

Class :12th

English (The most exclusive guess paper)

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Book II-ModernProse

Questions from these subjects have been asked more frequently in Punjab Boards in the last 16 years.

Lesson	Lesson : Name
1.	The Dying Sun.
2.	Using the scientific method.
3.	Why Boys Fail in college.
4.	End of Term.
5.	On Destroying Books.
8.	China's way to progress.

Short Questions Answers



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.

2. **What are planets and how did they come into existence?**

Ans: According to Sir James Jeans planets are the thrown away pieces of the sun. The planets came into existence by the breaking of the gaseous mountain which was created on the surface of the sun.

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.

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.

5. **What should be the conditions necessary, for the kind of life we know to exist on other heavenly bodies?**

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.

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 equipment's We know how to prevent and cure a disease.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

14. **According to the author there are some boys who fail because they do not try. Who are they?**

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 cannot help them. The boy should change his habits by himself.

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.

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 cannot pay proper attention to their studies and they fail. Such students are found in our country.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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, homework and competition.

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 grandparents. He played cricket in July sunshine; he enjoyed these holidays very much.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 cannot be destroyed easily.

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:
- Odes to Diana.
- Dramas on the love of Lancelot.
- Sonnets to Ethel.
- Stanza on a First Glimpse of Venice.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 patients. Therefore, he thought that he was doing the doctor a favor.

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".

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.

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.

37. **Why did the writer go to the British Museum?**

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

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.

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 cheese, he wrote \$56. Fifth instead of admitting his mistake, he pretended to be angry.

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.

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

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

42. **Discuss Chinese agriculture system?**

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

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 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 newspaper and enjoys the radio.

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.

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 they have the faith for the benefit of the people.

46. **"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. China's economy is based on the same principle. They have rooted out selfishness from their social system.

47. **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.

48. **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.

49. **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 fewer crops because of the lack of rain.
- When crops fail due to some disease.

50. **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 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.

51. **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.

52. **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!"

53. **What did Abd-al-Rehman do to make himself strong and to beautify his capital?**

Ans: To make him-self 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.

54. **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.

55. **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.

56. **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 Heroes

Questions from these subjects have been asked more frequently in Punjab Boards in the last 16 years.

Lessons	Lesson : Name
12.	Hitch Hiking across the Sahara.
13.	Sir Alexander Fleming
14.	Louis Pasteur.

Short Questions Answers

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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'.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

Ans: El-Go lea 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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".

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.

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.

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.

22. **How did Fleming become famous?**

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

33. **Write a note on activities of Mustafa Kamal in Anatolia. OR Who was Ali 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.



(Good-Bye Mr. Chips)



Questions from these subjects have been asked more frequently in Punjab Boards in the last 16 years.

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

Short Questions Answers

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.

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.

3. **How did Chips measure his time while living in Mrs. Wicket's house?**

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

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.

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.

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.

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"

8. **What is Anno-Domini?**

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

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.

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."

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

17. **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.

18. **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.

19. **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.

20. **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.

21. **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.

22. **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.

23. **Who was Collingwood? How did Chips remember Collingwood?**

Ans: He was uncle of young student, Bran some. Collinwood was also student of Chips. Chips

24. **Why was the spring of 1896 important for Chips? OR When did Chips became 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.

25. **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.

26. **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.

27. **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.

28. **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.

29. **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.

30. **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.

31. **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.

32. **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.

33. **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.

34. **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.

35. **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.

36. **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.

37. **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.

38. 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.

39. 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.

40. 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.

41. 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.

42. 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.

43. 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.

44. What impacts did death of Katherine exert 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".

45. 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.

46. 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.

47. 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.

48. Write down personality of Ralston? **OR** 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.

49. 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.

50. 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 the in charge of those boys. Mr. Chips was talking with Mr. Jones, a striker. This story went around went around.

51. 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.

52. 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 favored 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.

53. 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.

54. 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.

55. 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.

56. **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.

