

Lesson: 1

THE DYING SUN

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Short Questions

Q 1: How is it a star seldom finds another star near it?

Ans: The universe is vast. There is a distance of millions miles between two stars. That is why a star seldom finds another star in it.

Q 2: What happened when, according to Sir James a wandering star, wandering through space came near the sun?

Ans: When a star came near the sun a year ago, it raised huge tides on the surface of the sun and formed a big mountain.

Q 3: What happened when the wandering star came nearer and nearer?

Ans: When a star came nearer and nearer, the mountain rose higher and higher till it was torn to pieces.

Q 4: What are planets and how did they come into existence?

Ans: When the tidal pull broke the mountain, its pieces fell off into space. These pieces are called planets and our Earth is one of them.

Q 5: Why is there no life on the stars?

Ans: Both the sun and the stars are so hot that life cannot exist on them.

Q 6: Write a note on the beginning of life on the earth?

Ans: In the star the earth was hot. Once the cooling pieces of the sun gave birth to life. First simple organisms were born. After some time they developed into complex organisms till there born human beings.

Q 7: Why is the universe, of which our Earth is a part so frightening?

Ans: The universe is a frightening because of long distances, time stretches, our loneliness and littleness of Earth.

Q 8: What, in your opinion, should be the conditions necessary, for the kind of life we know to exist on other heavenly bodies? Do such conditions generally

exist?

Ans: There should be physical conditions for the existence of life anywhere. The most important one is temperature. None of the heavenly bodies has the conditions which are necessary for life except the earth.

Q 9: What is the number of the stars in the universe?

Ans: The total number of the stars in the universe is equal to the grains of sand of all the sea shores of the world.

Q 10: How large are the stars?

Ans: Most of the stars are so large that hundreds and thousands of earths could be packed inside each and leave room of spare.

Q 11: Why cannot life exist on any other place in the space?



Ans: Life cannot exist on any other place in space because most of the part is so cold that life would be frozen or so hot that life would be burnt.

Q 12: What are temperature belts?

Ans: Temperature belts are zones that surround each hot star at a certain distance.



Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Universe	کائنات	Fell off	سے گر گیا
Vast	وسیع	organisms	حیاتیات
seldom	کبھی کبھار	frightening	خوفناک
huge	بڑا بہت	stretches	پھیلا ہوا
loneliness	تنہائی	heavenly	آسمانی
Mountain	پہاڑ	sea	سمندر
broke	ٹوٹ گیا	Sea shores	سمندر کے کنارے
large	بڑا	frozen	جماد ہوا، منجمد
packed	پیک	burnt	جل گیا
inside	اندر	belts	بیلٹ
Most	زیادہ تر	zones	زونز
hot	گرم	except	سوائے
leave	چھوڑ دو	Surround	گھیراؤ
certain	یقینی	necessary	ضروری
tides	چڑھاؤ اتار ، پھٹنا جوار جانا، اتر چڑھاؤ		

Lesson: 2

USING THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

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Short Questions

Q 1: How has the scientific method helped us in our fight against diseases?

Ans: By using the scientific method we have discovered many medicines and made many medical equipment. Now a disease cannot attack us blindly.

Q 2: Write a note on the sanitary conditions available in our cities today and compare them with what they were like a hundred year ago?

Ans: These days our streets are paved and well drained sewage system is also well. In the past sanitary conditions were bad. Our door toilets were common. The human waste was drained into well.

Q 3: What are the sanitary conditions like in our villages today and how would you improve them?

Ans: Our village streets are unpaved and unclean. Dirt and refuse lie everywhere. Man and animal drink water at the same pond. We shall have to work much to improve them.

Q 4: How has the scientific method helped us in the productions and preservation of food?

Ans: Science has helped us to produce more food with the less labor and we can preserve food through freezing, grading, canning, drying and pickling.

Q 5: We are generally less fearful than our ancestors. What were our ancestors afraid of? OR Why are we generally less fearful than our ancestors?

Ans: Our ancestors were superstitions. They were afraid of black cats, broken mirrors, and the number 13. But today we will logic and reason we are less fearful than our parents.

Q 6: How has the Scientific Method helped us to get over old fear?

Ans: Science has changed our attitude. We do not believe in omens. We accept things that are based on facts in this way; we have got over old fears.

Q 7: What part did astrology play in the lives of men and women in the past? Give example.

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

Q 8: Describe some of the superstitions still current in our country. How do they affect the lives of those who believe in them?

Ans: Some people do not start journey on Tuesday. Nothing new is taken up on Thursday. The cawing is taken to be the one of coming of the guest. They believe in omens, spirits, and undue fear.

Q 9: How has the use of the scientific method helped or benefited us?

Ans: The use of the scientific method has helped us in solving our problems related to our health production and preservation of our food, construction, communication and transportation.

Q 10: What do superstitions mean?

Ans: Superstitions are feelings that involve baseless fear. People save them wearing a charm and believe in omens.

Q 11: What have we learnt from the scientific method?

Ans: By the scientific method we have learnt that there is always a good natural reason for everything that happens to people. To accept any idea it is important to prove it by facts.

