.	Fishy deal	مشکوک سودے بازی	I think a fishy deal is going on between the two parties.
114.	Get rid of	جان چھڑانا	You should get rid of smoking.
115.	Get the better of	برتری لے جانا	He worked hard and got the better of his opponents.
116.	Give one the cold shoulder	بے مروتی دکھانا	My friend gave me a cold shoulder in the time of difficulty.
117.	Give vent to	اظہار کرنا	He gave vent to his feelings during the meeting.
118.	Go hand in hand	ساتھ ساتھ چلنا	Sorrow and joy go hand in hand.
119.	Grease the palms	رشوت دینا	He was forgiven immediately when he greased the palms of the police officer.
120.	Hand and glove	باہم متحد ہونا	Maryam Nawaz and Bilawal are hand and glove nowadays.
121.	Hard and fast	سخت، طے شدہ	There are no hard and fast rules in free style wrestling.
122.	Have cold feet	حیرت زدہ ہونا	He had cold feet when he saw a lion.
123.	Heart and soul	تن دہی سے	Pakistani army fought heart and soul against the enemy.
124.	High and dry	بے سہارا، بے یار و مددگار	My friends left me high and dry in the time of adversity.
125.	Hue and cry	شور و غل	The spectators raised hue & cry on the wrong decision of umpire.
126.	Hope against hope	ناامیدی میں امید	He is hoping against hope to win the first prize.
127.	In a fix	سکتے میں	He was in a fix to hear the news of his father's death.
128.	In a mess	گندی حالت میں	The room was in a mess after the party.
129.	In a nutshell	مختصر	He told the whole story in a nutshell.
130.	In black and white	تحریری طور پر	He divorced his wife in black and white and signed the papers.
131.	In cold blood	بے رحمی سے	He was murdered in cold blood.
132.	In full swing	پورے جوہن پر	The party was in full swing when I entered the room.
133.	In the long run	آخر کار	Hard work pays in the long run.
134.	In one's good books	اچھی رائے میں ہونا	He is in the good books of his boss.
135.	Kith and kin	رشتہ دار	We should help our poor kith and kin.
136.	Keep abreast of	واقفیت رکھنا	I read newspaper to keep abreast of current affairs.
137.	Keep an eye on	نظر رکھنا	We should keep an eye on our surrounding.
138.	Lead by the nose	اپنی مرضی کے مطابق کام کروانا	She leads her husband by the nose.
139.	Loaves and fishes	مادی فائدے	Modern man is running after loaves and fishes.
140.	Leave in the lurch	مشکل میں چھوڑنا	A true friend never leaves you in the lurch.
141.	Leave no stone unturned	کوئی کسر باقی نہ رکھنا	He left no stone unturned to raise the status of his company.
142.	Let down	مایوس کرنا	I have great expectation of my son but he let me down.
143.	Look down upon	حقارت سے دیکھنا	We should not look down upon the poor.
144.	Look forward to	اچھی امید کرنا	I am looking forward to my trip to Murree.
145.	Make both ends meet	گزارہ کرنا	It is very hard for the poor to make both ends meet.
146.	Make fun of	مذاق اڑانا	We should not make fun of the poor.
147.	Make good	مٹانی کرنا، پورا کرنا	He is working hard to make good his past loss.

148.	Now and then	کبھی کبھار	He comes to meet me now and then.
149.	Null and void	کالعدم	The government has declared this law null and void.
150.	Nip in the bud	جڑ سے خاتمہ کرنا	We should nip the evil in the bud.
151.	Odds and ends	چھوٹی موٹی چیزیں	He sold his odds and ends and went abroad.
152.	Off and on	کبھی کبھار	The Chairman of our college comes to college off and on.
153.	Off hand	بغیر تیاری کے	He delivered an off hand speech in the meeting.
154.	On the eve of	کے موقع پر	The girls go to the market on the eve of Chand Raat.
155.	Out and out	مکمل طور پر، ہر طرح سے	He is out and out a gentleman.
156.	Part and parcel	لازمی جزو، ضروری حصہ	Sports are the part and parcel of a healthy life.
157.	Pay through the nose	بہت زیادہ قیمت ادا کرنا	You will have to pay through the nose for your misdeeds.
158.	Pros and cons	فائدے اور نقصان	You must consider the pros and cons of that business before starting it.
159.	Play one's trump card	بہترین چال چلانا	At last he played his trump card and won the game.
160.	Play truant	پھٹ لگانا، سکول وکالج سے بھاگنا	The students who play truant do not get good marks.
161.	Rank and file	عام کارکن	The rank and file of this party are corrupt.
162.	Red tape	سرکاری رسومات	The government should do away with red tape in the offices.
163.	Safe and sound	بالکل محفوظ	My money is safe and sound in the bank.
164.	Set upon	حملہ کرنا	As soon as he opened the door, the dog set upon him.
165.	A snake in the grass	دھوکے باز دوست	My best friend turned a snake in the grass and stole my motorbike.
166.	Spick and span	صاف ستھرا	He always wears spick and span dress.
167.	Show the white feather	بزدلی دکھانا	Only a coward shows a white feather in a fight.
168.	Smell a rat	خطرے کی بو آنا	The thief smelt a rat and ran away.
169.	Split hair	بال کی کھال اتارنا	Critics are generally in the habit of splitting hair.
170.	Stick to one's guns	اپنے ارادے پر قائم رہنا	Quaid-e-Azam stuck to his guns and achieved his aim.
171.	Through thick and thin	اچھے برے حالات میں	He promised to stand by me through thick and thin.
172.	Tooth and nail	تن دہی سے، پوری توانائی سے	Our soldier fought tooth and nail and defeated the enemy.
173.	Taken in	دھوکا کھانا	He was taken in by the false promises of the political leader.
174.	Talk shop	کاروباری باتیں کرنا	Both the businessmen were talking shop and the other guests were bored.
175.	Turn a deaf ear to	بات پر دھیان نہ دینا	The obstinate son turned a deaf ear to the advice of his father.
176.	Turn over a new leaf	نیاباب شروع کرنا	He turned a new leaf of his life after his marriage.
177.	Turn turtle	الٹ جانا	The boat turned turtle during the storm.
178.	Turn the tables	پانسہ پلٹنا	He is so clever that he can easily turn the tables on his enemy.
179.	Ups and downs	اُتار چڑھاؤ	Old men know the ups and downs of life.
180.	Up to the mark	معیار کے مطابق	His performance was not up to the mark.
181.	With open arms	گر مجبوشی سے	We welcomed our guests with open arms.
182.	Work wonders	حیران کن کام کرنا	He has worked wonders by securing 1 st division.

Important Paragraphs for Translation

(1)

قائد اعظم کو اپنی قوم کے طالب علم نوجوانوں پر فخر تھا۔ آپ چاہتے تھے کہ طلبہ نے قیام پاکستان کے لیے جس جذبے اور لگن سے کام کیا تھا اسی جذبے اور لگن کے ساتھ اس کی تعمیر و ترقی اور استحکام کے لیے کوشش کریں۔ طلبہ سے خطاب کرتے ہوئے انہوں نے ان کی توجہ حصول علم کی طرف دلائی۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ علم ایک قوت ہے۔ اگر ہم ترقی کرنا چاہتے ہیں تو ہمیں تعلیم پر مکمل توجہ دینی ہوگی۔

Quaid-e-Azam was proud of the young students of his nation. He wanted the students to work with same spirit and devotion as they had tried for its growth, progress and stability. While addressing the students, he always directed their attention towards acquiring knowledge. He said that knowledge is a great power. If we want to make progress, we will have to pay full attention to education.