57. **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.

58. **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.

59. **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.

60. **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 honored and his acting name was finished from official record.

61. **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.

62. **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.

63. **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.

64. **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.

65. **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.

66. **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.

67. **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.

68. **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.

69. **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.

70. **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 livableness?

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



Idioms



The following Idioms more than eight times in last 16 years in Punjab Boards are asked in Hor.

Most Important Idioms

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Above board | 2. A Narrow escape | 3. A wild goose chase |
| 4. Break the ice | 5. Bad blond | 6. Break into |
| 7. Break down | 8. Break out | 9. Carry Out |
| 10. Cut a sorry figure | 11. Cut down | 12. Die in harness |

13. Go up	14. End Smoke	15. Few and far between
16. Face the music	17. Fall prey to	18. Give up
19. Smell a rat	20. Give in	21. Make both ends meet
22. Nip in the bud	23. Under a cloud	24. Generosity

The following Idioms more than five times in last 16 years in Punjab Boards are asked in Hor.

Very Important Idioms

1. A dark horse	2. A French leave	3. By fits and starts
4. At the eleventh hour	5. A gala day	6. A fish out of water
7. Add insult to injury	8. At daggers drawn	9. Bag and baggage
10. By hook or by crook	11. Better half	12. Bring up
13. Beat about the bush	14. Bear out	15. Bed of roses
16. Carry the day	17. Call names	18. Cheek by jowl
19. Drawn game/ match	20. Fly in the ointment	21. Find fault with
22. Fair weather friend	23. Fall out Go to dogs	24. Hue and cry
25. Hand and/in glove with	26. Heart and soul	27. Hold water
28. In black and white	29. In a nutshell	30. Kick the bucket
31. Leave in lurch	32. Lion's share	33. Lane excuse
34. Lick the dust	35. Look down upon	36. Look after
37. Look into	38. Maiden speech	39. Make up
40. Null and Void	41. Off and on	42. Put up with
43. Put down	44. Pass away	45. Put off
46. Put out	47. Rank and file	48. red letter day
49. Run down	50. Sink and Span	51. Storm in a tea cup
52. Tooth and nail	53. Through thick and thin	54. Turn turtle
55. Take after	56. Turn down Take to	57. Turn up
58. Take down	59. Up to the mark	60. Sacrifice



Important Paragraphs for Translation



علامہ اقبال ہمارے قومی شاعر ہیں۔ وہ سیالکوٹ میں پیدا ہوئے۔ ابتدائی تعلیم بھی وہاں ہی حاصل کی۔ اس کے بعد لاہور آ گئے۔ انہوں نے فلسفہ میں ایم اے کیا۔ کچھ دن وہ گورنمنٹ کالج میں پروفیسر بھی رہے۔ پھر وہ انگلستان چلے گئے۔ انگلستان سے واپسی پر لاہور میں وکالت شروع کی لیکن انہیں یہ کام پسند نہ آیا۔ ان کی زیادہ تر دلچسپی شاعری اور قومی مسائل میں تھی۔ انہوں نے اپنے جذبات کو اپنے شعروں میں بیان کیا ہے۔

Allama Iqbal is our national poet. He was born at Sialkot. He also got his early education from there. Then he came to Lahore. There he did his M.A. in Philosophy. For some days he also served as a professor at Government College. Then he went to England. On returning from England, he began practicing law at Lahore but he did not like that work. He was much interested in poetry and national affairs. He was grieved to think that the Muslims were poor, ignorant and backward in the entire world. He has expressed his very grief in his poetry. But his poetry has a quality that it does not dampen the spirit of the reader; it urges him to action. Every verse of Iqbal is full of passion.

