

AL HUDA SCIENCE ACADEMY

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Guess Paper of English Class 11th

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1st Year English Important Translation Passages

Passage 1:

In the south-western region of Hijaz, surrounded by arid hills, lies the sacred city of Makkah the birthplace of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW), the last Rasool of Allah. Born in 571 A.D. into the noble and highly esteemed clan of Quraish, Rasoolullah (SAW), known as the benefactor of humanity, appeared at a time when the world was engulfed in ignorance and moral decay. The social fabric of society was torn by idolatry, tribal arrogance, and widespread injustice. Humanity appeared to be silently yearning for the dawn of enlightenment and divine guidance.

Passage 2:

The early years of Rasoolullah (SAW) were marked by profound personal loss. His (SAW) father, Hazrat Abdullah, passed away before his birth, and his mother, Hazrat Amina, died when he (SAW) was only six years old. Orphaned at such a tender age, he (SAW) was taken in by his grandfather, Hazrat Abdul Muttalib, who lovingly cared for him until his own passing away two years later. Thereafter, Hazrat Abu Talib, his paternal uncle, took responsibility for his upbringing and remained a steadfast guardian throughout his youth.

Passage 3:

Despite the challenges of orphanhood, Rasoolullah (SAW) grew into a young man of exceptional character. He (SAW) was known for his truthfulness, humility, generosity, and sense of justice. His (SAW) interactions reflected integrity and gentleness, and he engaged in trade with honesty and fairness. These qualities earned him universal respect among the people of Makkah, who bestowed upon him the titles Al-Sadiq (The Truthful) and Al-Amin (The Trustworthy).

Passage 4:

Several events from his (SAW) early adulthood illustrate his (SAW) noble character and concern for justice. One such incident was his (SAW) participation in Hilf al-Fudul, a pact formed by the tribes of Makkah to defend the oppressed and uphold justice. Years later, Rasoolullah (SAW) would speak fondly of this alliance, declaring that even after the advent of Islam, he (SAW) would still honour such a cause. Another notable moment was his (SAW) wise arbitration during the reconstruction of the Ka'bah.

Passage 5:

A significant chapter in the personal life of Rasoolullah (SAW) began with his (SAW) marriage to Hazrat Khadijah (R.A) – a woman of outstanding virtue, intellect, and business acumen. She (R.A) had inherited her father's prosperous trade and managed it with great success. Upon hearing of the integrity of Rasoolullah (SAW) in business dealings, she (R.A) entrusted him (SAW) with a trade expedition to Syria. Deeply impressed by his (SAW) honesty, graceful conduct, and upright character, she (R.A) later proposed marriage through the family of Hazrat Abu Talib.

Passage 6:

As Rasoolullah (SAW) approached the age of forty, he (SAW) became deeply saddened and concerned by the moral decay and injustice that prevailed in Makkah society. He (SAW) would frequently retreat to the Cave of Hira, seeking solitude and reflection. It was during one of these meditative retreats in the

month of Ramadan that Hazrat Jibraeel (A.S) appeared before him (SAW) with the first revelation. The angel said, "Read!" the Rasoolullah (SAW) responded, "I cannot read."

Passage 7:

This moment marked the beginning of Rasoolullah's (SAW) mission as the last Rasool of Allah. The revelation of the Qur'an not only brought spiritual awakening but also initiated a radical transformation in the socio-political and moral fabric of Arabia. The call to Tauhid – belief in the Oneness of Allah – challenged deep-rooted practices of idolatry, class privilege, and social injustice. It laid the foundation for a society based on truth, equality, accountability, and compassion.

Passage 8:

The life of Rasoolullah (SAW) was never the same again. The same Quraish who once admired him now became his (SAW) staunch opponents. They viewed his (SAW) message as a threat to their traditions and authority. The Muslims faced relentless persecution, economic boycotts, and social ostracism. Despite this, Rasoolullah (SAW) remained unwavered and preached the message of Islam with patience, wisdom, and resilience.

Passage 9:

As oppression grew unbearable, Rasoolullah (SAW) was divinely commanded to migrate to Madinah. This migration, known as the Hijrah, was a decisive turning point in Islamic history. In Madinah, the first Islamic society was established. The Charter of Madinah, crafted under the guidance of Rasoolullah (SAW), introduced principles of governance rooted in civic equality, religious freedom, and the rule of law. It united diverse communities, guaranteeing protection for all citizens regardless of faith or ethnicity.

Passage 10:

The growing strength of the Muslim community led to several military encounters with the Quraish. The first major battle, Badr, resulted in a remarkable Muslim victory and reinforced the legitimacy of Rasoolullah's (SAW) mission. Over time, further victories followed, culminating in the Conquest of Makkah in 8 AH. This event, astonishingly bloodless, was marked by the exemplary mercy of Rasoolullah (SAW), who declared general amnesty, even for those who had persecuted him.

Passage 11:

Despite enduring years of hostility and persecution, he (SAW) declared a general amnesty, forgiving even his most ardent enemies. This unmatched act of compassion transformed the hearts of the people and marked not just the political liberation of Makkah, but a spiritual awakening across Arabia. It was a moment that truly reflected the Qur'anic description of Rasoolullah (SAW): "And We have sent you, [O Muhammad (SAW)], except as a mercy to the worlds."

Passage 12:

By the tenth year of Hijrah, Islam had spread across the Arabian Peninsula. That year, Rasoolullah (SAW) announced his intention to perform Hajjat-ul-Wida (Farewell Pilgrimage). People from every corner of Arabia gathered to accompany him (SAW). On the plain of Arafat, Rasoolullah (SAW) delivered his final

sermon – a profound address that encapsulated the ethical core of Islam and affirmed universal human dignity.

Passage 13:

With this address, the divine mission of Rasoolullah (SAW) reached its fulfilment. He (SAW) had delivered the final message of Allah, established a community of believers, and modelled a way of life that balanced faith with justice, mercy, and truth. His (SAW) life continues to inspire and guide humanity, transcending all barriers of time, place and culture – a shining example of moral excellence for all mankind.

Passage 14:

Mr. Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen, when I was approached by the Vice-Chancellor with a request to deliver the Convocation Address, I made it clear to him that there were so many calls on me that I could not possibly prepare a formal Convocation Address on an academic level with regard to the great subjects with which University deals, such as arts, history, philosophy, science, law and so on. I did, however, promise to say a few words to the students on this occasion.

Passage 15:

In addressing you I am not here speaking to you as a Head of the State, but as a friend, and as one who has always held you in affection. Many of you have today got your diplomas and degrees and I congratulate you. Just as you have won the laurels in your university and qualified yourselves, so I wish you all success in the wider and larger world that you will enter. Many of you have come to the end of your scholastic career and stand at the threshold of life.

Passage 16:

Unlike your predecessors, you fortunately leave this University to enter life under a sovereign, independent State of your own. It is necessary that you and your other fellow students fully understand the implications of the revolutionary change that took place on the birth of Pakistan. We have broken the shackles of slavery; we are now a free people. Our State is our own State. Our Government is our own Government, of the people, responsible to the people.

Passage 17:

Freedom, however, does not mean license. It does not mean that you can now behave just as you please and do what you like, irrespective of the interests of other people or of the State. A great responsibility rests on you and, on the contrary, now more than ever, it is necessary for us to work as a united and disciplined nation. What is now required of us all is constructive spirit and not the militant spirit of the days when we were fighting for our freedom.

Passage 18:

It is far more difficult to construct than to have a militant spirit for the attainment of freedom. It is easier to go to jail or fight for freedom than to run a Government. Let me tell you something of the difficulties that we have overcome and of the dangers that still lie ahead. Thwarted in their desire to prevent the establishment of Pakistan, our enemies turned their attention to finding ways and means to weaken and destroy us. Thus, hardly had the new State come into being when came the Punjab and Delhi holocaust.

Passage 19:

Thousands of men, women and children were mercilessly butchered, and millions were uprooted from their homes. Over fifty lakhs of these arrived in the Punjab within a matter of weeks. The care and rehabilitation of these unfortunate refugees, stricken in body and in soul, presented problems, which might well have destroyed many a well-established State. But those of our enemies who had hoped to kill Pakistan at its very inception by these means were disappointed.

Passage 20:

Your main occupation should be, in fairness to yourselves, in fairness to your parents and indeed in fairness to the State, to devote your attention solely to your studies. It is only thus that you can equip yourselves for the battle of life that lies ahead of you. Only thus will you be an asset and a source of strength and of pride to your State. Only thus, can you assist it in solving the great social and economic problems that confront it.

Passage 21:

My young friends, I would, therefore, like to tell you a few points about which you should be vigilant and beware. Firstly, beware of the fifth columnists among us. Secondly, guard against and weed out selfish people who only want to exploit you so that they may swim. Thirdly, learn to judge who are really true and really honest and unselfish servants of the State, who wish to serve the people with heart and soul and support them.

Passage 22:

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), established by the United Nations in 2015, include 17 global objectives aimed at fostering a better sustainable future. Among these, SDG 13: Climate Action is particularly relevant for Pakistan, a country that is highly susceptible to the impacts of global warming. Pakistan's vulnerability is largely due to its diverse geography, which includes high mountain ranges, vast plains, and an extensive coastline.

Passage 23:

Moreover, Pakistan's heavy dependence on agriculture, a sector highly sensitive to changes in temperature and precipitation, exacerbates the country's vulnerability to climate change. The rapid urbanization of cities like Karachi and Lahore, coupled with inadequate infrastructure, further increase the risk of climate-induced disasters such as heatwaves and flooding. Compounding these challenges is the country's limited financial and technical resources.

Passage 24:

Rising temperature and Heatwaves – Given Pakistan's geographical diversity and rapid urbanization, the country has seen a significant rise in average temperature over the past few decades. This trend is primarily due to increased global greenhouse gas emissions, which trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere. As a result, Pakistan is experiencing more frequent and intense heatwaves, particularly in urban areas like Karachi.

Passage 25:

In 2022, Jacobabad recorded a temperature of 51°C (124°F), among the highest in the world (Dawn, 2022). Such extreme heat poses severe health risks, as evidenced by the heatwave in Karachi in 2015, which resulted in over 1,200 deaths. The primary cause of these heatwaves is the enhanced greenhouse effect due to increased concentrations of greenhouse gases.

Passage 26:

Melting Glaciers and Water Scarcity – The effects of global warming extend beyond urban heatwaves to the melting of glaciers in Pakistan, particularly those in the Himalayas and Karakoram ranges. These glaciers, crucial for feeding the Indus River, are melting at an accelerated rate due to rising temperatures. The melting of these glaciers initially increases water flow, leading to floods, but over time, it results in reduced water availability.

Passage 27:

Over 30% of the ice in Pakistan's glaciers has already melted, leading to reduced river flows. The primary reason for this rapid melting is global warming, which increases temperature, causing glaciers to shrink faster than they can regenerate. To address these challenges, Pakistan has implemented the Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) project under SDG 13, focusing on building early warning systems.

Passage 28:

Increased Frequency of Extreme Weather Events – As the effects of global warming intensify, Pakistan is also witnessing an increase in the frequency and severity of extreme weather events, such as floods, droughts, and cyclones. The geographical diversity of Pakistan, combined with the pressures of rapid urbanization and population growth, makes the country particularly susceptible to these climate-induced disasters.

Passage 29:

Impact on Agriculture and Food Security: The effects of global warming on Pakistan's agriculture sector are particularly troubling because of the country's heavy reliance on this sector for both food security and employment. Changes in temperature, precipitation, and the increased frequency of extreme weather events have made agriculture more unpredictable and less productive.

Passage 30:

Coastal Erosion and Sea-Level Rise – Global warming's impact on Pakistan is not limited to inland areas; it also significantly affects the country's coastal regions. Rising sea levels and coastal erosion, driven by global temperature increases, are major threats to the coastline of Sindh and Balochistan. These changes threaten to displace coastal communities, damage infrastructure, and inundate agricultural lands.

Passage 31:

Water is fundamental to all forms of life, as it constitutes about 60% of the human body and plays a crucial role in maintaining various bodily functions. Water covers roughly 70 percent of our planet. Almost everything we do involves the use of water, and yet, only 3% of the earth's water is fresh water; and only one third of the freshwater is readily available for use. This small fraction supports all life on land.

Passage 32:

We are using water at a rate faster than it precipitates to the ground. We mistreat the small fraction of water that we have. Not only are human beings at risk, but also the whole ecosystem is suffering. Human patterns are drastically affecting the rate of climate change. Clean water, specifically, is vital for drinking, cooking, sanitation, and hygiene. Access to clean water is a cornerstone of public health.

Passage 33:

Without access to clean water, farmers may struggle to grow crops and raise livestock, leading to food shortages and economic difficulties. This can result in food scarcity and increased poverty, affecting both rural and urban populations. Moreover, the economic burden of treating waterborne illnesses and managing water pollution can be substantial for individuals and governments alike.

Passage 34:

Poor water quality affects ecosystems and biodiversity by harming aquatic life, degrading habitats, and disrupting food chains. Pollutants such as heavy metals, pesticides, and plastics accumulate in water bodies, leading to the death of fish and other aquatic organisms. This loss of biodiversity can have far-reaching consequences for ecosystem stability and human livelihoods.

Passage 35:

Addressing water challenges requires a multifaceted approach involving governments, communities, and individuals. Strategies include improving water infrastructure, promoting water conservation, protecting natural water sources, and implementing pollution control measures. Education and awareness are also critical components in fostering responsible water use and protecting this precious resource for future generations.

Passage 36:

The economic impact of water scarcity and pollution is significant, affecting agriculture, industry, and households. Inefficient water use leads to higher costs for food production, energy generation, and manufacturing. Additionally, businesses may face increased operational costs due to water treatment requirements or fines for violating environmental regulations.

Passage 37:

They relate that Shahpesh, the Persian, commanded the building of a palace, and Khipil was his builder. The work lingered from the first year of the reign of Shahpesh even to his fourth. One day Shahpesh went to the riverside where it stood, to inspect it. Khipil was sitting on a marble slab among the stones and blocks; round him stretched lazily the masons and stonecutters.

Passage 38:

They were like pleased flocks whom the shepherd had led to a pasture freshened with brooks, there to feed indolently; he, the shepherd, in the midst. Now, the king said to him, "O Khipil, show me my palace where it standeth, for I desire to gratify my sight with its fairness." Khipil abased himself before Shahpesh, and answered, "Tis even here, O King of the age."

Passage 39:

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Then said he, "O Khipil, my builder, there was once a farm servant that, having neglected in the seedtime to sow, took to singing the richness of his soil when it was harvest, in proof of which he displayed the abundance of weeds that coloured the land everywhere. Discover to me now the completeness of my halls and apartments, I pray thee, O Khipil!"

Passage 40:

He conducted Shahpesh among the unfinished saloons and imperfect courts and roofless rooms, and by half-erected obelisks, and columns pierced and chipped, of the palace of his building. And he was bewildered at the words spoken by Shahpesh; but now the king exalted him, and admired the perfection of his craft, the greatness of his labour, the speediness of his construction.

Passage 41:

Presently they went winding by balusters to a marble terrace, and the King said, "Such is thy devotion and constancy in toil, Khipil, that thou shalt walk before me here." He then commanded Khipil to precede him, and Khipil was heightened with the honour. When Khipil had paraded a short space he stopped quickly, and said to Shahpesh, "Here is, as it chanceth, a gap, O King!"

Passage 42:

Then said Shahpesh, "O Khipil, I see no distinction between one part and another; excellent are all parts in beauty and proportion, and there can be no part incomplete in this palace that occupieth the builder four years in its building: so advance, do my bidding." Khipil yet hesitated, for the gap was of many strides, and at the bottom of the gap was a deep water.

Passage 43:

But Shahpesh ordered his guard to point their arrows in the direction of Khipil, and Khipil stepped forward hurriedly, and fell in the gap, and was swallowed by the water below. When he rose the second time, succour reached him, and he was drawn to land trembling, his teeth chattering. And Shahpesh praised him, and said, "This is an apt contrivance of a bath, Khipil O my builder!"

1st Year English Important Question Answers

Important Questions from Short Stories

Q.1: Reflect on the lasting legacy of Rasoolullah (S.A.W) as mentioned in the text. How does his (S.A.W) life and mission continue to inspire people across different cultures and societies today?

Answer: According to the text, the life of Rasoolullah (S.A.W) transcends all barriers of time, place, and culture, serving as a shining example of moral excellence for all mankind. His mission established a way of life that balances faith with justice, mercy, and truth, continuing to guide humanity towards spiritual awakening and social justice.

Q.2: What was the importance of Rasoolullah (S.A.W)'s involvement in Hilf al-Fudul? How does this event show his (S.A.W) commitment to justice?

Answer: The Hilf al-Fudul was a pact formed to defend the oppressed and uphold justice in Makkah. Rasoolullah (S.A.W)'s participation shows his early and deep-rooted commitment to justice, as he later

declared that even after the advent of Islam, he would still honour such a cause to support the rights of others.

Q.3: How did Hazrat Khadijah (S.A.W) support Rasoolullah (S.A.W) both emotionally and financially? Why was her support crucial during the early years of his mission?

Answer: Hazrat Khadijah (R.A) stood beside Rasoolullah (S.A.W) as his first supporter, providing essential emotional and financial support during the most challenging early years of his divine mission. Her support was crucial because she believed in his integrity and message when he faced opposition, helping to sustain the mission through her wealth and encouragement.

Q.4: What was the Charter of Madinah and how did it create a new system of governance that promoted fairness and equality?

Answer: The Charter of Madinah was a document crafted under the guidance of Rasoolullah (S.A.W) that introduced principles of governance rooted in civic equality, religious freedom, and the rule of law. It created a revolutionary model of coexistence by uniting diverse communities and guaranteeing protection for all citizens regardless of their faith or ethnicity.

Q.5: Why was the Hijrah (migration) from Makkah to Madinah so important for the growth of Islam? How did it change the course of history?

Answer: The Hijrah was a decisive turning point in Islamic history because it allowed for the establishment of the first Islamic society in Madinah away from Makkan oppression. This migration transformed the Muslim community from a persecuted group into a unified state with its own system of governance, laying the foundation for the spread of Islam.

Q.6: Why do you think the writer focuses on values like mercy, justice, and equality in Rasoolullah's (S.A.W) life? What might be the writer's intention or point of view?

Answer: The writer focuses on values like mercy, justice, and equality to highlight the transformative impact of Rasoolullah (S.A.W)'s teachings on the socio-political fabric of Arabia. The intention is to present him not just as a religious figure, but as a benefactor of humanity whose character resolved social decay and established universal human dignity.

Q.7: In his (S.A.W) final sermon, Rasoolullah spoke about the core tenets of Islam. How can his (S.A.W) message be understood as a universal call for justice, equality, and moral integrity?