Words	Meanings
Equipment	سامان
disease	بیماری
Blindly	آنکھ بند کر کے
paved	ہموار
drained	سوکھا ہوا
pond	تالاب

ancestors	باپ دادا, بڑے بزرگ, اباؤ اجداد
superstitions	توہمات
afraid	ڈرنا
fearful	خوفناک
cawing	چیننا, کائیں کائیں کوئے کی کہانی کھائیں, کاں کاں کرنا
omens	شگون
undue	غیر مناسب
production	پیداوار
preservation	تحفظ
construction	تعمیراتی
involve	شامل
baseless	بے بنیاد
fear	خوف
wearing	پہننا
charm	دلکش
guest	مہمان
spirits	روحیں
Broken mirrors	ٹوٹے ہوئے آئینے
drying	خشک کرنا
pickling	اچار
drying	خشک کرنا
freezing	منجمد
labor	مزدور

★ Short Questions ★

Q 1: According to the author, there are some boys who fail because they do not try, who are they? Can we help them?

Ans: There are some boys who fail because they do not try. They suffer from nervous habits. They do not give proper attention to their studies. They waste their time in idle things. We cannot help them, only tell them.

Q 2: How do a mistaken ambition on the part of boys and their parents lead to failure of boys? **OR**

How are sometimes parents responsible for the failure of the sons?

Ans: The impact of parents' mistaken ambition on their children is that they stop taking interest in their studies and fail in the examination.

Q 3: There are some boys who have done well at school but fail to make their mark- at college who are they? Do you have such boys in college in your country?

Ans: Some able students pass the school examination with a little effort. They think that they can pass the college examination in this way. They do not work properly and fail. Such boys are found in our colleges and in our country.

Q 4: How does a financial pressure lead to the failure of students and described in the classroom? Do you have similar case in your country?

Ans: Boys belonging to poor families have to do some job to meet their educational expenses. In this way a lot of their time is wasted and they fail. Yes similarly cases are found in our country.

Q 5: To what extent does the question of health lead to failure at college?

Ans: Many students fail because of bad health. They knowingly or unknowingly, suffer from different diseases that prevent them from paying attention to their studies.

Q 6: What place would you accord to sportsmen in colleges?

Ans: Sports have their own importance in college but they should not be at the cost of education. There should be a balance between them.

Q 7: There are some students who join college for the fun of it. Should they be allowed to stay?

Ans: Some students join college just for fun. They pollute the college atmosphere. They should not be allowed to stay at the college. They should be pushed out in the cold world.

Q 8: What does the writer mean by “a mistaken ambition”?

Ans: By mistaken ambition, the writer means wrong aim in life of the parents to make their son what he himself does not want to be?

Q 9: How can the nervous habits be uprooted?

Ans: The boy himself can uproot such habits by making himself calm and by giving all his attention on his work with full devotion.

Q 10: What should these bright boys do to get through the examination?

Ans: Such boys should change their attitude. They should work hard realizing that intelligence can fail but hard work can never fail.

Q 11: How can the college authorities solve the problem of financial difficulty?

Ans: If college authorities offer scholarship to the upper students, the problem of financial difficulty can be overcome.

Q 12: What does the writer recommend about a boy interested in games?

Ans: The writer suggests that if a boy is too much interested in games, he should leave college and become a professional player.

Q 13: What is the job of a College dean?

Ans: It is the duty of the college dean to help the students. He should have the diagnostic ability as the physician's.

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Ambition	عزائم	realizing	احساس
uproot	پھینکنا اکھاڑ	nervous	گھبراہٹ
devotion	عقیدت	idle	بیکار
overcome	پانا قابو	expenses	اخراجات
suggests	مشورے	prevent	روکنا
pollute	آلودہ	diagnostic	تشخیصی
ability	صلاحیت	leave	چھوڑ دو



★ Short Questions ★

Q 1: What was Daiches' attitude towards the weak-end a school boy? Why did he long for it? OR Why did David Daiches like holidays?

Ans: At the weekend he felt himself like a prisoner who had just been released from prison-relaxed and thankful to God. Therefore, he always longed for the week-end.

Q 2: What was the general view of school life? Why could he never like going to school?

Ans: According to the writer, school life was full of labor and touch competition. The teachers gave them a lot of homework. They could not relax both at school and at home.

Q 3: He liked holidays for their freedom, freedom from what?

Ans: He liked holidays for their freedom from a large number of classes and from the restriction of never leaving any class unattended.

Q 4: How did he spend his summer holidays?

Ans: During the summer holidays, all the member of the family moved to some health resort with luggage. All the children felt extremely excited.

Q 5: Wishes do not come true in this life, writes Daiches. What are the things he longed for but would not have?

Ans: In childhood, the writer wished for sweets, ice cream, tricycle and then bicycle. He could not get anything due to poverty. That is why the writer says that wishes never come true in this life.

Q 6: What did he do with his small pocket money?

Ans: As a child, the writer received very little pocket money which he would deposit in his money box. He couldn't spend even a penny from it except on Christmas Day.

Q 7: Why did the writer long for the weekend?

Ans: The writer longed for the weekend because he was tired of the labor and hardships in the school and he got two holidays at every weekend.

Q 8: What was the dismal experience especially on Monday?

Ans: Walking up on Monday morning was a dismal experience because he had no choice but to get up for school.

Q 9: What were the unexpected respites?

Ans: Sometimes the writer has occasional holidays. The school was closed for half a day to attend a football match or some other celebration. Sometimes they got full day's skating holidays.

Q 10: What were the writer's feelings about Christmas and Easter?

Ans: The writer says that the Christmas and Easter holidays were more pleasurable than unexpected holidays. But he felt regret that these holidays were reduced from three weeks to more 10 days.

Q 11: When did he buy his first bicycle?

Ans: He bought his first bicycle at the age of twenty-one with the prize money that he had won when he was in university.



Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Prisoner	قیدی	luggage	سامان
released	جاری	poverty	غربت
Tough	مشکل	penny	پیسہ
Competition	مقابلہ	got	گیامل
leaving	چھوڑنا	weekend	آخر کے ہفتے
extremely	انتہائی	longed	مند آرزو
excited	پر جوش بہت	experience	تجربہ
restriction	پابندی	hardships	مشکلات
dismal	کن مایوس	Get up	اٹھو
occasional	کبھار کبھی	Celebration	جشن
regret	افسوس	skating	سکیٹنگ
choice	انتخاب	unexpected	متوقع غیر



Lesson: 5

ON DESTROYING BOOKS

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★ Short Questions ★

Q 1: What sort of books were presented by the British public to soldiers?

Ans: Most of the books were ordinary and useless. Some people sent magazines, twenty years old guides and almanacs.

Q 2: Why should bad books be destroyed?

Ans: Bad or useless books should be destroyed in order to make room for new and good books. Destroying such books saves the heirs from the trouble of preserving them.

Q 3: Why is it difficult to destroy books?

Ans: It is difficult to destroy the books because we do not have proper place to burn them. The writer declares them as hard as cats.

Q 4: Why could the author not burn the books?

Ans: The writer had no kitchen or cooking range. So he could not burn these so many books in a gas cooker or electric heater.

Q 5: How did he decide to get rid of them?

OR

What did the writer decide to destroy the useless books?

Ans: He decided to stuff the books into a sack and throw it into the river.

Q 6: Describe the author's midnight ventures to throw the books in the river and the suspicious which his actions were likely to arouse?

Ans: It was midnight. The writer feared that the policeman might take him for a thief or a baby killer. At last he overcame himself and threw the books into the river.

Q 7: How did he muster up courage at last to fling them into the river?

Ans: He was feeling shame at his cowardice. So he mustered up the courage and threw the sack into the river.

Q 8: What were the writer's feelings about books once he got rid of them?

Ans: After throwing books into the river, the writer was sad. He was very sorry for being harsh to them.



Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Ordinary	عام	preserving	تحفظ
Useless	بیکار	difficult	مشکل
Public	عوام	author	مصنف
Almanacs	جنتری	stuff	سامان
Destroyed	تباہ	sack	بوری
Heirs	ورثاء	river	دریا
Trouble	پریشانی	ventures	قسمت آزمائی
suspicious	شکوک	cowardice	ساتھی
arouse	کرنا بیدار	mustered	جمع
thief	چور	harsh	سخت
shame	شرم		

Lesson: 6

THE MAN WHO WAS A HOSPITAL

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★ Short Questions ★

Q 1: How did Jerome K. Jerome come to suspect that his liver was out of order?

Ans: The writer was reading a parent-level pill circular when he came to know that his liver was out of order.

Q 2: What were the diseases he thought he was suffering from on reading a book on the treatment of diseases?

Ans: He was suffering from typhoid fever, st.vitus's Dance, Bright disease, Cholera, Diphtheria, Gout and many other diseases.

Q 3: What was the disease he discovered he did not have?

Ans: Disease he discovered he did not have a house maid's knee.

Q 4: Was he pleased to find he did not have it?

Ans: No, he was not pleased to find that he did not have it. He felt very sad. It seemed a slight to him.

Q 5: What was his first reaction?

Ans: He was frozen with horror that he was the patient of all the diseases.

Q 6: Why should he be an acquisition to the medical class?

Ans: The writer should be an acquisition to the medical class because students would have no need to walk the hospitals. They would study him and know about all the disease.

Q 7: Describe his visit to the doctor? OR

What happened when he met his doctor?

Ans: When he went to the doctor, he examined him thoroughly but found no trouble. However, he wrote out of prescription and handled it over to the writer.

Q 8: He thought he was doing good turn by going to him. Why?

Ans: The writer thought so because the doctor was going to get more practice out of him than out of 1700 ordinary patient's suffering from one or two diseases each.

Q 9: What was prescription given to him by the doctor?

Ans: The prescription was,

1 lb Beefsteak, ever 6 hours.

Ten mile walks every morning,

Bed at 11 sharp every night,

And don't stuff your head with things you don't understand.

Q 10: Describe his visit to the chemist. OR

Why was the Chemist unable to help the writer?

Ans: The chemist replied that the things in the prescription were available from a cooperative store or some family hotel.

Q 11: What is the significance of the doctor's advice: don't stuff your head with things you don't understand?

Ans: The doctor's advice is very important for those who are whimsical and have weak willpower. It also suggests that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

Q 12: Why did he go to the British Museum?

Ans: He went to the British Museum to read up on the treatment of hay fever as he thought he was suffering from those diseases.

Q 13: How did he examine himself?

Ans: He went to the British Museum to read up on the treatment of hay fever as he thought he was suffering from those diseases.

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Ordinary	عام	preserving	تحفظ	suspicious	مشکوک
Useless	بیکار	difficult	مشکل	arouse	بیدار کرنا
Public	عوام	author	مصنف	thief	چور
Almanacs	جنتری	stuff	سامان	shame	شرم
Destroyed	تباہ	sack	بوری	cowardice	ساتھی
Heirs	ورثاء	river	دریا	mustered	جمع
Trouble	پریشانی	ventures	قسمت آزمائی	harsh	سخت
unable	قابل نہیں	whimsical	وسواسی، سنی	examine	پڑتال کرنا، جانچنا
prescription	نسخہ	suffering	مبتلا ہونا، تکلیف	diseases	بیماریاں
cooperative	تعاون، باہمی	pulse	نبض	suggest	تجویز کریں
significance	اہمیت	tongue	زبان	willpower	قوت ارادی



★ Short Questions ★

Q 1: What light do the following expressions throw on a Leacock's state of mind when he entered the bank: 'located timidly round', 'shambled in'?

