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English (Precis & Composition)

Solved CSS Past Papers



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PRECIS WRITING



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PRECIS WRITING

The word "PRECIS" has been derived from the French language which means "to precise" or "to brief". In simple words, it means the summary, the gist or the sum and substance of a given passage. It is an exercise of trimming the superfluous words from a passage like an experienced and vigilant gardener who chops off the unnecessary things and foliage of the plants in order to give it a beautiful look. Thus, a precis is a brief piece of composition, continuous in narration and definite in meaning.

A good precis should possess the following qualities:

- (i) A good precis should be concise and brief. It should give only the main points of the passage in the minimum number of words, excluding all irrelevant details, unnecessary words and phrases and round about expressions.
- (ii) A good precis should be clear and unambiguous. It should not be obscure or vague. It must reproduce the ideas with almost the same degree of clarity as in the original, maximally in one third of the original length.
- (iii) A good precis should be a compact whole. It should read like one consistent piece, compact and comprehensive.
- (iv) A good precis should be a well-connected and consistent statement. It must read like a regular piece of composition. It must also have complete coherence and unity.
- (v) Care should be taken that the attempted precis is comprehensive and includes all the relevant points and ideas. It must not omit any important idea. Moreover, precis should not be burdened with the thoughts that are not contained in the original passage.

How to attempt a Precis

- (1) A student should read the passage once or twice and try to understand what the passage is about. This will help him in grasping its general purport and providing him the heading of the precis.
- (2) Read the passage again and mark the important points relevant to the title.
- (3) Omit all un-important illustrations, quotations, details, examples and adjectives. Only those adjectives that carry some special or technical sense may be retained.
- (4) Arrange all the important points in a systematic and logical order. It should be kept in view that the precis should open with a clear statement as to what follows next.
- (5) If possible, one word substitution should be fully applied.
- (6) A precis should always be written in one's own words. It should not be a patchwork made up of phrases and sentences picked up from the original passage itself.
- (7) A precis should be in indirect narration.
- (8) As a rule, a precis should be written in the past tense but if the extract describes some universal truth, this rule should be ignored.
- (9) Unless a conjunction is absolutely necessary, it may be replaced with a semi-colon.
- (10) The precis of a conversation or dialogue should always be expressed in the form of a narration.
- (11) The heading of the precis does not form the part of the precis. It is not counted in computing the number of words in the precis. The heading, therefore, should never be referred to in the narrative form.

- (12) A precis should not exceed one third of the total length of the original passage.
- (13) Formulate your title or heading for the precis. The title should always be given, even if it is not specifically asked for.
- (14) Always compare your draft precis with the original passage to make sure that you have correctly rendered the meaning of the original.
- (15) The language and style of the summary should be simple and clear. Figurative language in the original should be reduced to plain straightforward English in the summary. The craze for writing difficult, obscure and many-syllabled words be avoided.

SOME MODEL EXERCISES

EXERCISE NO. 1

Make a precis of the following passage:

Progress in life depends a good deal on crossing one threshold after another. Some time ago, a man watched his little nephew try to write his name. It was hard work, very hard work. The little boy had arrived at the threshold with a great effort. Today he writes his name with comparative ease. No new thresholds confront him. This is the way with all of us. As soon as we cross one threshold and conquer one difficulty, a new difficulty appears. Some people make the mistake of steering clear of thresholds. Anything that requires genuine thinking and use of energy, they avoid. They prefer to stay in a rut where thresholds are not met. Probably they have been at their job a number of years but now things are easy for them. They make no effort to seek out new obstacles to overcome. Real progress stops under such circumstances.

Some middle-aged and elderly people greatly enrich their lives by continuing to cross new thresholds. One man went into an entirely new business when he was past middle life and made a success of it. Morgan did not start to write novels until he was past sixty.

Psychologists have discovered that man can continue to learn throughout life. It is undoubtedly better to try, and fail, than not to try at all. Then one can be placed in the category of Swiss mountaineer of whom it was said, "He died climbing".

When a new difficulty rises to obstruct your path, do not complain. Accept the challenge. Determine to cross this threshold as you have crossed numerous other thresholds in your past life. In the words of the poet, do not rest but strive to pass "from dream to greater dream".

SOLUTION

Progress in life depends on accepting every new challenge and overcoming every new obstacle. If one is not ready to face ordeals of the new challenge and he keeps himself tied to the old condition, he cannot progress. Life is a constant challenge. As soon as a hurdle is crossed, another appears on the horizon. Some elderly people try to maintain the enthusiasm of life by overcoming every new difficulty. Therefore, we should not complain of the difficulties that obstruct our path but try our best to overcome them. Striving is much better than rest.

Title: "Progress in life."

EXERCISE NO. 2

Make a precis of the following passage:

Practically, all the progress that man has made is due to the fact that he is mortal. He has recognised that he is in this world only for a little while, and this knowledge has been good to stimulate him to make a diligent use of whatever talents he is endowed with. The secrets of nature have been wrested from her grudging fingers by men who, knowing they were mortal, have sought to comprehend the mysteries of the world around them in the hope that knowledge might enable them, if not to circumvent death, at least to ameliorate the aspirations of life for themselves and others.



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All our instincts and emotions are reinforced by death. If we were not mortal, the paternal and maternal instincts would not dominate our lives so strongly as they do. If we know that we should never die, we should have no desire for children to perpetuate our names and carry on the succession of the race.

Thus, ultimately we should arrive at a world without a child; and a world without a child would be a place in which there was no call for some of the most beautiful emotions to which the human soul can give expressions. And death lends a peculiar sanctity to human love. A man may love his books, but the love he bears his wife, his children or his friends, is something deeper and more sublime; it is love intensified and purified by the thought that human life is a finite thing, which may at any moment be touched by the fingers of death.

SOLUTION

The fact that man is mortal, has goaded him to make a diligent use of talents that he is endowed with. The whole progress that the world had made is due to his consciousness of death. It has also stimulated him to know about the mysteries of nature.

Death has its due place in human instincts and emotions too. Had there been no death, there would have been probably no urge for procreation. This is why one has more intensified and purified love for his immediate relations than his belongings.

Title: "Mortality of Man."

EXERCISE NO. 3

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Make a precis of the following passage in about 200 words:

We are told that moral improvement has not kept pace with the advances of science, and that the troubles of our age are largely due to this disparity. I shall argue this view is false, or at least profoundly misleading. For I believe that never in the history of mankind has the

Perhaps the greatest folly is for each of us to hug his troubles to himself. Often the path through our worst worries can be made smoother if we seek the guidance of a trusted friend. But there are limits to human wisdom. The only adequate way to endure large evils is to find large consolations. The key to this search is prayer. And is asking God to strengthen us for meeting all the situation of life; we should behave as though we know God will answer.

