

Comprehension of a Passage**Paragraph No.1**

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

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: Why did the wolf wander about?

Ans: The wolf wandered about in search of food.

Q.2: Did he find anything to eat?

Ans: No, he did not find anything to eat.

Q.3: Why was the wolf helpless?

Ans: The wolf was helpless as the flock was guarded by a hound.

Q.4: How did he get into the flock?

Ans: He put on the skin of a sheep and went into the flock unchecked.

Q.5: Why was the shepherd worried?

Ans: The shepherd was worried as the number of sheep began to fall every day.

Q.6: Did he find out the thief?

Ans: **No**, he did not find out the thief.

Paragraph No.2

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

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: What happened to the thirsty fox?

Ans: The thirsty fox slipped and fell into the well.

Q.2: Who passed by the well just then?

Ans: A goat passed by the well just then.

Q.3: What did the goat do?

Ans: The goat looked into the well.

Q.4: What did the goat say to the fox?

Ans: The goat said to the fox, "What are you doing here uncle?"

Q.5: What did the fox say in reply?

Ans: The fox said in reply, "I am enjoying a swim as it is very pleasant down here".

Q.6: Why did the goat jump into the well?

Ans: The goat jumped into the well as she was taken in by the cunning fox.

Paragraph No.3

Once, a stag was drinking at a stream. He happened to see his reflection in the water. He was pleased to see his beautiful horns, but when he saw his thin legs, he felt sad as he thought they were ugly. Suddenly he saw a pack of hounds at a distance. He ran as fast as his legs could help him. Soon he left the hounds far behind. He had to pass through a thick forest of bushes. His horns were caught up in a bush. He tried hard to pull his horns out of it but all in vain. By now the hounds had come up. They fell upon him and tore him to pieces.

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: What was the stag doing?

Ans: The stag was drinking water.

Q.2: What did he see in the water?

Ans: He saw his reflection.

Q.3: Why was he pleased?

Ans: He was pleased to see his beautiful horns.

Q.4: What made him sad?

Ans: His thin legs made him sad.

Q.5: Why did he run?

Ans: He ran for his life.

Q.6: How did his legs help him?

Ans: His legs helped him to run fast.



Paragraph No.4

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

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: By whom had Robert Bruce been defeated many times?

Ans: He had been defeated by the English army many times.

Q.2: Where did he hide himself?

Ans: He hid himself in the cave.

Q.3: What did he see in the cave?

Ans: He saw a spider trying to reach its cobweb up in the ceiling of the cave.

Q.4: After how many attempts did the spider succeed?

Ans: The spider succeeded after making nine attempts.

Q.5: What lesson did King Robert Bruce learn from the spider?

Ans: King Bruce learnt the lesson, "Try, and try again till you succeed" .

Paragraph No.5

For three years the master and all his relatives lived in this valley. Many of the Muslims too joined them. All supplies to the valley were cut off. The Makkans saw to it that no food or drink reached the Banu Hashim. The poor Banu Hashim had to live on the leaves and roots of trees and bushes. The condition of children was particularly pitiable. At last some kind hearted Makkans took pity on the Banu Hashim. They tore to pieces the agreement hanging in the Kaaba. The hunger-stricken Banu Hashim was thus able to come back to their homes.

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: Who lived for three years in the valley?

Ans: The master and all his relatives lived in the valley.

Q.2: Who joined the master and his relatives?

Ans: Many of the Muslims joined them.

Q.3: What did the Makkans do?

Ans: The Makkans cut off the supplies of food and drink to the Banu Hashim.

Q.4: How did the Banu Hashim live?

Ans: They lived on the leaves and roots of trees and bushes.

Q.5: What was the condition of the children?

Ans: The condition of the children was pitiable.

Q.6: Who took pity on the Banu Hashim?

Ans: Some kind hearted Makkan leaders took pity on them.