Ans: These expressions reflect the confused state of the writer's mind. He was full of fear and his body was shivering. He could not express his matter properly.

Q 2: Why did manager come to think that Leacock had an awful secret to reveal?

Ans: Leacock was insisting the manager to meet him alone so he thought that Leacock wanted to reveal an awful secret.

Q 3: What was the attitude of the manager towards Leacock on learning that he only wished to deposit 56 dollars in the bank?

Ans: When the manager learnt the actual amount of money, he became angry. He advised him to go to the accountant.

Q4: What other blunders did Leacock commit after leaving the manager's office?

Ans: After leaving the manager's room, he stepped into a safe. He wanted to draw 6 dollars but in confusion, he wrote 56 dollars on the cheque.

Q5: After his mistake or misadventure in the Bank, where did Leacock keep his money?

Ans: After a misadventure in the bank, Leacock kept his money in his socks.

Q6: Give as many examples as you can to show that Leacock was feeling completely lost in the bank all the time he was there?

Ans: Leacock remained lost in the bank from the beginning to the end. He did not know where to go and whom to meet. He could not make him understand who he was and what he intended to do. That is why he was totally lost in the bank.

OR

When Leacock entered the bank, he was completely confused. The first mistake was when Leacock was inside the manager's meeting alone. Secondly, after leaving the manager room, he stepped into a safe. Third, he wanted to draw the 6 dollars and in confused he wrote the 56 dollars. All the examples show that Leacock was feeling completely lost in the bank all the time he was there.



Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
shambled in	میں جھوم گیا	insisting	اصرار
shivering	کانپنا	thought	سوچا
express	اظہار	reveal	ظاہر کرنا
awful	خوفناک	attitude	رویہ
secret	خفیہ	wished	خواہش کی
stepped	قدم رکھا	angry	ناراض
safe	محفوظ	commit	عزم
confusion	الجھاؤ	socks	جراہیں, موزے
misadventure	غلط مہم جوئی	remained	رہ گیا
blunders	غلطیاں	intended	ارادہ کیا
alone	اکیلے	whom	کسے

Short Questions

Q 1: Why has the world changed its attitude towards China?

Ans: The world has changed its attitude towards China because of its great progress. After independence in 1949, China made immense progress in social, agricultural and industrial fields.

Q 2: Discuss the Chinese agriculture system?

Ans: In China, agricultural land has been divided into small sectors known as communes. These communes are further divided into production brigades. The Chinese still carry on their traditional labor along with modern agricultural machinery.

Q 3: How does China rely on its own resources?

Ans: China relies on its own resources by using all sorts of products and machines prepared in China. Such products and machines are easily available. They are cheaper than foreign machines.

Q 4: Describe a day in the life of a Chinese student?

Ans: Je Wen Siu represents the students in China. She gets up early in the morning, does some domestic chores, takes breakfast, and goes to school at 8. After 11 am, she comes back home takes her lunch, and goes back to school. She revises his lesson. After 4 o'clock, he takes a rest reads the newspaper, and enjoys the radio.

Q 5: Write a note on the Chinese women?

Ans: Chinese women are hard-working. They lack femininity. They do not use beauty products. They enjoy many social security benefits. They enjoy free hospitalization and medical facilities.

Q 6: What is the social security benefits provided to Chinese workers?

Workers in China enjoy complete social security benefits. It means the state is responsible for the comforts and needs of society. They are provided housing and medical facilities. They enjoy easy terms of service in factories and the facility of assistance schemes.

Q 7: "It is the people and not the things that are decisive" Discuss.

Ans: According to the writer, there are two worlds: one is the world of facts and figures and the other is the world of faith. Mao the Chinese leader believed that the number of people or economic facts and figures does not count, people themselves are important if they have faith in the benefit of the people.

Q 8: "The heart of the matter is the need to root out selfishness" Discuss.

Ans: According to this statement, everyone should work for the betterment of others. The secret of China's progress lies in this principle. They work for the benefit of all.

Words	Meanings
attitude	رویہ
immense	بہت بڑا, بہت وسیع, وسیع بے انتہا, عظیم, بڑا, بے حد, بے پناہ
sectors	شعبے
communes	کہناسننا, گفتگو کرنا, بات چیت کرنا, بات چیت ہونا
brigades	بریگیڈز
rely	بھروسہ
cheaper	ستا
foreign	غیر ملکی
chores	کام کاج
femininity	نسائیت

responsible	ذمہ دار
comforts	آرام
service	نوکری چاکری, خدمت
assistance	مدد
schemes	بندوبست, حکمت, تجویز, تدبیر کرنا, منصوبہ بنانے, تجویز کرنا
decisive	فیصلہ کن
faith	ایمان
selfishness	خود غرضی
lies	جھوٹ
domestic	گھریلو
own	اپنے
still	اب بھی
progress	ترقی
labor	مزدور



Short Questions

Q 1: What does hunger mean on a large scale as viewed by the author?

Ans: Hunger does not mean missing one meal. It means never having enough to eat. After one meal there is no surety of another meal.

Q 2: Describe some great famines of the past.

Ans: The Nile remained dry for seven years and the Egyptians had to face famine. Likewise, China and England faced great famines and millions of people died in Russia because of famine in 1921. The worst famine of the century struck India in 1964-65.

Q 3: How do famines occur?

Ans: Some of the causes of famines are overpopulation, failure of crops, shortage of food, and lack of rain. If the food available is not enough for the people to eat there may spread a famine. In such cases, people starve to death.

Q 4: What is the main reason for the population increase today?