In 1908, a young doctor at the University of Lyons was ridiculed because he mentioned that a tuberculosis case he attended, had been miraculously cured at Lourdes. "With such views", said the dean coldly, you can hardly expect to be received as a member of our faculty!" "In that case", said the young doctor, "I must look elsewhere". He went to New York to the Rockefeller Institute and in 1912 as a result of his researches there he received the Nobel Prize. His name was Alexis Carrel. He says: "As a doctor, I have seen men, after all other therapy had failed, lifted out of disease and melancholy by the serene effect of prayer. Such occasions have been termed miracles. But a constant, quieter miracle takes place hourly in the hearts of men and women who have discovered that prayer supplies them with a steady flow of sustaining power in their daily lives".

Finally, how much less we should worry about ourselves if we were to worry about others! And how comforted we should be if we could see our struggles as a part of the water struggle of a whole creation intent on growth and renewal. In that light, our ancients become symbols of man's determination to improve his lot. As responsible people we cannot expect to live without trouble, fear and worry. But we can meet our problems bravely, wisely, and calmly. By doing so, we not only make our lives easier, but we also add our bit to the sum of human dignity and faith.

SOLUTION

All human beings are liable to err. To be at peace with oneself, the realization of this fact is essential. Humanity is faced with numerous struggles and difficulties. We should view our own problems as a part

of a universal struggle and brace ourselves to meet every difficulty with fortitude. To be frantic and desperate on such occasions cannot help the situation. The magnitude of our problems would become less if we thought more about others and sought relief in the efficacy of prayer. Friends can be helpful but human wisdom has its limitations. The faith in a beneficent Higher Power can carry us through our most anxious moments. Faith in God and prayers to Him have cured many people of their diseases and banished melancholy from their hearts. It was faith in God coupled with hard work, which enabled Alexis Carrel to face ridicule, and rejection calmly and finally became the recipient of the Noble Prize. It is at a moment of crisis that a person's true worth is put to test.

Title: How to Face Crises.



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SOLVED PRECIS OF CSS

1989

Write a precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title:

"THE GREATEST civilization before ours was the Greek. They, too, lived in a dangerous world. They were a little highly civilized people, surrounded by barbarous and always threatened by the greatest Asian Power, Persia. In the end, they succumbed, but the reason they did was not the enemies outside were so strong, but that their spiritual strength had given way. While they had it, they kept Greece unconquered. Basic to all Greek achievements was freedom. The Athenians were the only free people in the world. In the great empires of antiquity-Egypt, Babylon, Assyria, and Persia - splendid though they were with riches and immense power, freedom was unknown. The idea of it was born in Greece and with it Greece was able to prevail against all the manpower and wealth arrayed against her. At Marathon and at Salamis overwhelming numbers of Persians were defeated by small Greek forces. It was proved there that one free man was superior to many submissively obedient subjects of a tyrant. And Athens, where freedom was the dearest possession, was the leader in those amazing victories.

Greece rose to the very height, not because she was big, she was very small; not because she was rich, she was very poor, not even because she was wonderfully gifted. So doubtless were others in the great empires of the ancient world who have gone their way leaving little for us. She rose because there was in the Greeks the greatest spirit that moves in humanity, the spirit that sets men free".

(253 words)

SOLUTION

The Greeks were imbued with the spirit of freedom. So Barbarous tribes and the Persians too could not harm the Greek civilization. The Athenians were free people when the rich and powerful nations like Egypt, Babylon, Assyria and Persia were slaves. The Greeks succumbed to Persia when their spiritual

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power declined. Later they defeated their far more powerful enemy - The Persians — at Marathon and Salamis. Poverty did not come to their way because they possessed the greatest spirit that moves in mankind - freedom.

(80 words)

Title: Wonders of Spirit of Freedom

1990

Write a Precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title:

Not all the rulers signed the Instrument of Accession at once. Afraid that the Socialist Congress Party would strip him of his amusements flying, dancing girls and conjuring delights, which he had only just begun to indulge since he had only recently succeeded his father to the throne, the young Maharajah of Jodhpur arranged a meeting with Jinnah. Jinnah was aware that both Hindu majority and geographical location meant that most of the Princely states would go to India, but he was gratified by the thought that he might be able to snatch one or two from under Patel's nose. He gave Jodhpur a blank sheet of paper.

"Write your conditions on that he said, 'and I'll sign it'.

Elated, the Maharajah returned to his hotel to consider. It was an unfortunate move on his part, for V.P. Menon was there waiting for him. Menon's agents had alerted him to what Jodhpur was up to. He told the young ruler that his presence was requested urgently at Viceroy's House, and reluctantly the young man accompanied him there. The urgent summons had been an excuse, and once they had arrived, Menon had to go on a frantic search for Viceroy, and tell him what had happened. Mountbatten responded immediately. He solemnly reminded Jodhpur that Jinnah could not guarantee any conditions he might make, and that accession to Pakistan would spell disaster for his state. At the same time, he assured him that accession to India would not automatically mean end of his pleasure. Mountbatten left him alone with Menon to sign a provisional agreement. (264 words)

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SOLUTION

Apprehending the end of his delightful life, the young Maharajah of Jodhpur was reluctant to sign the Instrument of accession. He approached Jinnah who gave him a blank sheet of paper. Before the Maharajah could consider Jinnah's offer, V.P. Menon managed to have his meeting with Viceroy Mountbatten. Menon had already briefed Mountbatten about the Maharajah's intentions. Mountbatten assured him that accession would not mean an end to his pleasures and warned him that his accession to Pakistan would mean disaster to his state. He dragged him to sign a provisional agreement with India. (92 words)

Title: Mountbatten's Treacherous Role

1991

Make a precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title:

Generally, European trains still stop at borders to change locomotives and staff. This is often necessary. The German and French voltage systems are incompatible. Spain - though not Portugal - has a broadgauge track. English bridges are lower than elsewhere, and passengers on German trains would need a ladder to reach French platform, twice as high as their own. But those physical constraints pale in comparison to an even more formidable barrier - national chauvinism. While officials in Brussels strive for an integrated and efficiently run rail network to relieve the Continent's gorged roads and airways, and cut down on pollution, three member countries - France, Germany and Italy - are working feverishly to develop their own expensive and mutually incompatible high-speed trains. (125 words)

SOLUTION

In Europe, the trains stop at borders to exchange locomotives and staff more because of national chauvinism than physical restraints like incompatible voltage systems, narrow and broadgauge tracks. Whereas Belgium is trying to improve the railway system, Germany, France and Italy are working hard to develop their mutual high-speed trains.