Paragraph No.6

We see a kind of milk in tins. It is powdered milk. All the water in this milk has evaporated. When fresh milk stays in a dish for a little time, the thick part of the milk comes to the top. It is the cream of the milk. From this cream, people make butter. If milk with the cream on it is made into powder, it is called Full Cream Milk Powder. When something floating is taken off the top of a liquid we say it is skimmed. When the cream is skimmed from the milk, the thin milk that stays is

called 'Skimmed Milk'. Skim milk is good milk but it has no fat in it. It is not good for very young babies.

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: Is the milk in tins powdered or liquid?

Ans: The milk in the tins is powdered.

Q.2: What becomes of the water in the milk?

Ans: The water in the milk evaporates.

Q.3: What comes to the top of the fresh milk when it stays a little in a dish?

Ans: The thick part of the milk comes to the top.

Q.4: What does the thick part of the milk has in it?

Ans: The thick part of the milk has fat in it.

Q.5: What is cream?

Ans: Cream is the fat of the milk which comes to the top of it.

Q.6: What do people make from cream?

Ans: People make butter from cream.

Paragraph No.7

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

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: How did Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed (R.A.) treat the people?

Ans: Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed (R.A.) was kind and just to them.

Q.2: What were the orders given to the army?

Ans: He had ordered his army not to do any harm to the farmers, aged persons, women, children and other civilians.

Q.3: What did he say about the farmers and civilians?

Ans: He said, "They are the real strength of society. They should be treated with kindness and respect."

Q.4: How had their former masters treated them?

Ans: Their former masters had been hard on them.

Q.5: How did Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed (R.A.) win the hearts of the conquered people?

Ans: He won their hearts with kindness.

Q.6: Why did the people hate their old masters?

Ans: The people hated their old masters for their unkind treatment.



Paragraph No.8

The age of steam has yielded place to the age of electricity. We have harnessed and introduced it into the service of man. The electric telegraph bears our message to and brings us news from all quarters of the world. Submarine cable does its own work all right. Who is not familiar with the electric bell? Who has not used telephone? Who is not enjoying electric light? Electric motors, wireless telegraphy, electric railways, electric modes of communications and destruction all attest to the great power of electricity. Electricity has developed modern industry and has created many industries. It has enabled man to conquer land, the sea, and the air.

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: Why do we call the present age the age of electricity?

Ans: We call the present age the age of electricity as a lot of things are done with the help of electricity.

Q.2: Which age has yielded place to the age of electricity?

Ans: The age of steam has yielded place to the age of electricity.

Q.3: How do we send and receive messages?

Ans: We use telegraph, telephone and wireless to send and receive messages.

Q.4: State some important uses of electricity?

Ans: Railways, factories and mills work with the help of electricity.

Q.5: What do you think is the future of electricity?

Ans: Electricity promises a bright future.

Paragraph No.9

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

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: What kind of company should a good student keep?

Ans: A good student should keep good company.

Q.2: Why do some students miss their classes?

Ans: Some students miss their classes because some other fellow students do the same.

Q.3: Why do good students enjoy good health?

Ans: Good students enjoy good health because they work and play at proper time.

Q.4: Why are games necessary for students?

Ans: Games are necessary for students because games keep them healthy and active.

Q.5: Where does the success of a student lie?

Ans: The success of a student lies in following a timetable of work and play.

Paragraph No.10

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

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: What good do the newspapers do to us?

Ans: Newspapers keep us constantly in touch with the whole of mankind.

Q.2: Why in olden days man could not know what was going on in far off places?

Ans: Due to lack of means of communication and newspapers.

Q.3: What is the responsibility of the press today?

Ans: Today the press is responsible for educating public opinion.

Q.4: How are the laws of a country shaped nowadays?

Ans: Newspapers play a great part in shaping the laws of a country.

Q.5: How are newspapers a source of public guidance?

Ans: Newspapers are a source of public guidance because newspapers bring the public full information relating to all aspects of the society.