Ans: The main reason for population increase is the difference between the birth rate and death rate. The fatal diseases have been controlled. Due to this, the death rate has been reduced. As a result, the population is increasing rapidly.

Q5: What is meant by birth rate and death rate and how do they affect the population of a country?

Ans: Birth rate means the number of births per 1000 population while the death rate means the number of deaths per 1000 population. The main reason for the population increase is the difference between birth rate and death- rate.

Q 6: What have public-health measures to do with the increase in population?

Ans: Public health measures have controlled epidemics and fatal diseases. The discovery of the treatment of many diseases has decreased the death rate. When the death rate decreases, the population increases.

Q 7: Account for the high birth rate in under-developed countries?

Ans: In underdeveloped countries, the birth rate is very high and most of such countries are overpopulated. These countries are unable to provide even basic facilities to their people. The basic reason for the high birth rate is the lack of education.

Q 8: Why is the birth rate not so high in the more advanced countries?

Ans: The people of advanced countries are wise, intelligent, and educated. They are aware of the danger of overpopulation. Therefore, the birth rate is not so high in these countries.

Q9: Give a brief account of the poor economic conditions prevailing in underdeveloped countries.

Ans: Poverty, illiteracy, and diseases are common factors in underdeveloped countries. Such countries have a poor economy because they depend on the export of raw materials. They have no factories, no proper communication, public health, and an education system.



Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
hunger	بھوک	brief	مختصر
meal	کھانا	prevailing	غالب
enough	کافی	Poverty	غربت
surety	ضمانت	illiteracy	ناخواندگی
famines	قحط	economy	معیشت
struck	مارا	causes	اسباب
occur	واقع	crops	فصلیں
wise	عقل مند	lack	کمی
aware	آگاہ	spread	پھیلاؤ
fatal	مہلک	starve	بھوکا
rapidly	تیزی سے	epidemics	وبائی امراض
diseases	بیماریاں	underdeveloped	کم ترقی یافتہ
overpopulated	آبادی زیادہ	raw	خام
spread	پھیلاؤ	because	کیونکہ

Short Questions

Q 1: Give an account of the early career of Abd-al-Rehman I, his dramatic escape and his adventures in Africa?

Ans: In 750, after the defeat of the Umayyad family, once when he was in Bedouin camp, the Abbasid soldiers came to kill him and his brother, he saved his life by diving into the river and swam away from the reach of the Abbasid army. He bore much hardship and reached Spain.

Q 2: How did Abd-al-Rehman deal with the governor appointed by the Abbasid caliph to contest his rule?

Ans: Abd-al-Rehman killed the caliph, preserved his head in salt and camphor, wrapped in black flag and presented it to the Abbasid caliph with a letter of appointment.

Q 3: What did the Abbasid caliph say on receiving the head of his governor?

Ans: On receiving the head of his governor, he was filled with horror and said: "Thanks be to Allah for having placed the sea between us and such a foe".

Q 4: What did Abd-al-Rehman do to make himself strong and to beautify his capital?

Ans: To make himself strong, he trained a well-disciplined army of 40,000 of more Berbers and to beautify his capital, he introduced a system of pure water. He built up a palace for himself and a garden by its sides. He founded the great mosque of Cordova.

Q 5: Give an account of the all-round progress made by the Arabs under Abd-al-Rehman III?

Ans: During his reign, weaving, leather making, silk, glassware, brass work and the art of other metals flourished in Spain. Cordova became one of the most cultured city. It had 70 libraries and a number of books. He enlarged the University of Cordova and established a library with the collection of 4, 00,000 books.

Q 6: What did Al- Hakam do to promote learning and scholarship in his kingdom?

Ans: Al- Hakam was the successor of Abd- al-Rehman III, and was a learned man. He patronized learning. He enlarged the University of Cordova and established a library with a collection of 4, 00,000 books.



Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
early	جلد	diving into	میں غوطہ لگانا
career	کیریئر	swam	تیرنا
dramatic	ڈرامائی	away	دور
escape	فرار	bore	بور
adventures	مہم جوئی	hardship	مشکل
defeat	شکست	deal	سودا
camp	کیپ	appointed	مقرر
caliph	خليفة	foe	دشمن
preserved	محفوظ	trained	تربیت یافتہ
salt	نمک	Berbers	بربرز
camphor	کافور	enlarged	بڑھا ہوا
wrapped	لپیٹ	weaving	بنائی
horror	وحشت	flourished	پھلا پھولا
promote	فروغ دینا	patronized	سرپرستی

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★ Short Questions ★

Sir Winston S. Churchill

Q 1: The writer says that the examiners ask the questions which students cannot answer and not those which they can answer. Is the complaint just?

Ans: No, the complaint is not just. It is a complaint of dull and lazy students. The hardworking student can answer any question he or she is asked.

Q 2: What sorts of questions are asked by your examiners?

Ans: The question papers should be the real test of the ability of the students. It should not be easy enough that a common student without working hard can get high marks. Therefore, our examiners make a balanced question paper to analyze both the dull and the hard working students.

Q 3: Why did not Churchill do well in examinations?

Ans: Churchill did not like Latin and Mathematics. He liked poetry and essay writing. While on the other hand, the examiners were interested in Latin and Mathematics. Therefore, Churchill could not do well in examinations.

Q 4: How did he do his Latin paper?

Ans: Churchill did his Latin paper badly. He did not know anything relevant to the question. At the top, he wrote his name and question number one "1". After much thought, he put a bracket around it and this it became (1). After some time, some blots of ink dropped over his paper and he sadly gazed at this manifestation for the next two hours.