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1992

Write a precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title:

Throughout the ages of human development, men have been subject to miseries of two kinds; those imposed by external nature, and, those that human beings misguidedly inflicted upon each other. At first, by far the worst evils were those that were due to the environment. Man was a rare species, whose survival was precarious. Without the agility of the monkey, without any coating of fur, he has difficulty in escaping from wild beasts, and in most parts of the world could not endure the winter's cold. He had only two biological advantages: the upright posture freed his hands, and intelligence enabled him to transmit experience. Gradually these two advantages gave him supremacy. The numbers of the human species increased beyond those of any other large mammals. But nature could still assert her power by means of flood, famine, and pestilence and by exacting from the great majority of mankind incessant toil in the securing of daily bread.

In our own day, our bondage to externs, and hideous cruelties, and greedy men still snatch wealth from those who are less skillful or less ruthless than themselves. Love of power still leads to vast tyrannies, or to mere obstruction when its grosser forms are impossible. And fear-deep - scarcely conscious fear - is still the dominant motive in very many lives. (310 words)

SOLUTION

Since the earliest times, man has suffered at the hands of external nature and his fellow beings. He managed to attain supremacy over wild beasts due to two biological advantages - free hands to toil and intelligence to transmit experience. He combated hard with floods, famines and pestilences for securing his daily bread. In the modern times, with hard work and scientific methods we can better overcome the furies of external nature. But it is pity that man's exploitation by man still continues. Lust for power and wealth has given way to wars, oppressions and

-13-

ruthless atrocities. Unless man gives up exploiting his fellow-men, a congenial society can't be established.

(108 words)

Title: The Basic Causes of Man's Miseries

1993

Make a precis of the following passage, and suggest a suitable title:

The best aid to give is intellectual aid, a gift of useful knowledge. A gift of knowledge is infinitely preferable to a gift of material things. There are many reasons for this. Nothing becomes truly 'one's own' except on the basis of some genuine effort or sacrifice. A gift of material goods can be appropriated by the recipient without effort or sacrifice; it therefore rarely becomes 'his own' and is all too frequently and easily treated as a mere windfall. A gift of intellectual goods, a gift of knowledge, is a very different matter. Without a genuine effort of appropriation on the part of the recipient there is no gift of knowledge, is a very different matter. Without a genuine effort of appropriation on the part of the recipient, there is no gift. To appropriate the gift and to make it one's own is the same thing, and neither moth nor rust doth corrupt. The gift of material goods makes people dependent, but the gift of knowledge makes them free. The gift of knowledge also has far more lasting effects and is far more closely relevant to the concept of 'development'. Give a man a fish, as the saying goes, and you are helping him a little bit for a very short time, teach him the art of fishing, and he can help himself all his life. Further, if you teach him to make his own fishing net. You have helped him to become not only self-supporting, but also self-reliant and independent, man and businessman.

This, then should become the ever-increasing preoccupation of the generous supply of the appropriate intellectual gifts, of relevant knowledge on the methods of self-help. This approach, incidentally, has also the advantage of being relatively cheap of making money go a long way. For 100/- you may be able to equip one man with certain means of production, but for the same money you may well be able to teach a hundred men to

equip themselves. Perhaps a little pump priming by way of material goods will in some cases, be helpful to speed the process of development. (E.F. Schumacher)

(283 words)

SOLUTION

E.F. Schumacher contends that intellectual aid is far more advantageous than the material gifts, which have transitory nature. But to achieve a gift of knowledge, one is required to make genuine efforts. It is preferable to teach a man the art of fishing to giving him a fish. Intellectual aid-programmes make the people free, independent, self-supporting and self-reliant. They are inexpensive. At the cost of a material gift for one man, we can train a hundred men how to raise their own means of production. So intellectual gifts are relevant to the concept of progress and development.

(95 words)

Title: Benefits of Intellectual Aid-Programmes.

1994

Make a precis of the following passage in about 125 words and suggest a suitable title:

"Education does not develop autonomously; it tends to be a mirror of society and is seldom at the cutting edge of social change. It is retrospective, even conservative, since it teaches the young what others have experienced and discovered about the world. The future of education will be shaped not by educators, but by changes in demography, technology and the family. Its ends - are likely to remain stable, but its means are likely to change dramatically".

"Schools, colleges and universities will be redefined in fundamental ways: who is educated, how they are educated, where they are educated - all are due for upheaval. But their primary responsibility will be much the same as it is now: to teach knowledge of languages, science, history, government, economics, geography, mathematics and the arts, as well as the skills necessary to understand today's problems and to use its technologies. In the decades ahead, there will be a solid consensus

that, as Horace Mann, an American educator, wrote in 1846, "Intelligence is a primary ingredient in the wealth of nations". In recognition of the power of this idea, education will be directed purposefully to develop intelligence as a vital national resource".

"Even as nations recognize the value of education in creating human capital, the institutions that provide education will come under increasing strain. State systems of education may not survive demographic and technological change. Political upheavals in unstable regions and the ease of international travel will ensure a steady flow of immigrants, legal and illegal, from poor nations to rich ones. As tides of immigration sweep across the rich world, the receiving nations have a choice; they can assimilate the newcomers to the home culture, or they can expect a proliferation of cultures within their borders. Early this century, state systems assimilated newcomers and taught them how to fit in. Today social science frowns on assimilation, seeing it as a form of cultural coercion, so state systems of education are likely to eschew cultural imposition. In effect, the state schools may encourage trends that raise doubts about the purpose or necessity of a state system of education". (Diane Ravich).

(342 words)

SOLUTION

Diane Ravich maintains that education develops slowly and reflects society in the past as well as the present. Its future too is likely to be affected by changes in society but its ends i.e. to prepare students to live and work in their society will suffer no change. Educational institutions will go on teaching languages, humanities, sciences and skills in technology to develop human capital as a vital national resource. Demographic and technological changes may put them under greater stresses. The flow of immigrants may demand their assimilation to home culture but contrary to the past, since to-day social sciences abhor such assimilations as cultural coercion, state systems of education may abstain from cultural imposition and encourage trends that may question their very validity.

(122 words)

Title: Dangers of State systems of Education

1995

Make a Precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title:

When you see a cockroach or a bed-bug your first reaction is one of disgust and that is immediately, followed by a desire to exterminate the offensive creature. Later, in the garden, you see a butterfly or a dragonfly, and you are filled with admiration at its beauty and grace.

Man's feelings towards insects are ambivalent. He realizes that some of them for example, flies and cockroaches are threats to health. Mosquitoes and tsetse flies have in the past sapped the vitality of entire tribes or nations. Other insects are destructive and cause enormous losses. Such are locusts, which can wipe out whole areas of crops in minutes, and termites, whose often-insidious ravages, unless checked at an early stage, can end in the destruction of entire rows of houses.