ایک مؤرخ اپنے عہد کی کچی اور مکمل تصویر پیش کرتا ہے۔ وہ کوئی جھوٹی بات نہیں لکھتا۔ وہ کسی بات کو دہراتا نہیں۔ وہ کسی کے خلاف تعصب نہیں رکھتا۔ کبھی کبھی دو اچھے مؤرخ ایک دوسرے سے اتفاق نہیں کرتے۔ وہ ایک ہی منظر دیکھتے ہیں اور مختلف داستانیں بیان کرتے ہیں۔ وجہ یہ ہے کہ مؤرخ بھی انسان ہوتے ہیں مشینیں نہیں۔ انسان ایک دوسرے سے مختلف ہوتے ہیں اور چیزوں کو مختلف زاویوں سے دیکھتے ہیں۔ اس لیے مؤرخ کی شخصیت اس کی تحریر سے غیر حاضر نہیں ہوتی۔

A historian presents a realistic and complete picture of his age. He does not write any unauthentic account. He does not repeat any episode. He is not biased against anyone. Sometimes two good historians do not agree with each other. They see the same scene and narrate different stories. It is because historians are also human beings and not machines. Humans are different from one another and see things from different angles. Therefore, a historian's personality does not remain absent in his writing.

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 مندانہ غیر نصابی سرگرمیوں میں حصہ نہیں لیتے۔ وہ سگریٹ نوشی اور بیہودہ فلموں کے دلدادہ ہیں۔ یہ صورت حال انتہائی افسوس ناک ہے۔ اگر اساتذہ، والدین اور حکومت نے اپنی ذمہ داریاں پوری نہ کیں تو ہمارا نظام تعلیم تباہ ہو جائے گا۔

Indiscipline is increasing day by day in colleges. Students do not pay attention to their studies. They do not respect the lecturers. They do not go to colleges regularly. If they go to college once or twice a week, they waste their time in useless talks. They do not take part in healthy extra-curricular activities. They are fond of smoking and vulgar movies. This is a very sorry state of affairs. If the teachers, parents and the government do not fulfill their obligations, our education system will be ruined.

مجھے کتابیں پڑھنے کا بہت شوق ہے۔ اس لیے اپنا فارغ وقت زیادہ تر کالج لائبریری میں گزارتا ہوں۔ میں گھنٹوں بیٹھا کتابوں کا مطالعہ کرتا ہوں اور دنیا کے عظیم عالموں سے استفادہ کرتا ہوں۔ بعض دفعہ سوچتا ہوں کہ طلباء کی اکثریت لائبریری میں کیوں نظر نہیں آتی؟ یہ جگہ ویران کیوں ہے؟ طلباء تعلیم کی طرف توجہ کیوں نہیں دیتے؟ اگر طلباء میں مطالعہ کا شوق پیدا ہو جائے تو ہمارا ملک دن ڈگی رات چوگنی ترقی کرے گا۔

I am very fond of reading books. Therefore, I spend my free time mostly in the college library. I read the books sitting for hours and benefit from the great scholars of the world. Sometimes, I wonder why the majority of the students are not seen in the library. Why is this place desolate? Why do the students not pay attention to their education? If the students develop a fondness for reading, our country will progress by leaps and bounds.

آج کے دور میں جنگلات کی اہمیت بہت زیادہ ہے۔ یہ آب و ہوا کو خوشگوار بناتے ہیں۔ یہ موسم کی شدت کو کم کرتے ہیں۔ یہ آندھیوں سیلابوں اور سیم و تھور کو روکتے ہیں۔ بارش کا سبب بنتے ہیں۔ برف کو جلد چھلنے سے روکتے ہیں۔ زمین کی زرخیزی کو بڑھاتے ہیں۔ جنگلات ملک کی معاشی ترقی میں اہم کردار ادا کرتے ہیں۔

At present, the forests are of great importance. They make the atmosphere pleasant. They lessen the intensity of the weather. They check the storms, floods, water-logging and salinity. They cause rain. They stop the quick melting of snow. They enhance the fertility of the land. Forests play an important role in the economic development of the country.