(2)

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

Now a day, Pakistan is surrounded by many national and international problems. Our enemies are in pursuit of damaging us day and night. We all are well aware of it. The enemy of Islamic nation is very shrewd/cunning and clever. To come out of all these difficulties, we need a sincere and an honest leader who could save us from the plight of destruction and agony. We need to learn a lesson from our remarkable past.

(3)

کالجوں میں بد نظمی دن بدن بڑھ رہی ہے۔ طلباء اپنی پڑھائی پر توجہ نہیں دیتے۔ وہ اساتذہ کا احترام نہیں کرتے۔ وہ کالج باقاعدگی سے نہیں جاتے۔ اگر وہ ہفتہ میں ایک یا دو بار کالج چلے بھی جائیں تو اپنا وقت فضول باتوں میں ضائع کر دیتے ہیں۔ وہ صحت مند اہم غیر نصابی سرگرمیوں میں حصہ نہیں لیتے۔ وہ سگریٹ نوشی اور بے ہودہ فلموں کے دلدادہ ہیں۔ یہ صورتحال انتہائی افسوسناک ہے۔ اگر اساتذہ، والدین اور حکومت نے اپنی ذمہ داریاں پوری نہ کیں تو ہمارا سارا نظام تعلیم تباہ ہو جائے گا۔

Indiscipline in colleges is increasing day by day. The students do not pay attention to their studies. They do not respect the teachers. They do not go to the college regularly. If ever they attend the college once or twice a week, they waste time in useless activities. They do not participate in healthful extra-curricular activities. They are fond of smoking and obscene movies. This situation is highly sorrowful. If the teachers, parents and the government do not fulfill their responsibilities, our whole education system will be destroyed.

(4)

موجودہ حالات میں سب سے اہم ضرورت پیداوار بڑھانے اور قیمتوں کو کم کرنے کی ہے۔ عام آدمی معاشی طور پر بہت پریشان ہے۔ اس کی آمدنی اس کے روزمرہ کے اخراجات سے کم ہے۔ کم آمدنی کے پیش نظر روزمرہ استعمال کی چیزوں مثلاً آٹا، چینی، سبزیاں، کپڑے اور جوتوں کی قیمتیں کم ہونی چاہئیں۔ یہ اسی صورت ممکن ہے کہ زرعی اور صنعتی پیداوار میں زبردست اضافہ ہو اور لوگ دن رات محنت کریں۔

In the present conditions, the most important need is to increase production and reduce prices. Common man is worried financially. His income is less than his daily expenses. In view of low income, the prices of the things of daily use for example flour, sugar, vegetables, clothes and shoes should be reduced. It is possible only if there is a tremendous increase in agricultural and industrial production and people work day and night.

(5)

افواج پاکستان فولاد کی طرح مضبوط اور مستحکم ہیں۔ مشکل کی ہر گھڑی میں یہ لوگوں کی مدد کرتی ہیں۔ انہوں نے بیرون ملک اقوام متحدہ کے کئی مشن مکمل کئے ہیں۔ ہماری افواج کو پوری دنیا میں عزت کی نگاہ سے دیکھا جاتا ہے۔ ان کی تربیت اور نظم و ضبط کا معیار نہایت اعلیٰ ہے۔ کاکول اکیڈمی دنیا کی بہترین تربیت گاہوں میں سے ایک ہے۔

The Pakistani armed forces are strong and stable like steel. They help the people in time of difficulty. They have completed many missions of the United Nations in foreign countries. Our armed forces are looked up to all over the world. Their standard of training and discipline is supreme. Kakool Academy is one of the best training centers of the world.

(6)

تندرستی ایک بڑی نعمت ہے لیکن آدمی جب تک تندرست رہتا ہے اس نعمت کی قدر نہیں کرتا۔ جب کوئی معمولی سی بیماری بھی آکر اسے گھیر لیتی ہے تو اسے اس کی قدر معلوم ہوتی ہے۔ اگر جسم کے کسی حصے میں کوئی تکلیف ہو تو سارا جسم اثر قبول کرتا ہے۔ تندرستی ہو تو کھانے پینے، چلنے پھرنے اور کام کرنے میں جی لگتا ہے۔ صحت خراب ہو جائے تو کسی چیز میں مزا نہیں آتا۔ جو لوگ اکثر بیمار رہتے ہیں ان کی زندگی خود ان کے لیے اور انکے دوسرے متعلقین کے لیے وبال جان بن جاتی ہے۔ بیماری سے تکلیف الگ ہوتی ہے اور دوا علاج پر خرچ الگ ہوتا ہے۔ بیمار آدمی زندہ درگور ہوتا ہے۔

Health is a great blessing. But when man is healthy, he does not value this blessing. When he suffers from even some minor disease, he realizes its value. If a part of body is in pain, the

whole body is affected. If a man is in good health, he enjoys drinking, eating, wandering and working. Nothing is enjoyable in ill health. The life of those who often remain ill becomes a trouble not only for themselves but also for their relatives. Illness causes pain as well as great expense on medicine and treatment. An ill man is buried alive.

(7)



ہم پاکستان کے نوجوان ہیں۔ ہمیں چاہیے کہ محنت کریں اور دیانت داری سے کام کریں۔ وطن اور اہل وطن کی خدمت کے لیے تیار رہیں۔ عمر میں بڑوں کا احترام کریں۔ عمر میں چھوٹوں سے پیار کریں۔ امن کے دور میں محبت کا درس دیں۔ اگر ملک پر برا وقت آجائے تو اپنی زندگی قربان کرنے کی پروا نہ کریں۔ دشمن کے ناپاک ارادے خاک میں ملا دیں۔ اس طرح دنیا پر ثابت کر دیں کہ پاکستان کے باشندے ایک زندہ قوم ہیں۔ قائد اعظم کے پاکستان کی حفاظت ہمارا اولین فرض ہے۔ پاکستان کی بقا ہماری بقا ہے۔

We are the youngsters of Pakistan. We should exert ourselves and work honestly. We should be ready to serve the country and the countrymen. We should respect our elders and love our young ones. We should teach the lesson of love in the time of peace. If country faces a crises, we should not be afraid of sacrificing our lives. We should destroy the evil intention of our enemy and prove to the world that the people of Pakistan are an alive nation. Our foremost duty is to defend the Pakistan of Quaid-e-Azam. Survival of Pakistan is our survival.

(8)

قائد اعظم کو جمہوریت سے بے پناہ محبت تھی۔ وہ آمریت کی سبھی شکلوں سے نفرت کرتے تھے۔ وہ ہر آدمی کے بنیادی حقوق پر یقین رکھتے تھے۔ انہوں نے قوم سے کہا تھا کہ اگر حکومت کوئی غلطی کرتی ہے تو اس پر تنقید کرو۔ وہ سمجھتے تھے کہ جائز تنقید قوم کی بہتری کے لیے ضروری ہے۔ قائد اعظم نے اپنے ناقدوں کو کبھی گالی یاد ہمکنی نہیں دی تھی۔

Quaid-e-Azam loved democracy very much. He hated all forms of dictatorship. He believed in basic human rights. He asked the nation to criticize the government if it made a mistake. He considered fair criticism necessary for the betterment of a nation. Quaid-e-Azam never abused or threatened his critics.