Answer: In his final sermon, Rasoolullah (S.A.W) proclaimed that no Arab has superiority over a non-Arab, nor a white person over a black person, establishing that superiority is based solely on piety and righteous action. This message serves as a universal call for equality and justice by dismantling racial and tribal hierarchies and affirming human dignity.

Q.8: Describe the significance of the Conquest of Makkah. How did Rasoolullah's (S.A.W) decision to declare general amnesty demonstrate his magnanimity and vision for a unified society?

Answer: The Conquest of Makkah was a bloodless victory of spirit where Rasoolullah (S.A.W) declared general amnesty, forgiving even those who had persecuted him for years. This act of magnanimity transformed the hearts of his enemies, replacing vengeance with forgiveness, and united the people, leading to a spiritual awakening across Arabia.

Q.9: How does Quaid-e-Azam describe the transformation that came with the independence of Pakistan? Why does he stress the importance of understanding its implications?

Answer: Quaid-e-Azam describes independence as a revolutionary change where the "shackles of slavery" have been broken, making Pakistan a sovereign state with its own government responsible to the people. He stresses understanding these implications so that the youth realize they are now free people who must work constructively for the good of their own State.

Q.10: Discuss the contrast he draws between the militant spirit of pre-independence days and the constructive spirit required in a sovereign state. Why is the latter more challenging?

Answer: Quaid-e-Azam contrasts the "militant spirit" used to fight for freedom with the "constructive spirit" needed to build the nation. He argues that the constructive spirit is more challenging because it is far more difficult to construct and run a government than it is to go to jail or fight for freedom.

Q.11: Discuss how two of the speaker's main ideas—youth's responsibility and economic self-reliance—interact with one another.

Answer: Quaid-e-Azam connects youth responsibility with economic self-reliance by urging students to divert their attention from government jobs to commerce, industry, and technical education. He argues that by becoming self-reliant in these fields, the youth will not only prosper personally but also become a source of strength and pride for the State.

Q.12: Explain the significance of the speaker's criticism of the colonial education system. What mindset did it create among students?

Answer: The speaker criticizes the colonial education system for aiming mainly to produce "well-trained, well-equipped clerks" for the bureaucracy. This system created a mentality where students felt that passing a B.A. or M.A. meant they should automatically look for a government job, limiting their ambition and potential in other fields.

Q.13: Why does Quaid-e-Azam discourage the pursuit of government service as the sole ambition of graduates? What problems does he foresee with this trend?

Answer: Quaid-e-Azam discourages relying solely on government service because the government cannot absorb thousands of graduates. He foresees that those who fail to get these jobs become disgruntled and vulnerable to exploitation, while those who do get them often earn less than manual workers.

Q.14: What does Quaid-e-Azam mean when he says that 'freedom does not mean license'? Explain in your own words.

Answer: By stating "freedom does not mean license," Quaid-e-Azam means that independence does not give people the right to behave however they please without regard for others. True freedom requires discipline and acting in the interests of the State and fellow citizens, rather than engaging in lawlessness or selfish behavior.

Q.15: How does the idea of responsible citizenship connect with the idea of self-reliance and career diversification? Discuss how Quaid-e-Azam develops both ideas.

Answer: Responsible citizenship involves contributing to the State's progress, which Quaid-e-Azam argues is best achieved through self-reliance and career diversification in technical and commercial fields. He develops this by stating that students serve the State and their parents best by equipping themselves for the "battle of life" through new avenues like banking and industry.

Q.16: Track the development of the speaker's argument about government jobs and their impact on the mindset of the youth. How does this idea evolve and support the broader message about nation-building?

Answer: The speaker starts by noting the colonial legacy that trained students only for clerkship, then highlights the economic misery of low-paid government servants, and finally proposes alternatives in commerce and industry. This evolution supports nation-building by encouraging youth to abandon a "clerkship" mentality in favor of diverse careers that strengthen the nation's economy.

Q.17: What makes Pakistan particularly vulnerable to the impacts of global warming?

Answer: Pakistan is particularly vulnerable to global warming due to its diverse geography, which includes high mountain ranges, vast plains, and an extensive coastline, making it prone to various risks like glacial melt and sea-level rise. Additionally, its heavy dependence on agriculture, a sector sensitive to climate changes, and limited financial resources exacerbate this vulnerability.

Q.18: How does rising temperature affect urban areas like Karachi?

Answer: Rising temperatures have led to more frequent and intense heatwaves in urban areas like Karachi. This situation is worsened by the "urban heat island" effect, where densely built-up areas retain more heat, and rapid population growth has outpaced infrastructure development, posing severe health risks to the population.

Q.19: What is the connection between glacial melting and water scarcity in Pakistan?

Answer: The melting of glaciers in the Himalayas and Karakoram ranges initially causes increased water flow and floods, but over time, it leads to reduced water availability. Since these glaciers feed the Indus River, their rapid melting threatens the long-term drinking water supplies and agriculture, leading to scarcity.

Q.20: Why are extreme weather events becoming more frequent in Pakistan?

Answer: Extreme weather events are becoming more frequent due to changes in atmospheric conditions caused by global warming, which disrupt weather patterns. Pakistan's geographical diversity, combined with rapid urbanization and population growth, makes the country particularly susceptible to the intensifying severity of floods, droughts, and cyclones.

Q.21: How does global warming impact Pakistan's agriculture sector?

Answer: Global warming negatively impacts agriculture by causing changes in temperature and precipitation, making crop production unpredictable and less productive. For instance, wheat yields are projected to decline by 6-8% by 2050, and unusual weather patterns contribute to disasters like locust attacks, threatening food security.

Q.22: Why is it important for Pakistan to implement the Heatwave Management Plan under SDG 13?

Answer: Implementing the Heatwave Management Plan is crucial because extreme heat poses severe health risks, as seen in the 2015 Karachi heatwave which caused over 1,200 deaths. The plan, which includes early warning systems and public awareness, helps align with SDG 13 (Climate Action) to protect citizens from the increasing frequency of lethal heatwaves.

Q.23: What role does Pakistan's reliance on agriculture play in its vulnerability to climate change?

Answer: Pakistan's heavy reliance on agriculture for food security and employment makes it highly vulnerable because this sector is extremely sensitive to climate variations. Any disruption in temperature or rainfall directly affects crop growth and productivity, thereby threatening the economy and the livelihood of a large portion of the population.

Q.24: Can limited financial and technical resources hinder Pakistan's ability to adapt to climate change?

Answer: Yes, the text states that Pakistan's limited financial and technical resources hinder its ability to effectively mitigate and adapt to climate change. These limitations make it difficult to build necessary infrastructure, implement protective projects, and respond adequately to the growing risks of climate-induced disasters.

Q.25: The author uses cause-effect frequently throughout the text in Unit 8 (Clean Water). Choose one instance and explain how this pattern helps the reader understand the seriousness of water-related issues.

Answer: In the section on human health, the author uses a cause-effect pattern by explaining that contaminated water harbors harmful bacteria and viruses (cause), which leads to severe diseases like cholera and typhoid (effect). This helps the reader understand the seriousness of the issue by directly linking water quality to life-threatening health consequences and mortality.

Q.26: What is the central message conveyed through the fate of Khipil and how is it relevant to people who rely more on words than actions?

Answer: The central message is that empty words and false promises lead to ruin, while only tangible actions have value. Khipil's fate is relevant to those who rely on idle talk, because it serves as a warning that eventually, reality will expose their incompetence, leading to severe consequences instead of rewards.

Q.27: How does Shahpesh use sarcasm and irony in his treatment of Khipil, and what does this reveal about his leadership style?

Answer: Shahpesh uses sarcasm and irony by praising Khipil for a "magnificent" palace that does not exist and forcing him to "enjoy" its non-existent features. This reveals a leadership style that is observant and just, using wit to punish deceit publicly rather than reacting with immediate anger, ensuring the punishment fits the crime.

Q.28: How does Khipil's character evolve from the start of the story to the end? Does he become more fearful, defiant, or resigned? Provide examples.

Answer: Khipil evolves from being arrogant and deceitful at the start to becoming increasingly fearful as his lies are exposed. By the end, he does not become defiant but rather resigned to his fate, physically and mentally exhausted by the Shah's ironic punishment of standing on the empty building site.

Q.29: Shahpesh uses a metaphor about the farm servant who failed to sow seeds. What does this metaphor reveal about his perspective on Khipil's work?

Answer: The metaphor of the servant who failed to sow seeds reveals that Shahpesh views Khipil's lack of work as a fundamental failure of duty. It highlights his perspective that one cannot expect a harvest (results) without labor, and that Khipil, like the lazy servant, deserves no reward for work that was never actually performed.

Q.30: How does the story begin (exposition), and what key information do we learn about Shahpesh and Khipil?

Answer: The exposition introduces Shahpesh as a wise and powerful Persian ruler and Khipil as a builder known for his talk rather than his work. We learn that Shahpesh commissions a palace from Khipil, establishing the central conflict: the ruler expects results, while the builder relies on delay tactics and deceit.

Q.31: How do humour, wit and satire often serve as methods of story-telling to comment on political and social issues?

Answer: Humour, wit and satire serve as powerful tools to critique political and social issues like corruption and incompetence without being overly aggressive. They allow the storyteller to expose the absurdity of authority figures or societal flaws in an entertaining way, making the criticism more palatable and thought-provoking for the audience.

Additional Questions from Stories

Q.1: What was the condition of the world at the time of Rasoolullah's (S.A.W) birth?

Answer: At the time of Rasoolullah's (S.A.W) birth, the world was engulfed in ignorance and moral decay. The social fabric of society was torn by idolatry, tribal arrogance, and widespread injustice, and humanity was silently yearning for divine guidance to restore order and dignity.

Q.2: What was Hilf al-Fudul, and why is Rasoolullah's (S.A.W) participation in it important?

Answer: Hilf al-Fudul was a pact formed by the tribes of Makkah to defend the oppressed and uphold justice. Rasoolullah's (S.A.W) participation is important because it highlights his early commitment to justice; he later declared that even after Islam, he would still honour such an alliance to protect people's rights.

Q.3: What happened during the first revelation in the Cave of Hira?

Answer: During a meditative retreat in the Cave of Hira, the angel Jibraeel (A.S) appeared and commanded Rasoolullah (S.A.W) to "Read." When he replied, "I cannot read," the angel taught him the first verses of Surah Al-'Alaq, marking the beginning of his divine mission as the last Prophet.

Q.4: Why did Rasoolullah (S.A.W) migrate to Madinah?

Answer: Rasoolullah (S.A.W) migrated to Madinah because the oppression and persecution by the Quraish in Makkah had become unbearable. This migration, known as Hijrah, was divinely commanded and served as a decisive turning point allowing Muslims to establish a unified Islamic state and society.

Q.5: How did Rasoolullah (S.A.W) treat his enemies after conquering Makkah?

Answer: After the Conquest of Makkah, Rasoolullah (S.A.W) demonstrated exemplary mercy by declaring a general amnesty for everyone, even his most bitter enemies who had persecuted him for years. This act of magnanimity transformed hearts and replaced vengeance with forgiveness.

Q.6: What message did Rasoolullah (S.A.W) give in his final sermon about human equality?

Answer: In his final sermon, Rasoolullah (S.A.W) declared that no Arab is superior to a non-Arab, nor a white person to a black person, except through piety. He dismantled racial and tribal pride, establishing a universal charter of human dignity and equality.

Q.7: How is Rasoolullah's (S.A.W) legacy described in the text?

Answer: Rasoolullah's (S.A.W) legacy is described as a shining example of moral excellence that transcends all barriers of time and culture. His life and mission established a balance between faith, justice, and mercy, continuing to inspire and guide humanity towards spiritual awakening.

Q.8: How did Quaid-e-Azam describe the difference between the militant spirit of the past and the constructive spirit required now?

Answer: Quaid-e-Azam stated that while a "militant spirit" was necessary to fight for freedom, a "constructive spirit" is now needed to build the nation. He emphasized that it is far more difficult to construct and run a government than it is to fight or go to jail for freedom.

Q.9: What was the main aim of education under British rule according to Quaid-e-Azam?

Answer: Quaid-e-Azam criticized the colonial education system, stating that its main object was to produce "well-trained, well-equipped clerks" for the bureaucracy. This system created a mindset where students only aspired to government service.

Q.10: Why did Quaid-e-Azam discourage blind pursuit of government jobs?

Answer: He discouraged this because the government cannot absorb thousands of graduates, leading to disappointment and demoralization. He warned that relying solely on government jobs leads to a "circle of clerkship" with low pay and miserable conditions.

Q.11: What emerging fields did Quaid suggest students explore?

Answer: Quaid-e-Azam urged students to divert their attention to technical education, banking, commerce, trade, and industry. He believed these fields provided immense scope and opportunities for personal success.

Q.12: What does Quaid-e-Azam mean when he says that 'freedom does not mean license'?

Answer: By saying "freedom does not mean license," Quaid meant that independence does not give people the right to behave without discipline or regard for others. True freedom requires self-discipline and acting responsibly for the greater good.

Q.13: What did Quaid advise students to remain aware of regarding enemies of the State?

Answer: Quaid advised students to be vigilant against "fifth columnists" and selfish people who wish to exploit the youth for their own gain. He warned that enemies, having failed to prevent Pakistan's creation, were now trying to weaken it from within.

Q.14: How did Quaid-e-Azam define national duty for students?

Answer: Quaid defined the students' national duty as being fair to themselves, their parents, and the

State by devoting full attention to their studies. He argued that only by equipping themselves with education could they solve the nation's social and economic problems.

Q.15: What makes Pakistan particularly vulnerable to the impacts of global warming?

Answer: Pakistan is highly vulnerable due to its diverse geography (high mountains, plains, coastline) and heavy dependence on agriculture, which is sensitive to climate change. Limited financial resources and rapid population growth further exacerbate the risks.

Q.16: What is the connection between glacial melting and water scarcity in Pakistan?

Answer: The melting of glaciers in the Himalayas and Karakoram ranges initially causes floods but eventually leads to reduced water availability. Since these glaciers feed the Indus River, their rapid melting threatens the long-term water supply.

Q.17: Why are urban areas like Karachi more affected by heatwaves?

Answer: Urban areas like Karachi suffer more due to the "urban heat island" effect, where concrete buildings and roads retain heat. This is worsened by rapid urbanization and a lack of green spaces.

Q.18: How has climate change affected agriculture in Pakistan?

Answer: Climate change has made agriculture unpredictable due to erratic rainfall and rising temperatures. This negatively impacts crop productivity; for instance, wheat yields are projected to decline, and extreme events like locust attacks threaten food security.

Q.19: What causes sea-level rise along Pakistan's coast, and what are its consequences?

Answer: Sea-level rise is caused by the thermal expansion of seawater and melting polar ice due to global warming. This threatens Pakistan's coast with erosion and could displace millions of people.

Q.20: What is the threat to Pakistan's biodiversity and ecosystems?

Answer: Global warming disrupts natural habitats, leading to the decline of species like the snow leopard and Indus River dolphin. Pakistan is losing forest cover annually, which severely threatens the country's rich biodiversity.

Q.21: Why is SDG 13 particularly relevant to Pakistan?

Answer: SDG 13 (Climate Action) is relevant because Pakistan is among the countries most affected by climate change despite contributing little to global emissions. Implementing measures is crucial for the country's survival and adaptation.

Q.22: Why is water considered fundamental to life?

Answer: Water is fundamental because it makes up about 60% of the human body and is essential for maintaining bodily functions. It supports all life on land.

Q.23: How does clean water directly impact human health?

Answer: Clean water prevents the spread of waterborne diseases like cholera and typhoid. Access to safe water significantly reduces illness and death.

Q.24: Why are children especially at risk from unclean water?

Answer: Children are particularly vulnerable because their immune systems are less developed. Many children die before their fifth birthday due to diarrheal diseases.

Q.25: How does pollution affect ecosystems and aquatic life?

Answer: Pollution degrades water quality, harming aquatic life. Pollutants accumulate in water bodies, disrupting the ecosystem and leading to a decline in biodiversity.

Q.26: How does inadequate access to clean water affect agricultural productivity?

Answer: Agriculture relies heavily on water for irrigation. When clean water is scarce, crop yields suffer, and food production becomes insecure.

Q.27: What is the economic impact of water scarcity and pollution?

Answer: Water scarcity hinders economic development by increasing healthcare costs and reducing productivity in agriculture and industry.

Q.28: How does the text describe the global struggle with water?

Answer: The text highlights that despite water covering 70% of the planet, only a small fraction is usable freshwater. Many regions struggle with scarcity and contamination.

Q.29: What was the nature of Khipil's character?

Answer: Khipil was a "talker" rather than a "doer." He was deceitful and relied on empty promises to hide his incompetence.

Q.30: How did Shahpesh react to Khipil's speech about the palace site?

Answer: Shahpesh reacted with irony. He did not get angry but decided to punish Khipil by treating his empty words as if they were real accomplishments.

Q.31: What was the "sitting on nothing" punishment?

Answer: Shahpesh forced Khipil to "sit" on a non-existent chair in mid-air, straining his muscles, exposing his lies through physical pain.

Q.32: What happened when Shahpesh took Khipil to the "gardens"?

Answer: Shahpesh took Khipil to a wild area of stinging nettles, described it as a beautiful garden, and forced him to smell the "flowers" (nettles), causing him pain.

Q.33: How did Shahpesh use the "water" to punish Khipil?

Answer: On the unfinished terrace, Shahpesh commanded Khipil to walk into what he had described as a "pleasure lake" (a muddy ditch), ruining his clothes and dignity.

Q.34: Why did Shahpesh make Khipil stand like a tree?

Answer: Shahpesh made Khipil stand still like a tree to symbolize his lack of productive movement, reinforcing that a man who only talks is as useless as a statue.

*Important Questions from Poems***Q.1: Identify an example of personification in the poem. How does it enhance your understanding of the bird?**

Answer: An example of personification is found in the line "He stirred his Velvet Head". This description gives the bird a human-like softness and delicacy, which enhances the understanding of the bird by adding a sense of gentleness and tenderness to its actions.

Q.2: Discuss the metaphor in the final stanza, where the bird's flight is compared to "Oars divide the Ocean." What effect does this comparison create?

Answer: The bird's flight is compared to "Oars divide the Ocean" to describe its movement through the air. This comparison creates an effect of grace and seamlessness, symbolizing how the bird moves through the natural world without disturbance.

Q.3: Find a simile in the poem and explain its significance in the overall imagery.

Answer: The line "They looked like frightened Beads" is a simile used to describe the bird's eyes. This significance lies in highlighting the bird's alertness and caution, contrasting its delicate appearance with its underlying awareness of potential threats.