Yet men's ways of living may undergo radical changes if certain species of insects were to become extinct. Bees, for example, pollinate the flowers of many plants, which are food sources. In the past, honey was the only sweetening agent known to man in some remote parts of the world. Ants, although they bite and contaminate man's food are useful scavengers, which consume waste material that would otherwise pollute the environment.

Entomologists who have studied insects' fossils believe them to have inhabited the earth for nearly 400 million years. Insects live in large numbers almost everywhere in the world, from the hottest deserts and the deepest caves to the peaks of high mountains and even the snows of the polar caps.

Some insect communities are complex in organization, prompting men to believe that they possess an ordered intelligence. But such organized behaviour is clearly not due to developed brains. If we have to compare them to humans, bee and ant groups behave like extreme totalitarian societies. Each bee or ant

seems to have a determined role to play instinctively and does so without deviation.

The word "instinct" is often applied to insect behaviour. But some insect behaviour appears so clever that one tends to think that some sort of intelligence is at work. For example, the worker bee, upon returning to the hive after having found a new source of nectar, communicates his discovery by a kind of dance, which tells other bees the direction, and distance away of the nectar.

SOLUTION

Man is found to have a mixed attitude towards insects. Some insects are disgusting; others seem pleasant and are welcome. This attitude depends on the species of different insects, which determine their role. Both constructive as well as destructive insects have been there on earth. Their utilizing or harmful nature also determines their being liked or disliked by man. Moreover, if some insects become extinct, man's life may change radically. Insects help man grow food and overcome environmental pollution. The fossils of some species of insects have been found which are some 400 million years old and they have been living in all the parts of earth. More interesting about insects is their being intelligent and living a combined life.

Title: The Insect Behaviour.

1996

Make a Precis of the following passage in about one third of its length and suggest a suitable title:

Along with the new revelations of science and psychology, there have also occurred distortions of what is being discovered. Most of the scientists and psychologists have accepted Darwin's theory of evolution and his observations on "Survival of the fittest" as a final word. While enunciating his postulate on the concept of the fittest, Darwin primarily projected physical force as the main criterion, and remained unmindful of the culture of mind. The psychologist, on the other hand, in his exclusive involvement with the psyche, has overlooked the potential of man's physical-self and the world outside him. No synthesis

has been attempted between the two with the obvious result of the one being sacrificed at the altar of the other. This has given birth to a civilization which is wholly based on economic considerations, transforming man into a mere "economic being" and limiting his pleasures and sorrows to sensuous cravings.

With the force of his craft and guns, this man of the modern world gave birth to two cannibalistic philosophies, the cunning capitalism and the callous communism. They joined hands to block the evolution of man as a cultural entity, denying him of the feelings of love, sympathy, and humanness. Technologically, man is immensely powerful; culturally, he is the creature of stone-age, as lustful as ever, and equally ignorant of his destiny. The two world wars and the resultant attitudes display harrowing distortion of the purposes of life and power. In this agonizing situation, the scientist is harassing force of nature, placing them at the feet of his country's leaders, to be used against people in other parts of the world. This state of his servility makes the functions of the scientist appear merely to push humanity to a state of perpetual fear and lead man to the inevitable destruction as a species with his own inventions and achievements. This irrational situation raises many questions. They concern the role of a scientist, the function of religion, the conduct of politician who is directing the course of history, and the future role of man as a species. There is an obvious mutilation of the purpose of creation, and the relationship between Cosmos, Life and Man is hidden from eyes; they have not been viewed collectively.

SOLUTION

New explorations into the evolution of man have many a drawback. Darwin's theory emphasized physical force as the prime agent in this regard. He neglected altogether man's physical self and the world around him. It resulted in the imbalance of human personality thus making man a materialistic being. It also gave birth to cannibalistic philosophies like capitalism and communism. It blocked man's evolution and humanism. It put humans on a way of destruction and downfall. A situation of permanent fear is prevailing raising the questions of man's future as a sane species on earth.

1997

Make a precis of the following passage in about one third of its length, using your own words as far as possible, and suggest a suitable title:

Exploration in the Arctic Circle still offers countless opportunities for fresh discoveries, but it is an adventure not to be undertaken lightly. As an occupation, it is more lonely and remote than anything else in the world, and at any moment the traveler must be prepared to encounter hazard and difficulty, which call for all his skill and enterprise. Nevertheless, such enterprise will be carried on as long as there are uninvestigated areas to attack the daring and as long as the quest for knowledge inspires mankind.

Investigations have shown that the Arctic Zone is rich in mineral deposits, but even if these deposits were themselves of little value, the economic importance of the Arctic would not be appreciably lessened. For it is generally agreed that weather is made in the north and, as the success or failure of the harvests all over the world is largely determined by the weather, it follows that agriculture and all those industrial and commercial activities dependent upon it, must be considerably affected by the accuracy of the daily weather reports. Modern meteorologists regard the conditions prevailing in the Arctic as of first-rate importance in helping them to arrive at accurate results in their forecasts.

Yet, apart from any economic or other practical considerations, there is a strange fascination about this vast unconquered region of stern northern beauty. Those who have once entered the vast polar regions like to speak of their inexpressible beauty, the charm of the yellow sun and dazzling ice-packs, the everlasting snows, and the unmapped land where one never knows what lies ahead: it may be a gigantic glacier, which reflects a beam of sunlight over its frozen expanse, or some wonderful, fantastically shaped cliff, which makes an unfading impression on the memory. It may even be an iceberg, stately and terrifying, moving on its relentless way, for the Arctic is the birthplace of the great icebergs which threaten navigation.

SOLUTION

The Arctic Zone is important for man in many ways. Many fresh discoveries are still to be made here. However, the adventurer may face many a hazard and obstruction while exploring it. Still the exploration of this rare land will not stop owing to many advantages. It is important for economy because weather is determined in this circle. Agricultural and trade activities depend largely on weather forecasts. Yet, there is something more interesting and important regarding the Arctic Circle. Here one may observe a dashing natural beauty. Different objects of nature are in full swing here. Icebergs are no exception. These may risk a smooth and safe navigation adventure.

Title: Importance of the Arctic Zone.

1998

Make a precis of the following passage in about one third of its length and suggest a suitable title:

Lying is indeed an accursed vice. We are men, and we have relations with one another only by speech. If we recognise the horror and gravity of an untruth, we should more justifiably punish it with fire than any other crime. I commonly find people taking the most ill-advised pains to correct their children for their harmless faults and worrying them about heedless acts which leave no trace and have no consequences. Lying and in a lesser degree obstinacy — are, in my opinion, the only faults whose birth and progress we should consistently oppose. They grow with a child's growth, and once the tongue has got the knack of lying, it is difficult to imagine how impossible it is to correct it. Whence it happens that we find some otherwise excellent men subject to this fault and enslaved by it.