(9)

پاکستان چین کا دوست ملک ہے۔ کچھ بڑے ملک اس دوستی کو پسند نہیں کرتے۔ انہوں نے ہندوستان کے ساتھ سازش کی۔ پاکستان کے کچھ غدار اُن کے ساتھ مل گئے۔ مشرقی پاکستان میں گڑبڑ پیدا کی گئی۔ ہندوستانی تخریب کار مشرقی پاکستان میں داخل ہو گئے۔ کچھ وقت کے بعد ہندوستانی فوج نے حملہ کر دیا۔ ہم اپنے وطن کا دفاع کرنے میں ناکام رہے۔ سازش اور جارحیت کامیاب ہو گئی۔ ہمیں نئی صورت حال قبول کرنا پڑی۔ ہم نے بنگلہ دیش کو تسلیم کر لیا۔

Pakistan is a friend of China. Some big countries do not like that friendship. They along with India prepared a conspiracy. Some traitors of Pakistan also joined them. Disturbance was created in East Pakistan. The Indian terrorists/disruptionists entered East Pakistan. After some time, the Indian army attacked. We failed to defend our homeland. Conspiracy and aggression won/succeeded. We had to accept the new situation. We recognized Bangladesh.

(10)

کتابیں بہت بڑی نعمت ہیں۔ وہ انسان کے صدیوں کے تجربات کا انچوڑ ہیں۔ وہ ایک ایسا بیش قیمت ورثہ ہیں جو تہذیب نے انسان کو بخشا ہے۔ یہ علم و قوت کا سرچشمہ ہیں۔ یہ ہر موضوع پر ہمیں معلومات مہیا کرتی ہیں اور ہمارے دماغ کو منور کرتی ہیں۔ یہ دولت سے زیادہ قیمتی ہیں۔ یہ ہماری بہترین دوست ہیں جو مصیبت میں ہمارا ساتھ نہیں چھوڑتیں بلکہ ہمارا حوصلہ بڑھاتی ہیں اور صبر و استقلال سے مشکلات پر غالب آنے کا سبق دیتی ہیں اور خوشی اور آسودگی کے وقت ہمیں متانت اور سنجیدگی کا سبق دیتی ہیں کتابوں کے انتخاب میں نہایت احتیاط سے کام لینا چاہیے۔ بعض کتابیں بچھو سے زیادہ خطرناک اور سانپ سے زیادہ زہریلی ہوتی ہیں۔ ان سے پرہیز کرنا لازمی ہے۔

Books are a great blessing. They are the essence of man's experiences of centuries. They are such a precious legacy as civilization has granted man. They are the fountain of knowledge and power. They provide us information about every subject and enlighten our mind. They are more precious than wealth. They are our best companions which never leave us in lurch rather encourage us and teaches us to overcome difficulties with patience and perseverance. They teach us the lesson of contentment and seriousness in the time of happiness and grief. One should be very careful in the selection of books. Some books are more dangerous than a scorpion and more poisonous than a snake. It is necessary to abstain from them.

(11)

اب پاکستان جیسے ملکوں کیلئے ضروری ہو گیا ہے کہ وہ جوہری توانائی کا آزادانہ وسیع طور پر استعمال کریں۔ جوہری توانائی کا پر امن مقاصد کیلئے استعمال ہر قوم کا حق ہے۔ فرانس، جرمنی اور جاپان جیسے ترقی یافتہ ممالک اس کے ذریعے بجلی پیدا کرتے ہیں اور اپنی ترقی کیلئے اس کا استعمال سمندری اور خلائی تحقیق، زیر زمین معدنیات کی تلاش اور بیماریوں کے علاج وغیرہ کیلئے کرتے ہیں۔ سائنسدانوں کو جوہری توانائی کے جدید استعمال کی پوری کوشش سے تحقیق کرنی چاہیے اور حکومت کو ان سائنسدانوں کی حوصلہ افزائی کرنی چاہیے۔

Now it has become necessary for the countries like Pakistan to use nuclear energy freely and extensively. It is the right of every nation to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The developed countries like France, Germany and Japan generate electricity from it and use it for naval and space research, the exploration of underground minerals and the treatment of diseases etc. for their progress. The scientists should research the modern use of nuclear energy with great effort and the government should encourage these scientists.

(12)

یہ ایک عام عقیدہ ہے کہ سائنس ایک ملی جلی نعت ہے۔ اس کے مختلف فوائد اور نقصانات ہیں۔ اگرچہ اس کے فوائد اسکے نقصانات سے کہیں زیادہ ہیں۔ انسانی زندگی کے لیے یہ ایک مہلک خطرے کا سبب بنی ہے۔ یہ خطرہ ایٹمی جنگ ہے۔ تباہ کن ہتھیار سائنس کا نتیجہ ہیں اگرچہ دنیا متنازعہ مسائل کو پرامن بات چیت کے ذریعے حل کرنے کی کوشش کر رہی ہے پھر بھی دنیا مکمل تباہی کے کنارے کھڑی ہے۔ کیونکہ تمام ممالک سماجی، اقتصادی یا مذہبی طور پر ایک دوسرے سے وابستہ ہیں کوئی بھی جنگ اب عالمی جنگ ہو سکتی ہے۔

It is a common belief that science is a mixed blessing. It has different advantages and disadvantages. Although its advantages are much more than its disadvantages but it has become a cause of fatal danger for the human life. This danger is atomic war. Destructive weapons are the result of science. Although the world is trying to solve the conflicting problems through peaceful dialogues but still the world is standing at the brink of complete destruction. Because all countries are attached to one another socially, economically or religiously. Any war can be a world war now.

(13)

اب مسئلہ کشمیر دنیا کے اہم ترین مسائل میں سے ایک بن چکا ہے۔ حکومت پاکستان کو اس صورت حال سے فائدہ اٹھانا چاہیے۔ اسے دوسرے ممالک میں اپنے وفود بھیج کر اس مسئلے کو اجاگر کرنا چاہیے۔ مقبوضہ کشمیر میں انسانی حقوق کی خلاف ورزی سے دنیا کو آگاہ کرنا چاہیے۔ ہر بین الاقوامی فورم پر ٹھوس دلائل کی بنیاد پر اس مسئلے کو زیر بحث لانا چاہیے۔ انسانی حقوق کی تنظیموں سے کہا جائے کہ وہ خود صورت حال کا مشاہدہ کریں۔ مجھے یقین ہے کہ اگر ہم سنجیدہ اور مخلص ہیں تو یہ مسئلہ مستقبل قریب میں حل ہو جائے گا۔

Now, the problem of Kashmir has become one of the most important problems of the world. The Government of Pakistan should take advantage of this situation. It should send its delegates to other countries in order to highlight this issue. It should acquaint the world about the violation of human rights in the occupied Kashmir. It should bring this problem under discussion at every forum on the bases of sound arguments. The human rights organizations must be asked to observe the situation by themselves. I believe if we are serious and sincere, this problem will be solved in the near future.