Q.4: How does Dickinson use visual imagery to describe the bird's actions? Provide examples.

Answer: Dickinson uses vivid visual imagery such as when "He bit an Angeworm in halves / And ate the fellow, raw." This specific imagery illustrates the raw and unfiltered reality of nature's brutality alongside its beauty.

Q.5: What is the effect of the tactile imagery in the phrase "He stirred his Velvet Head"? How does it contribute to the tone of the poem?

Answer: The phrase uses tactile imagery to appeal to the sense of touch, suggesting a soft surface like velvet. This contributes to a tone of gentleness and appreciation for the delicate beauty of the bird.

Q.6: What do you think Dickinson is trying to convey about the relationship between humans and nature? Support your answer with evidence from the poem.

Answer: Dickinson conveys that there is a distinct distance between humans and the natural world. Evidence is seen when the speaker offers a crumb, but the bird flies away, underscoring nature's desire for independence rather than human interaction.

Q.7: How does the poem explore the concept of natural beauty versus natural brutality? Give specific examples from the text.

Answer: The poem contrasts these concepts by showing them coexisting; the brutality is shown when the bird "bit an Angeworm in halves." Natural beauty is explored through the bird's graceful flight and "Velvet Head."

Q.8: What activities are taking place on the echoing green?

Answer: On the echoing green, children are engaging in sports and play while the "merry bells ring" to welcome Spring. Simultaneously, birds sing loudly, and the older generation sits under the oak tree watching.

Q.9: How does Blake portray the relationship between nature and human life in the poem?

Answer: Blake portrays a joyful and harmonious relationship where nature and human life are interconnected. The natural world actively participates in and reflects the happiness of the children.

Q.10: What role do the 'old folk' play in the scene described? How does their presence add to the poem's meaning?

Answer: The 'old folk' sit and laugh at the children's play, reminiscing about their own youth. Their presence adds depth by introducing the theme of the cycle of life.

Q.11: What is the significance of the shift from lively activity to quietness as the poem progresses?

Answer: The shift signifies the passage of time and the end of the day. This progression symbolizes the natural cycle of life moving from the energy of youth to the restfulness of age.

Q.12: How might the 'echoing' of the green symbolic memory or continuity between generations?

Answer: The "echoing" green symbolizes continuity as the old folk watch the children. The green "echoes" the past happiness of the elders through the current play of the children.

Q.13: How does the imagery in the poem contribute to the tone and mood of the scene depicted?

Answer: Imagery such as the "sun does arise," "merry bells," and "birds of the bush" creates a cheerful mood. Later, imagery like the "darkening Green" shifts the tone to one that is calm and reflective.

Q.14: What do you think is Robert Hayden's attitude towards the father's sacrifices in the poem?

Answer: Hayden's attitude is one of reflection, regret, and belated appreciation for his father's sacrifices. He realizes that the father's acts were a form of selfless love.

Q.15: How does the speaker's viewpoint change from childhood to adulthood? Support your answer with evidence from the text.

Answer: As a child, the speaker spoke "indifferently" to his father and feared the "chronic angers." As an adult, he looks back with regret, realizing the father's love was unacknowledged.

Q.16: How does Robert Hayden use imagery and symbolism to convey complex emotions in the poem?

Answer: Hayden uses vivid imagery like "blueblack cold" and "cracked hands" to symbolize the father's harsh labor. Fire symbolizes the father's love, contrasting with the cold representing emotional distance.

Q.17: Find an example of personification in the poem and explain its effect.

Answer: The line "I'd wake and hear the cold / splintering, breaking" personifies the cold. This creates a sensory experience that emphasizes the severity of the temperature.

Q.18: Why is the poem written in free verse? How does this enhance its meaning?

Answer: The poem is written in free verse to create a natural, conversational style. This makes the speaker's reflection feel authentic, personal, and deeply introspective.

Q.19: Explain the significance of the title "Those Winter Sundays". Why does the poet use the plural form "Sundays"?

Answer: The plural "Sundays" indicates that the father's sacrifices were a habitual, recurring act of devotion. It signifies that this selfless love was constant and enduring.

Q.20: What does Allama Muhammad Iqbal mean by describing faith as being "God-drunk"?

Answer: By describing faith as "God-drunk," Iqbal means being "intoxicated with divine love." It refers to a state of total absorption in devotion to Allah.

Q.21: Why does the poet claim that having no faith is "worse than slavery"?

Answer: The poet claims that having no faith is "worse than slavery" because it represents spiritual bankruptcy, a deeper slavery where one loses connection to the divine.

Q.22: How does Allama Muhammad Iqbal contrast "music of strange lands" with "Islam's fire"?

Answer: Iqbal contrasts foreign influences with "Islam's fire," which symbolizes the vigour of true Islamic faith. He suggests the nation's harmony depends on this inner fire.

Q.23: What phrases show Allama Muhammad Iqbal's view of European civilization as spiritually empty?

Answer: Iqbal views European civilization as spiritually empty, evidenced by the phrase "Empty of concord is the soul of Europe" and that it "to no Makkah bends."

Q.24: How does the poet portray the spiritual condition of contemporary Muslims?

Answer: The poet portrays contemporary Muslims as having lost their "Love's madness" and spiritual passion, with "blood runs thin," "ranks broken" and "prayers cold."

Q.25: How does the concept of "Love's madness" relate to Allama Muhammad Iqbal's idea of Khudi (selfhood)?

Answer: "Love's madness" refers to intense religious fervour. It relates to Khudi because true faith is a dynamic, passionate force capable of awakening Muslims through self-realization.

Additional Questions from Poems

Q.1: What does the bird do in the first stanza?

Answer: In the first stanza, the bird comes down the walk and bites an Angleworm in halves. He then eats the fellow raw, showing the brutality found in nature.

Q.2: What does the phrase "frightened beads" refer to?

Answer: The phrase "frightened Beads" is a simile describing the bird's eyes, suggesting they were round, shiny, and moving rapidly because he was alert and scared.

Q.3: How does Dickinson describe the bird's drinking?

Answer: Dickinson describes the bird drinking a Dew from a "convenient Grass," portrayed as simple and natural.

Q.4: What does the poet compare the bird's flight to?

Answer: The poet compares the bird's flight to "Oars divide the Ocean" which are "too silver for a seam" – smooth, graceful, and seamless.

Q.5: What does the butterfly imagery at the end symbolize?

Answer: The imagery of Butterflies leaping "plashless" as they swim symbolizes the silent and fluid movement of flight, reinforcing nature's grace.

Q.6: Why does the bird refuse the crumb?

Answer: The bird refuses the crumb because it symbolizes freedom. The bird chooses independence over human interaction.

Q.7: What do the ringing bells signify in the poem "The Echoing Green"?

Answer: The ringing bells signify joy and celebration, welcoming the Spring and creating a cheerful atmosphere.

Q.8: Why does the poet use the word "echoing"?

Answer: The word "echoing" suggests the repetition of joy across generations and the continuity of life.

Q.9: What does the "darkening Green" represent?

Answer: The "darkening Green" represents the end of the day and symbolizes the later stages of life and the peace that comes with rest.

Q.10: What does the poet mean by "the sun does arise"?

Answer: "The sun does arise" means the sunrise, which brings energy, warmth, and happiness to start a new day.

Q.11: Why is Old John mentioned in the poem?

Answer: Old John is an elderly man who watches the children play and reminisces about his own youth, symbolizing nostalgia and the cycle of life.

Q.12: What is the central message of "The Echoing Green"?

Answer: The central message is the cycle of life, moving from the joy and energy of youth to the peaceful rest of old age.

Q.13: What does the poet mean by "cracked hands that ached"?

Answer: "Cracked hands that ached" refers to the father's hands, damaged by hard labor, symbolizing his physical sacrifices for the family.

Q.14: Why does the speaker regret his past behavior?

Answer: The speaker regrets speaking "indifferently" to his father and not appreciating the silent, selfless acts of love done for him.

Q.15: What does "blueblack cold" suggest?

Answer: "Blueblack cold" suggests an extremely severe, harsh, and bitter cold, emphasizing the difficult conditions the father faced.

Q.16: Why does the speaker mention "chronic angers" in the house?

Answer: The speaker mentions "chronic angers" to acknowledge a tense atmosphere, yet he realizes his father's love persisted despite these difficulties.

Q.17: How does the father show his love?

Answer: The father shows his love through silent, physical actions like warming the house and polishing shoes, not through words.

Q.18: What does the father symbolize in the poem?

Answer: The father symbolizes selfless and silent devotion, love shown through actions and endurance of hardship.

Q.19: Why does Iqbal mention Abraham in the poem?

Answer: Iqbal mentions Abraham "at the stake" to symbolize unwavering faith, defining true faith as being willing to face any trial for Allah.

Q.20: What is worse than slavery according to the poem?

Answer: "To have no faith" is worse than slavery because it enslaves the soul and leads to a loss of identity and dignity.

Q.21: What does the poet mean by "the blood runs thin in the Muslims' veins"?

Answer: This metaphor means that Muslims have lost their spiritual vitality and passion, suggesting weakness and a lack of intense fervour.

Q.22: What phrases show Allama Muhammad Iqbal's view of European civilization?

Answer: Iqbal views European civilization as spiritually hollow, using the phrase "Empty of concord" and stating it "to no Makkah bends," lacking submission to Divine authority.

Q.23: What does Iqbal mean by "God-drunk"?

Answer: "God-drunk" means being intoxicated with divine love, a state of total absorption in faith where one disregards worldly fears.

Q.24: What is the central idea of the poem Ruba'iyat?

Answer: The central idea is the contrast between true, passionate faith and modern spiritual emptiness, criticizing the soullessness of Western civilization.

Q.25: How does the poet portray the spiritual condition of contemporary Muslims?

Answer: The poet portrays contemporary Muslims as having "prayers cold" and "ranks broken," suggesting their faith is superficial, lacking fire and unity.

*Important Questions from Plays***Q.1: In what ways does the play critique traditional gender roles, especially concerning domestic work?**

Answer: The play critiques traditional gender roles by reversing them, allowing the husband, Darry, to attempt domestic work. Through his catastrophic failure, the play challenges the stereotype that domestic duties are trivial or solely "women's work."

Q.2: Do you think the play suggests that certain tasks are gender-specific, or does it emphasize the importance of experience over gender? Explain your answer.

Answer: The play emphasizes the importance of experience over gender. Darry fails not because he is a man, but because he lacks practice and patience, proving that skill is determined by familiarity, not gender.

Q.3: How does Darry's overconfidence serve as a lesson for the audience? What might the playwright be trying to teach about pride and humility?

Answer: Darry's overconfidence serves as a cautionary lesson about underestimating others' contributions. The playwright uses his journey from arrogance to humiliation to teach that pride leads to a fall, underscoring the need for humility.

Q.4: Do you think the farcial elements of the play are effective in conveying a deeper message? Why or why not?

Answer: Yes, the farcial elements are highly effective. Exaggerated physical comedy makes the consequences of Darry's ignorance visible and entertaining, allowing the audience to absorb the social commentary without feeling preached to.

Q.5: The play uses humour to explore serious themes. Do you believe that comedy is an effective medium for addressing social issues? Why or why not?

Answer: Comedy is an effective medium because it exposes the absurdity of harmful stereotypes in an engaging way. The humor allows the audience to laugh while recognizing the validity and difficulty of Lizzie's workload.

Q.6: How might the play's themes be relevant to contemporary audiences? Are the issues raised still present in today's society?

Answer: The themes remain relevant as debates about dividing household labor persist. Darry's attitude reflects the tendency to undervalue domestic chores, a message still vital today.

Q.7: What role does the humour play in the play? How does it contribute to the plot and character development?

Answer: Humour drives the plot by escalating the chaos and develops Darry's character by stripping away his facade of superiority, revealing him as clueless.

Q.8: What is the significance of Darry's mistakes and failures in the play?

Answer: Darry's mistakes are significant because they serve as the mechanism for his realization and the dismantling of his ego, physically demonstrating the difficulty of the work he mocked.

Additional Questions from Plays

Q.1: What message is written on the red card, and where is it placed?

Answer: On the back wall of the kitchen, there is a large red card with the phrase "Do It Now" in white letters, serving as an ironic symbol.

Q.2: What complaint does Darry make while shaving?

Answer: Darry complains that the "shaving water's dead cold," highlighting his demanding nature.

Q.3: What does Darry claim about his ability to manage housework?

Answer: Darry arrogantly claims that housework is a "sinecure," boasting he could do it all "three times over" and still be bored.

Q.4: What does Lizzie say would happen if Darry did half her work?

Answer: Lizzie retorts that if Darry did half her work, he would be "picked up dead out of the debris," challenging his ignorance.

Q.5: How does Darry react to Lizzie's idea of switching roles?

Answer: Darry accepts the challenge eagerly, confident he will show her and "all her gender" how to do housework.

Q.6: What daily tasks does Lizzie list to prove her workload?

Answer: Lizzie lists feeding the lamb, heifer, and hens, plus ironing, cooking, washing, and sewing.

Q.7: What does Lizzie accuse Darry of doing secretly?

Answer: Lizzie accuses Darry of secretly practicing gestures in front of the looking-glass to impress Alice Lanigan.

Q.8: What parting warning does Lizzie give Darry about Alice?

Answer: Lizzie warns that Alice is making "mechanical toys" of him and Barry, implying she is manipulating them.

Q.9: What does Darry do after breaking the clock?

Answer: Darry hastily puts the broken spring back inside and places the clock back, muttering "Lizzie again!" to shift blame.

Q.10: Why does Darry change the gramophone speed to 'slow'?

Answer: Darry changes the speed to 'slow' because he cannot keep up with the fast physical exercises.

Q.11: Who enters the room during Darry's awkward exercise session?

Answer: Barry Derrill, Darry's near-sighted friend, enters wearing thick spectacles and carrying a mandolin.

Q.12: What happens during the duet performance between Darry and Barry?

Answer: They march in circles, get confused about direction, and their performance is uncoordinated and interrupted by bickering.

Q.13: What makes Darry suddenly remember his responsibility?

Answer: Darry hears the "rattling whir" of the mowing machine outside, realizing Lizzie is working.

Q.14: What accident happens to Darry outside the house?

Answer: Darry fails to bend low enough and bangs his nose on the concrete, rushing back in with a bloody nose.

Q.15: Why does Barry fail to get the key on his first attempt?

Answer: Barry fails because the room is "dark as pitch" and, being near-sighted, he cannot find the key.

Q.16: What injury does Barry suffer while looking for the key?

Answer: Barry cuts his fingers on Darry's "blasted razor-blades" while rummaging through a chest of drawers.

Q.17: How does Darry react to the broken jug?

Answer: Darry yells at Barry, calling him a "snaky-arm'd... elephant," furious at the clumsiness.

Q.18: What accident happens while Barry is sweeping?

Answer: Barry manages to thrust the broomhandle through a window pane while sweeping scattered potatoes.

Q.19: What idea do they use to monitor the heifer from indoors?

Answer: Darry lowers a rope down the chimney, tying one end around the heifer's neck and the other to a chair in the kitchen.

Q.20: What happens to the chair Darry stands on while fixing the bulb?

Answer: The heifer outside moves, pulling the rope and causing the chair to move across the floor with Darry on it.

Q.21: What is the result of Darry fixing the new bulb?

Answer: There is a sudden "flash" and the room becomes darker, likely a short circuit.

Q.22: What accident happens in the shed while Barry looks for a lamp?

Answer: The entire shelving unit collapses on top of Barry, destroying crockery and lamps.

Q.23: What causes Darry to lose control of the oil drum?

Answer: Darry turns the tap key too much, and it slips out of his hand, causing a massive oil spill.

Q.24: What chaos follows Darry's oil crisis?

Answer: The heifer pulls the rope, dragging Barry toward the fireplace as the oil flows away unnoticed.

Q.25: What final mishap causes Darry to fall down the chimney?

Answer: Barry drops the rope to check the oil drum, and the heifer pulls the rope violently, dragging Darry up the chimney.