ہم پاکستان کے نوجوان ہیں۔ ہمیں چاہیے کہ محنت کریں اور پوری دیانتداری سے اپنا کام کریں۔ اپنے وطن اور اہل وطن کے لیے ایسے کام کریں کہ جو کوئی دیکھے ہماری تعریف کرے۔ وقت آنے پر اپنے وطن کے لیے جان کی بازی لگانے کی بھی پروا نہ کریں۔ ہر قربانی کے لیے تیار ہو جائیں اور دشمن کے ناپاک ارادوں کو خاک میں ملا دیں۔ اس طرح دنیا پر ثابت کریں کہ پاکستانی ایک زندہ قوم ہیں اور ناموس وطن کی خاطر بڑی سے بڑی قربانی سے بھی دریغ نہیں کرتے۔

We are the youth of Pakistan. We should work hard and do our duty with complete

honesty. We should do such pieces of work for our country and countrymen that whoever sees us, praises us. In the hour of need, we should not hesitate to stake our lives for our country. We should be prepared for every sacrifice and annihilate the evil designs of the enemy. In this way we should prove to the world that the people of Pakistan are a dynamic nation and do not shrink to offer the greatest sacrifice for the honour of their country.

اس وقت پاکستان بہت سی ملکی اور بین الاقوامی مشکلات میں گھرا ہوا ہے۔ ہمارے دشمن دن رات ہمیں نقصان پہنچانے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں۔ ہم سب اس سے بخوبی آگاہ ہیں۔ ملت اسلامیہ کا دشمن بہت ہی شاطر اور ہوشیار ہے۔ ان تمام مشکلات سے نکلنے کے لیے ہمیں ایک مخلص، دیاندار اور محب وطن رہنما کی ضرورت ہے۔ جو ہمیں تباہی اور اذیت کے اس منجھارے سے نکال سکے۔

These days Pakistan is entangled in many national and international problems. Our enemies are planning to harm us by day and night. We all know about it very well. The enemy of Muslim nation is very clever and canny. To get rid of all these difficulties, we need a sincere and honest leader who can save us from the state of chaos and anxiety. We need to learn a lesson from our glorious past.

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 جاتی ہے تو سارا جسم اس کا 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 مزہ نہیں آتا۔ جو لوگ اکثر بیمار رہتے ہیں ان کی زندگی خود ان کے لیے اور ان کے دوسرے متعلمین کے لیے وبال جان بن جاتی ہے۔ بیماری سے تکلیف الگ ہوتی ہے اور دو علاج پر خرچ الگ ہوتا ہے۔ بیمار آدمی زندہ درگور ہوتا ہے۔

Good health is a great blessing. However, man does not value this blessing so long he is healthy. When a minor disease attacks him, he realizes its value. If some part of body is in pain, the whole body feels its effect. If one is healthy, one enjoys eating, drinking, walking and working. If the health breaks down, one cannot find any pleasure in anything. The life of those people who often remain ill becomes a burden for them and their relations. On the one hand they suffer pain and on the other hand spend money on medicine and treatment. A sick man is a living corpse.

افواج پاکستان فولاد کی طرح مضبوط اور مستحکم ہیں مشکل کی ہر گھڑی میں یہ لوگوں کی مدد کرتی ہے انہوں نے بیرون ملک اقوام متحدہ کے کئی مشن مکمل کیے 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 کا کول اکیڈمی دنیا کی بہترین تربیت گاہوں میں سے ایک ہے۔

Pakistan armies are strong and stable like iron. They help people in every hour of need. They have completed many missions of UNO abroad. Our armies are honoured all over the world. The standard of their training and discipline is very high. Kakool Academy is one of the best training centers in the world.

Most Important Essays

A Picnic

Or A Visit to a Historical Place

Or The Happiest day of my life



"It is good people who make good places."