(14)

قائد اعظم کی کامیابی چار خوبیوں کا نتیجہ تھی۔ مضبوط کردار، ہمت، سخت محنت اور سچائی۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ انسان کی شخصیت کا محل ان چار ستونوں پر قائم ہو سکتا ہے۔ قائد اعظم نے کہا کہ وہ ناکامی کے لفظ سے نا آشنا ہیں اور ایمان داری اور سچائی کو کامیابی کا سرچشمہ خیال کرتے ہیں۔ قائد اعظم نے بطور سیاستدان کبھی جھوٹ سے کام نہیں لیا۔ آپ سیاست میں بھی حضور ﷺ کے نقش قدم پر گامزن رہے۔ سچائی سے محبت قائد اعظم کی عظمت کا اصل راز ہے۔

The success of Quaid-e-Azam was the result of four qualities; strong character, courage, hard work and truthfulness. He said that the palace of a man's personality could be built on these four pillars. Quaid-e-Azam said that he was unfamiliar with the word of failure and considered honesty and truthfulness the foundation of success. Quaid-e-Azam never resorted to falsehood as a politician. He followed the footsteps of the Holy Prophet ﷺ in politics. The love with truthfulness is the real secret of Quaid-e-Azam's greatness.

(15)

موبائل فون موجودہ دور کی ایجاد ہے۔ اس کے بے شمار فوائد ہیں۔ یہ رابطے کا سب سے موثر اور سستا ذریعہ ہے۔ لیکن اس کے نقصانات بھی ہیں۔ ہمیں اس کے غلط استعمال کی حوصلہ شکنی کرنی چاہیے۔ موبائل فون پر دوسروں کو تنگ کرنا بہت ناپسندیدہ بات ہے۔ ہم سب کو اس کے غلط استعمال کو ترک کر دینا چاہیے۔ جو لوگ دوسروں کو تنگ کرتے ہیں وہ خود بھی خوش نہیں رہ سکتے۔

Mobile phone is the invention of modern times. It has numberless advantages. It is the most effective and the cheapest source of communication. But it also has disadvantages. We should discourage its misuse. It is displeasing to tease others on mobile phone. All of us should give up its misuse. The people who tease others can never be happy.

(16)

حقوق و فرائض کا چولی دامن کا ساتھ ہے۔ جب ایک فرد اپنے فرائض ادا نہیں کرتا، دوسرے کے حقوق پامال ہوتے ہیں۔ حقوق و فرائض کی حدود متعین کر دی ہیں۔ مگر حقوق عموماً پامال ہوتے رہتے ہیں۔ سرکاری افسران آرام طلب ہو چکے ہیں۔ وہ عوام کی فلاح کی طرف کوئی توجہ نہیں دیتے۔ لہذا عوام کے مسائل حل ہونے کی بجائے آئے روز بڑھتے جاتے ہیں۔

Rights and duties go hand in hand. When a person does not fulfill his duties, the rights of others are violated. Islam has determined the limits of rights and duties. But rights usually are violated. The government officers have become comfortable. They do not pay any attention to the welfare of people. Therefore, the problems of people are increasing day by day instead of getting resolved.

Most Important Essays

Examination Education System in Pakistan



Examination means a test of capacity and knowledge. Examinations are an important feature of our educational system. Periodic tests are held to test how far the students have succeeded in learning their lessons and grasping (گرفت کرنا) the lectures delivered by their teachers. These tests are useful in determining the effectiveness of teaching. They are also held to determine the standing of the candidates of different jobs.

The standard of education is declining in Pakistan. Our educational institutions are producing not men of letters but man of money. The purpose of getting education is not to prepare them for life. So they seek short cuts to pass their educations so that they may achieve their goal as soon as possible and with as less labour as they can. Unfortunately our examination system is so out dated and misplanned that it helps them achieve this aim. Great progress has been made in every field of study but the method of testing a person's knowledge is still old. Now people argue that it is only a good means of testing a student's memory. But it can tell us nothing about his real ability.

Examinations provide a great incentive to work. Most of the students would not work hard without the fear of examination. A vast majority of students are not regular workers. It is only with the approach of the examination that they become serious about their studies. Examination brings out the best that is in them. There by they learn application and devotion to work. But examinations are not an unmixed blessing. They are open to serious objections. Our examination system encourages memorization. We mug up important questions that may occur in the examination paper and then vomit them out in the examination. Thus examination does not motivate a student to read widely. It is often seen that the most successful students are those who are best trained in examination techniques and not those who are best educated.

Our present system of examinations is defective. Some candidates resort to copying and try to use different unfair means, In order to prevent the use of unfair means, the examination centers should be declared prohibited areas where trespassers should not be allowed to enter under any circumstances. Honest persons should be appointed as invigilators on the recommendation of the principals and headmasters. Examinations have become a profitable business for the institutions that run them. They collect huge fees from the students each year and then spend them lavishly on the maintenance of their offices and cars. This system requires a drastic change. Syllabus should be revised. They should be in harmony with the mental level of the students and the requirements of the country. (words 450)

My Aim/Ambition in Life or A Visit to a Historical Place

"The Earth is full of God's Goodness."

Events happening to us imprint lifelong memories of our minds. Naturally, two types of situations occur to us; cheerfulness and melancholy. Humans tend to seek happiness in all their acts. One such act is known as recreational activity. We plan such visits not only to raise the literacy but also to refurbish the aesthetics within us. Surely, it would be an icing on the cake if this enchanting spirit is mixed with the love for history.

"History is a cyclic poem written by Time upon the memories of man."

If you want to understand today, you have to search the yesterday. I think no matter where you go, you will be happy as long as you know why you are there. There are places we fear, places we dream of, places whose exile we became and never learned it until, sometimes, too late. But I remember the place with fondness and would never forget one such visit to the Badshahi Mosque Lahore. Places like people are complex, and loving them is not simple. Even places you know well can take on a touch of the unknown when you arrive there from a different direction.

"Your imagination will take you to places."

Born British in a Pakistani family, I had always a sweet hearing of the historical places of Pakistan. I had an intuitive love in my DNA for my ancestral country. In September 2014, I visited Lahore for the first time. For the people here, the weather was cooler than the summer, but for me,

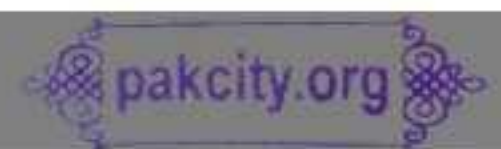
newly arrived from England, it was hot. After meeting all my kith and kin and distant acquaintances, I went to my favorite place The Badshahi Mosque the day after my arrival. No words can depict my feelings while standing in between the doors of Badshahi Mosque and Royal Fort. My cousin made me feel the grandeur of the Mughal Empire by narrating to me the chronology of the site. This mosque was built by Emperor Aurangzeb in 1674. The facade is similar to the Jama Masjid Delhi.

“The more you read, the more you know. The more you learn, the more places you will go”.

My cousin urged me take a picture of the four minarets of the grand Badshahi Mosque with Minar-e-Pakistan in the background. Each minaret is 200 feet tall. My cousin informed me that in respect and honor of these minarets, the height of Minar-e-Pakistan was settled at 195 feet. We offered Asar prayer there and on our return paid our homage to the Poet of the East Allama Muhammad Iqbal. As Pearl Buck said, ‘We are the prisoners of history’, so was I (a prisoner) after this treasured visit. We returned home and after one week stay in Pakistan I left for Britain.