Guess Paper English Class 11—Important Punctuation Paragraphs

1. in the south western region of hijaz surrounded by arid hills lies the sacred city of makkah the birthplace of hazrat muhammad (s.a.w) the last rasool of allah (s.a.w) born in 571 ad into the noble and highly esteemed clan of quraish
2. hazrat amina died when he (s.a.w) was only six years old orphaned at such a tender age he was taken in by his grandfather hazrat abdul muttalib who lovingly cared for him until his own passing away two years later
3. despite the challenges of orphanhood rasoolullah (s.a.w) grew into a young man of exceptional character he (s.a.w) was known for his truthfulness humility generosity and sense of justice his (s.a.w) interactions reflected integrity and gentleness
4. one such incident was his (s.a.w) participation in hilf al fudul a pact formed by the tribes of makkah to defend the oppressed and uphold justice years later rasoolullah (s.a.w) would speak fondly of this alliance declaring that even after the advent of islam
5. deeply impressed by his (s.a.w) honesty graceful conduct and upright character she (r.a) later proposed marriage through the family of hazrat abu talib their union was built on mutual respect and affection
6. the angel said read the rasoolullah (s.a.w) responded i cannot read the angel said again and then the following verses were revealed read in the name of thy lord who created
7. the call of tauhid belief in the oneness of allah challenged deep rooted practices of idolatry class privilege and social injustice it laid the foundations for a society based on truth equality accountability and compassion
8. on the plain of arafat rasoolullah (s.a.w) delivered his final sermon a profound address that encapsulated the ethical core of islam and affirmed universal human dignity
9. mr chancellor ladies and gentlemen when i was approached by the vice chancellor with a request to deliver the convocation address i made it clear to him that there were so many calls on me that i could not possibly prepare a formal convocation
10. first of all let me thank the vice chancellor for the flattering terms in which he referred to me mr vice chancellor whatever i am and whatever i have been able to do i have done it merely as a measure of duty
11. in addressing you i am not here speaking to you as head of state but as a friend and as one who has always held you in affection many of you have today got your diplomas and degrees and i congratulate you
12. as your vice chancellor has rightly stated the main object of the old system of education and the system of government existing hitherto was really to have well trained well equipped clerks

13. my young friends i would therefore like to tell you a few points about which you should be vigilant and beware firstly beware of the fifth columnists among us
14. among these sdg 13 climate action is particularly relevant for pakistan a country that is highly susceptible to the impacts of global warming pakistan is vulnerability is largely due to its diverse geography
15. to address these challenges pakistan has implemented the glacial lake outburst flood glof project under sdg 13 focusing on building early warning systems and constructing protective infrastructure to mitigate the risks associated with glacial melt
16. in response pakistan has developed the national disaster risk management framework as part of its commitment to sdg 13 this framework enhances disaster preparedness and response mechanisms aiming to build resilience in vulnerable communities
17. furthermore the 2020 locust attack driven by unusual weather patterns caused crop losses worth \$2.2 billion highlighting the vulnerability of pakistan s food security to climate change
18. almost everything we do involves the use of water and yet only 3% of the earths water is fresh water and only one third of the freshwater is readily available for use this small fraction supports all life on land
19. one of the most direct impacts of clean water is on human health contaminated water can harbor harmful bacteria viruses parasites and chemicals that can cause waterborne diseases such as cholera typhoid dysentery and hepatitis
20. clean water is a fundamental resource that supports human health environmental sustainability and economic development despite its importance many regions still face challenges in accessing clean water due to scarcity contamination and inadequate infrastructure
21. they relate that shaphesh the persian commanded the building of a palace and khipil was his builder the work lingered from the first year of the reign of shaphesh even to his fourth one day shaphesh went to the riverside where it stood to inspect
22. they were like pleased flocks whom the shepherd had led to a pasture freshened with brooks there to feed indolently he the shepherd in the midst now the king said to him o khipil show me my palace where it standeth for i desire to gratify my sight with its fairness
23. khipil abased himself before shaphesh and answered tis even here o king of the age where thou delighest the earth with thy foot and the ear of thy slave with sweetness surely a site of vantage one that dominateth earth air and water
24. then said shaphesh o khipil i see no distinction between one part and another excellent are all parts in beauty and proportion and there can be no part incomplete in this palace that occupieth the builder four years in its building so advance do my bidding
25. and shaphesh praised him and said this is an apt contrivance for a bath khipil o my builder well conceived one that taketh by surprise and it shall be thy reward daily when much talking hath fatigued thee

26. then shaphesh smiled and said tis certain that the magnanimity of monarchs is as the rain that falleth the sun that shineth and in this spot it fertilizeth richness in that encourageth rankness so art thou but a weed o khipil and my grace is thy chastisement
27. a big comfortable kitchen steep stairs almost like a ladder leading to upper room top right huge fireplace right some chairs one heavy with rubbered castors small settee and table
28. at door of room above he is shaving and his chin is covered with lather this shaving water's dead cold woman d ye hear me this shaving water's dead cold
29. angrily buzz off buzz off then an i'll show you how the work of a house is done done quietly done with speed n without a whisper of fuss in its doing buzz of if you want to n'll show you n all your gender how the work of a house is done

Solution of Punctuation Paragraphs

1. In the south-western region of Hijaz, surrounded by arid hills, lies the sacred city of Makkah, the birthplace of Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W), the last Rasool of Allah (S.A.W). Born in 571 A.D. into the noble and highly esteemed clan of Quraish.
2. Hazrat Amina died when he (S.A.W) was only six years old. Orphaned at such a tender age, he was taken in by his grandfather, Hazrat Abdul Muttalib, who lovingly cared for him until his own passing away two years later.
3. Despite the challenges of orphanhood, Rasoolullah (S.A.W) grew into a young man of exceptional character. He (S.A.W) was known for his truthfulness, humility, generosity, and sense of justice. His (S.A.W) interactions reflected integrity and gentleness.
4. One such incident was his (S.A.W) participation in Hilf al-Fudul, a pact formed by the tribes of Makkah to defend the oppressed and uphold justice. Years later, Rasoolullah (S.A.W) would speak fondly of this alliance, declaring that even after the advent of Islam.
5. Deeply impressed by his (S.A.W) honesty, graceful conduct, and upright character, she (R.A) later proposed marriage through the family of Hazrat Abu Talib. Their union was built on mutual respect and affection.
6. The angel said, "Read!" The Rasoolullah (S.A.W) responded, "I cannot read." The angel said again, and then the following verses were revealed: "Read in the name of thy Lord who created."
7. The call of Tauhid (belief in the Oneness of Allah) challenged deep-rooted practices of idolatry, class privilege, and social injustice. It laid the foundations for a society based on truth, equality, accountability, and compassion.
8. On the plain of Arafat, Rasoolullah (S.A.W) delivered his final sermon, a profound address that encapsulated the ethical core of Islam and affirmed universal human dignity.
9. Mr. Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen, when I was approached by the Vice Chancellor with a request to deliver the convocation address, I made it clear to him that there were so many calls on me that I could not possibly prepare a formal convocation.

10. First of all, let me thank the Vice Chancellor for the flattering terms in which he referred to me. Mr. Vice Chancellor, whatever I am and whatever I have been able to do, I have done it merely as a measure of duty.
11. In addressing you, I am not here speaking to you as Head of State, but as a friend and as one who has always held you in affection. Many of you have today got your diplomas and degrees, and I congratulate you.
12. As your Vice Chancellor has rightly stated, the main object of the old system of education and the system of government existing hitherto was really to have well-trained, well-equipped clerks.
13. My young friends, I would, therefore, like to tell you a few points about which you should be vigilant and beware. Firstly, beware of the fifth columnists among us.
14. Among these, SDG 13 (Climate Action) is particularly relevant for Pakistan, a country that is highly susceptible to the impacts of global warming. Pakistan's vulnerability is largely due to its diverse geography.
15. To address these challenges, Pakistan has implemented the Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) project under SDG 13, focusing on building early warning systems and constructing protective infrastructure to mitigate the risks associated with glacial melt.
16. In response, Pakistan has developed the National Disaster Risk Management Framework as part of its commitment to SDG 13. This framework enhances disaster preparedness and response mechanisms, aiming to build resilience in vulnerable communities.
17. Furthermore, the 2020 locust attack, driven by unusual weather patterns, caused crop losses worth \$2.2 billion, highlighting the vulnerability of Pakistan's food security to climate change.
18. Almost everything we do involves the use of water, and yet only 3% of the earth's water is fresh water, and only one third of the freshwater is readily available for use. This small fraction supports all life on land.
19. One of the most direct impacts of clean water is on human health. Contaminated water can harbor harmful bacteria, viruses, parasites, and chemicals that can cause waterborne diseases such as cholera, typhoid, dysentery, and hepatitis.
20. Clean water is a fundamental resource that supports human health, environmental sustainability, and economic development. Despite its importance, many regions still face challenges in accessing clean water due to scarcity, contamination, and inadequate infrastructure.
21. They relate that Shahpesh, the Persian, commanded the building of a palace, and Khipil was his builder. The work lingered from the first year of the reign of Shahpesh even to his fourth. One day, Shahpesh went to the riverside where it stood to inspect.
22. They were like pleased flocks whom the shepherd had led to a pasture freshened with brooks, there to feed indolently; he, the shepherd, in the midst. Now the king said to him, "O Khipil, show me my palace where it standeth, for I desire to gratify my sight with its fairness."

23. Khipil abased himself before Shahpesh and answered, "Tis even here, O King of the age, where thou delighest the earth with thy foot and the ear of thy slave with sweetness. Surely a site of vantage, one that dominateth earth, air, and water."
24. Then said Shahpesh, "O Khipil, I see no distinction between one part and another; excellent are all parts in beauty and proportion, and there can be no part incomplete in this palace that occupieth the builder four years in its building; so advance, do my bidding."
25. And Shahpesh praised him and said, "This is an apt contrivance for a bath, Khipil, O my builder! Well conceived; one that taketh by surprise; and it shall be thy reward daily when much talking hath fatigued thee."
26. Then Shahpesh smiled and said, "Tis certain that the magnanimity of monarchs is as the rain that falleth, the sun that shineth; and in this spot it fertilizeth richness, in that encourageth rankness. So art thou but a weed, O Khipil, and my grace is thy chastisement."
27. A big comfortable kitchen. Steep stairs, almost like a ladder, leading to an upper room top right. Huge fireplace right. Some chairs, one heavy with rubbered castors, a small settee, and a table.
28. At the door of the room above, he is shaving, and his chin is covered with lather. "This shaving water's dead cold! Woman, d'ye hear me? This shaving water's dead cold!"
29. [Angrily] "Buzz off! Buzz off, then, an' I'll show you how the work of a house is done! Done quietly; done with speed, 'n' without a whisper of fuss in its doing! Buzz off if you want to, 'n' I'll show you 'n' all your gender how the work of a house is done!"

Important Pair of Words for Class 11

Sr.	Pair of Words	Urdu Meanings
1	Advise / Advice	نصیحت کرنا / نصیحت
2	Altar / Alter	قربان گاہ / تبدیل کرنا
3	Access / Excess	رسائی / زیادتی
4	Adapt / Adopt	ڈھالنا / موافق بنانا / اختیار کرنا
5	Accept / Except	قبول کرنا / سواش
6	Affect / Effect	اثر کرنا / اثر
7	Allusion / Illusion	حوال / اظہار / دھوکا / سراب
8	Apposite / Opposite	مناسب / مخالف / سامن
9	Accede / Exceed	مان لینا / بڑھ جانا / تجاوز کرنا
10	Accident / Incident	حادث / واقع

Sr.	Pair of Words	Urdu Meanings
11	Abstain / Refrain	باز رینا / پرہیز کرنا
12	Angle / Angel	زاوی / فرشت
13	Amity / Enmity	دوستی / دشمنی
14	Assay / Essay	پرکھنا / جانچنا / مضمون
15	Admit / Confess	(عام) کرنا / تسلیم کرنا اعتراف جرم
16	Artist / Artisan	فنکار / دستکار
17	Amiable / Amicable	خوش اخلاق / دوستانہ
18	Addition / Edition	اضافہ / اشاعت
19	Bail / Bale	ضمانت / گھڑی
20	Birth / Berth	پیدائش / نشست
21	Break / Brake	ٹوڑنا / بریک
22	Bridal / Bridle	عروسی / لگام
23	Born / Borne	پیدا ہوا / برداشت کیا
24	Beneficent / Beneficial	مہربان / فائدہ مند
25	Beside / Besides	پہلو میں / قریب / کے علاوہ
26	Bare / Bear	ننگا / برداشت کرنا / ریچھ
27	Barren / Baron	بنجر / نواب / امیر
28	Canon / Cannon	اصول / توپ
29	Canvas / Canvass	موٹا کیا / کینوس / ووت مانگنا
30	Caste / Cast	ذات / ڈالنا / پہینگنا
31	Check / Cheque	پڑتال کرنا / روکنا / بینک کا چیک
32	Cell / Sell	کوٹھڑی / خلیہ / بیچنا
33	Cite / Site	حوالہ دینا / جگہ
34	Complement / Compliment	تکمیل / جوڑ / تعریف

Sr.	Pair of Words	Urdu Meanings
35	Casual / Causal	اتفاقی / غیر رسمی / سببی
36	Cattle / Kettle	مویشی / کیتلی
37	Council / Counsel	مجلس / کونسل / مشورہ / وکیل
38	Cue / Queue	اشارہ / قطار
39	Custom / Habit	رواج (معاشرتی) / عادت (انفرادی)
40	Credible / Creditable	قابل یقین / قابل داد
41	Cease / Seize	ختم ہونا / رکنا / قبضہ کرنا
42	Calendar / Calender	کیلنڈر / جنتری / استری کرنا (مشین)
43	Childlike / Childish	معصومانہ (مثبت) / بچکانہ / احمقانہ (منفی)
44	Corps / Corpse	فوجی دستہ / لاش
45	Coma / Comma	بے ہوشی (ن) / سکتہ / کوما
46	Course / Coarse	نصاب / راستہ / کھردرا / موٹا
47	Dew / Due	شبیم / وجہ سے / واجب
48	Device / Devise	آلہ / تدبیر / ایجاد کرنا / سوچنا
49	Dose / Doze	خوراک (دوا) / اونگھنا
50	Die / Dye	مرنا / رنگنا
51	Diary / Dairy	ٹائری / ٹیری فارم
52	Dual / Duel	دوبرا / دو بدو لڑائی
53	Decent / Descent	عمدہ / شریف / اترائی / ذہلوان
54	Drown / Sink	ٹوبنا (چانداری) (بے جان) / ڈوبنا
55	Draft / Drought	موسدہ / ثرافت / قحط
56	Eligible / Illegible	اہل / جو پڑھا نہ جا سکے
57	Eminent / Imminent	مشہور / نمایان / سر کھڑا / قریب
58	Envelop / Envelope	گھیر لینا / ڈھانپنا / لفافہ

Sr.	Pair of Words	Urdu Meanings
59	Elicit / Illicit	الگوانا / برآمد کرنا / ناجائز
60	Floor / Flour	فرش / آٹا
61	Fair / Fare	میلہ / صاف / مناسب / کرایہ
62	Feat / Feet	کربت / کارنامہ / پاؤں
63	Foul / Fowl	غلط / گندہ / پرندہ (مرغی وغیرہ)
64	Flee / Flea	بھنگ جانا / پسو
65	Gate / Gait	دروازہ (بڑا) / چال
66	Gaol / Goal	جیل / مقصد / گول
67	Graceful / Gracious	پروقار / حسین / رحیم / مہربان
68	Grate / Greet	انگٹھی / سالم کرنا / استقبال کرنا
69	Heal / Heel	زخم بھرنا / ایڈی
70	Human / Humane	انسانی / نرم دل
71	Herd / Heard	ریوڑ / سنا
72	Hole / Whole	سوراخ / تمام / مکمل
73	Hew / Hue	کانٹا / رنگ
74	Idle / Idol	بیکار / بت
75	Ice / Snow	جمی پونی برف / قدرتی برف (گرتی پونی)
76	Industrial / Industrious	صنعتی / محتئی
77	Impossible / Impassable	ناممکن / ناقابل گزر
78	Imperial / Imperious	شاہی / مغرور / حاکمانہ
79	Judicial / Judicious	عدالتی / دانشمندانہ
80	Knotty / Naughty	پیچیدہ / گنہی دار / شرارتی
81	Later / Latter	بعد میں (وقت) / مؤخر الذکر (ترتیب)
82	Lair / Lawyer	کچھار (جانور کا گھر) / وکیل

Sr.	Pair of Words	Urdu Meanings
83	Lion / Loin	شیر / کمر
84	Lessen / Lesson	کم کرنا / سبق
85	Lose / Loose	کھونا / بارنا / ڈھیلا
86	Medal / Meddle	تمغ / مداخلت کرنا
87	Metal / Mettle	دھات / جرأت / حوصلہ
88	Moral / Morale	اخلاقی / حوصلہ
89	Miner / Minor	کان کن / معمولی / نابالغ
90	Main / Mane	مرکزی / اہم / ایال (جانور کی گردن کے بال)
91	Marry / Merry	شادی کرنا / خوش
92	Maize / Maze	مکئی / بھول بھالیاں
93	Mail / Male	ڈاک / نر / مرد
94	Older / Elder	عمر میں بڑا (چیز/دوست) / بڑا (خونی رشتہ)
95	Ordinance / Ordnance	حکم نامہ / فوجی ساز و سامان
96	Oar / Ore	چیو / کچ دھات
97	Peace / Piece	امن / ٹکڑا
98	Pair / Pare	جوڑا / تراشنا (ناخن وغیرہ)
99	Peal / Peel	گونج / دھماک / چھلاکا اٹارنا
100	Pray / Prey	دعا کرنا / نماز پڑھنا / شکار
101	Pain / Pane	درد / شیشے کا ٹکڑا
102	Pore / Pour	مسام / انڈیلنا
103	Popular / Populous	بر دل عزیز / مقبول / گنجان آباد
104	Practice / Practise	مشق / مشق کرنا
105	Persecute / Prosecute	ستانا / ظلم کرنا / مقدمہ چالنا
106	Patrol / Petrol	گشت کرنا / پٹرول

Sr.	Pair of Words	Urdu Meanings
107	Plain / Plane	ہموار / سادہ / بوائی جہاز / سطح
108	Pail / Pale	بالٹی / زرد / پیل
109	Principal / Principle	سربراہ / پرنسپل / اصول
110	Profit / Prophet	منافع / پیغمبر
111	Quiet / Quite	خاموش / بالکل
112	Rain / Reign	بارش / دور حکومت
113	Right / Rite	درست / حق / مذہبی رسم
114	Role / Roll	کردار / لڑھکنا / فہست
115	Rout / Route	شکست فاش دینا / راستہ
116	Respectful / Respectable	مودب / معزز
117	Sole / Soul	واحد / تلا / روح
118	Sale / Sail	فروخت / بادبان / بحری سفر
119	Stair / Stare	سیڑھی / گھورنا
120	Soar / Sore	بلند اڑنا / دکھتا ہوا / زخم
121	Stationery / Stationary	لکھنے پڑھنے کا سامان / ساکن
122	Story / Storey	کہانی / منزل (عمارت کی)
123	Suit / Soot	مناسب ہوتا / سوٹ / کالک / دھوان
124	Steal / Steel	چرانا / فولاد
125	Tamper / Temper	ردوبدل کرنا / بگاڑنا / مزاج / غصہ
126	Team / Teem	ٹیم / جماعت / بہرا ہونا
127	Tail / Tale	دم / کہانی
128	Tenor / Tenure	مفہوم / راستہ / مدت ملازمت
129	Tide / Tied	لہر / مدوجزر / باندھا
130	Urban / Urbane	شہری / شانستہ / مہذب

Sr.	Pair of Words	Urdu Meanings
131	Umpire / Empire	امپائر / ثالث / سلطنت
132	Vale / Veil	وادی / نقاب
133	Vocation / Vacation	پیشہ / تعطیلات
134	Vain / Vein	بے سود / مغور / رگ
135	Voice / Vice	آواز / برائی
136	Way / Weigh	راستہ / وزن کرنا
137	Wine / Vine	شراب / بیل / انگور کی بیل
138	Wander / Wonder	آوارہ پھرنا / حیران ہونا
139	Waist / Waste	کمر / ضائع کرنا
140	Weather / Whether	موسم / آیا کہ
141	Willing / Wilful	رضامند / سرکش ضدی / سرکش
142	Yoke / Yolk	جو (بیلون کا) / زردی (انڈے کی)
143	Hung / Hanged	لٹکایا (چیز) / پھانسی دی (شخص)
144	Cemetery / Symmetry	قبرستان / تناسب
145	Sweet / Sweat	میٹھا / پسینہ

Important Poems for Class 11

1. Explain the following lines with reference to the context from "A Bird Came Down the Walk".
2. Explain the following lines with reference to the context from "The Echoing Green".
3. Explain the following lines with reference to the context from "Those Winter Sundays".
4. Explain the following lines with reference to the context from "Ruba'iyat".