If, like the truth, falsehood had only one face, we should know better where we are, for we should then take the opposite of what a liar said to be the truth. But the opposite of a truth has a hundred thousand shapes and a limitless field.

The Pythagoreans regard good as certain and finite, and evil as boundless and uncertain. There are a thousand ways of missing the bull's-eye, only one of hitting it. I am by no means

sure that I could induce myself to tell a brazen and deliberate lie even to protect myself from the most obvious and extreme danger. An ancient father says that we are better off in the company of a dog we know than in that of a man whose language we do not understand. Therefore, those of different nations do not regard one another as men, and how much less friendly is false speech than silence! (Montaigne).

SOLUTION

One cannot but suffer by lying. It is owing to the fact we contact one another by asking and telling. A lie is likely to spoil all matters. So, it must be punished and discouraged. Otherwise, it may mar the effect of truth. Lying has multiple dimensions whereas truth has only one. Lying is infinite but truth is finite. Telling a lie for absolving ourselves from any peril is uncalled for. In this case, silence must be our verdict and not speech.

Title: The horrors of lying

1999

Make a precis of the following passage in about one third of its length and suggest a suitable title:

To have faith in the dignity and worth of the individual man as an end in himself, to believe that it is better to be governed by persuasion than by coercion to believe that fraternal good-will is more worthy than a selfish and contentious spirit, to believe that in the long run all values are inseparable from the love of truth and the disinterested search for it, to believe that knowledge and the power it confers should be used to promote the welfare and happiness of all men, rather than to serve the interests of those individuals and classes whom fortune and intelligence endow with temporary advantage these are the values which are affirmed by the traditional democratic ideology. The case of democracy is that it accepts the rational and human values as ends and proposes as the means of we may well abandon the cosmological temple in which the democratic ideology originally enshrined these values, without renouncing the faith it was designed to celebrate. The essence of that faith is belief in the capacity of man, as a rational and humane creature to achieve the

good life by rational and humane means. The chief virtue of democracy, and the sole reason for cherishing it is that with all its faults it still provides the most favourable conditions for achieving that end by those means.

SOLUTION

Traditional democratic ideology is a term that encompasses the noble values of love of truth and their use in order to promote the welfare and happiness of mankind. Democratic ideology is governed by the faith, which is belief in rationality and humanistic qualities of men. And the serving grace of democratic ideology is that it provides the most favourable conditions for achieving their goal.

Title: The essence of traditional democratic ideology

2000

Make a precis of the following passage in about one third of its length. Suggest a suitable title also.

Basant describing the middle class of the 19th century wrote "In the first place it was for more a class apart. In no sense did it belong to society. Men in professions of any kind (except in the Army and Navy) could only belong to society by right of birth and family connections; men in trade -- bankers were still accounted tradesmen -- could not possibly belong to society. That is to say, if they went to live in the country they were not called upon by the country families and in the town they were not admitted by the men into their clubs, or by ladies into their houses... The middle class knew its own place, respected itself, made its own society for itself, and cheerfully accorded to rank the deference due".

Since then, however, the life of the middle classes had undergone great changes as their numbers had swelled and their influence had increased. Their already well-developed consciousness of their own importance had deepened. More critical than they had been in the past of certain aspects of aristocratic life, they were also more concerned with the plight of the poor

and of the importance of their own values of sobriety, thrift, hand work, piety and respectability as examples of ideal behaviour for the guidance of the lower orders. Above all they were respectable. There were divergences of opinion as to what exactly was respectable and what was not. There were, nevertheless, certain conventions which were universally recognized: wild and drunker behaviour was certainly not respectable, nor were godlessness or avert promiscuity, nor an ill-ordered home life, unconventional manners, self-indulgence or flamboyant clothes and personal adornments.

SOLUTION

According to Basant, the middle class of 19th century didn't belong to the society. Save the armed forces the society would accept the people who were born in the society or with family connections. The middle class had formed a society within the society, and was very protective about it.

Since then, life of the middle class had changed a lot. Their well developed consciousness helped them to feel deeply and sympathize with the lower classes. Even though they had their own connections, there were some universally recognized connections.

Title: Changing conditions of the middle class

READING COMPREHENSION SOME MODEL EXERCISES



THE CSS POINT
Yes We Can Do It!

EXERCISE NO. 1

"Above all else, I should like to stress our unity as a party. This was undoubtedly the biggest single factor in the final result, for the ascent of Everest perhaps more than most human ventures, demanded a very high degree of self-less co-operation. No amount of equipment or food could have compensated for any weakness in this respect. It would be difficult to find a more close-knit item than ours. It is a remarkable fact that throughout the whole four months that we were together, often in trying circumstances, I never heard any impatient or angry word passed between any members of the party. This made my own task easier, and most particularly when the time came to decide on the individual tasks to be undertaken during the period leading up to and during the assault. It could not fall to everyone to attempt the summit, and for some there must have been disappointment, made greater by their fitness to go high. But everyone rightly believed that he had a vital part to play in getting at least two members of the team to the top, and it was in this spirit that each man carried out his job — whether it was finding and preparing the route up the Lhotse Face; leading Sherpas to the South Col with assault stores; carrying heavy loads to establish the final camp; or the less conspicuous tasks of maintaining our communications with Base Camp, supervising the catering and other work at Advance Base. All these things were done without complaint and they were done well. In this, and in the work of our Sherpas, lies the immediate secret of our success".

Read the above paragraph and answer the questions given below:

- (a) What made the task of the writer easier, especially when the time came to decide on individual tasks during the Assault?

- (b) What was the immediate secret of the success of this attempt at climbing Everest?
- (c) What was the task of member of the party to enable at least two members of the party to reach the top?
- (d) What was the biggest single factor in the successful attempt at climbing Everest?

SOLUTION

- (a) The task of the writer was simplified by the remarkable behaviour patterns of his companions, the members of his party displayed unity, selfless co-operation and patience.
- (b) The immediate secret of the success of the attempt at climbing the Mount Everest lay in the voluntary performance of the assigned duties by every member of the party. Everybody contributed his maximum share for the victory of his team. The success was the work of an excellent team work.
- (c) It was a very difficult task. For this purpose, the members of the party had to find and prepare the route up the LHOTSE FACE: to lead Sherpas to the South Col with assault store and carry heavy burden of articles for the final camp. It was also their duty to remain constantly in touch with the Base Camp and supervise the work at Advance Base.
- (d) The main single factor in the successful attempt at climbing the Mount Everest was the team's sense of unity and devotion to duty.

EXERCISE NO. 2

If there be a royal solitude, it is a sick bed. How the patient lords it there. What caprice he acts without control. How king like he sway, his Pillow-Tumbling and tossing, and shifing, and lowering, and thumping and flatterng, and moking it to the ever varying demands of his beating temples.