Q 5: Churchill was taught English at Harrow and not Latin and Greek. Was it a gain or a loss?

Ans: It was no loss to Churchill. He never felt disadvantaged. Rather, the intelligent boys who once won prizes for Latin and Greek had to learn English later in their lives to earn their living.

Q 6: What good did his three years stay at Harrow do him?

Ans: By staying three years at Harrow, Churchill got ample time to learn English. An

ordinary sentence of the English language and its structure got through his bones and marrow. He learnt the grammar thoroughly. This helped him a lot in his practical life.

Q 7: In after years how did the knowledge of English stand him in good stead?

Ans: By knowing his national language well, he faced no difficulty in the daily affairs of life. He became a successful politician.

Q 8: What happened to boys who had learnt Latin and Greek?

Ans: English has become an international language in the era. Its knowledge enables us to understand the national and international issues. Churchill favored that everyone must learn English first and then learns Greek and Latin as a treat if one wants to.



Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
ask	پوچھنا	became	ہو گیا
complaint	شکایت	blots	دھبے
just	صرف	ink	سیاہی
dull	ذہن کند	dropped	گرا دیا
lazy	سست	over	ختم
sorts	قسمیں	gazed at	کی طرف دیکھا
ability	صلاحیت	gazed	نگاہ ڈالی
enough	کافی	manifestation	منظہر
stead	کی جگہ	taught	سکھایا
balanced	متوازن	gain	حاصل کرنا
analyze	تجزیہ	loss	نقصان
do well	اچھا کرو	felt	محسوس کیا
like	پسند	disadvantaged	پسماندہ
essay	مضمون نویسی	Rather	بلکہ
favored	حمایت کی , پسند کیا	lives	زندگی
While	جبکہ	ample	کافی
thought	سوچا	ordinary	عام
badly	بری طرح	through	کے ذریعے
anything	کچھ بھی	bones and marrow	ہڈیوں اور میرو
relevant	متعلقہ	thoroughly	اچھی طرح سے

Short Questions

G. F. Lamb

Q 1: Give an idea of the size of the Sahara. How does it compare with England?

Ans: The Sahara is a very vast desert in Africa. It is many times the size of Great Britain. England is very small if compared with the Sahara.

Q 2: What had Christopher's foster mother to do with his desire to see distant places?

Ans: In his childhood, every time he was naughty, his foster mother used to threaten him to send him to Timbuktu. Instead of alarming him, the idea aroused in him a desire to visit far-off places.

Q 3: How did he manage to get a seat in the weapon carrier?

Ans: He showed a permit from the War Ministry and got a seat in the weapons carrier. It had been cancelled already but the soldiers did not notice it.

Q 4: What was the most noticeable feature of the desert city named Ghardaia?

Ans: In Ghardaia, the flies were even more numerous and stickier than anywhere else. They followed the food even to the mouth.

Q5: How did they manage to drive the heavy truck in the trackless desert with its soft sand?

Ans: When the truck stuck into the soft sand, they took out steel mesh and placed them together to make a runway for the truck. In this way, they crossed the desert with its soft sand.

Q6: What did the driver tell Christopher about three Englishmen who had attempted to cross the desert?

Ans: He told the story of three English men who tried to cross the desert in a car. Their car was stuck in a sand dune and they died of thirst.

Q 7: Give an account of the little town, named El Golea, and compare it with In Salah, bringing out the difference between the two.

Ans: Al-Golea was an oasis with plenty of water and palm trees. Christopher enjoyed a bath in a pool and lying on the grass. On the other hand, In-Salah was fighting the battle for its survivor. The sand was encroaching on it.

Q 8: What do you know of Professor Claude Balanguernon?

Ans: Professor Claude Balanguernon was a French man who devoted his life to educating the Tuareg people. He was well aware of the features and the routes of the Sahara. He saved Christopher's life when he might die of thirst.

Q 9: Describe the events leading to the killing of a camel? What sort of water did they get from its stomach?

Ans: When their water had finished and they might die of thirst, they killed a camel and obtained a yellowish-green liquid from its stomach and quenched their thirst.

Q 10: Describe the journey through "The land of Thirst and Death".

Ans: In the land of Thirst and Death, the shortage of water forced them to kill a camel. They also saw a snake and a vulture there. It was notorious for sandstorms and dried wells of water.

Q 11: Describe the stay at In Abbangarit. How did Christopher manage to get water there?

Ans: In Abbangarit, Christopher stayed in a rough mud house. There was well-having water in the depth of 46 meters. He twisted seven strands of the thin wire, attached it to the tea pot and got water out of the well.

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
ask	پوچھنا	became	بن گیا
complaint	شکایت	blots	دھبے
just	صرف	ink	سیاہی
dull	آسی, کند ذہن	dropped	گرا دیا
lazy	ست	over	ختم
sorts	قسمیں	gazed at	کی طرف دیکھا
ability	صلاحیت	gazed	نگاہ ڈالی
enough	کافی	manifestation	منظہر
stead	کی جگہ	taught	سکھایا
balanced	متوازن	gain	حاصل کرنا
analyze	تجزیہ	loss	نقصان
do well	اچھا کرو	felt	محسوس کیا
like	پسند	disadvantaged	پسماندہ
essay	مضمون نویسی	Rather	بلکہ
favored	پسند کیا	lives	زندگی
While	جبکہ	ample	کافی
thought	سوچا	ordinary	عام
badly	بری طرح	through	کے ذریعے
anything	کچھ بھی	bones and marrow	ہڈیوں اور میرو
relevant	متعلقہ	thoroughly	اچھی طرح سے

Lesson: 13

SIR ALEXANDER FLEMING

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Short Questions

Patrick Pringle

Q1: What are antiseptics and what is the antiseptic method?