Important Stories for Class 11

1. An Angel and the Woodcutter
2. The Foolish Stage
3. A thirsty crow
4. The king and the spider

5. The fox and the goat
6. The slave and a lion

Important Morals for Class 11

1. Look before you leap
2. Haste makes waste
3. Give him an inch, and he will take an ell
4. A Stitch in Time saves nine
5. Try, try again
6. No pains, no gains
7. He who seeks finds
8. Where there is a will, there is a way
9. God helps those who help themselves
10. Necessity is the mother of invention
11. All that glitters is not gold
12. Appearances are often deceptive
13. Pride hath a fall
14. Honesty is the best policy
15. Truth is always Triumphant
16. Honesty never goes unrewarded

Important Applications for Class 11

1. Write an application to the Principal to grant fee concession.
2. Write an application to the Principal for remission of fine.
3. Write an application to the Principal for scholarship.
4. Write an application to the Principal for character certificate.
5. Write an application to the Principal for re-admission.
6. Write an application to the Principal for sick leave.
7. Write an application to the Principal for attending the wedding ceremony.
8. Write an application to the Principal for college leaving certificate.
9. Write an application to the Principal for change of subjects.

10. Write an application to the Principal for apologizing misconduct.
11. Write an application to the Principal for permission for a trip.
12. Write an application to the Principal for refund of library security fee.
13. Write an application to the Principal for leave to attend a funeral.

Important Letters for Class 11

1. Write a letter to your father/mother/elder brother explaining the cause of your failure in the exam/December test.
2. Write a letter to your father/mother/elder brother telling your progress in December test/studies.
3. Write a letter to your friend/uncle thanking him for his/her gift.
4. Write a letter to your father/mother about the hostel life.
5. Write a letter to your friend about the profession you wish to adopt.
6. Write a letter to your father requesting him to increase your monthly allowance.

General MCQs from Lessons

#	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
1	The fabric of society was torn by idolatry, tribal arrogance, and widespread	Material	Structure	Clothing	Decoration	Structure
2	One such incident was his participation in Hilf al-Fudul, a pact formed to defend the oppressed and uphold	Organization	Battle	Agreement	Punishment	Agreement
3	He would frequently retreat to the	Saur	Uhud	Hira	Arafat	Hira

#	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
	Cave of , seeking solitude and reflection.					
4	The Quraish viewed his message as a to their traditions and authority.	Gift	Danger	Tradition	Helper	Danger
5	The Charter of Madinah introduced principles of governance rooted in equality and	Ship	Map	Document	Story	Document
6	The Muslims faced ostracism, boycotts, and in Makkah.	Reward	Acceptance	Exclusion	Protection	Exclusion
7	The Hijrah was a turning point in Islamic history.	Uncertain	Delaying	Firm and conclusive	Forgettable	Firm and conclusive
8	The Muslims faced relentless for following Islam.	Celebration	Praise	Cruel treatment	Partnership	Cruel treatment
9	The migration to Madinah marked a turning point in Islamic	Relocation	Trade route	Inactivity	Map change	Relocation

#	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
10	The Charter of Madinah united diverse communities under a model of peaceful	Rebellion	Shared living	Opposition	Authority	Shared living
11	Where does the sacred city of Makkah lie according to the text?	Eastern Hijaz	Northern Arabia	Southwestern Hijaz	Central Najd	Southwestern Hijaz
12	Which city is mentioned as the birthplace of Rasoolullah (S.A.W)?	Taif	Madinah	Makkah	Jerusalem	Makkah
13	In which year was Rasoolullah (S.A.W) born?	610 A.D	570 A.D	622 A.D	571 A.D	571 A.D
14	To which clan did Rasoolullah (S.A.W) belong?	Banu Hashim	Banu Umayyah	Quraish	Aws	Quraish
15	What was the condition of the world at the time of Rasoolullah's (S.A.W) birth?	Spiritually enlightened	Politically stable	Morally uplifted	Engulfed in ignorance	Engulfed in ignorance

#	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
16	Which practices had torn the social fabric of pre-Islamic Arabia?	Simplicity and literacy	Idolatry and tribal arrogance	Law and order	Commerce and peace	Idolatry and tribal arrogance
17	What happened to Hazrat Abdullah before the birth of Rasoolullah (S.A.W)?	Went on a trade journey	Passed away	Moved to Madinah	Built the Ka'bah	Passed away
18	At what age did Rasoolullah (S.A.W) lose Hazrat Amina?	four years	five years	six years	seven years	six years
19	Who took care of Rasoolullah (S.A.W) after Hazrat Abdul Muttalib's death?	Hazrat Abu Bakr	Hazrat Abbas	Hazrat Abu Talib	Hazrat Hamzah	Hazrat Abu Talib
20	Which quality did Rasoolullah (S.A.W) show in his trade practices?	Arrogance	Carelessness	Greed	Honesty	Honesty
21	Which title was given to Rasoolullah (S.A.W) for	Al-Hakeem	Al-Ameen	Al-Farooq	Al-Rasheed	Al-Ameen

#	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
	being trustworthy?					
22	What other title was Rasoolullah (S.A.W) given for his truthfulness?	Al-Mu'min	Al-Muallim	Al-Sadiq	Al-Mutawakkil	Al-Sadiq
23	What was the purpose of Hilf al-Fudul in Makkah?	Promote idol worship	Encourage trade	Defend the oppressed	Organize warfare	Defend the oppressed
24	What dispute arose during the reconstruction of the Ka'bah?	Over funding	Over location	Over placing the Hajr-e-Aswad	Over trade routes	Over placing the Hajr-e-Aswad
25	What quality did Rasoolullah (S.A.W) demonstrate during the Ka'bah dispute?	Delay	Anger	Partiality	Impartiality	Impartiality
26	What was the profession of Hazrat Khadijah (R.A)?	Farmer	Trader	Teacher	Politician	Trader
27	How did Hazrat Khadijah (R.A) respond to Rasoolullah's (S.A.W)	Ignored him	Complained to her father	Proposed marriage	Avoided business with him	Proposed marriage

#	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
	honesty in trade?					
28	What kind of support did Hazrat Khadijah (R.A) offer during Rasoolullah's (S.A.W) early mission?	Social and legal	Military and spiritual	Emotional and financial	Economic and political	Emotional and financial
29	In which month did the first revelation occur?	Rajab	Muharram	Ramadan	Dhul-Hijjah	Ramadan
30	Who delivered the first revelation to Rasoolullah (S.A.W)?	Hazrat Azrael	Hazrat Israfael	Hazrat Jibraeel	Hazrat Mikaeel	Hazrat Jibraeel
31	What were the first words revealed to Rasoolullah (S.A.W)?	Preach the truth	Declare Islam	Read in the name of your Lord	Build the Ka'bah	Read in the name of your Lord
32	What did the message of Tauhid challenge in Makkah?	Honesty	Idolatry	Brotherhood	Trade	Idolatry
33	How did the Quraish react to Rasoolullah's (S.A.W)	Welcomed it	Supported it	Opposed it	Ignored it	Opposed it

#	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
	message of Islam?					
34	What form of hardship did Muslims face in Makkah?	Diplomatic pressure	Economic boycott	Financial freedom	Political support	Economic boycott
35	What was the name of the migration from Makkah to Madinah?	Badr	Hajj	Hijrah	Umrah	Hijrah
36	What principle did the Charter of Madinah establish?	Tribal superiority	Religious monopoly	Civic equality	Trade control	Civic equality
37	Which battle is known as the first major Muslim victory?	Uhud	Badr	Khandaq	Tabuk	Badr
38	In which year did the Conquest of Makkah take place?	6 AH	9 AH	7 AH	8 AH	8 AH
39	What action did Rasoolullah (S.A.W) take after the Conquest of Makkah?	Imprisoned enemies	Destroyed homes	Declared general amnesty	Abandoned Makkah	Declared general amnesty
40	What Qur'anic verse describes Rasoolullah	Surah Al-Nas	Surah Al-Baqarah	Surah Al-Anbiya 21:107	Surah Al-Fil	Surah Al-Anbiya 21:107

#	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
	(S.A.W) as a mercy?					
41	In which year did Rasoolullah (S.A.W) perform Hajjat-ul-Wida?	8 AH	10 AH	11 AH	9 AH	10 AH
42	What did Rasoolullah (S.A.W) emphasize in his final sermon?	Wealth and success	Arab superiority	Human equality	Battle strategies	Human equality
43	According to the final sermon, what determines a person's superiority?	Ethnicity	Language	Piety	Wealth	Piety
44	What does Quaid-e-Azam identify as a major outcome of gaining independence?	Increased foreign investment	The end of student protests	A free government responsible to its people	The reopening of colonial offices	A free government responsible to its people
45	What warning does Quaid-e-Azam give about the misuse of freedom?	It can lead to wealth without effort	It might cause laziness among students	It should not be mistaken for lawlessness	It guarantees success	It should not be mistaken for lawlessness

#	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
46	Which historical event does Quaid-e-Azam reference to highlight Pakistan's struggle?	The Quit India Movement	The Punjab and Delhi riots	The Bengal famine	The Kashmir conflict	The Punjab and Delhi riots
47	Why does Quaid-e-Azam stress the importance of students focusing on their studies?	To avoid political activism	To build a strong and self-reliant nation	To keep universities functioning	To meet international academic standards	To build a strong and self-reliant nation
48	What mentality does Quaid-e-Azam criticise in students seeking only government jobs?	It promotes political instability	It reflects colonial influence and limits growth	It benefits the economy	It builds national pride	It reflects colonial influence and limits growth
49	What alternative paths does Quaid-e-Azam encourage students to consider?	Travel and tourism	Political campaigning	Manual work, trade, industry, and technical fields	Teaching and social work only	Manual work, trade, industry, and technical fields
50	What example does Quaid-e-Azam share to support his message?	His own educational background	A student who joined the military	A young man who left government service and succeeded in banking	His friend's success in farming	A young man who left government service and succeeded in banking

#	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
51	What is the overall tone of Quaid-e-Azam's message to the students?	Humorous and casual	Stern and authoritarian	Encouraging and visionary	Dismissive and critical	Encouraging and visionary
52	Why did Quaid-e-Azam not prepare a formal Convocation Address?	He had no interest in academic speeches	He was unwell at the time	He had too many other duties	He was not informed early	He had too many other duties
53	How did Quaid-e-Azam define his own services?	As acts of fame	As political success	As a religious duty	As personal goals	As a religious duty
54	Why did Quaid-e-Azam say he was not speaking as Head of State?	He was no longer in office	He wanted to sound friendly	He disliked political speeches	He was invited in a private capacity	He wanted to sound friendly
55	What did Quaid say about the new generation entering life?	They are under British rule	They have to move abroad	They live under a free state	They must join the army	They live under a free state
56	According to Quaid, what does freedom not mean?	To think freely	To act selfishly	To travel abroad	To stop education	To act selfishly
57	What kind of spirit did Quaid	Religious	Militant	Constructive	Political	Constructive

#	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
	promote after freedom?					
58	What did Quaid say is harder than fighting for freedom?	Joining politics	Running a government	Delivering speeches	Making friends	Running a government
59	What did enemies hope to do to Pakistan?	Spread education	Strengthen it	Destroy it early	Offer trade deals	Destroy it early
60	What action did India take against Pakistan mentioned in the speech?	Opened borders	Sent refugees	Withheld cash balances	Promoted trade	Withheld cash balances
61	Who are the "fifth columnists" in Quaid's speech?	Freedom fighters	Political leaders	Hidden enemies	Student groups	Hidden enemies
62	What did Quaid say many M.A. graduates earn less than?	Teachers	Taxi drivers	Doctors	Shopkeepers	Taxi drivers
63	What does Quaid say about manual labour?	It is shameful	Is a last option	Is honourable	It is for the poor only	Is honourable
64	What fields are rapidly growing in Pakistan according to Quaid?	Agriculture and forestry	Industry and banking	Sports and fashion	Theatre and cinema	Industry and banking

#	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
65	What is the central message of Quaid's speech to students?	Enjoy life and relax	Leave Pakistan	Work hard and serve the nation	Take part in protests	Work hard and serve the nation
66	What is the bird's initial action when it comes down the walk?	It drinks from a puddle	It bites an angleworm in half	It flies away	It hops to a wall	It bites an angleworm in half
67	How does the speaker describe the bird's eyes?	Bright as the sun	Like sparkling jewels	Like frightened Beads	As calm and serene	Like frightened Beads
68	What does the bird do after the speaker offers it a crumb?	Eats the crumb	Flies away	Sings a song	Hops closer to the speaker	Flies away
69	The bird's flight is compared to:	Leaves falling from a tree	Waves crashing on the shore	Oars dividing the ocean	Wind blowing through the trees	Oars dividing the ocean
70	What is the tone of the poem "A Bird Came Down the Walk"?	Joyful and celebratory	Tense and suspenseful	Calm and reflective	Angry and resentful	Calm and reflective
71	Where did the bird come down?	On the hill	On the walk	On water	On grassy lawn	On the walk
72	What does the word 'angle' in	Bird's hunting instinct	Bird's hunger	Bird's freedom	Bird's nature	Bird's hunting instinct

#	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
	'angle' worm' suggest?					
73	What does the bird do first in the poem?	Flies into a tree	Pecks at the ground	Walks down the path	Sings a song	Walks down the path
74	How does the bird eat the worm?	It carefully chews it	It tears it into pieces	It swallows it raw	It stores it for later	It swallows it raw
75	How does the bird respond to the speaker's offer of a crumb?	It eats the crumb	It ignores the speaker	It flies away	It sings in response	It flies away
76	What literary device is used in "frightened Beads"?	Metaphor	Simile	Personification	Symbolism	Simile
77	What poetic technique is used in "Oars divide the Ocean"?	Simile	Metaphor	Personification	Alliteration	Metaphor
78	What does the bird's refusal of the crumb symbolize?	Freedom	Fear	Dependence	Hunger	Freedom
79	Which of the following is a primary reason for Pakistan's Vulnerability to climate change?	Lack of technology	Geographic diversity	High literacy rate	Industrial growth	Geographic diversity

#	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
80	What is the major effect of glacier melting in Pakistan as mentioned in the text?	Increased agricultural productivity	Decreased sea levels	Reduced water availability	More frequent earthquakes	Reduced water availability
81	Which city in Pakistan is particularly affected by rising temperatures and heatwaves?	Islamabad	Karachi	Lahore	Peshawar	Karachi
82	Which steps has Pakistan taken to address the risks of glacial melting?	Renewable Energy Development Program	Urban Heat Island Reduction Plan	Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) Project	Coastal Erosion Prevention Program	Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) Project
83	Which areas are being threatened by the rising sea-levels in Pakistan?	Desert regions	Mountains regions	Coastal regions	Urban centers	Coastal regions
84	What makes Pakistan particularly prone to climate risks? Its.....	Economy	Diversity of geography	Forests	Border location	Diversity of geography
85	What is the total number of SDGs established in 2015?	15	16	17	18	17

#	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
86	Which SDG number focuses on climate action?	11	12	13	14	13
87	What is the main cause of rising temperatures in Pakistan?	Deforestation	Emissions	Rainfall	Agriculture	Emissions
88	Which Pakistani city recorded 51°C in 2022?	Lahore	Multan	Jacobabad	Hyderabad	Jacobabad
89	What traps heat in the Earth's atmosphere?	Ice caps	Water vapor	Greenhouse gases	Carbon sinks	Greenhouse gases
90	What type of climate events are becoming more frequent in Pakistan?	Earthquakes	Tsunamis	Heatwaves	Snowstorms	Heatwaves
91	Which areas in cities retain more heat?	Forests	Lakes	Urban heat islands	Parks	Urban heat islands
92	What happened in Karachi in 2015 due to a heatwave?	Flood	Fire	Over 1,200 deaths	Earthquake	Over 1,200 deaths
93	Which river is mainly fed by the melting	Ravi	Chenab	Indus	Jhelum	Indus

#	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
	glaciers in Pakistan?					
94	What percentage of glacier ice has already melted?	10%	20%	30%	40%	30%
95	What natural process is failing to keep pace with glacier melt?	Precipitation	Regeneration	Cloud formation	Ice cracking	Regeneration
96	What year did the major flood affect over 20 million people in Pakistan?	2005	2010	2015	2020	2010
97	What was the economic loss caused by the 2010 floods?	\$2 billion	\$5 billion	\$10 billion	\$15 billion	\$10 billion
98	Which region is facing frequent droughts?	Swat	Tharparkar	Gilgit	Sialkot	Tharparkar
99	By 2050, how much are wheat yields projected to decline in Pakistan?	2-3%	6-8%	10-12%	6-8%	6-8%
100	By 2100, sea levels may rise by how	0.2 meters	0.4 meters	0.6 meters	1.0 meter	0.6 meters

#	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
	much along Pakistan's coast?					
101	What is the main theme of The Echoing Green?	War and conflict	The cycle of life	The struggle for power	Isolation	The cycle of life
102	Who is Old John in the poem?	A young boy playing	A wise bird	An elderly man watching	A farmer working	An elderly man watching
103	What does the rising sun symbolize in The Echoing Green?	The end of life	The beginning of a journey/Youth	Youth and energy	The destruction of nature	Youth and energy
104	What happens when the sun sets in the poem?	The children stop playing and rest	The old people start singing	The birds become louder	The children stop playing	The children stop playing
105	What does the word "echoing" suggest in the poem?	The repetition of joy across generations	The loud cries of birds	The sound of people arguing	The fading of happiness	The repetition of joy across generations
106	What kind of mood does the poem begin with?	Joyful and lively	Dark and gloomy	Angry and chaotic	Mysterious and eerie	Joyful and lively
107	What do the birds symbolize in the poem?	Chaos and confusion	Freedom and happiness	The burden of life	Silence and loneliness	Freedom and happiness
108	How do the elderly feel as they watch	Angry and jealous	Nostalgic and happy	Sad and lonely	Confused and afraid	Nostalgic and happy

#	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
	the children play?					
109	What happens at the very end of the poem?	The children rest peacefully	The elderly start playing games	The sun rises again	A storm begins	The children rest peacefully
110	What literary device is used in "like birds in their nest"?	Metaphor	Simile	Alliteration	Hyperbole	Simile
111	How does the structure of the poem reflect its theme?	It begins and ends with sadness	It describes only the struggles of life	It starts with joy, moves to reflection, and ends with peace	It follows an unclear and chaotic pattern	It starts with joy, moves to reflection, and ends with peace
112	What is the significance of the children's play?	It suggests that children do not care about others	It represents the joy of youth	It shows that life is meaningless	It proves that old people are better than young people	It represents the joy of youth
113	What do the "laps of their mothers" symbolize?	Safety and comfort	Weakness and fear	A place of punishment	A sign of disobedience	Safety and comfort
114	What feeling does the setting sun create?	A sense of calm and rest	A feeling of anger and frustration	A mood of fear and horror	A sense of excitement and energy	A sense of calm and rest
115	What does the phrase "many sisters and brothers" emphasize?	That only boys are playing	That the elderly are unhappy	The importance of family and togetherness	That the children are fighting	The importance of family and togetherness
116	What is the main	Life moves in a natural cycle from joy to rest	Childhood is the only	The elderly should not remember their youth	Playing games is more	Life moves in a natural cycle from joy to rest