Last Sunday we went to Jahangeer Tomb for picnic. It was a pleasant day. It was neither hot nor cold. My mother cooked very delicious dishes to eat there. They were in small steel pots so that we might heat them there. We also took a lot of fruit with us. We left home at 9 o' clock in the morning. The sun was shining brightly but it was not hot. We hired a taxi and reached the tomb at 10. The tomb is built on acres of land and is surrounded by very thick walls. There are big gardens all-round the tomb.

As we entered the main gate, we were greatly impressed by the greenery and beauty of the surrounding area. There were many shady places. As we entered another gate we saw the tomb just before our eyes. The colour and texture of the tomb caught our eyes. We saw many English and European tourists there. They were taking picture of the tomb. Its unique design attracts a lot of foreign tourists every year. We went inside the tomb and said 'Fatiha'. After that we went to a corner of the garden. Mother took out a sheet of cloth and spread it on the ground to sit on. Then she started heating the food on a portable gas oven. We helped her in setting the plates on the sheet. After that we enjoyed a big delicious meal in a very pleasant atmosphere. It was our first experience of eating outside in the open. We were sitting in a circle and feeling very excited while eating.

"Great places, great memories."

After enjoying a good hearty meal, we played for some time. I saw some boys playing cricket in the gardens. They were making a lot of noise. To my right a family was playing some indoor game. Everybody was so relaxed and happy. They were enjoying themselves. After that we went round the tomb. It was amazing to see so much greenery around. There were tall tree in the garden. Flowers of different colours were adding to the beauty of the tomb. There was no pollution of the city and no noise of the horns and rickshaws.

After sometime we returned home more happy and fresh. I think it is a good idea to go for a picnic once in a while. It has good effect on our body and mind. I will remember my visit to the Jahangir Tomb forever.

"Beauty is truth, truth beauty, that is all Ye know on earth, and all we need to know"

My Hero In History

Or OR Dr. Allama M. Iqbal

Or My Favourit Personality

Or My Favourit Personality

"Personality begins where comparison leaves off. Be unique. Be memorable. Be confident. Be proud."

A great man is one who serves humanity heart and soul. But no man is great who is great only in his life time. The test of greatness is the page of history. History is replete with the noble deeds of men whose sole and sacred aim of life was to help and guide their fellow men. We read and recall, commemorate and commend the names of great scientists, artists, philosophers, politicians and poets who are tireless and selfless efforts brought comfort and peace to the suffering humanity. They die but their death makes them immortal because they live in our hearts.

Dr. Muhammad Iqbal is my hero in history. He is my favorite personality. He is our national poet. He is also known as Allama Iqbal. He was a great scholar and philosopher. He was born in Sialkot on the 9th November 1877. The name of his father was Sheikh Nur Muhammad. Allama Iqbal had great love for religion even in his childhood. He received his early education in Sialkot. He passed his Intermediate Examination from Murrey College. He studied Arabic and Persian with great love. He came to Lahore and joined Government College Lahore. He studied Philosophy there. After passing his M. A. examination, he became a teacher there.

He went to Europe for higher studies. He got his Ph.D. in Philosophy from Germany. He also got his law degree in 1908. His stay in Europe was very good for him. He observed everything of the West very carefully. He learnt a lot of things there. He compared the East and the West and concluded that the East is better than the West in every aspect. He expressed his view about that in his poetry. His poetry gives a message to the Muslim not to follow the Western culture. He believed that Islam is better than all the religions and civilizations of the world. He did not stay there for long and returned to India. He started his legal practice. He soon left it because he did not like it.

He was sad to see the bad condition of the Muslims in every field of life. He observed that the Hindus were not sincere with the Muslims. He saw that the Muslims were unaware of their backwardness. He wanted to tell them that they should wake up from their sleep of ignorance. He wrote many poems. He devoted his life to Islam and the Muslims. It was he who told the Muslims that they should try to get their own separate homeland.

"If you want to discover the true character of a person, you have only to observe what they are passionate about."