Ans: Germs can be killed by using certain Chemicals. These Chemicals are called antiseptics, and the method of using Chemicals to destroy germs is called the antiseptic method.

Q 2: What was the chief defect of the antiseptic method?

Ans: The chief defect of the antiseptic method was that it not only destroyed germs but also destroyed the cells of the body. They did more harm than good.

Q 3: What part is played by the white cells in the blood of a human body?

Ans: The white cells of the human body work as a natural armor against disease. They kill the germs of disease and are known as leucocytes.

Q 4: Give an account of the early life of Fleming.

Ans: Alexander Fleming was born on a farm near Darvel, on August 6, 1881. He was the youngest of a family of eight. His father died when he was seven years old. At ten he went to Darvel School and stayed till he was twelve.

Q 5: Describe how Fleming discovered penicillin?

Ans: In 1922 he examined his own nasal secretions and discovered a natural antiseptic manufactured by the body itself. In this way Fleming discovered penicillin.

Q 6: In what respect is penicillin better than chemical antiseptics?

Ans: Penicillin is better than chemical antiseptics as it destroys only the germs of disease and is harmless to the white cells of the body.

Q 7: What do you know of the Oxford team?

Ans: The Oxford team, headed by Professor Howard Florey and Dr. E.B. Chain, included trained chemists and biologists. After a long struggle, they succeeded in producing concentrated penicillin.

Q 8: How did they make penicillin more effective?

Ans: With the help of trained chemists and biologists and the necessary equipment, the Oxford team produced concentrated more effective penicillin.

Q 9: Write a note on penicillin as a wonder drug?

Ans: Penicillin was indeed a wonder drug. It revolutionized the healing of wounds and saved countless lives. It proved to be the strongest weapon in the fight against the diseases.

Q10: Was Fleming proud of his discovery?

Ans: No, Fleming was not proud of his discovery. When people thanked him, he said, "I didn't do anything; Nature makes penicillin. I just found it."

Q11: Why couldn't penicillin have been discovered in the research laboratories of America?

Ans: Penicillin could not be discovered in American laboratories because they were dustless, air-conditioned, and sterilized. There was no way for a mold spore to enter and drop on the culture plate.

Q12: Fleming's achievement paved the way for other discoveries in the medical field. What are they?

Ans: Fleming opened up a whole new world of science. He provoked others to seek new antibiotics. He paved the way for the discovery of new drugs.



Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
antiseptics	جراثیم کش ادویات	harm	نقصان
Germs	جراثیم	armor	کوچ
certain	یقینی	against	خلاف
chief	چیف	stayed	ٹھہرے رہے
defect	عیب	nasal	ناک



secretions	رطوبتیں	wonder	تعجب
manufactured	تیار کردہ	indeed	بے شک
Penicillin	پینسلین	revolutionized	انقلاب لایا
countless	بے شمار	healing	مندمل ہونا
concentrated	مرکوز	equipment	سامان
effective	موثر	wounds	زخم
trained	تربیت یافتہ	lives	زندگی
struggle	جدوجہد	proud	فخر
necessary	ضروری	weapon	ہتھیار
anything	کچھ بھی	sterilized	جراثیم سے پاک
dustless	دھول کے بغیر	culture plate	ثقافت پلیٹ
mold	ڈھالنا	achievement	کامیابی
spore	بیضہ	provoked	اکسایا
seek	تلاش کریں	paved	ہموار
drugs	منشیات	found	پایا



Short Questions

Margaret Avery

Q 1: Describe the early life of Pasteur.

Ans: Pasteur was born in quite a humble family, at Dole in the Jura district of France in 1822. He got his early education from there. Then he moved to the city and became a famous scientist.

Q 2: Give some instances of Pasteur's patriotism.

Ans: Pasteur was a great patriot He donated all his savings to the welfare of France. He offered himself to join the army. He saved the wine and silk industry of France.

Q 3: Why do we mean by spontaneous generation?

Ans: Spontaneous generation is a theory which states that life can come into being from non-living things. Pasteur proved this theory wrong afterward.

Q 4: How did Pasteur prove that spontaneous generation was not a fact?

Ans: Pasteur proved that if a substance is sufficiently heated to destroy all life in it and if the air in contact with it is also filtered, bacteria do not develop in it and the substance does not alter.

Q 5: 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, the silkworm industry was so popular that their common greeting was "How are you silkworms doing?" Pasteur advised the farmers to avoid overcrowding, uncleanliness, overheating, and unhealthy conditions.

Q 6: How did Pasteur discover the treatment for the cattle diseases, Anthrax?

Ans: Pasteur cultivated the germs in a way that they were weakened. When these germs were inoculated into the healthy animals, they produced a mild type of illness. This protected them from different diseases.

Q 7: How did Pasteur discover the method of making vaccines?

Ans: While working at fowl Cholera, after a holiday he found the germs dead or dying. He inoculated the birds with it. The birds showed slight signs of illness but resisted the disease and recovered. This method was known as vaccination.

Q8: Give an account of Pasteur's treatment of Hydrophobia and how he cured the first patient suffering from it.

Ans: In 1885, a boy was bitten by a mad dog two days ago. He was brought to Paris for treatment. Pasteur inoculated him for ten days. The boy was successfully cured of hydrophobia.

Q9: How did Pasteur show the way to other scientists? Give an account of the discoveries.

Ans: The success of Pasteur's discoveries inspired other scientists and they started trying the same methods to cure for other diseases. In the ten years from 1880 to 1890, they discovered the germs of many fatal diseases.