#	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
	message of the poem?		important stage of life		important than anything else	
117	What percentage of the human body is composed of water?	50%	60%	70%	80%	60%
118	What portion of the Earth's water is freshwater?	1%	3%	5%	10%	3%
119	What fraction of freshwater is readily accessible for use?	Half	One-third	One-fourth	One-fifth	One-third
120	Clean water is essential for which activity?	Voting	Cooking	Writing	Shopping	Cooking
121	What is the result of using water faster than it is replenished?	Pollution	Scarcity	Flooding	Migration	Scarcity
122	Clean water contributes directly to which of the following?	Internet speed	Public health	Economic inflation	Road safety	Public health
123	Contaminated water commonly	Malnutrition	Infections	Dehydration	Allergies	Infections

#	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
	causes which problem?					
124	Diarrhea-related deaths due to unsafe water number approximately?	429,000	629,000	829,000	929,000	829,000
125	How many people lack safely managed drinking water services?	1.5 billion	2.2 billion	3.0 billion	4.5 billion	2.2 billion
126	What does handwashing improve?	Prosperity	Public health	Produce	Economy	Public health
127	Agricultural runoff harms.....	Deforestation	Soil hardening	Aquatic life	Pollution	Aquatic life
128	Farmers rely on water primarily for?	Export	Cooking	Irrigation	Construction	Irrigation
129	Water scarcity in agriculture can lead to?	urbanization	Food shortage	Factory expansion	Weather change	Food shortage
130	Who must collaborate to address water challenges?	Artists	Governments and communities	Tourists	Retailers	Governments and communities
131	Who commanded the building of a palace in the story of Shaphesh?	Khipil	Ebn Busrac	Shaphesh	The Poet	Shaphesh

#	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
132	What was Khopil doing when Shaphesh came for inspection?	Carving stone	Giving orders	Reciting stories and poetry	Sleeping	Reciting stories and poetry
133	How long did the construction of the palace linger?	One year	Two years	Three years	Four years	Four years
134	What metaphor did Shaphesh use about the farm-servant?	An eagle that flew away	A fool in a palace	One who boasted of weeds instead of crop	A gardener who loved roses	One who boasted of weeds instead of crop
135	What happened when Khopil stepped forward on the terrace?	He escaped	He flew across	He fell into the water	The king pulled him back	He fell into the water
136	What did Shaphesh call Khopil's fall into the water?	A punishment	A mistake	A bath	An accident	A bath
137	What privilege did Shaphesh grant Khopil in the hall?	Lead the court	Sit in the marble chair	Recite poetry	Guard the door	Sit in the marble chair
138	How long was Khopil told to remain seated on the invisible chair?	Until midnight	For an hour	Till noon	All night	Till noon

#	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
139	What did the crowd do when they saw Khipil sitting in the air?	Wept	Laughed uncontrollably	Fled	Bowed	Laughed uncontrollably
140	What phrase is used to describe Khipil's punishment legacy?	Throne of fools	Dungeon of idlers	Palace of the wagging tongue	Court of empty words	Palace of the wagging tongue
141	Who is Ebn Busrac in the story?	A poet	A nobleman	A general	A fictional wise man	A nobleman
142	What does the phrase "Palace of the Wagging Tongue" symbolize?	A place of learning	A reward for wisdom	A punishment for talkativeness	A tribute to storytelling	A punishment for talkativeness
143	What is the tone of Shahpesh's compliments toward Khipil's unfinished palace?	Sincere	Regretful	Ironic	Angry	Ironic
144	What central idea about language does the story convey?	Words can build empires	Language is more powerful than action	Talk without work leads to downfall	Poetry saves the soul	Talk without work leads to downfall
145	Who is the central figure in "Those Winter Sundays"?	The speaker's mother	The speaker's friend	The speaker's father	The speaker's sibling	The speaker's father

#	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
	besides the speaker?					
146	What time of day does the father wake up?	Early in the morning	Late at night	Early in the morning	Midday	Early in the morning
147	How does the speaker describe the father's hands?	Soft and delicate	Cold and lifeless	Cracked and aching from labour	Clean and smooth	Cracked and aching from labour
148	What did the father do for the speaker that went unnoticed?	Cooked all meals	Bought expensive gifts	Polished the speaker's shoes and warmed the house	Told stories every night	Polished the speaker's shoes and warmed the house
149	What does the speaker mean by "chronic angers" in the house?	Constant fights between siblings	A long-lasting, tense atmosphere in the home	Temporary disagreements	Anger towards the cold weather	A long-lasting, tense atmosphere in the home
150	What day is specifically mentioned in the poem?	Monday	Friday	Sunday	Tuesday	Sunday
151	What does the father do early in the morning?	Cook food	Warm the house	Go to church	Buy groceries	Warm the house
152	The poem expresses the theme of:	Joyful celebration	Unnoticed love	Sudden anger	Religious devotion	Unnoticed love
153	What emotion does the speaker feel looking back?	Anger	Jealousy	Regret	Pride	Regret

#	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
154	What kind of love does the father show?	Romantic	Verbal	Silent	Demanding	Silent
155	"Blueblack cold" is an example of:	Simile	Alliteration	Imagery	Metaphor	Imagery
156	The word "auster" in the poem suggests love that is:	Harsh but sincere	Joyful and bright	Loud and expressive	Sweet and soft	Harsh but sincere
157	What does the metaphor "Abraham at the stake" primarily represent in the poem "Ruba'iyat"?	Physical suffering	Political resistance	Unwavering faith in God (Allah)	Historical events	Unwavering faith in God (Allah)
158	The phrase "God-drunk" in the poem suggests:	Religious intoxication/Deep love for God	Literal drunkenness	Criticism of faith	Medical condition	Religious intoxication/Deep love for God
159	What does "music of strange lands" contrast with in the poem?	European art	Islamic civilization	Islam's fire	Eastern philosophy	Islam's fire
160	The phrase "to no Makkah bends" implies that European civilization:	Respects Islamic values	Rejects divine guidance/Lacks spiritual focus	Admires Muslim architecture	Studies Arabic language	Rejects divine guidance/Lacks spiritual focus
161	What is worse than slavery	No faith	No knowledge	No money	Independence	No faith

#	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
	according to the poem?					
162	What saved Abraham from the fire?	Strong body	Good luck	Powerful friends	Strong faith in ALLAH	Strong faith in ALLAH
163	How should the Muslims be drunk?	Lose senses	God-drunk	Unconscious	Buried	God-drunk
164	What has caused Muslims to lose their spiritual bond?	Poverty	Worldly desires	Lack of education	Harsh weather	Worldly desires
165	What is the condition of the Muslims' ranks?	Arranged	Intact	Broken	Unbroken	Broken
166	Of what is the soul of Europe empty?	Natural resources	Law	Civilization/Spirituality	Unity	Civilization/Spirituality
167	What makes the Muslim nation powerful?	Weapons	Wealth	Unity of faith	Natural resources	Unity of faith
168	How can Muslims regain their glory?	Through war	Through modern ideas	Through ALLAH's love	Through technology	Through ALLAH's love
169	What is Iqbal's view on modern civilization?	Spiritually poor	Full of faith	Balanced	Superior	Spiritually poor
170	What task does Darry attempt to do	Cook a meal	Do the laundry	Complete the household chores	Wash the car	Complete the household chores

#	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
	in the play "The End of the Beginning"?					
171	What is the primary theme explored in the play?	Love and romance	Gender roles and stereotypes in domestic life	The importance of career success	Political issues in society	Gender roles and stereotypes in domestic life
172	What was Darry doing at the beginning of the scene?	Cooking	Sleeping	Shaving	Cleaning	Shaving
173	What complaint did Darry make about the shaving water?	It was too hot	It was dirty	It was cold	It was missing	It was cold
174	What did Lizzie say would happen if Darry did half her work?	He'd sleep all day	He'd run away	He'd be dead	He'd be fine	He'd be dead
175	What did Darry say about housework?	It was fun	It was a fuss	It was a sinecure	It was impossible	It was a sinecure
176	What did Darry try to hide inside the clock?	A record	A key	A spring	A coin	A spring
177	What kind of glasses did Barry wear?	Sunglasses	Spectacles	Goggles	Monocle	Spectacles

#	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
178	What exercise position did Darry lie in?	On his side	On his belly	On his back	On his knees	On his back
179	What musical device was used for exercise?	Radio	Gramophone	Drum	Flute	Gramophone
180	Who entered the room while Darry was exercising?	Lizzie	Alice	Barry	Tom	Barry
181	What time does the Town Hall clock strike when Darry rushes?	Eight	Nine	Ten	Eleven	Nine
182	What task does Darry start after wearing the overall?	Cooking	Dusting	Washing dishes	Sewing	Washing dishes
183	What happened to the jug Barry held?	It cracks	It falls/broke	It disappears	It melts	It falls/broke
184	What body part does Darry injure?	Hand (or Nose)	Foot	Nose	Back	Hand (or Nose)
185	What did Darry call Barry sarcastically?	A genius	A quiet guest	A destroying neighbour	A cleaning hero	A destroying neighbour
186	Where did Darry leave	In the barn	On the roadside	On the bank behind the house	In the front yard	On the bank behind the house

#	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
	the heifer to graze?					
187	What did they tie the rope to?	A table	A beam	A chair	A hook	A chair
188	What happened to the chair tied to the rope?	Burnt	Moved across the room/Up the chimney	Got stuck	Fell	Moved across the room/Up the chimney
189	Where did Darry disappear?	Out the door	Into the sink	Up the chimney	Behind the curtain	Up the chimney
190	What instrument did Barry carry?	Violin	Mandolin	Flute	Guitar	Mandolin
191	What does the word "fundamental" mean in "Water is fundamental to life"?	Unimportant	Essential	Optional	Dangerous	Essential
192	What percentage of global greenhouse emissions is Pakistan responsible for?	Less than 1%	5%	10%	20%	Less than 1%
193	The melting of glaciers initially causes:	Drought	Increased water flow/Floods	Snowfall	Earthquakes	Increased water flow/Floods
194	"Just" a housewife implies:	High status	Undervalued role	Wealthy	Professional	Undervalued role

#	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
195	Who is the author of "The Echoing Green"?	Wordsworth	William Blake	Keats	Shelley	William Blake
196	Who is the poet of "Rubaiyat"?	Allama Iqbal	Ghalib	Faiz	Rumi	Allama Iqbal
197	In "The End of the Beginning", Darry thinks women's work is:	Hard	Easy	Important	Skilled	Easy
198	The first revelation to the Prophet (PBUH) was in the cave of:	Thaur	Hira	Uhud	Badar	Hira
199	The Prophet (PBUH) was known as Al-Sadiq and:	Al-Hadi	Al-Amin	Al-Ghani	Al-Nabi	Al-Amin
200	The Charter of Madinah guaranteed protection for:	Muslims only	All citizens	Quraish only	Traders only	All citizens

Correct Meaning of Underlined Words (With Underlined Words Shown are in Bold)

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
201	Makkah, a sacred (مقدس) city, is	Common	Holy	Modern	Ancient	Holy

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
	surrounded by arid hills.					
20 2	The Holy Prophet was born in the clan (of Quraish).	Family	Region	Nation	Area	Family
20 3	The Holy Prophet is known as the benefactor (of humanity).	Patron	Guide	Helper	Teacher	Helper
20 4	The world was engulfed (in) ignorance and moral decay.	Brightened	Consumed	Ignored	Attacked	Consumed
20 5	The world was engulfed in ignorance and moral decay .	Uplift	Stop	Decline	Alertness	Decline
20 6	The social fabric (of) was torn by injustice and tribal arrogance.	Structure	Culture	Law	Belief	Structure
20 7	The society was torn by idolatry (of) and arrogance.	Idol worship	Foolishness	Greed	Pride	Idol worship
20 8	Humanity seemed to yearn for	Cry for	Hope for	Long for	Run for	Long for

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
	divine guidance.					
209	Humanity awaited the dawn of enlightenment .	Power	Clarity	Awareness	Leadership	Awareness
210	The early years of the Holy Prophet were marked (of) by loss.	Changed	Filled	Disfigured	Influenced	Influenced
211	The early years of the Holy Prophet were marked by profound (of) loss.	Slight	Light	Intense	Little	Intense
212	The Holy Prophet was orphaned (of) at a tender age.	Rejected	Parentless	Happy	Helpless	Parentless
213	The Holy Prophet was taken in (of) by his grandfather.	Taught	Welcomed	Discouraged	Adopted	Welcomed
214	Hazrat Abu Talib took responsibility (of) for the Holy Prophet.	Authority	Duty	Promise	Care	Duty

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
215	Hazrat Abu Talib was a steadfast (of) guardian.	Weak	Loyal	Sincere	Consistent	Loyal
216	Despite his orphanhood (of), the Holy Prophet grew in strength.	Loneliness	Parentlessness	Hardship	Grief	Parentlessness
217	The Holy Prophet had an exceptional (of) character.	Usual	Bright	Outstanding	Common	Outstanding
218	The Holy Prophet was known for his humility (of).	Modesty	Silence	Shyness	Highness	Modesty
219	The Holy Prophet was praised for his generosity (of).	Sermon	Bravery	Openhandedness	Love	Openhandedness
220	His interaction (of) reflected honesty and gentleness.	Character	Communication	Teaching	Style	Communication
221	His interaction reflected integrity (of) and gentleness.	Pride	Revelation	Honesty	Meditation	Honesty

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
22 2	The Holy Prophet did trade with honesty and fairness (of).	Justice	Love	Kindness	Loyalty	Justice
22 3	People of Makkah bestowed (of) title upon the Holy Prophet.	Studied	Explored	Awarded	Recognized	Awarded
22 4	These events belong to the adulthood (of) of the Holy Prophet.	Infancy	Early life	Mature age	Old age	Mature age
22 5	These events illustrate (of) his noble character.	Show	Disguise	Create	Explore	Show
22 6	He had deep concern (of) for justice.	Contempt	Worry	Struggle	Pact	Worry
22 7	He showed this concern through participation (in Hilf al-Fudul).	Joining	Agreement	Help	Exit	Joining
22 8	The pact defended the oppressed (مظلوم).	Distinguishe d	Scholars	Affluent	Persecuted	Persecuted

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
229	Hilf al-Fudul was a noble alliance (اتحاد).	Union	Mission	Oath	Declaration	Union
230	The Holy Prophet spoke fondly (فیار س) of the pact.	Loudly	Silently	Lovingly	Quickly	Lovingly
231	The Holy Prophet admired Hilf al-Fudul even after the advent (آمد) of Islam.	Preaching	Liking	Code	Beginning	Beginning
232	The Holy Prophet gave wise arbitration (ثالث) during the rebuilding of the Ka'bah.	Settlement	Sermon	Measure	Course	Settlement
233	A dispute (تازع) arose over placing the Hajr-e-Aswad.	Leader	Shortage	Conflict	Noise	Conflict
234	The Holy Prophet offered an impartial (غیر جابدار) solution.	Unbiased	Calm	Disputed	Wise	Unbiased
235	His solution was insightful (بصیرت افروز).	Impartial	Superficial	Thoughtful	Instant	Thoughtful

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
	and prevented conflict.					
23 6	Hazrat Khadijah (R.A) had business acumen (سجاء (بوج).	Wisdom	Investment	Success	Concern	Wisdom
23 7	She entrusted (سید کیا) the Holy Prophet with a trade mission.	Assigned	Begged	Loved	Advised	Assigned
23 8	He was sent on a trade expedition (مهم) to Syria.	Journey	Advice	Mark	Treaty	Journey
23 9	Injustice prevailed (غالب) in Makkan society.	Extinguished	Ended	Suffered	Dominated	Dominated
24 0	The Holy Prophet would often retreat (خلوت) to the Cave of Hira.	Suggest	Hint	Withdraw	Like	Withdraw
24 1	He would seek solitude (تثانی) and reflection.	Living	Seclusion	Wealth	Job	Seclusion
24 2	He meditated (غور و فکر کیا)	Reflected	Recited	Slept	Sat	Reflected

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
	in the Cave of Hira.					
243	Hazrat Jibrael (A.S) brought the first revelation (وحي).	Book	Message	Meal	Liking	Message
244	ALLAH created man from a clinging (تثباني) clot.	Sticky	Red	Weak	Soft	Sticky
245	ALLAH created man from a clinging clot (لوتها).	Lump	Piece	Drop	Cell	Lump
246	The revelation began a spiritual awakening (بيداري).	Awareness	Return	Demise	Change	Awareness
247	It started a radical (انقلابي) transformation in Arabia.	Weak	Superficial	Revolutionary	Partial	Revolutionary
248	Tauhid challenged class privilege (استحقاق).	Adjustment	Connection	Advantage	Prejudice	Advantage
249	Islam laid the foundation for accountability (احتباس).	Liability	Control	Justice	Order	Liability

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
250	The new society promoted truth and compassion (بمدردي).	Joy	Justice	Mercy	Fairness	Mercy
251	The Quraish became staunch (بك) opponents of the Holy Prophet.	Temporary	Wavering	Resolute	Weak	Resolute
252	Muslims faced relentless (مسلسل) persecution.	Harsh	Light	Simple	Open	Harsh
253	Muslims suffered persecution (ظلم و ستم), boycotts, and social isolation.	Torment	Ailment	Pressure	Ignorance	Torment
254	They faced economic boycott and social ostracism (حقى بلى بند (كران).	Rejection	Hatred	Isolation	Joining	Isolation
255	The Holy Prophet remained unwavering	Weak	Impatient	Steadfast	Wavering	Steadfast

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
	(غير منزل) in his mission.					
256	He preached Islam with patience and resilience (الذك).	Fairness	Affliction	Connection	Determination	Determination
257	As oppression (ظلم) grew, he was commanded to migrate.	Preaching	Promulgation	Message	Tyranny	Tyranny
258	The Charter (منشور) of Madinah created a new system.	Constitution	Conflict	Culture	Hierarchy	Constitution
259	The Charter was crafted (بنيا كيا) under his guidance.	Rejected	Designed	Accepted	Appreciated	Designed
260	The Charter introduced principles rooted (بينيا) in civic equality.	Demolished	Hated	Protested	Grounded in	Grounded in
261	It united diverse (مختلف) communities.	United	Different	Erudite	Ignorant	Different
262	It guaranteed protection regardless of	Faith	Language	Race	Culture	Race