Q.6: What is your opinion about the power of the press?

Ans: Press has great power. It educates public opinion and shapes the laws of a country.

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Paragraph No.11

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

Questions with Answers:

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Q.1: What is throwing?

Ans: Making pottery on the potter's wheel is called 'throwing'.

Q.2: What is the other method of shaping articles?

Ans: The other method of shaping articles is 'moulding'.

Q.3: What are the advantages of moulding?

Ans: Moulding is a quick and easy method of making things like handles.

Q.4: How does the potter make designs on the pieces of pottery?

Ans: The potter paints designs on the pieces of pottery with special colours.

Q.5: How is pottery baked in fire?

Ans: The pottery is baked in a large oven or kiln.



Paragraph No.12

The Sultan sent agents to all parts of the East to buy rare manuscripts, and bring them back to Cordova. His men were constantly searching the booksellers' shops at Cairo, Damascus and Baghdad for rare volumes for his library. When the book was not to be bought at any price, he would have it copied; and sometimes even hear of a book which was only in the author's brain, and send him a handsome present, and beg him to send the first copy to Cordova. By such means he gathered no fewer than four hundred thousand books and this at a time when printing was unknown, and every copy had to be painfully copied, in the fine clear hand of the professional copyist.

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: Why did Sultan send his agents to all parts of the East?

Ans: Sultan sent his agents to all parts of the East to buy rare manuscripts.

Q.2: Where and what for they searched the book seller's shops?

Ans: They were searching the book seller's shop at Cairo, Damascus and Baghdad for rare volumes.

Q.3: What would he do when any book was not to be bought at any price?

Ans: He would have got it copied when any book was be bought at any price.

Q.4: What would he do when the author had not yet written the book?

Ans: He would have sent a handsome present and beg him to send the first copy to Cordova.

Q.5: How many books had he gathered?

Ans: He had gathered four hundred thousand books.

Q.6: Why was it difficult to collect so many books in those days?

Ans: It was difficult to bring forth books in those days because printing was unknown then.

Paragraph No.13

Musa was in chief command, and the gates were in his charge. They had been barred when the Christians came in view; but Musa threw them open. "Our bodies", he said, "will bar the gates". The young men were kindled by such words, and when he told them, "We have nothing to fight for but the ground we stand on; and without that we are without a home or a country", they were ready to die with him. With such a leader, the Moorish cavaliers performed feats of bravery in the plain which divided the camp from the city.

Questions with Answers:

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Q.1: Who was the chief commander and what was in his charge?

Ans: Musa was the chief commander and in-charge of gates.

Q.2: When were the gates barred?

Ans: The gates were barred when the Christians came in view.

Q.3: Who threw them open?

Ans: Musa threw them open.

Q.4: What did Musa say?

Ans: Musa said, "Our bodies will bar the gates. We have nothing to fight for but the ground we stand on; and without that we are without home or country"

Q.5: What effect had his words on the young men?

Ans: On hearing his words, the young men were ready to die with him

Q.6: What divided the city from the camp?

Ans: The plain divided the city from the camp.

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Paragraph No.14

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

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: What kind of habit early rising is?

Ans: Early rising is a good habit.

Q.2: Why can an early riser do more work than the late riser?

Ans: An early riser takes an early start of his day's work. So he can do more work than the late riser.

Q.3: Why does an early riser enjoy good health?

Ans: An early riser enjoys good health because he is always happy, fresh and smart.

Q.4: Why does a late riser find his work dull and dry?

Ans: A late riser finds his work dull and dry because he does his work unwillingly.

Q.5: What is the key to success in life?

Ans: Early rising is the key to success in life.