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
early	جلد	famous	مشہور
born	پیدا ہونا	instances	مثالیں
quite	کافی	patriot	محب وطن
humble	عاجز	donated	عطیہ
moved	منتقل کر دیا گیا	savings	بچت
wine	شراب	silk	ریشم
spontaneous	اچانک	curing	علاج
generation	نسل	skillworm	مہارت کا کیڑا
afterward	بعد میں	avoid	بچنا
fact	حقیقت	overcrowding	زیادہ بھیڑ
sufficiently	کافی	unclearness	غیر واضح
heated	گرم	cattle	مویشی

filtered	فلٹر	diseases	بیماریاں
develop	ترقی	successfully	کامیابی سے
alter	تبدیل	cultivated	کاشت
popularity	مقبولیت	inoculated	ٹیکہ لگایا
render	رینڈر	mild	معتدل
illness	بیماری	protected	محفوظ
vaccines	ویکسینز	illness	بیماری
fowl Cholera	پرندوں کا ہیضہ	resisted	مزاحمت کی
dead	مردہ	recovered	بازیاب
dying	مر رہا ہے	vaccination	ویکسینیشن
slight	معمولی	treatment	علاج
signs	نشانیوں	suffering	متلا ہونا، تکلیف
bitten	کاٹا	ago	پہلے
mad dog	پاگل کتے	brought	لایا
inspired	حوصلہ افزائی	fatal	خطرناک، مہلک
Hydrophobia	وہ عارضہ جس میں خود بخود پانی سے خوف پیدا ہوتا ہے		
Anthrax	مویشیوں کی چھوت کی بیماری جو انسان کو بھی لگ سکتی ہے، راج پھوڑا		

Short Questions

Wilfrid F. Castle

Q1: What was the attitude of the Turkish government towards the Allies after World War I?

Ans: Turks were too glad to be able to lay down arms after continuous fighting since 1911. The Turkish government was eager to collaborate with the Allies. They considered them as their survivors.

Q2: Why was Mustafa Kamal sent to Anatolia?

Ans: Mustafa Kamal was sent to Anatolia to put down the rebels who were working against the Padsha's will. Their commander Kiyazim Karabekar was refusing to disband his men.

Q3: What was the reaction of the Turkish patriots to the intention of the Allies to the partition of the Ottoman Empire?

Ans: As the intention of the Allies was known, Turkish patriots became infuriated. It was like a flame of anger, burning in the hearts of men and women. They all were infuriated by this foreign occupation.

Q4: Write a note on Mustafa Kamal's activities in Anatolia.

Ans: In Anatolia, he met Ali Faut and sketched a plan of resistance. He planned to build up the national army and temporary government. He also planned a guerilla war against the Greeks.

Q5: Why did Mehmet order Mustafa Kamal to return to Constantinople?

Ans: When Mehmet came to know that Mustafa Kamal was working against the interests of his government, he ordered him to return to Constantinople.

Q6: What was Mustafa Kamal's reply?

Ans: Mustafa Kamal replied in the most memorable words, "I shall stay in Anatolia until the nation has won its Independence."

Q7: How did Mehmet try to regain Anatolia for himself?

Ans: Mehmet pretended to be willing to summon a government pleasing to the Nationalists. He advised the delegates in Anatolia to transfer their activities to Istanbul and put Mustafa Kamal's ideas into practice.

Q8: Why did his plan fail?

Ans: Mustafa Kamal saw through the plot and did not trust Mehmet's promises. He stayed in Anatolia and continued his work of organizing the troops of the old Imperial army and training the armed peasants and the women.

Q9: Give an account of the Greek attack and its defeat.

Ans: The two valiant people fought for fourteen days under the burning heat of the Sun. By 4th of the September, 1921, the Greeks were at the end of their strength, and on the 12th, they began to retreat slowly.

Q10: What were the terms offered to Turkey by the Allies?

Ans: The terms offered by the Allies were as follow:

- Ottoman Empire would be entirely under the supervision of the Allied powers.
- All the Arab provinces would become mandatory territories.
- Izmir would become a Greek district.
- Eastern Anatolia would be added to the state of Armenia.
- Cecilia would go to France.
- And the Ottoman capital would be an international centre under the control of Britain, France, and Italy.
- Only the immediate hinterland of Istanbul would remain Turkey in Europe.



Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
Allies	اتحادیوں	eager	شوقین
glad	خوشی	collaborate	تعاون
fighting	لڑائی	survivors	زندہ بچ جانے والے
rebels	باغی	patriots	محب وطن
refusing	انکار	intention	ارادہ

disband	توڑنا	remain	باقی
infuriated	مشتعل	hearts	دل
flame	شعلہ	occupation	پیشہ
anger	غصہ	resistance	مزاحمت
burning	جل رہا ہے	planned	منصوبہ بندی
temporary	عارضی	build	تعمیر
against	خلاف	ordered	حکم دیا
interests	مفادات	return	واپسی
replied	جواب دیا	willing	تیار
memorable	یادگار	summon	طلب کرنا
regain	دوبارہ حاصل	pleasing	خوش کن
pretended	دکھاوا کیا	delegates	مندوبین
plot	پلاٹ	ideas	خیالات
troops	فوجیں	strength	طاقت
Imperial	امپیریل	retreat	پچھے ہٹنا
peasants	کسان	offered	پیشکش کی
defeat	شکست	entirely	مکمل
valiant	بہادر	supervision	نگرانی
fought	لڑا	provinces	صوبے
capital	سرمایہ	immediate	فوری
hinterland	اندرون ملک	remain	باقی