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
	ethnicity (نسل).					
263	The Charter was a revolutionary (انقلابي) model of coexistence.	Bold	Peaceful	Radical	Historical	Radical
264	It was a model of coexistence (بابی بقا) and justice.	Harmony	Balance	Peace (Shared living)	Survival	Peace (Shared living)
265	There were several military encounters (مقابل) with the Quraish.	Events	Activities	Clashes	Adventures	Clashes
266	The Battle of Badr reinforced (مضبوط کیا) Prophet's mission.	Repeated	Preached	Launched	Strengthened	Strengthened
267	It confirmed the legitimacy (حقانیت) of his mission.	Enforcement	Lawlessness	Exploitation	Authenticity	Authenticity
268	Further victories followed, culminating (اختتام بذیر بون) in the	Forgiving	Killing	Destroying	Concluding	Concluding

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
	Conquest of Makkah.					
269	The conquest (فتح) of Makkah took place in 8 AH.	Peace	Victory	Clemency	Illumination	Victory
270	The Conquest of Makkah was marked by exemplary (مثالي) mercy.	Divine	Model	Immediate	Promised	Model
271	The Holy Prophet declared general amnesty (عام معافي).	Outlook	Apology	Forgiveness	Apathy	Forgiveness
272	It was a triumph (فتح) of forgiveness over revenge.	Finale	Struggle	Victory	Strength	Victory
273	It was a triumph of forgiveness over vengeance (انتقام).	Violence	Punishment	Hatred	Revenge	Revenge
274	Despite enduring (برداشت کران) hostility, he forgave his enemies.	Provoking	Tolerating	Showing	Expressing	Tolerating

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
275	He forgave even his most ardent (کثر) enemies.	Fierce	Unseen	Real	Common	Fierce
276	The Qur'an gives a beautiful description (بیان) of the Prophet.	Character	Favour	Portrayal	Settlement	Portrayal
277	The Prophet delivered his final sermon (خطب) at Arafat.	Warming	Impression	Decision	Speech	Speech
278	The sermon encapsulated (مختصر) the ethical message of Islam.	Summarised	Demonstrated	Repeated	Explained	Summarised
279	The sermon reflected the core (اصل) of Islam.	Preaching	Surface	Fame	Essence	Essence
280	The sermon affirmed (تصدیق) universal human dignity.	Confirmed	Announced	Praised	Recommended	Confirmed
281	The Holy Prophet proclaimed (علا) that all	Reflected	Remembered	Declared	Reminded	Declared

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
	humans are equal.					
28 2	His life continues transcending (موثر) all barriers.	Praising	Going beyond	Limiting	Admitting	Going beyond
28 3	His message rises above all barriers (رکاوئی).	Religions	Speeches	Obstacles	Rules	Obstacles
28 4	His life is a shining example of moral excellence (بتری).	Aspect	Conviction	Virtue	Attitude	Virtue
28 5	The sermon was final and profound (کیرا).	Impactful	Short	Fluent	Stylish	Impactful
28 6	The Holy Prophet said, 'The white has no superiority (فوقیت) over the black.'	Supremacy	Equality	Humility	Identity	Supremacy
28 7	The Prophet's words affirmed (توثیق کی) equal worth for all people.	Denied	Confirmed	Doubt	Questioned	Confirmed

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
288	The sermon was the fulfilment (تکمل) of the divine message.	Denial	Refusal	Completion	Avoidance	Completion
289	The Prophet's life will continue to inspire (مثير (کرن) and guide humanity.	Confuse	Ignore	Motivate	Discourage	Motivate
290	The Quaid-e-Azam was approached (رابط) by the Vice-Chancellor.	Attacked	Contacted	Followed	Rejected	Contacted
291	Quaid-e-Azam could not prepare his address on an academic (علمي) level.	Formal	Scholarly	Informal	Casual	Scholarly
292	He spoke in fulfilment (پورا کرنا) of the promise he had made.	Rejection	Delay	Completion	Refusal	Completion
293	The Vice-Chancellor used flattering (خوشامد) terms	Harsh	Praise-filled	True	Plain	Praise-filled

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
	for Quaid-e-Azam.					
294	He did it as a duty incumbent (الزم) on every Muslim.	Forbidden	Optional	Necessary	Requested	Necessary
295	Many of you have won laurels (كاميبي حاصل) in the University.	Suffered	Lost	Succeeded	Failed	Succeeded
296	Some of you have come to the end of your scholastic (تعليمي) career.	Musical	Academic	Political	Family	Academic
297	You now stand at the threshold (دبيل) of life.	Front	Edge	Beginning	Top	Beginning
298	You are different from your predecessors (أبواج ايجاد) in this regard.	Followers	Companions	Ancestors	Juniors	Ancestors
299	You must understand the implications (نتائج) of this change.	Outcomes	Importance	Rules	Instructions	Outcomes

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
300	The change in 1947 was truly revolutionary (النقالي).	Minor	Peaceful	Radical	Usual	Radical
301	We broke the shackles (زنجير) of slavery.	Weapons	Chains	Slogans	Pledges	Chains
302	You cannot act irrespective (of others).	Ignoring	Helping	Following	Listening	Ignoring
303	On the contrary , your responsibility is greater than before.	However	Contrast	For example	Instead	Contrast
304	We now need constructive, not militant (spirit).	Peaceful	Brave	Aggressive	Clever	Aggressive
305	The enemy was thwarted (in their plans).	Helped	Ignored	Defeated	Praised	Defeated
306	The Punjab and Delhi holocaust (was terrible).	Feast	Fire	Massacre	Strike	Massacre
307	People were mercilessly (attacked during riots).	Quickly	Kindly	Cruelly	Slowly	Cruelly

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
308	Thousands were butchered (during migration).	Welcomed	Ignored	Killed	Punished	Killed
309	The care and rehabilitation (of refugees) was a challenge.	Displacement	Neglect	Restoration	Destruction	Restoration
310	Those unfortunate refugees (arrived in Punjab).	Criminals	Strangers	Migrants	Rebels	Migrants
311	Our enemies failed at the very inception (of Pakistan).	End	Start	Middle	Border	Start
312	Pakistan survived the shock of the upheaval .	Defeat	Chaos	Ailment	Attack	Chaos
313	The nation came out stronger and more chastened .	Confused	Purified	Regretful	Warned	Purified
314	Then came more troubles in rapid succession .	Pattern	Delay	Series	Swiftness	Series

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
315	India imposed an economic blockade .	Support	Trap	Siege	Request	Siege
316	Right-thinking people deplore such actions.	Approve of	Praise	Regret	Expect	Regret
317	They stress the need for vigilance .	Attention	Laziness	Carelessness	Ignorance	Attention
318	You must beware of enemies.	Avoid	Ignore	Watch out	Welcome	Watch out
319	Fifth columnists inside Pakistan.	Patriots	Traitors	Students	Writers	Traitors
320	We must weed out selfish ones.	Help	Remove	Welcome	Protect	Remove
321	They wish to exploit our weakness.	Ignore	Use unfairly	Protect	Explain	Use unfairly
322	You have followed a mental rut for too long.	Attitude	Innovation	Inspiration	Routine	Routine
323	Some clerks live a miserable life.	Easy	Happy	Poor	Short	Poor
324	Menial work earns more.	Wealthy	Skilled	Manual	Smart	Manual

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
325	You will feel demoralized if rejected.	Strong	Confident	Discouraged	Active	Discouraged
326	Disgruntled people are easy to exploit.	Dissatisfied	Satisfied	Ready	Confident	Dissatisfied
327	Some people always have an axe to grind .	Play fair	Relax	Have a personal motive	Complain	Have a personal motive
328	Explore other avenues of work.	Fields	Exits	Houses	Signs	Fields
329	Clerks worked in dingy offices.	Clean	Bright	Dirty	Warm	Dirty
330	The bird came down the walk.	Occurred	Landed	Took off	Attacked	Landed
331	The bird came down the walk .	Climb	Fly	Path	Lake	Path
332	The bird bit an angleworm.	Hugged	Kissed	Chewed	Touched	Chewed
333	The bird bit an angleworm .	Leaf	Earthworm	Beetle	Ant	Earthworm
334	The bird ate the worm raw .	Fresh	Soft	Uncooked	Ripe	Uncooked

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
335	The bird drank dew from a convenient grass.	Far	Accessible	Sharp	Slippery	Accessible
336	The bird hopped sideways to the wall.	Walked	Ran	Jumped	Sat	Jumped
337	The bird glanced with rapid eyes.	Stared	Looked quickly	Closed	Blinked	Looked quickly
338	The bird glanced with rapid eyes.	Lazy	Bright	Fast	Wide	Fast
339	The bird's eyes looked like frightened beads.	Excited	Sleepy	Scared	Shining	Scared
340	The bird's eyes looked like frightened beads.	Pearls	Dust	Dots	Stones	Pearls
341	The bird stirred its velvet head.	Moved	Brushed	Shook	Covered	Moved
342	The bird stirred its velvet head.	Shiny	Soft	Colorful	Large	Soft
343	The bird looked cautious .	Careless	Watchful	Playful	Weak	Watchful

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
344	The observer offered the bird a crumb .	Fruit	Nut	Piece of bread	Seed	Piece of bread
345	The bird unrolled its feathers.	Folded	Dropped	Opened	Broke	Opened
346	The bird unrolled its feathers .	Stones	Wings	Ropes	Leaves	Wings
347	The bird rowed softly home.	Walked	Jumped	Flew smoothly	Climbed	Flew smoothly
348	The flight was smoother than oars in the ocean.	Paddles	Feathers	Wheels	Blades	Paddles
349	The ocean was too silver for a seam.	Soft	Shiny	Hard	Rough	Shiny
350	The ocean was too silver for a seam .	Fold	Line	Dot	Ripple	Fold
351	The butterflies leaped off the banks of noon .	Morning	River bank	Midday	Nightfall	Midday
352	The butterflies leap in the light.	Run	Fly	Jump	Hide	Jump
353	They leap plashless as they swim.	Loud	Silent	Deep	Wet	Silent

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
354	The butterflies swim through the air.	Float	Stop	Sit	Sink	Float
355	Pakistan aims for a sustainable future.	Temporary	Bright	Endurable	Short-lived	Endurable
356	SDG 13 is relevant to Pakistan's climate conditions.	Useless	Connected	Ordinary	Distant	Connected
357	Climate change increases Pakistan's vulnerability .	Weakness	Power	Security	Strength	Weakness
358	Pakistan's geography shows great diversity .	Uniformity	Variety	Simplicity	Sameness	Variety
359	Agriculture depends on rainfall and precipitation .	Wind	Soil	Moisture	Sunlight	Moisture
360	Climate change exacerbates the country's risks.	Reduces	Worsens	Ends	Heals	Worsens
361	Rapid urbanization	Desertion	City growth	Farming	Smog	City growth

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
	affects major cities.					
362	Karachi suffers from weak infrastructure .	Economy	Rules	Framework	Structure	Framework
363	Limited resources are compounding the crisis.	Solving	Ignoring	Worsening	Hiding	Worsening
364	Pakistan must mitigate climate damage.	Increase	Escape	Lessen	Accept	Lessen
365	Urban growth has outpaced development.	Slowed	Followed	Matched	Surpassed	Surpassed
366	Heatwaves are caused by enhanced greenhouse effects.	Weakened	Improved/Increased	Reduced	Ignored	Improved/Increased
367	Increased gas concentration retains more heat.	Spread	Gathering	Emission	Movement	Gathering
368	Pakistan must combat related challenges.	Promote	Support	Fight	Join	Fight
369	Public awareness	Delays	Missions	Complaints	Questions	Missions

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
	campaigns are being launched.					
370	These efforts align with SDG 13.	Conflict with	Ignore	Match	Oppose	Match
371	Glaciers are melting, causing water scarcity .	Overflow	Shortage	Spread	Relief	Shortage
372	Glaciers are melting at an accelerated rate.	Slow	Quickened	Average	Delayed	Quickened
373	This results in reduced water availability .	Scarcity	Presence	Spread	Flow	Presence
374	It is threatening agriculture and water supply.	Supporting	Damaging	Improving	Delivering	Damaging
375	The issue is particularly acute in Pakistan.	Mild	Serious	Ordinary	Distant	Serious
376	Agriculture is heavily dependent on the Indus River.	Independent	Relying	Opposed	Protected	Relying

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
377	Glaciers are beginning to shrink rapidly.	Increase	Break	Contract	Hold	Contract
378	They melt faster than they can regenerate .	Rebuild	Destroy	Break	Release	Rebuild
379	Pakistan has implemented a flood prevention plan.	Ignored	Created	Applied	Discussed	Applied
380	A sudden outburst may cause flooding.	Silence	Explosion	Warning	Plan	Explosion
381	Pakistan is seeing an increase in the severity of weather events.	Softness	Harshness	Comfort	Calm	Harshness
382	Tharparkar faces frequent droughts .	Floods	Rainfall	Dry spells	Storms	Dry spells
383	Floods and cyclones are examples of extreme weather.	Brightness	Whirlwinds	Breeze	Sunshine	Whirlwinds
384	There is a rapid pressure of	Peace	Stress	Silence	Freedom	Stress

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
	urbanization in Pakistan.					
385	Climate change has disrupted weather patterns.	Fixed	Interrupted	Strengthened	Arranged	Interrupted
386	The 2010 floods caused estimated losses of \$10 billion.	Counted	Imagined	Approximated	Denied	Approximated
387	Pakistan's actions reflect its commitment to SDG 13.	Carelessness	Dedication	Disinterest	Denied	Dedication
388	The response mechanism has been improved.	Delay	Problem	System	Reaction	System
389	The framework helps build resilience in communities.	Weakness	Strength	Laziness	Decline	Strength
390	These steps support vulnerable populations.	Strong	Protected	At risk	Powerful	At risk
391	The effects on agriculture are	Encouraging	Worrying	Informative	Exciting	Worrying

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
	particularly concerning .					
39 2	Pakistan has a heavy reliance on agriculture.	Dependence	Worrying	Informative	Exciting	Dependence
39 3	Agriculture has become more unpredictable .	Certain	Regular	Unstable	Fixed	Unstable
39 4	Agriculture is sensitive to climate variations .	Similarities	Repeats	Changes	Controls	Changes
39 5	Wheat yields are estimated to fall by 2050.	Ignored	Assessed	Proven	Raised	Assessed
39 6	Crop yields are expected to decline in the future.	Grow	Spread	Drop	Begin	Drop
39 7	The 2020 locust attack caused major losses.	Invasion	Celebration	Movement	Harvest	Invasion
39 8	Pakistan is taking climate-smart initiatives .	Delays	Steps	Failures	Warnings	Steps
39 9	Drought-resistant crops are	Weak	Delicate	Tolerant	Fragile	Tolerant

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
	being developed.					
400	Water use is being improved by optimizing it.	Limiting	Ignoring	Maximizing	Hiding	Maximizing
401	Coastal erosion is affecting Sindh and Balochistan.	Flooding	Wearing away	Building	Expansion	Wearing away
402	Rising sea levels may inundate farmland.	Dry	Flood	Protect	Preserve	Flood
403	Sea-level rise could potentially displace millions.	Certainly	Doubtfully	Possibly	Rarely	Possibly
404	Pakistan supports conservation of mangroves.	Elimination	Destruction	Protection	Removal	Protection
405	Sea-level rise is caused by thermal expansion.	Electrical	Ice-related	Heat-related	Structural	Heat-related
406	Warming oceans lead to water expansion .	Reduction	Shrinking	Growth	Movement	Growth

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
407	Melting caps have serious consequences .	Results	Predictions	Precautions	Solutions	Results
408	Pakistan has launched a mangrove project.	Ended	Planned	Started	Avoided	Started
409	The goal is rehabilitation of mangrove forests.	Destruction	Relocation	Restoration	Isolation	Restoration
410	Mangroves act as natural barriers .	Channels	Obstacles	Bridges	Flows	Obstacles
411	Pakistan's biodiversity is under serious threat.	Population	Biological diversity	Temperature	Deforestation	Biological diversity
412	Climate change is harming the ecosystem .	Structure	Economy	Environment	Ecological system	Ecological system
413	Natural habitats are being disrupted.	Homes	Species	Crops	Resources	Homes
414	These changes cause the degradation of ecosystems.	Growth	Revival	Decline	Enhancement	Decline

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
415	Pakistan loses approximately 43,000 hectares of forest yearly.	Exactly	Nearly	Gradually	Partially	Nearly
416	Deforestation leads to the destruction of habitats.	Building	Safety	Devastation	Preparation	Devastation
417	Land is being used with unsustainable practices.	Efficient	Practical	Unstable	Reliable	Unstable
418	Pakistan aims to conserve endangered species.	Abandon	Protect	Relocate	Hunt	Protect
419	Snow leopards are endangered by climate change.	Thriving	Safe	Threatened	Protected	Threatened
420	Damaged ecosystems must be restored from being degraded .	Improved	Eroded/Deteriorated	Secured	Maintained	Eroded/Deteriorated
421	There is a significant rise in temperature over the past few decades.	Dramatic	Abrupt	Noticeable	Slight	Noticeable

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
422	Global warming is caused by emission of greenhouse gases.	Discharge	Consumption	Storage	Control	Discharge
423	Greenhouse gases trap heat in the atmosphere.	Release	Capture	Destroy	Avoid	Capture
424	The country is experiencing frequent heatwaves.	Ignoring	Planning	Undergoing	Preventing	Undergoing
425	"The sun does arise "	Sleep	Rise	Rest	Set	Rise
426	"And make happy the skies"	Angry	Worried	Joyful	Weak	Joyful
427	"The merry bells ring"	Gloomy	Cheerful	Large	Lonely	Cheerful
428	"To welcome the spring"	Greet	Hide	Delay	Refuse	Greet
429	"To the bells' cheerful sound"	Dark	Pleasant	Cold	Dull	Pleasant
430	"On the Echoing Green"	Fading	Ringling	Melting	Drying	Ringling
431	"Does laugh away care"	Think over	Dismiss	Accept	Solve	Dismiss

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
43 2	"Laugh away care "	Joy	Comfort	Worry	Energy	Worry
43 3	"Among the old folk "	Songs	People	Birds	Trees	People
43 4	"Such, such were the joys "	Troubles	Concerns	Pleasures	Duties	Pleasures
43 5	"In our youth- time "	Retirement	Adolescence	Old age	Free time	Adolescence
43 6	"Till the little ones weary "	Active	Tired	Playful	Excited	Tired
43 7	"The sun does descend "	Appear	Go down	Rise	Glow	Go down
43 8	"Our sports have an end "	Start	Finish	Break	Point	Finish
43 9	"Round the laps "	Hands	Arms	Knees	Heads	Knees
44 0	"Like birds in their nest "	Home	Fence	Wing	Cloud	Home
44 1	"Are ready for rest "	Play	Movement	Relaxation	Work	Relaxation
44 2	"And sport "	Play	Race	Rule	Book	Play
44 3	"On the darkening "	Lightening	Dimming	Blazing	Coloring	Dimming
44 4	"The sun does arise "	Appear	Fall	Rest	Sink	Appear
44 5	"The skies "	Heavens	Mountains	Water	Lands	Heavens