He changes sides oftener than a politician does. Now he lies full length, then half-length, then with head and feet quite across the bed; and none accuses him of tergiversation. Within the four curtains he is absolute.

How sickness enlarges the stature of man's self to himself! He is his own exclusive object. Supreme selfishness is imposed upon him as his only duty. He has nothing to think of but how to get well. What passes out of doors, or within them, so he hears not the slamming of them, it affects him not. (Charles Lamb)

Read the above passage and answer the questions given below:

- (a) Suggest a suitable title to the passage.
- (b) Show how a patient lying in a sick bed is like a king.
- (c) How does sickness enlarge the stature of man's self?

SOLUTION

- (a) TITLE: "Convalescent As A King".
- (b) A patient lying in a sick bed is like a king because he is free to move any way he likes. He can adjust his pillow according to his whims. Within the room, he wields absolute authority and no one can disturb him with anything he dislikes.
- (c) Sickness turns a man absolutely selfish. He becomes self-centred and thinks of nothing except the ways and means to return to normal world. He is obsessed with the thought of early recovery and his personal welfare. This is how a sick man's stature enlarges.

EXERCISE NO. 3

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

The scientist is more interested in doing scientific work than in defining it. He sometimes says that a piece of work or a book is

unscientific, and what he usually means by the phrase is that it is inexact; that it is badly arranged; that it jumps to conclusions without sufficient evidence, or that the authority has allowed his personal prejudices to influence his report. By scientific work, then, we mean that which is as exact as possible, orderly in arrangement, and based on sound and sufficient evidence. Moreover, it must have no object except to find out the truth.

- (a) What is meant by the word "unscientific"?
- (b) How does a "scientific word" differ from the "unscientific" one?
- (c) Why are scientists more interested in doing scientific work than in defining it?

SOLUTION

- (a) The word "unscientific" means "inexact". An unscientific work is usually illogical, prejudiced and badly arranged. It is not supported by sufficient evidence.
- (b) The word "scientific" is just opposite to the word "unscientific". A scientific work is exact, orderly in arrangement and based on sound and incontrovertible facts, whereas the unscientific work is inexact, disorderly and illogical.
- (c) The scientists are more interested in doing scientific work than defining it because of a particular trend of mind in the nature of their work. They are always in search of exactness and order which can be attained only by practical experiments.

EXERCISE NO. 4

It was Kemal Atatürk who changed the course of history for the Turks and Turkey. His masterly campaign against the Greeks which ended with the driving of the Greeks into the sea at Smyrna, alone would have won him undying fame, but his statesmanship which galvanized the moribund Turks and produced a modern state from the

ashes of the Ottoman Empire, was as remarkable as his military genius. Kamal Ataturk formed in October 1938 a Five Year Plan of economic development for Turkey. Under his inspiration, the Turks had already carried out a Five-Year Plan of reconstruction of their country. General Ismat Inonu, who collaborated with Kamal Ataturk in the reconstruction of Modern Turkey for twelve years, was elected head of the state after his death but there was not another Kamal Ataturk to be found in Turkey. The passing of Kamal Ataturk not only plunged Turkey into mourning, but also the world of Islam in which he symbolized the spirit of modernity and progress.

Read the above passage and answer the questions that follow:

- (a) What were Kamal Ataturk's achievements?
- (b) What steps did he take for the economic development of Turkey, and how did his death affect Turkey?
- (c) Give a suitable title to the passage.

SOLUTION

- (a) Kamal Ataturk was blessed with remarkable military genius. He changed the course of the Turkish history by launching a successful attack against the Greek forces and driving them into the sea at SMYRNA.
- (b) In October 1938, Kamal Ataturk formed a Five-Year plan of economic development for Turkey. This plan was a great step towards the reconstruction of Turkey. Under the dynamic leadership of Kamal Ataturk, this plan was carried out successfully. In his death Turkey as well as the world of Islam was deprived of a man who symbolized the spirit of modernity and progress.
- (c) Kamal Ataturk - The Saviour of Turkey.

SOLVED COMPOSITIONS OF CSS

1989

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

"TEACHING more even than most other professions, has been transformed during the last hundred years from a small, highly skilled profession concerned with a minority of the population, to a large and important branch of the public service. The profession has a great and honourable tradition, extending from the dawn of history until recent times, but any teacher in the modern world who allows himself to be inspired by the ideals of his predecessors is likely to be made sharply aware that it is not his function to teach what he links, but instill such beliefs and prejudices as are though useful by his employers. In former days, a teacher was expected to be a man of exceptional knowledge or wisdom, to whose words men would do well to attend. In antiquity, teachers were not an organized profession, and no control was exercised over they taught. It is true that they were often punished afterwards for their subversive doctrines. Socrates was put to death and Plato is said to have been thrown into prison, but such incidents did not interfere with the spread of their doctrines. Any man who has the genuine impulse of the teacher will be more anxious to survive in his books than in the flesh. A feeling of intellectual independence is essential to the proper fulfillment of the teacher's function, since it is his business to instill what he can of knowledge and reasonableness into the process of forming public opinion.

In our more highly organized world, we face a new problem. Something called education is given to everybody, usually by the state. The teacher has thus become, in the vast majority of cases, a civil servant obliged to carry out the behests of men who have not his learning, who have no experience of dealing with the young and whose only attitude towards education is that of the propagandist"

- (a) What change has occurred in the profession of teaching during the last hundred years?

- (b) What do you consider to be the basic functions of a teacher?
- (c) What handicaps does a modern teacher face as compared to the teachers in the olden days?

SOLUTION

- (a) During the last hundred years, the profession of teaching has undergone a great change. Now, it has become an important branch of Public Service. In antiquity, teachers did not belong to an organized profession. They were men of exceptional knowledge and wisdom. They were blessed with intellectual independence and no control was exercised on what they taught.
- (b) The basic functions of a teacher are to survive in the books than in the flesh. He should impart knowledge, skill and beliefs as he finds true and useful to humanity. He should not instill such beliefs and prejudices as are considered useful by his employers. Intellectual dependence kills the genuine impulse of the teacher and he is merely reduced to the position of a propagandist. A teacher must have a civilized attitude to life. The duty of a teacher is to guide public opinion by instilling in them whatever knowledge and wisdom he possesses.
- (c) A modern teacher faces many hardships in performance of his duties as compared to the teachers in the olden days. Nowadays, Teaching has become an important branch of the Public Service, and, therefore, a state affair. Under the present circumstances, he is not allowed to teach what he thinks to be true and good, but to inculcate such beliefs and prejudices as are thought useful by his employers or the authorities. There is check and control on what he teaches, and any violation may endanger his job. But in the olden days, the teachers enjoyed intellectual independence and did their jobs, by spreading their opinions without any outside interference.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end as briefly as possible.