Paragraph No.15

Iqbal is not only the greatest poet of our age, but also one of the greatest poets of all times. There are not many poets who wrote as many great poems as he did. He did not write poetry for poetry's sake. He was in fact much more than a mere poet. He was a learned man. He was a great scholar and philosopher. He was a political leader of great importance. But more than anything he was a Muslim who had a great love for God and His Prophet (peace be upon him). He wrote poetry to express the great and everlasting truths of philosophy, history and Islam. He wrote poetry to awaken the Muslims of the whole world from the deep sleep and asked them to unite.

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: Why is Iqbal considered to be one of the greatest poets of all time?

Ans: Iqbal is considered to be one of the greatest poets of all times because he wrote so many great poems for the good of human beings.

Q.2: Did he write poetry for poetry's sake?

Ans: No, he did not write poetry for poetry's sake.

Q.3: How can you say that Iqbal was much more than a mere poet?

Ans: Iqbal was a learned man, a great scholar, a great philosopher and a great political leader. So, we can say that he was much more than a mere poet.

Q.4: What kind of a Muslim was Iqbal?

Ans: Iqbal was much devoted to God and His Prophet (peace be upon him). He wished to free the Muslims from ignorance.

Q.5: With what aim did he write poetry?

Ans: He wrote poetry with the aim of awakening the Muslims of the world from deep sleep.

Q.6: What was Iqbal's call to the Muslims of the whole world?

Ans: He asked the Muslim world to unite.

Paragraph No.16

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

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: What did the girl find?

Ans: The girl found a coin.

Q.2: When did she find it?

Ans: She found it when she was sweeping the yard.

Q.3: How had the coin been there?

Ans: Someone had dropped the coin there.

Q.4: What was the worth of the coin?

Ans: The coin was worth little.

Q.5: Why was it a whole fortune for her?

Ans: It was a whole fortune for her because she had never anything of her own before.

Q.6: How did she clean it?

Ans: She cleaned it by rubbing it on the sleeve of her jacket.

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Paragraph No.17

There was once a man whose doctor gave him medicine which was quite black. His servant who was illiterate made a mistake and poured out a dose of ink in place of the drug. He gave it to his master who drank it. After the patient had taken the dose of ink, the servant somehow realized his mistake. He ran back to his master and said, "Sir, I have given you a dose of ink instead of the medicine as both were equally black. What should be done now?" The master replied softly, "Now give me a piece of blotting paper to swallow".

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: What was the colour of the medicine?

Ans: The colour of the medicine was black.

Q.2: What did the servant give to his master?

Ans: The servant gave a dose of ink to his master.

Q.3: When did the servant come to know of his mistake?

Ans: After the patient had taken the dose of ink, the servant came to know of his mistake.

Q.4: What did the servant do?

Ans: The servant told his master that he had given him the dose of ink instead of medicine.

Q.5: What did the master say to his servant?

Ans: The master said to him, "Now give me piece of blotting paper to swallow."



Paragraph No.18

There lived a monkey in a forest. One day he was going about in search of food as he was very hungry. At last he entered the house of a farmer. There was no body in the house. The monkey found a hard vessel with a narrow opening. He put his hand into it. It had grains in it. He took a handful of these and tried to pull his hand out but he could not do so with his closed fist. After some time the owner of the house came up. His dog was also with him. The dog fell upon the monkey and tore him to pieces. Thus the monkey met his fate due to his greed.

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: Where did the monkey live?

Ans: The monkey lived in a forest.

Q.2: Why did he enter the house of a farmer?

Ans: He entered the house of a farmer in search of food.

Q.3: What did he find there?

Ans: He found a hard vessel with a narrow opening there.

Q.4: What was in the vessel?

Ans: There were grains in the vessel.

Q.5: What did the monkey do?

Ans: The monkey put his hand into the vessel.

Q.6: Why could he not pull his hand out of the vessel?

Ans: He could not pull his hand out of the vessel with closed fist.

Q.7: How did the monkey meet his fate?

Ans: The dog of the farmer fell upon the monkey and tore him into pieces.