**‘I visited many places,
Some of them quite exotic and far away,
But I always returned to myself chockfull with memories.’**

Is Science a Curse?



“Science is a key which unlocks for mankind a store of nature.”

(Samuel Johnson) Some people hold the opinion that science is a curse but I tend to think that it is not. It is the thinking or the use of something that makes something a curse or a blessing. Science is the product of brilliant minds but it is the evil genius that turns a beneficial thing into a harmful thing. Science helps people to do things for the welfare of humanity. Blessings of science can transform this world of ours into an earthly paradise. There are a number of miracles of science that we can see in various fields of life.

“Men love to wonder and that is the seed of science.”

One great discovery is electricity. Electric machines have largely reduced manual labour. Electricity has made things easier for us. Without it our whole industry will come to a standstill position. If there were no electricity, the entire world would be in darkness. Life is not a bed of thorns now because of scientific inventions. Science has brightened and broadened our horizon and acumen.

Science has played an important role in the production of food. There is significant increase in the production of crops due to fertilizers and modern equipment. Engineers have built dams on rivers to provide water for canals to irrigate the fields. So, man has almost solved the problem of food shortage.

“A man of science is just a student of nature and derives his inspiration from science.”

Monsters of the past have been conquered. Medical science has controlled epidemics. It is now possible to operate upon heart and even replace it. Operations of eye, ear and nose are very common. There are useful injections which quickly relieve us from pain and illness. Vaccination has made small-pox a thing of the past. Many other diseases like cholera, plague and T.B. have been fully controlled. Quinine has eradicated malaria.

In the field of surgery, science is touching the zenith of progress. Science has added to our physical comforts as well as our mental and intellectual development. There is a goodly number of sources of communication like newspapers, magazines, radio, television, and the internet that update people about the current affairs.

They help people to know about what is going on in the world. There is more awareness today than it was in the past.

“Science is more stimulating to the imagination than are the classics.”

No doubt, science is a good servant to humanity, but it is a bad master also. Indeed, it has helped man to solve many problems but the modern scientific progress has also created many new

problems. Aeroplanes drop bombs and kill men in thousands. Poisonous gasses, and other instruments of war are all terribly destructive.

However, the 21st century may be called the age of tremendous scientific progress. We are indebted to science for modern comforts of life. It has given power and confidence to man. It is a good servant to mankind.

In the final analysis of the given proposition, I tend to think that science has its own thorns and bouquets. If used wisely, it can bring the blossom of betterment, and if used unwisely, it can play a havoc and cause a mess on a massive scale.

Every great advance in science has issued from a new audacity of imagination.

(588 Words)

Why I Love Pakistan (My Country)

**My dear, my native soil!
From whom my warmest wish to heaven's sent,
Long may thy hardy sons of rustic toil,
Be blest with health, and peace, and sweet content!**

It is quite natural to love one's country. The Eskimo loves their country in spite of its cold weather. The African, living in the midst of a burning desert, is attached to their homeland. I also love Pakistan because it is my country. There are some people who love their own province. There are others who love the town or the village in which they were born. I am not so narrow in my outlook. I love all provinces. I love Pakistan above all provinces. I do not like to be called a Punjabi, a Sindhi or a Balochi. This is against my spirit of nationalism. I love Pakistan because it is my fatherland. My ancestors were born here; they lived and died here. They tilled its soil and tasted its fruits. Thus, I am the continuation of the dreams and aspirations of my forefathers. I am proud of my rich heritage and I am determined to add to the golden traditions of our past. I am nothing without my past and without my country. Pakistan is my pride, my identity and my everything.

" Our country is that spot to which our heart is bound "

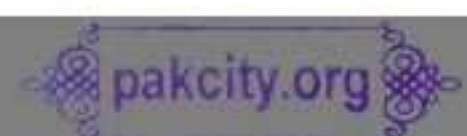
Pakistan is the home of great warriors, poets, statesmen and artists. Iqbal, the great poet of Islam; Quaid-i-Azam, who gave us our homeland; Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan, who made Pakistan an atomic power; Major Aziz Bhatti and many others who sacrificed their lives for Pakistan; Imran Khan who won Pakistan the World Cup; these are the men of great inspiration for me. The people of Pakistan are superior to the people of any other nation in the world. They have a courage and faith which few people have. They are ready to make the greatest sacrifice when a call comes for it. The sacrifices which they made in 1947 for their homeland are perhaps unique in the world history. No other country has suffered so much for an idea.

I love Pakistan for its natural resources. It has rich soil which yields crops throughout the year. Its fruits are sweet and unique in taste. The rivers that flow in Pakistan have given us a fine network of canals that irrigate our fields. Above all, I love Pakistan for the bright future that is sure to come.

To conclude, I must say that I do not love my country if I do nothing for it. If I weaken my country in one way or the other, then I actually hate my country. So, I must make my country strong politically, technologically and economically in order to prove my claim of love for Pakistan. I shall do my best to serve my country when I complete my education. I know that if I do wrong to my country, I shall do wrong to myself. I shall, therefore, live for Pakistan and die for Pakistan.

Oh, God! it is the goodly sight to see what heaven hath done for this delicious land.

Mobile Phones



The invention of mobile phones is one of the most significant technological advancements in recent era. Their extensive use has had a remarkable impact on physical, social, economic and health aspects of our life. Some of the impacts have contributed positively to our lives, but there are some aspects that have influenced our lives negatively. In both the developed and the developing countries, mobile phones are the main communication tools in all the sectors of life. All business and social messages are communicated through mobile phones.

The first considerable impact of using mobile phones is the ease of communication among the people. This magical gadget has become an

integral part of our life. Unlike the landlines, mobile phones are portable, and one can use them in whichever location one is.

Today, most people prefer mobile phones to landlines owing to their convenience and their abilities to send a short message services (SMS). Cell phones help business people do their work by maintaining links with customers, suppliers, business partners and financial institutions. These portable machines have also removed all the geographical barriers and distances to make the families maintain kinship ties with their loved ones.

“There is no wall, no barrier, if we wish to talk to those we love. Hearts send the messages and the very next moment they are received on the screens.”

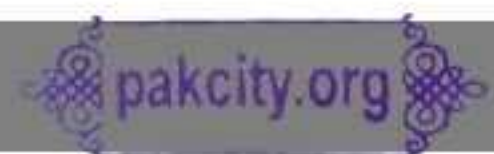
Mobile phones have made a significant impact on the social life of people. Apart from voice and text services, most mobile phones have cameras, alarm clock, and radio and allow access to the internet. Smart mobile phones are another *big-bang in the modern world of information technology. The youth of our country takes advantage of some of these features in a positive manner to organize and maintain social contacts with friends and relatives. They also heavily utilize social networks such as Facebook, Twitter and Skype for entertainment. In the recent years, mobile phones carry out mobile money transactions also. Banks have also made it easier for their customers to enjoy all services on the mobile phone screen.

However, mobile phones have come with negative effects to people's lives. These phones have influenced interpersonal relationships and social interactions negatively. Cell phones have increased multitasking, a trend responsible for accidents on our roads. Mobile phones have led to social evils such as immoral and unethical relationships among the young boys and girls. Most teenagers consider mobile phones more important than their parents and families. They would rather read Facebook than novel and poetry in their leisure time. It is really quite disturbing when they use mobile phones in the class rooms. Mobile phones have helped these terrorists and other criminals execute their dreadful criminal activities. Personal lives of people have also been disturbed because of the presence of these machines in their lives. As a modern scholar writes:

“We have been deprived of those moments when we want to be lost and not to be found.”