His poems were so inspiring that the Muslims realized their duties and started their struggle for Pakistan. It was he who requested Quaid-e-Azam to continue his struggle for Pakistan. His message was for everyone. The Muslims were so much impressed by his poetry that he was given the title of Allama Iqbal. He inspired not only common people but also leaders. Even after his death his poetry is there to impress and guide the Muslims. This great poet and philosopher died in 1938.

He was buried beside the main gate of the Badshahi Mosque. He is the national poet of Pakistan. His poetry is read not only in Pakistan but also in the whole of the world. It has been translated in many languages of the world. His important volumes of poetry are Bang-e-Dara, Bal-e-Jabril, and Zarb-e-Kaleem etc.

My Aim In Life**Or My Ambition In Life****Or The Dream Of My Life****Or The Profession Of My Choice****"Great ambition is the passion of a great character"**

Aim or ambition in life is inevitable. It gives us direction for our efforts to achieve it. It is like the guiding star. If a man is unaware of his destination his struggle in life will be fruitless. There can be as many aims or ambitions or dreams as men. Some want to become doctors. Some are ambitious to become Engineers. Some wish to become civil officers. Some are keen to become army officers.

Some desire to be writers, novelists, playwrights or poets. Thus, ambition or aim varies from person to person. My aim or ambition or dream of life is to become a Professor of English. There are some reasons for which I want to adopt the profession of teaching at college level. These are:

Teaching is a very noble profession. The best people in the world are those who teach others. This is the only profession which enables a man to serve his Nation properly. A teacher is like a ladder. Like the ladder, the teacher remains at the same place, but helps others to rise in life. It is, therefore, better to become a doctor - maker, an engineer - maker or an officer - maker instead of becoming himself a doctor or an engineer or an officer.

"The aim if reached or not makes great the life"

It and acknowledged fact that only men increase the dignity and greatness of a nation. Such men are produced in the educational institutions. I am fond of reading, writing and teaching. This profession will assist me to lead the life of a scholar. I am ambitious to become a Professor of English because English literature is my favorite subject. I am taking a deep interest in my studies. Having adopted the profession of teaching, I hope to produce and prepare such men as would be of great service to the nation.

Being a teacher, I can also serve my nation by writing such books as can build up the character of my people and make them good citizens. To conclude, aim or ambition or dream of life occupies a great importance in human life.

A man or a nation cannot make progress in the world in the absence of aim or ambition or dream of life. I am fully satisfied with my name on ambition or dream of becoming a Professor of English as it suits my taste and nature.

**My Last Day At College****Like an old photograph, Time can make a feeling fade.****But the memory of happy days Stays and never fades away.**

The 31st of March was my last day in the college. After one month, the examination would start. I was feeling mixed pleasure - happy and sad at the same time. Only one side I felt relieved at the end of the academic year. I worked hard to achieve my goal during the last

two years. I had got 470 marks in the first part and was sure of getting good marks in the second part.

I wanted to become a doctor in future. The very feeling that I was now nearer to my goal made me happy. In this way, it was very important day for me. On the other side, it was the moment of parting. The present days of the past came to my mind and made me sad. I recalled my first day in the college.

It was the day of joking and fooling by the senior students. After one year, I was myself a senior boy and played many jokes on first year students. The sweet memories of the two years were fresh in my mind. There was a smile on my lips and tears in my eyes.

"The happiest memories are of moments that end when they should have."

In our college, there is a tradition that the junior students give a farewell party to the senior outgoing students. The last day in the college is made a memorable occasion for them the college was decorated with buntings and flags. First of all, we assembled in the lawn of college for a group photograph. Then, we went to the college hall for further activities the principal of our college presided over the function. The representation of the first year class made a farewell speech He paid thanks to the second year students for their co-operation and guidance. He pledged to follow the foot-prints of the seniors. I, on behalf of my class fellows, made a speech. I paid thanks to the teachers for their self-less efforts to enlighten the minds of the students. I also appreciated the first year students for arranging such a splendid function in the honour of the outgoing senior students. I made a promise that the second year students would work hard to brighten the name of the college.