Paragraph No.19

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A tailor ran a shop in a bazaar. An elephant used to go to the river through that bazaar. The tailor gave him a bun every day. One day the tailor pricked a needle into the trunk of the elephant. The elephant became angry but went away. On return he filled his trunk with muddy water. On reaching the shop of the tailor, he put his trunk into it and squirted the dirty water into the shop of the tailor. All the fine and new dresses of his customers were spoiled. He was very sorry for annoying the elephant but it was no use crying over spilt milk.

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: Where did the elephant go every day?

Ans: The elephant went to a river every day.

Q.2: What did the tailor give him?

Ans: The tailor gave him a bun every day.

Q.3: What mistake did the tailor make one day?

Ans: One day, the tailor pricked a needle into the trunk of the elephant.

Q.4: What do the elephant do after drinking water?

Ans: The elephant filled his trunk with muddy water after drinking water.

Q.5: How did the elephant punish the tailor for his mistake?

Ans: The elephant reached the shop of the tailor, put his trunk into it and squirted dirty water into the shop.

Q.6: What is the moral of the story?

Ans: The moral is "There is no use of crying over spilt milk".

Paragraph No.20

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A professional player is quite different from an amateur. His main aim is to make money. He plays the game to earn money or win a name. On the other hand, the amateur player has no such aim. He plays because he gets pleasure in playing. Games not only give him recreation but also physical exercise. He enjoys good health and a sound physique. He plays the game as he should. He observes all the rules and regulations of games. The amateur player plays honestly. He becomes a disciplined gentleman and a responsible citizen. He accepts defeat but does not resort to cheating or other unfair means to win. If he wins a game, he feels happy but he is not sad at losing one.

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: What is meant by professional player?

Ans: Professional player means a player who plays for money or to win a name.

Q.2: With what aim does he play games?

Ans: He plays games with the aim of money.

Q.3: What makes an amateur player a responsible citizen?

Ans: An amateur observes all the rules and regulations of games which make him a responsible citizen.

Q.4: What qualities of true sportsmanship does a professional player lack?

Ans: A professional player lacks recreation.

Q.5: How does an amateur player differ from a professional player?

Ans: Unlike a professional player, an amateur plays the game as he should and plays honestly.

Q.6: How does an amateur player take his defeat?

Ans: An amateur accepts defeat but does not use unfair means to win.

Q.7: Who plays a game for the sake of the game?

Ans: An amateur plays the game for the sake of game.



Paragraph No.21

The camel is rightly called the "ship of the desert". It is the best means of transport in deserts. Camels go slow. But they go on walking for hours on the burning sand and in the blazing sun. Camels carry heavy loads, much heavier in weight than any other beast of burden can. While the other animal's feet sink into the sand but nature has made the feet of camel such that it is not at all difficult for it to walk on sand. The camel is superior to all other animals because it can go without food and drink for days and weeks. It can store food and water. Its hump is also a store of food which the camels use when they get nothing to eat and drink for many days. In deserts only bushes grow here and there and the camel can live on these.

Questions with Answers:

Q.1: Why is camel called the ship of the desert?

Ans: Camel is called the "Ship of desert" because it can walk on sand easily with heavy loads.

Q.2: Is it for its speed that it is called the ship of the deserts?

Ans: No, it is not called the ship of desert for its speed.

Q.3: What difficulty do the other beasts of burden have to face while walking on the sand?

Ans: The feet of other beasts of burden sink into the sand.

Q.4: Why does a camel walk easily on the loose sand of the desert?

Ans: A camel can walk easily on the loose sand of a desert due to its foot pad.

Q.5: What special quality makes camel superior to other animals used for transport?

Ans: Camel can go without drink and food for weeks. It can store food and water.

Q.6: How does the camel go without food and water for days and weeks?

Ans: The camel has a hump to store food and water.

Q.7: What does the camel generally live on?

Ans: The camel generally lives on desert bushes.