Despite the few drawbacks observed, man has made incredible advancement since the arrival of mobile phones. Mobile phone can be termed as one of the most important creations of mankind which has definitely brought the world together. Proper management, planning and training will enhance the positive impact of mobile phones in our lives.

My Favourite Hobby



“A hobby a day keeps the do/drums away.”

Today, man lives in a world where struggle and effort is necessary for survival. He has to toil from dawn to dusk. Physical and mental exertions leave him utterly exhausted and enervated after the whole day's work. The daily routine life rusts his talent and efficiency.

Hobby is an activity that a person does for pleasure in his leisure time. Time hangs heavy on our shoulders when we do not have anything special to do in our spare time. So, different people have different pastimes. The activity that I do regularly for enjoyment in my spare time is gardening and I love my hobby. Life without hobby is like food without salt.

I love and like beauty in all forms and flowers symbolize both love and beauty. I have grown different kinds of flowers. These flowers give a fragrant welcome to my guests who have a feeling of freshness as they enter my house. These flowers keep me close to nature. They keep me from the impurities of heart and soul. They enrich my inner self. My hobby saves me from the tedium of life and serves as an oasis in the vast wilderness of life.

It's the safety valve of middle life, and the solace of age.

These flowers that I have grown in my lawn are a source of catharsis for me as well. Whenever, I am cast down, I come to my 'living' friends and share my sorrows and sufferings. They listen to me patiently and quietly and keep my secrets to themselves. This is a fact that these living organisms listen and respond but we cannot match their frequency. So, in their company. I do not feel communication gap.

My hobby is a healthy activity. In this polluted age of ours, we are suffocating to death. My hobby, gardening, gives me a feeling of pleasure and freshness. I spend a few rupees on the seeds and saplings and give them rich soil and plenty of water. I do my best to keep them protected, and my

whole house becomes fragrant with their sweet smell. I look after my flowers as parents take care of their young kids.

Plants and flowers also have some relevance with human life. These flowers tell us that beauty is short-lived, and so is human life. I have come to know that it costs us nothing to beautify the place where we live. If we spend a little money and time to grow plants and flowers, we can make our towns and cities beautiful. We can wipe away ugliness and pollution from our country. Last but not the least, it is worth pointing out that we should never ride a hobby too hard. We should not make a toil of pleasure. In other words, we should not indulge in a hobby to such an extent as to convert it into a dull and cheerless task. A hobby should be regarded just as a mental recreation.

**“Beauty is truth, truth beauty— that’s all.
Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know.”**

My Last Day at College



**“The quality of a college is measured more by the kind
of student it turns out than the kind it takes in.”**

There is hardly any living being who has not gone through ups and downs of life. Actually, life is full of bad as well as good incidents. Some of them may be forgotten, whereas others leave an ever lasting imprint on the mind.

**Write the bad things that are done to you in sand, but good things that
happen to you on a piece of marble**

Helen Keller, the dumb and deaf American authoress, holds that we do not value the things until we lose them. Her words echoed in my mind on my last day at college. It was only then I realized how much I cherished the college I was going to leave. It seemed to me as if somebody were drawing my soul out from my body. I must acknowledge that I had spent the most valuable time of my life at college and rightly call it the asset of my life.

On my last day at college, I reached college at 9:00 a.m. to attend the farewell party which our juniors had arranged for us. I went to the auditorium where all my friends and fellow students had gathered. It was for the first time that students were not in their uniforms. I was happy that I had availed myself of college opportunity successfully, but I was also sad because I was going to leave the place I valued highly.

As the principal entered the auditorium, all the students and teachers rose from their chairs to welcome him. The ceremony started with the verses from the Holy Quran. Then one of our juniors made the farewell speech. The speech represented the feelings of our dear juniors for us. It appreciated the guidance we had given to our juniors. The speaker ended his speech with the best wishes for our prosperous and bright future.

Then it came to the entertainment performances by our juniors. They also sang some beautiful songs. I remembered the time when we, the seniors, used to occupy the stage, but that day we were guests and our juniors were our hosts. They were going to replace us and we were departing with fine impressions.

I, the representative of the seniors, was then called to the stage to express my feelings. I recited a poem that I had written for this occasion. In the poem I paid tribute to the worthy professors who had enlightened us and infused in us a thirst for knowledge. I also thanked the principal and our juniors for all they had said about us.

Then the principal made his goodbye speech. He gave some valuable pieces of advice and wished a continued success for our future. He advised us that "purpose of life is to live a life of purpose. As long as you live, keep learning how to live." At the end of the ceremony, we enjoyed high tea with the principal, professors and the juniors.

**“ The object of education is to prepare the young to educate themselves
throughout their lives.”**

We had video cameras with us and we were capturing these precious moments not only in our cameras but also in our hearts. We also took autographs from the principal and our dear teachers. Some of the students took the autographs on their shirts. These were the token of love and remembrance. Then came the time to leave forever. Our hearts were heavy with mixed feelings.

**“ Farewell my friends, farewell my foes,
My love with these, my care for those. “**

A Picnic Party



I suppose I would still prefer to sit under a tree with a picnic basket rather than under a gas pump, but signs and comic strips are interesting as a subject matter.

No picnic cycle of life is taking its course and making our lives dull and drab. Picnic is an outing occasion that helps us to get rid of the monotonous life. People all over the world spend a lot of money to have a break from their mundane life. They enjoy themselves by going to different resorts. The time they spend away from their home and offices makes them relaxed and refreshed. They come back to their homes and work place after the pleasure trip with greater energy and vigour. David Daiches says that breaks in routine are blessed ones.

The other weekend I suggested to my friends to go somewhere for outing. We discussed and decided to go to a farmhouse at Head Balloki. It is some forty kilometers away from Lahore. According to the schedule we were supposed to depart from the college campus at 9:00 a.m. We had our breakfast and then our bus left for the destination. Our journey started with a prayer and then began the nonstop fun. We were told that the sound system of the bus was out of order. was a great disappointment for us, but soon we realized that it was a blessing in disguise. We decided to enjoy ourselves by singing songs. One of us was a very good singer and he amused us with his melodious voice. After an hour we reached our destination. We had heard about the beauty of the place, but we were convinced that seeing is believing.

“Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter.”

The pure and cool breeze over there gave us a soothing welcome and we feasted our eyes on the scenic beauty. We sat there for some time and enjoyed the beautiful place. The lake was the first one to attract the visitors. The boats in the lake invited us to have pleasure in water. We enjoyed a good rowing there. We splashed one another with water and soon all our clothes were wet. It was great fun and excitement for us all.

We caught sight of a tube well. Although it was a bit cold, one of us jumped into the pond and we followed the suit. A few of us stayed away from the cold water, but we pushed them also into the pond. We enjoyed ourselves for some time there and then we felt hungry.

We had ordered fresh fish which was the special food of that place. We had a hearty meal which we would remember for a long time. Then we had cold drinks and ate fruit. We also went for the pig-prey. We chased some pigs but we could not kill them because we had no guns or anything to kill them with. We, however, captured these thrilling moments in our video cameras. It was about 5 p.m. and the sun was descending. We decided to leave for Lahore. The journey back to Lahore was a memorable one. We sang songs and cut jokes. At seven, we reached Lahore and got back to our homes after a very beautiful trip.