Then, the worthy principal made an elegant speech. He advised us to perform our duties honestly as a student and as a citizen of the civil society. In the end, our principal gave us his blessings and wished us success in our future career. It was an inspiring and memorable speech. All the students clapped when he finished his speech .The formal speeches were followed by a variety show. It was organized for the entertainment of the students and guests. The students sang song, recited poems and couplets befitting the occasion. They also performed a few fun fair items. At the end of the show, we were served with tea, biscuits, cakes and fruit. The farewell party was a great success in every respect.

It was the end of a splendid span of two years at my college. I had spent a lot of happy time there. I took part in debates and sports activities and won many prizes. Some of my teachers greatly influenced me and enlightened my outlook. I also made a few new friends whose nice company was unforgettable for me. When I was leaving my college there was tears in my eyes.

Farewell, my friends! Farewell, my foes!
My peace with these, my love with those.

My First Day At College**Or My First Impression Of College**

If there are dreams to sell. Happy and sad to tell.

Dreams are always beautiful and attractive. I was fed up with the strict atmosphere of my school. I had been dreaming of free, Independent and charming life of the college since my school days. After a long anxious wait, the result of matriculation examination was declared and I got first division. I got admission to Government College

A student cannot forget the sweet memories of his first day at college. The classes were to start from 1st September. I already knew that the seniors play first year fooling with the newcomers. So, I was mentally prepared for it. On the first day, when I entered the college, I met a few seniors who asked me to do some stupid things. I felt a little humiliated but took it sportingly. The college started at 8 o'clock with assembly. First, there was prayer accompanied by recitation from the Holy Quran. The principal delivered an introductory speech to the students. He advised us to work hard and follow college rules.

Then, the time table was dictated and the students went to their classrooms. He teachers came in their periods and delivered lectures. During shifting of the classes from one room to another, the senior students also came to make first year fools of us. They welcomed the newcomers with funny moments. My first impression of the college is still fresh in my mind.

I am proud of being a student of Government College. I am greatly impressed by the lovely building, the vast playgrounds and the charming greenery of the college. Its laboratories are well equipped. Students come here from all over the Punjab. Every year, many of our students secure merits and positions in the board examination.

The staff of the college is highly qualified. The professor is kind, polite and punctual. They are well dressed and well mannered. They guide the students in academics and sports activities regularly.

The college life is quite different from that of school. It is interesting and thrilling. Students enjoy full freedom and actively participate in co-curricular activities of the college. They are considered mature enough to act upon the college rules. My class fellow is very brilliant and hardworking. I am enjoying myself very much in this great institution.

"Every black cloud has a silver lining".

**Why I Love Pakistan****Or Patriotism**

There is a love, for which I cannot hide. It comes from deep down inside.

A passion that burns so bright, That for it I am willing to fight.

Imagine you have no country of your own. Where would you go? No country would accept you. You would not have any place to live. You would not have any identity. What would you do? Of course, you would try to get your own country. For this purpose, you

would give sacrifices. You may lose your parents, sisters, brothers and children. They may be killed. You may leave your home, your business and all your belongings to reach that country. Then one day you may get a country of your own. Would you not love it? You would, because it would be the fruit of your struggle, your identity and God's blessing to practice Islam.

Thank Allah I have a country. I have my Pakistan a land of 'Pak or pure people. It is my homeland, my identity. I love my Pakistan not only because it is the best country in the world but also because it has given me everything I ever wanted.

The love of Pakistan is in my blood. My body and mind respond to its songs. I am in a state of happiness. I feel thrilled. I start singing the same tune with the singer. I am so pleased that I feel like dancing. I feel proud of being a Pakistani. I do not feel easy when I am in some other country.

People love someone because of two very obvious reasons. First people love someone because of his or her beauty and charm. Secondly, people love someone if he or she has good qualities. We see that Pakistan fulfills these requirements. It has everything that any country of the world can claim to have. It has high mountains, green forests and wild life. It has rivers, canals and sea. It has charms of village life. It has cities with all the modern luxuries and comforts. In fact, my Pakistan is so beautiful that it is counted among the most beautiful countries of the world.