Mountbatten was taking his family to Simla to snatch a few days' rest. He had brought with him a copy of the Draft Plan for the transfer of power (which he had sent to London for approval). Menon had come up and they were expecting Nehru for the weekend. Mountbatten was delighted that Edwina (his wife) and Jawaharlal had taken to each other so much. It could only help his work, and it seemed to do them both so much good.

Nehru himself had been in fine form. Mervin and George Nieldis (Principal Secretary to the Viceroy and Deputy Personal Secretary to the Viceroy respectively) had shown dismay at Viceroy's openness with the Indian leader but Mountbatten chose to ignore them.

Despite his continuing optimism for the plan, Menon's contention that it would not be well received by the Congress had given him more than usual pause for thought. After dinner on Saturday night, he invited Nehru in the Viceregal Lodge for a nightcap.

The Viceroy handed Nehru his drink, and then quite suddenly crossed the room to the safe and unlocked it, taking out the Draft Plan, handed him the papers (giving free rein to his instinct whatever the result). Nehru took the Draft Plan eagerly and sat down with it, immersing himself in it immediately. Mountbatten watched him... The Indian had stopped reading the Plan, and was riffling angrily through the final pages. His face was drawn and pale. Mountbatten was shaken. He had never seen Nehru so furious.

Nehru made an effort to control himself... "I will try to summarize my thoughts tonight and leave you a note of my objections. This much I can tell you now. Congress will never agree to plan of India's fragmentation into a host of little states."

The following day, the Viceroy sat on the secluded rear terrace of Viceregal Lodge while V.P. Menon read over Nehru's promised memorandum of objections.

"Mr. Nehru only questions certain section of the Plan", said Menon.

"Yes - the key ones" snapped Mountbatten. "Look we have to redraft and resubmit immediately. In the light of his comments. Can you do it?"

"Very well, Your Excellency", said Menon.

"..... I want it (the fresh draft) by six O'clock this evening"

- (a) How did Lord Mountbatten view the relationship between his wife, Lady Edwina and Jawaharlal Nehru?
- (b) How did the officers on the staff of Lord Mountbatten view his close relationship with Nehru and what was Mountbatten's reaction to it?
- (c) Why did Lord Mountbatten show the Draft Plan to Nehru?
- (d) Did Lord Mountbatten show the Draft Plan to Quaid-e-Azam? If not, what will the showing of secret Draft Plan to Nehru alone be called?
- (e) What motivated the drawing up of fresh Plan for transfer of power?
- (f) Within what time was the fresh plan prepared and by whom?
- (g) Was the first person who drew up the fresh Plan, under order Mountbatten, a neutral and impartial person, not connected with any Indian community?

SOLUTION

- (a) Lord Mountbatten viewed the relationship between his wife, Lady Edwina and Jawahar Lal Nehru in a delightful mood. He was happy that his wife and the Indian leader had taken fancy to each other. He saw some good in it in the long run to both the parties.

- (b) Mievile and George Nicolis, Principal Secretary to the Viceroy and Deputy Personal Secretary to the Viceroy respectively, did not approve of so much openness, frankness and intimacy of Lord Mountbatten and his wife with Jawahar Lal Nehru. They expressed their dismay at it but Lord Mountbatten thought it better to ignore them.

- (c) Lord Mounbatten had a soft corner for the Hindu Congress. He had prepared the Draft Plan for the transfer of power for the approval of the British Government in London. He showed this Draft Plan treacherously to Jawahar Lal Nehru in order to know if there was any point of dissent from him. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru grew furious to read it. The Viceroy invited his objections in order to redraft and resubmit the Plan.

- (d) Lord Mountbatten never showed the Draft Plan to Quaid-e-Azam. The showing of Secret Draft Plan to Nehru was a planned conspiracy against the Muslims of the sub-continent. The Viceroy betrayed his sacred office in order to win favour and applause from the Hindu Congress. Lord Mountbatten was guilty of leaking the most secret document to the Hindu leaders.

- (e) The drawing up of a fresh Plan for transfer of power was motivated to allow the maximum benefits to the Hindu Congress and place the Muslims of the Sub-Continent at some disadvantageous position.

- (f) The fresh Plan for transfer of power was prepared in a day (by six O'clock in the evening) by V.P. Menon, a senior member of the Indian Congress High command.

- (g) It was V.P. Menon, who was the first person to draw up the fresh plan for transfer of power under the order of Lord Mountbatten. V.P. Menon was not a neutral and impartial person. He was connected with the Indian Congress and held an important office in the Party.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end as briefly as possible.

"Heads of Government attending the London economic summit will have no excuse if they fail to curb the level of arms exports. A new definitive study by the International Monetary Fund, not generally known for its liberal views, makes it plain that high levels of arms spending in some developing countries have retarded social programmes, economic development projects and the private sector, the latter being an issue with which the seven richest market economies can identify.

The IMF, however, picks out 10 consistent offenders among developing countries which spend more than 15 percent of their GDP on the military. They are: Israel, Angola, Oman, Yemen, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Egypt and Libya. Employing some unusually forceful language the Fund says, "High levels of military expenditure certainly let to low growth and domestic economic hardship in some countries by diverting fund from social programmes, economic development projects and the private sector".

The study poses a couple of other serious problems for the summiteers. It shows, for instance, that military expenditure is very sensitive to financial constraints. Thus if countries are deprived of resources then they are forced to cut back on armaments:

- (a) What are the heads of Government doing at the summit?
- (b) What are the findings of the new study?
- (c) How does military expenditure affect domestic economy of a country and in what ways?
- (d) What is the relationship between military spending and economic growth?
- (e) How is military expenditure related to resources?

SOLUTION

- (a) Heads of Government are attending the London economic summit in order to check the flow of arms export to the developing countries, who are spending much in purchase of arms at the cost of their economy.
- (b) The findings of the new study in the arms export by I.M.F. make it clear that the high level of spending on arms purchase by the developing countries has very adverse effect on their economy. This trend has retarded their social programmes. Their economic development projects are suffering badly and the private sector is equally affected by hardships.
- (c) Military expenditure has deterrent effects on the domestic economy of the country. The funds are diverted from the economic and social development projects to arms spending. The private sector too has to face untold hardships. This leads to low growth and domestic economic hardships.
- (d) The relationship between military spending and economic growth is very sensitive and very high levels of military expenditure result into low growth and domestic economic hardships. If funds are diverted from the social projects, economic development projects and the private sector in order to invest in arms, certainly the country will have face to economic crisis.
- (e) The military expenditures are closely related to resources. If a country is deprived of its resources, it is forced to cut back on arms spending.