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
44 6	"They laugh at our play "	Game	Task	Fight	Plan	Game
44 7	"Old John... does laugh away care "	Joy	Trouble	Game	Skill	Trouble
44 8	"To the bells' cheerful sound"	Fearful	Joyous	Dull	Harsh	Joyous
44 9	"And make happy the skies "	Firmament	Storm	Dust	Ocean	Firmament
45 0	Water is fundamental to life.	Insignificant	Trivial	Burdensome	Important	Important
45 1	Water constitutes 60% of the human body.	Replaces	Forms	Reduces	Lacks	Forms
45 2	Only a fraction of water is usable.	Portion	Whole	Pile	Surface	Portion
45 3	Climate change is threatening water supplies.	Protecting	Increasing	Endangering	Cleaning	Endangering
45 4	Human patterns are drastically affecting the climate.	Slightly	Gently	Severely	Casually	Severely

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
455	Clean water is essential for sanitation .	Dirt	Cleaning	Farming	Pollution	Cleaning
456	Access to clean water is a cornerstone of public health.	Obstacle	Beginning	Foundation	Structure	Foundation
457	It supports sustainability .	Growth	Waste	Durability/Long-lasting	End	Durability/Long-lasting
458	Many regions face water scarcity .	Shortage	Flooding	Purity	Abundance	Shortage
459	Pollution causes water contamination .	Cleaning	Purity	Pollution	Storage	Pollution
460	Awareness fosters appreciation .	Disrespect	Misuse	Gratitude	Forgetting	Gratitude
461	Contaminated water harms health.	Clean	Safe	Polluted	Filtered	Polluted
462	Dirty water can harbour harmful bacteria.	Kill	Shelter	Evaporate	Ignore	Shelter
463	These are called waterborne diseases.	Food-based	Airborne	Spread by water	Heat-based	Spread by water

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
464	Children are vulnerable to infections.	Cure	Rate	Place	Susceptible	Susceptible
465	Water is necessary for human survival .	Fun	Safety	Existence	Comfort	Existence
466	Water is scarce in many regions.	Plentiful	Rare	Dirty	Stored	Rare
467	Poor hygiene spreads infectious diseases.	Contagious	Harmless	Silent	Seasonal	Contagious
468	Pollution has serious implications .	Results	Gifts	Decorations	Hopes	Results
469	Rivers and wetlands need clean water.	Plains	Marshes	Hills	Cities	Marshes
470	Ecosystems support diverse species.	Same	Few	Varied	Rare	Varied
471	Aquatic life depends on clean rivers.	Underground	Water-based	Air-based	Forest	Water-based
472	Waste can disrupt ecosystems.	Maintain	Fix	Disturb	Feed	Disturb

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
473	Species lose their natural habitat .	Home	Game	Time	Behavior	Home
474	Many areas have inadequate water services.	Proper	Insufficient/Improper	Improper	Clean	Insufficient/Improper
475	Water pollution creates health complications .	Issues	Solutions	Devices	Answers	Issues
476	Factories release harmful pollutants .	Gases	Waste	Chemicals	Polluters	Chemicals
477	Toxins accumulate in water bodies.	Disappear	Float	Gather	Move	Gather
478	These toxins pose a health risk.	Reduce	Avoid	Present	Cure	Present
479	Water scarcity can hinder food production.	Improve	Block	Speed	Manage	Block
480	Treating diseases needs substantial funding.	Small	Heavy/Large	Clear	Minimal	Heavy/Large

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
48 1	Clean water requires strong infrastructure	Roads	Systems	Nature	Filters	Systems
48 2	It supports economic stability .	Change	Crisis	Steadiness	Growth	Steadiness
48 3	Climate change can exacerbate scarcity.	Reduce	Ignore	Worsen	Heal	Worsen
48 4	Arid regions lack enough water.	Dry	Cold	Wet	Fertile	Dry
48 5	These areas often suffer droughts .	Floods	Rainfall	Dry spells	Seasons	Dry spells
48 6	The solution requires a multifaceted approach.	Simple	Many-sided	Easy	Strong	Many-sided
48 7	We must incorporate better practices.	Avoid	Copy	Include	Remove	Include
48 8	We should use sustainable methods.	Temporary	Long-lasting	Harsh	Cheap	Long-lasting
48 9	Governments must implement new policies.	Delay	Apply	Stop	Share	Apply

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
490	Communities promote water harvesting .	Storage	Boiling	Wasting	Selling	Storage
491	They work on conservation of water.	Use	Saving	Spreading	Mixing	Saving
492	We need innovative solutions.	Old	Creative	Simple	Usual	Creative
493	Education is one of the key components .	Rooms	Spells	Parts	Seasons	Parts
494	It supports disease prevention .	Spread	Control	Growth	Cure	Control
495	Clean water has a profound impact.	Deep	Small	Short	Vague	Deep
496	Groups must collaborate to improve access.	Compete	Fight	Work together	Work alone	Work together
497	Infrastructure improves water accessibility .	Reach	Block	Cost	Flow	Reach
498	Clean water supports global prosperity .	Wealth	Power	Safety	Pride	Wealth

#	Question (Underlined Word in Bold)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
49	Clean water lowers disease incidence .	Cure	Rate	Place	Method	Rate
50	The sun does arise .	Appear	Fall	Rest	Sink	Appear

Correct Form of Verb

#	Question (Fill in the blank)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
1	Honesty never ____ wasted.	Gone	Went	Goes	Go	Goes
2	The office ____ at 4 P.M.	Closing	Closes	Close	Is closed	Closes
3	Do you know why an apple ____ down?	Fell	Did fell	Fall	Falls	Falls
4	I usually ____ to Murree in summer.	Was go	Goes	Gone	Go	Go
5	A black sheep ____ the whole flock.	Had spoiled	Spoiled	Spoils	Spoil	Spoils
6	Hard work never ____ waste.	Will have gone	Goes	Went	Go	Goes
7	Charity ____ at home.	Begins	Has begun	Began	Begin	Begins
8	Two and two ____ four.	Making	Made	Make	Make	Make
9	Iron ____ in water.	Sinking	Sink	Has sinking	Sinks	Sinks
10	Uneasy lies the head that ____ the crown.	Wore	Will wear	Wear	Wears	Wears
11	The Sun ____ in the East.	Rise	Have risen	Risen	Rising	Rises
12	He always ____ the truth.	Will speak	Speak	Speaks	Spoke	Speaks
13	They ____ exercise daily.	Were taking	Have taken	Take	Will take	Take

#	Question (Fill in the blank)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
14	The earth _____ round the sun.	Will revolve	Revolves	Revolved	Revolve	Revolves
15	A rolling stone _____ no moss.	Shall gather	Gathered	Gathers	Gather	Gathers
16	They _____ exercise daily.	Taking	Had taken	Take	Takes	Take
17	Beauty _____ no ornaments.	Has need	Needs	Needed	Need	Needs
18	Unless you _____ hard, you cannot pass.	Have work	Will work	Worked	Work	Work
19	A coward _____ many times before his death.	Has died	Will die	Dies	Died	Dies
20	The Muslims _____ in one God.	Has been raining	Will believe	Believes	Believe	Believe
21	A drowning man _____ at a straw.	Will cash	Has caught	Catches	Catch	Catches
22	We generally _____ Urdu in college.	Spoken	Speaks	Spoke	Speak	Speak
23	Money _____ the mare go.	Made	Will make	Makes	Make	Makes
24	I _____ tea every morning.	Had taken	Has taken	Takes	Take	Take
25	All that is not gold _____.	Will glitters	Glittered	Glitters	Glitter	Glitters
26	The sun _____ in the west.	Will set	Settings	Sets	Set	Sets
27	Slow and steady _____ the race.	May win	Will win	Win	Wins	Wins
28	All is well that _____ well.	Will end	End	Ended	Ends	Ends
29	Good students _____ their time.	Do not waste	Does not	Are not waste	Not waste	Do not waste
30	It seldom _____ here in winter.	Rained	Rains	Raining	Rain	Rains
31	My brother _____ cricket daily.	Plays	Played	Play	Is playing	Plays

#	Question (Fill in the blank)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
32	It _____ two to make a quarrel.	Had taken	Will take	Took	Takes	Takes
33	Fate _____ up even with the cleverest of criminals.	Catching	Caught	Catches	Catch	Catches
34	Hardworking students always _____ good marks.	Get	Had got	Has got	Got	Get
35	He quite often _____ us.	Visit	Visits	Visiting	Visited	Visits
36	He _____ a car.	Driven	Is drive	Drives	Drive	Drives
37	We _____ five times a day.	Would pray	Will have	Praying	Pray	Pray
38	She often _____ questions from her teacher.	Asks	Will ask	Was asked	Was asking	Asks
39	She generally _____ English.	Has spoken	Speaking	Speak	Speaks	Speaks
40	The sun _____ the air and gives us light.	Has warmed	Warmed	Warms	Warm	Warms
41	The boy often _____ a lie.	Has told	Will tell	Tells	Tell	Tells
42	She _____ her cat very much.	Loves	Are loving	Loved	Loving	Loves
43	The sun _____ in the East.	Risen	Rose	Rises	Raised	Rises
44	He _____ sad today.	Is look	Looks	Looked	Looking	Looks
45	The toy _____ of plaster of paris.	Make	Has made	Is made	Is make	Is made
46	Stay here till the sun _____.	Is rising	Rose	Rises	Rise	Rises
47	Truth always _____.	Triumph	Triumphs	Be triumph	Triumphed	Triumphs
48	She _____ how to swim.	Has known	Known	Does not	Not knows	Does not know
49	Does _____ prayers five times a day?	Has offered	Offer	Offers	Offered	Offer
50	Dogs always _____ at strangers.	Will bark	Barked	Bark	Barks	Bark

#	Question (Fill in the blank)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
51	We _____ a letter every week.	Written	Writes	Write	Have written	Write
52	We seldom _____ to bed before eleven.	Shall	Were	Went	Go	Go
53	A gentleman _____ his servant.	Must never	Has never	Never abuses	Abuse	Never abuses
54	Pakistan now a days _____ rapidly.	Had Progressed	Is Progressing	Progress	Progressed	Is Progressing
55	What _____ you doing now?	Have	Will	Were	Are	Are
56	Can you tell who _____ this institute now?	Has run	Is running	Ran	Had run	Is running
57	He _____ sleeping now.	Was	Is	Had been	Has been	Is
58	She _____ her lesson at present.	Will learn	Is learning	Learnt	Learns	Is learning
59	The thief _____ by the police.	Has beaten	Is beating	Is being beaten	Beating	Is being beaten
60	What is she _____ now?	Did	Has done	Done	Doing	Doing
61	They _____ in the ground at present.	Will play	Are playing	Is playing	Play	Are playing
62	Are you _____ your homework?	Did	Done	Doing	Do	Doing
63	He _____ because he is ill.	Is resting	Had rested	Rested	Rest	Is resting
64	You are not _____ on the trip.	Be gone	Be going	Going	Go	Going
65	He _____ for Lahore tomorrow.	Has left	Left	Is leaving	Leaves	Is leaving
66	The principle has just _____ a speech.	Made	Can make	Will make	Make	Made
67	I _____ written an application.	Have been	Had been	Has	Have	Have
68	He has not yet _____ his work.	Completing	Completed	Completes	Complete	Completed

#	Question (Fill in the blank)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
69	We have not ____ them.	Helping	Helps	Help	Helped	Helped
70	We ____ the examination yet.	Have not taken	Is not taken	Has taken	Took	Have not taken
71	She has not ____ the work.	Finishing	Finishes	Finish	Finished	Finished
72	He ____ a letter.	Was written	Writing	Has written	Is written	Has written
73	He ____ here just now.	Reached	Has reached	Reach	Reaches	Has reached
74	He has already ____ the test.	Passed	Passes	Passing	Pass	Passed
75	I ____ you for a long time.	Has not been	Have not seen	Did not see	Do not see	Have not seen
76	She ____ done her work satisfactorily.	Doing	Has	Done	Do	Has
77	We ____ cricket since last Monday.	Have not been	Have not played	Did not play	Do not play	Have not played
78	He ____ punished.	Can	Were	Will	Has been	Has been
79	He will have ____.	Is played	Plays	Playing	Played	Played
80	This book ____ last year.	Was published	Will be	Has been published	Is published	Was published
81	He ____ me yesterday.	Met	Has met	Meets	Meet	Met
82	I remember I ____ you last year.	Met	Has met	Had met	Was meeting	Met
83	He ____ all the day long.	Was weep	Weeping	Wept	Was wept	Was weeping
84	I ____ questions by the police.	Was asked	Were asked	Ask	Shall ask	Was asked
85	He was climbing down the tree when I ____ him.	Will see	Saw	Seen	See	Saw
86	Why did you ____ him?	Tease	Teases	Teasting	Teased	Tease
87	This book was ____ two days ago.	Will be	Will	Published	Publish	Published

#	Question (Fill in the blank)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
88	We _____ to see picture last night.	Will go	Went	Had gone	Go	Went
89	He _____ two days ago.	Died	Will die	Don't die	Die	Died
90	You were not _____.	Have invited	Invites	Invited	Invite	Invited
91	I _____ this last night.	Am not read	Did not read	Do not read	Will not read	Did not read
92	He _____ out five minutes ago.	Will go	Gone	Went	Goes	Went
93	The guests _____ here last night.	Will reach	Are reaching	Reached	Reach	Reached
94	He _____ go to school yesterday.	Will not	Did not	Does not	Has not	Did not
95	He _____ punished by the teacher.	Shall have	Had	Has	Was	Was
96	My friend _____ to Lahore yesterday.	Will go	Has gone	Went	Goes	Went
97	They _____ the president yesterday.	Will meet	Has met	Met	Had meet	Met
98	They _____ here a month ago.	Had come	Came	Will have	Come	Came
99	He _____ to Islamabad yesterday.	Had gone	Went	Go	Goes	Went
100	They _____ a letter yesterday.	Will write	Have written	Wrote	Write	Wrote
101	He _____ me last week.	Have met	Will meat	Met	Meet	Met
102	Why did they _____ a noise?	Making	Make	Makes	Made	Make
103	He did not _____ me.	Invite	Inviting	Invites	Invited	Invite
104	I _____ a letter yesterday.	Had received	Received	Receive	Have received	Received
105	Why _____ there yesterday?	Had you go	Did you go	You went	You go	Did you go
106	A few days ago, they _____ us.	Will meet	Meet	Met	Had met	Met

#	Question (Fill in the blank)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
107	I _____ on her yesterday.	Will have called	Will call	Called	Calling	Called
108	Where did you _____ for your holidays last year?	Going	Gone	Went	Go	Go
109	The thief _____ into the house yesterday.	Broken	Broke	Breaks	Break	Broke
110	The train _____ twenty minutes ago.	Will be arrived	Had been arrived	Had arrived	Arrived	Arrived
111	He _____ a book three days ago.	Will buy	Had bought	Bought	Buy	Bought
112	He _____ a lecture yesterday.	Deliver	Delivers	Were delivered	Delivered	Delivered
113	I _____ him last evening.	Seen	Have seen	Saw	See	Saw
114	Aslam _____ in 1965.	Was born	Has born	Is born	Born	Was born
115	She _____ to see me last month.	Has come	Comes	Come	Came	Came
116	This book _____ last month.	Was published	Publishes	Published	Publish	Was published
117	Ali did hard work and _____.	Had been succeeded	Have succeeded	Succeeded	Succeeds	Succeeded
118	He _____ a horse in 1990.	Had kept	Has keep	Kept	Keeps	Kept
119	We _____ a wonderful scene last night.	Saw	Have seen	Seen	See	Saw
120	Last week, I _____ a noble lady.	Had met	Has met	Met	Meet	Met
121	Most of the students in my class _____ the interviews very interesting.	Found	Finds	Finding	Found	Found
122	I _____ the college in November.	Have joined	Joined	Joins	Join	Joined

#	Question (Fill in the blank)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
123	My friends _____ the prime minister yesterday.	Had been	Saw	Sees	See	Saw
124	He _____ Africa last year.	Had visited	Has visited	Visited	Visits	Visited
125	They _____ to see us last Friday.	Are coming	Had come	Have come	Came	Came
126	Quaid-e-Azam _____ very hard.	Will work	Worked	Work	Works	Worked
127	He _____ there last year.	Had not gone	Has not gone	Did not go	Did not went	Did not go
128	The thief had run before the police _____.	Had come	Came	Comes	Come	Came
129	The patient _____ when the doctor came.	Is died	Have died	Died	Had died	Had died
130	The patient _____ before the doctor came.	Has died	Had died	Dies	Died	Had died
131	The peon _____ the bell, when I reached college.	Will ring	Had rung	Has rung	Rang	Had rung
132	I thanked them for what they _____ for me.	Had done	Has done	Will do	Would do	Had done
133	I _____ my office before the letter came.	Leave	Left	Had left	Have left	Had left
134	The rain _____ before I reached home.	Has stopped	Will stopped	Had stopped	Stopped	Had stopped
135	The doctor _____ before the patient died.	Had arrived	Arrives	Has arrived	Arrived	Had arrived
136	She told me his name after he _____.	Leave	Will leave	Had left	Left	Had left
137	It _____ before I came out.	Rains	Will rain	Had rained	Has rained	Had rained
138	The train _____ before we reached the station.	Was left	Had left	Has left	Left	Had left

#	Question (Fill in the blank)	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer
139	They _____ their meals before the guests arrived.	Will take	Have taken	Had taken	Will have	Had taken
140	It _____ snow again.	Will	Shall be	Is be	Was be	Will
141	What will he _____?	Doing	Do	Does	Did	Do
142	They _____ their lesson tomorrow.	Learned	Learns	Learn	Will learn	Will learn
143	The course _____ by next month.	Has	Will be completed	Had	Was	Will be completed
144	He _____ to Karachi tomorrow morning.	Will go	Went	Was going	Goes	Will go
145	He _____ for England tomorrow.	Left	Was leaving	Has left	Will leave	Will leave
146	The Principal _____ the class tomorrow.	Visiting	Visited	Visit	Will visit	Will visit
147	We _____ Murree next month.	Have visited	Shall visit	Would visited	Visited	Shall visit
148	The will be _____ by the teacher.	Punishing	Punished	Punishes	Punish	Punished
149	They _____ a house next year.	Have bought	Are bought	Shall buy	Will buy	Shall buy
150	By next May, I _____ this story.	Will have written	Wrote	Have written	Write	Will have written

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