To sum up, I must say that the excursions and outings play a very important role in the overall development of our personality. These excursions give us a chance to enjoy some moments away from our hectic routine of life. These outings make us prepare to face the challenges of life in a better way. These excursions and outings help us to understand our fellow beings. They also educate us informally. Someone has rightly said:

“When I go to travel, I go to school.”

Pollution

Pollution is the addition of any substance or form of energy to the environment at a rate faster than the environment can accommodate it by dispersion, decomposition, recycling, or storage in some harmless form. It also means to contaminate. It is the bitter fruit of over industrialization which is adding poisonous and lethal elements to environment into our atmosphere. We are adding certain things into our atmosphere which are causing harm to our environment. We boast of having made astonishing growth in different fields of life but we have had to pay a heavy price for it. The speed at which we are mixing these pollutants is alarmingly fast. Pollution spares no one. It ruins everything: human beings, birds, beasts, marine life, soil, air and plants. It can pose a threat to the future of mankind as well.

“You wouldn't think you could kill an ocean, would you? But we'll do it one day. That shows how negligent we are.”

There are a number of things which are causing pollution. The chief contributors to pollution are: Industry which is adding poisonous chemicals and gases into our atmosphere. Soil and air, both are badly affected by these harmful chemicals. Pollution continues to increase as a result of the increasing number of motor vehicles on the roads. Exhaust fumes from the engines of automobiles contain a number of polluting substances. Most of the substances that are harmful are: carbon monoxide and a variety of complex hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides. When exposed to sunlight, these substances undergo a change in their composition. Other wastes also play their role in causing pollution like atomic waste, the use of pesticides, and smoke from the brick kilns, fertilizers, polythene, stinking smells and obnoxious fumes. All these are polluting the soil badly. Soil is the natural body made of mineral and organic constituents. It is produced by solid material recycling and complex processes of solid crust modifications. Soil offers shelter, habitat for numerous organisms and is the living medium for plants. Soil is the basis for agriculture. All vegetation for human food and animal feed depend upon soil. Enormous quantities of waste from man-made products are being released into the soil and are causing soil pollution. Polluted water also causes soil pollution. Soil pollution is caused due to unhygienic habits, agricultural practices and inappropriate methods of disposal of solid and liquid wastes. Soil pollution is also caused as a result of atmospheric pollution.

Air pollution is a problem that everyone should be concerned about. With the growing number of automobiles, and the greenhouse effect problem is becoming more and more of a threat, air pollution is something to be concerned with. Air pollution involves the release of gases, finely dissolved solids, or liquid aerosols into the atmosphere at rates that exceed the capacity of the atmosphere to dissipate them or to dispose of them through incorporation into solid or liquid layers of the biosphere. Dust storms in deserts and smoke from forest and grass fires contribute to air pollution.

We pollute almost everything useful in nature. Water pollution is the contamination of any body of water lakes, groundwater, oceans, and even underground water is being polluted by raw sewage running into lakes or streams. Industrial waste spills contaminating groundwater and radiation spills or nuclear accidents. The noise pollution is loud sounds that are either harmful to humans and animals. Airplanes, helicopters, and motor vehicles cause noise. Noise pollution can be disruptive to humans' stress levels, may be harmful to unborn people, and drives animals away by causing nervousness and decreasing their ability to hear prey or predators. Human sight is also a victim of pollution. Smoke and smog both are causing it. The world in general and the developing countries like Pakistan need a whole-hearted effort to fight against pollution. Public should be educated about the ravages of pollution and how it can be avoided. Efforts should be made to find alternative ways and means of energy like solar energy and other harmless sources of energy. It is a duty lying on our shoulders to leave a better world for our coming generations.

"Becoming vigilant is the most important and direct change we can immediately make to save the planet and its species."

My Favourite Poet (Allama Iqbal)



"Lives of great men all remind us we can make our lives sublime, and departing leave behind us foot-prints on the sands of time."

The architect of the ideology of Pakistan Doctor Allama Muhammad Iqbal is, undoubtedly, the great Islamic thinker of the modern times and one of the greatest men of all times. He is a great poet, philosopher, educationist and reformer. He has made a lasting contribution to human thought. His poetic works have made him immortal.

"The Poet's scrolls will outlive the monuments of stone. Genius survives; all else is claimed by death."

The poet of Islam was born into a middle class family at Sialkot. It was under the spiritual guidance of his father that the initial upbringing of Iqbal's mind took place. From the very beginning. Iqbal was a unique child, he started writing verses even during his school days and sent some of his poems to the Urdu poet, Dagh. for correction. Dagh wrote back to Iqbal that his verses needed no correction at all.

"The child's vision leads him to the path he has to follow."

In 1895. after completing his early education. Iqbal migrated to Lahore. Here, Sir Thomas Arnold introduced him to all that was best in the Western thought. Iqbal did his M.A. in philosophy in 1898. and joined the faculty of Government College. In 1905, Iqbal went to Europe for

higher studies. He passed the Bar examination in 1908 and was conferred upon the degree of Ph.D. by the University of Munich. On his return, he started his practice in law in Lahore. Iqbal's stay in Europe enabled him to study the Western civilization. He could see all its nakedness and shallowness. Instead of admiring the glamour, he became a critic of the Western civilization.

"To recognize the best, you have to see the worst."

Iqbal described in his poetry the pitiable plight of the Indian Muslims, he composed his epoch making poems "Shikwa" and "Jawab-e-Shikwa". Some of his books are 'Bang-e-Dara. Baal-e Jibril. Zarb-e-Kaleem, Zaboor-e-Ajam and Javed Nama.

Iqbal's poetry gives a message of universal brotherhood, individual freedom, hope and self-esteem. He believed in the fundamental rights of human beings. His poetry has been translated into many other languages of the world. We shall always pay tribute to Allama Iqbal for his unforgettable contribution towards the creation of a new homeland for us.

The Place of women in our society

If a woman has to choose between catching a fly ball and saving an infant's life, she will choose to save the. Infant's life without even considering if there are men on base.

Women never enjoyed the status and respect that they enjoy today. They are playing their due role in all walks of life. Men have only gradually acknowledged their contribution towards society. The concept of a male-dominant society is on the decline now. Women have proved that they are inferior to none. Women had no respectable place in society before Islam came to their rescue. They were ill treated and had no rights to education, economic independence and inheritance. They were considered the product of the devil. The new-born girls were buried alive. They were also burnt alive with their dead husbands. Islam gave women respect and basic human rights. Women are playing their role today in different capacities. They enjoy better status now as a daughter, sister, wife and mother. They have social, financial and matrimonial independence.

They are no more confined to the four walls of their houses. They now fully participate in the social, political and economic development of the country. The main responsibility of a woman is to preserve the human race. For this, she has to bear many hardships. She gives birth to children, feeds them and helps them to grow up. It is quite true that great men have great mothers. The progress of a nation depends upon the way mothers bring up their children. If the women are educated, the society is bound to progress and prosper.

"Once made equal to man, woman becomes his superior."