I love Pakistan because of her strong family system. Here family life is given the top priority. If men work hard to earn bread and butter, women sacrifice a lot to make this family life a success. Pakistani women prefer their family to all the comforts. Here the elders are not sent to old houses to die.

I love Pakistan because it has given me everything I wanted. I have a home, every facility and opportunity to grow. I do whatever I want. I have freedom of expression. I can choose the representative of my choice. I am free to practice my religion. When I go somewhere I am given respect because of my Pakistan. So, Pakistan is my identity, my first love.

"I am sure that with your support and co-operation, I can look forward to Pakistan becoming one of the greatest nations of the world"

GENERAL ESSAY 46 IN ONE

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|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Sectarianism. | 2. Social and economic problems of PKS. |
| 3. Corruption. | 4. Social problems in our society |
| 5. Social evils. | 6. Black marketing. |
| 7. Nepotism. | 8. Social and economic crises |
| 9. Mass illiteracy. | 10. Road side robbery. |
| 11. Smuggling. | 12. Provincialism. |
| 13. Beggary. | 14. Religious violence. |
| 15. Over population. | 16. Ethic violence. |
| 17. Drug addiction. | 18. Lack of tolerance. |
| 19. Population and poverty. | 20. Dis unity. |

21 Bribery.	22 Black biting.
23 Inflation.	24 Un employment.
25 Dowry.	26 Terrorism.
27 Dearness.	28 Capitalism.
29 Drug.	30 Flattery.
31 Indiscipline.	32 Health problems.
33 Hoarding.	34 In sufficient Medical facilities.
35 Hypocrisy.	36 Crushing border of foreign debt.
37 Injustice.	38 The devastation of currency.
39 Lawlessness.	40 Freedom of press.
41 Violation of fundamental rights.	42 Tax exclusion.
43 Feudalism or Feudal Repute	44 Depression.
45 Violence.	46 Economic crises.

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. 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 badly shatters people's faith in institution engulf the whole nation or region like and epidemic 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 overnight 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 are a life worthwhile.



GENERAL ESSAY 8 IN ONE



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|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Uses and abuses of Telephone. | 2. Mobile phone. |
| 3. Internet. | 4. Internet addiction. |
| 5. Laptops. | 6. Computer. |
| 7. Social media (facebook, Whatsapp). | 8. Mobile phone a Curse. |

..... is a just like a magic tool which connects us the whole world. We are living in a world is called a global village. Modern communication media and inventions have shortened the distance. But is the most revolutionary invention. Like all the other things, it has abuses along with its uses. Let us compare its uses with its abuses after discussing them, we shall be able to decide whether it is a bone/curse or boom/blessing.

In the first place is becoming the cause of waking our values system. Especially youth is getting badly affected. Immoral and vulture activities are spreading like wild fire. Young people pay less attention on their studies. They spend most of their time in using Secondly; some vulgar elements are using it as a dating club. They provide a platform to unknown young boys and girls to chat with one another. So in this way, it promotes immoral relations. Thirdly, on special occasions, people greet their relatives and friend through instead of meeting them personally. In this way Has as weakened our social life too. Besides its drawback, there is a long list of benefits of

The whole world is on our finger tips. Now, we have entered the world in a tiny magic box which seems to be a miracle. Global ties and culture relations are getting stronger. It has made business and commercial activities very convenient. We have access to any country within a few seconds. The world seems to be compressed into a magic box.

Keeping in view, its benefits and disadvantages, we can give our opinion about it. We can say that has shortened the distances. But on the other hand, owing to, immorality and vulgarity is a curse. Youth is also getting involved in different useless activities People do not bother meeting their friends even on special occasion. In this sense it is a social bane. But we cannot stop the revolution of technology by putting barriers.