Women have always played an important role in the development of a nation. In the early days of Islam, women worked side by side with men. The history of the Muslims is full of the names of women who were eminent scholars, poets and Sufis, such as Zainab, Sakinah and Rabiah. They are also entitled to freedom of expression and to put forward their opinions on public, legislative and religious matters. In the battlefield, they nursed the injured, kept up the supplies and in certain cases, even fought bravely.

Some women, of course, would like to choose some profession as a career and earn for themselves. There are certain jobs which women can do more easily and more efficiently than men. They can be very useful and successful teachers, doctors and nurses. By nature, they are polite and sympathetic and can do well in teaching and medical professions.

"A science career for woman is now almost as acceptable as being cheer leader."

The main duty of a woman is to be a good wife and good mother. She is to look after the home and manage it to the best of her ability. She should not neglect her duties as a wife or mother. If she does not do so, the society will go the dogs. Islam and the constitution of Pakistan have conferred upon women an enviable place. They should not misunderstand and misuse the rights and powers given to them. They should participate very wisely in the main How of life and contribute to the peace progress and prosperity of the country. They should remain peaceful with themselves and with the forces of nature around them.

"Nature has given women so much power that the law has very wisely given them little."

Smog



Smog is a type of air pollution which is a mixture of smoke and fog. Scientifically, smog is a mixture of different pollutants, including oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), oxides of sulphur (SO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter (PM), volatile organic compounds (VOC), and the ozone. The main pollutant responsible for smog built up is NO_x. This describes atmospheric condition of a particular area. In its worst form it blocks out the winter sunshine, causes closure of motorways after dusk, and prevents flights from landing at the international airports at night. Residents of that particular area face a dense blanket of smog that reduces visibility for commuters and is responsible for several respiratory and mental ailments.

Historically, the most lethal smog was the London's Great Smog in 1952. Owing to that hellacious smog, more than 12,000 people died from either traffic accidents or respiratory ailments. In 2012, Beijing faced deadly smog which resulted in a large number of casualties. Over a couple of years, Pakistan and India have been badly hit by smog. In winter, with delayed rainfall, the cold and continuously dry conditions retain all the pollutants in the lower levels of the atmosphere, causing the smog to spread in both the countries.

In Pakistan, particularly in Lahore, the problem of smog has been growing worse and worse over the last five years. This problem occurs due to the high level of air pollution. Emission of smoke by the vehicles and industries, combustion of coal-based power plants and agriculture waste are the main reasons of smog among too many to mention.

In Lahore, smog enters through the bordering state of the Indian Punjab and Jalandhar, mainly due to setting the paddy fields on fire. According to The New York Times, farmers in these areas burn the leftover straws of the rice fields. Leftover straws can be as many as thirty-two million. For a couple of years, Lahore has been reported as the most polluted city of Asia. Air pollution needs to be redressed on immediate basis. There is a need of an action plan to address this alarming situation of air pollution. Following measures can prove helpful in reducing smog.

- **The government should keep monitoring the air quality index on regular basis.**
- **Specific mitigation measures should be adopted by the government and the policy makers to control the growing air pollution.**
- **Planting of more trees can mitigate the hex of these chemical gases.**
- **Citizens should avoid using such products that can release high levels of oxides of sulphur and carbon mono oxides.**

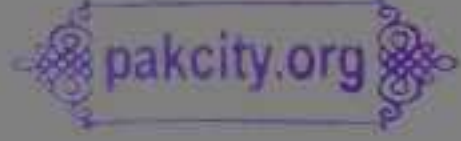
General Essay 50 in One

❖ Social problems in our society	❖ Over population	❖ Beggary
❖ Social and economic problems of Pakistan	❖ Economic crises	❖ Hoarding
❖ Crushing burden of foreign debt	❖ Ethnic violence	❖ Bribery
❖ Violation of fundamental rights	❖ Mass illiteracy	❖ Injustice
❖ Insufficient Medical facilities	❖ Tax exclusion	❖ Flattery
❖ The devastation of currency	❖ Drug addiction	❖ Dowry
❖ Feudalism or Feudal Repute	❖ Sectarianism	❖ Despair
❖ Social and economic crises	❖ Provincialism	❖ Violence
❖ Population and poverty	❖ Indiscipline	❖ Dearness
❖ Religious violence	❖ Lawlessness	❖ Disunity
❖ Lack of tolerance	❖ Depression	❖ Capitalism
❖ Freedom of press	❖ Social evils	❖ Terrorism
❖ Unemployment	❖ Black biting	❖ Hypocrisy
❖ Road side robbery	❖ Smuggling	❖ Inflation
❖ Black marketing	❖ Corruption	❖ Drug
❖ Health problems	❖ Nepotism	

اوپر دیے گئے مضمون میں سے کوئی بھی مضمون (Essay)

امتحان میں آتا ہے۔ تو صرف آپ نے خالی جگہ میں مضمون

(Essay) کا نام لکھنا ہے



Mankind is not likely to salvage civilization unless he can evolve a system of good and evil which is independent of heaven and hell....George Orwell

Man is the unique creation of God. He has been blessed with goodness as well as evil. His conscience differentiates between these two faculties. Though man is the supreme creation of God, yet he is blend of evil and goodness. His wisdom and thoughts can change the outlook of this world.

_____ is a major problem in most backward and developing countries. It indicates our moral, social and religious downfall. It is a matter of great shame that in spite of becoming a nuclear power, we are far behind other nations in the way of character and faith. There are many factors which are responsible for _____. Illiteracy, poverty and false ideas of society are the major causes of this social evil. However, a close analysis reveals that craze for wealth and power is the base of all kind of _____. People have become greedy and selfish. They do not know the virtues of love, sympathy and sacrifice.

_____ has become one of the most important problem of all the world especially of the third world countries like Pakistan. It is full of danger of evil impacts. It destabilizes and demoralizes nations and gives birth to depression and frustration in the society and state. It creates and spreads the feelings of uncertainty, instability and insecurity among the masses. If it creeps in a society, it eats into its vitals and soon roots out its inner strength. It destroys its outer splendor, economic prosperity, social peace and national unity. Consequently, a nation's good image is spoiled in all over the world. Lawlessness becomes order of the day due to poverty, corruption, violence, indiscipline and mass illiteracy. If it is not effectively, properly and promptly checked, the entire judicial, moral and economic fabric of a nation will be collapsed.

_____ is highly dangerous and devastating for a country like Pakistan that has a weak economy and political instability. If the evil of _____ is not nipped in the bud, it may spread like a bush fire and engulf the whole nation or region like and epidemic. _____ badly shatters people's faith in institution and supremacy of the constitution. It deprives masses from mental, physical, spiritual, moral and economic health. It also paves way for bloody revolutions and military take-overs.

The main causes of _____ are illiteracy, poverty, economic policies of government and man's burning desire to become rich and bigwig over night. _____ creates economic pressure, social and economic injustice. Feudalism, capitalism and uneven distribution of wealth and opportunities, non-availability of basic necessities and fundamental rights also spread _____. Non-availability of education, health care and jobs also paves the way to spread _____. External factors like agencies of neighbouring states like India also play a vital role in spreading _____ in Pakistan in order to destabilize it.

In the end we can say that our officers as well as the scholars, educationists, political parties, NGO's and national mass media should take necessary steps to eradicate this wicked problem for the best national and human interest. Only then we can raise our heads as a free and dignified nation.

Only a life lived for others is a life worthwhile.