1992

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

"Moral self-control and external prohibition of harmful acts are not adequate methods of dealing with our anarchic instincts. The

reason they are in adequate is that these instincts are capable of many disguises as the Devil in medieval legend, and some of these disguises deceive even the elect. The only adequate method is to discover what are the needs of our instinctive nature, and then to search for the least harmful way of satisfying them. Since spontaneity is what is most thwarted by machines, the only thing that can be provided is opportunity, the use made of opportunity must be left to the initiative of the individual. No doubt, considerable expense would be involved but it would not be comparable to the expense of war. Understanding of human nature must be the basis of any real improvement in human life. Science has done wonders in mastering the laws of the physical world, but our own nature is much less understood as yet than the nature of stars and electrons. When science learns to understand human nature, it will be able to bring happiness into our lives which machines and the Physical Science have failed to create."

- (a) Why are moral self-control and external prohibition inadequate to deal with our anarchic instincts?
- (b) What is the adequate method of dealing with these instincts?
- (c) What should be the basis of any real improvement in human life?
- (d) How can science help humanity to achieve happiness?

SOLUTION

- (a) Since our anarchic impulses are subject to many disguises, moral self-control and external prohibition of harmful acts cannot achieve desired results. These artificial impositions serve as inadequate methods.
- (b) The adequate method of dealing with our anarchic instincts is first to find out the needs of our instinctive nature and then to devise ways and means of satisfying them in the least possible harmful way. It will provide an opportunity for initiative to the individual to create a moral poise in his nature.

- (c) The basis of any real improvement in human life lies in the proper understanding of human nature.
- (d) Machines and physical science can render useful help to humanity in achieving happiness provided it learns to understand human nature.

1993

Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end in your own words without lifting sentences from the given text.

Recently the mass media, formerly subservient to the medical profession, have become increasingly restive, and occasionally hostile. In Germany, in particular, the newspapers and television have given great deal of time and space to the complaints against the medical profession. In Britain on BBC radio and television, the medical practices have come under sharp and aggressive criticism.

Is this antagonism to the profession justified? And if so, why? I have tried to answer that question by looking at the way it deals with some of the diseases of our civilization, including the most lethal, heart-attacks and cancer. If what emerges is an indictment of the profession, I would rebut the charge that I am anti-doctor. Montaigne said: I honour physicians not for their services but for themselves. That goes for me too. (Brian Inglis)

- (a) What do you understand by the mass media?
- (b) What is Brian Inglis stance towards the medical profession?
- (c) What is a lethal disease?
- (d) Is there a radical change in presentation of the art of healing by the mass media?

SOLUTION

- (a) Mass media means "the modern communication system" which includes Newspapers (Press) Television and Radio.

- (b) The approach of Brian Inglis towards the medical profession is neither hostile nor restive. He tries to judge the complaints against the medical profession by observing the manner it deals with some of the diseases of our civilization, including the most fatal diseases like heart attacks and cancer etc. He honours physicians not for their services, but for themselves. It is too much to question the justification of a profession for the faulty attitude of a few engaged in the profession but the fact is undeniable that the profession has not come up to the expectations of the people.
- (c) A Lethal disease means "a disease designed to cause death". For example, fatal weapons are manufactured for killing living beings. They inflict fatal wounds etc. then chemical weapons are invented for the purpose of killing. A physician tries his best to find a cure of all such diseases.
- (d) The media has been very critical of the medical profession. There has appeared very sharp and aggressive criticism on the physicians. Formerly the Mass media was very respectful to this profession. Recent critical attitude of the mass media may be defined as a radical change in the presentation of the art of healing.

1994

Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end.

"Piecing together the story of human evolution is no easy task. The anthropologist Richard Leakey has identified four key steps in our evolution from the earliest hominid to modern humans. First, the occurrence of bipedalism between 10 and 4 million years ago. Then the evolution of Homo, with its large brain and capacity to make stone tools - the earliest examples of which are 2.5 million years old. Next, the evolution of Homo erectus almost 2 million years ago, followed by its migration out of Africa into Eurasia. And finally the appearance of modern human less than 150000 years ago.

"Through the 10 million years of human evolution, the Earth's climate has changed considerably. During the period, that Michael Sarnthein of Kiel has called the "Golden era" - up to 3 million years ago - the world was much warmer than it is now. Then conditions started to deteriorate, and there was a gradual build-up of ice at the poles. Around 2.6 million years ago the climate became cyclical: ice ages characterized by huge ice sheets covering much of North America and northern Europe were followed by interglacials, when conditions were comparable to those we see today. Elizabeth Vrba of Yale University, one of the most vigorous proponents of the idea of punctuated equilibrium, has shown that this change in the world's climate 2.6 million years ago had sudden and dramatic effects in Africa. A predominantly warm and moist climate was transformed into one which was colder and more arid". (Mark Maslin).

- (a) Give dictionary meanings of the underlined words.
- (b) How did the climate become cyclical?
- (c) Define the term "Golden era".
- (d) Describe the various stages in the development of the human species.

SOLUTION

- (a) Hominid means humans.
Bipedalism means relating to two-footed animal.
Interglacials means interlinks between/among various slow-moving mass of rivers of ice formed by accumulation of snow on high grounds.
- (b) The earth's climate has undergone a considerable change. About 3 million years ago, the climate on the earth was very hot. Then the world was much warmer than the present times. Suddenly the climatic conditions began to change. The gradual build-up of ice started to take place at the poles. As a result, around 2.6 million years ago, the climate became cyclical.

- (c) The term "Golden era" means the period up to 3 million years ago when the world was much warmer than the present time.
- (d) There are four stages in the development of the human species as below:
- (i) Between 10 and 4 million years ago, when bipedalism took place.
 - (ii) 2.5 million years ago, when the evolution of homo (man (homo sapiens)) occurred. Homo had then a large brain and capacity to make stone tools.
 - (iii) About 2 million years ago when the evolution of Homo erectus took place.
 - (iv) The period followed by two million years ago, when Homo began to migrate out of Africa into Eurasia.

1995

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow it.

Use your own English as much as possible otherwise you will not score high marks:

A political community may be viewed as a group of people living together under a common regime, with a common set of authorities to make important decisions for the group as a whole. To the extent that the regime is "legitimate" we would further specify that the people have internalized a common set of rules. Given the predominantly achievement-oriented norms which seems to be a necessary concomitant of industrial society, these rules must apply equally to the entire population or precisely those criteria (e.g. language) which are a basis for blocking individual social mobility, can become the basis for cleavage which threatens the disintegration of the political community.

Among post-tribal multilingual populations where the masses are illiterate, generally unaware of national events, and have low

expectations of social and economic mobility, the problem is largely irrelevant even if such populations have a linguistically distinct elite group. In contrast, when the general population of a society is going through the early stages of social mobilization, language group conflicts seem particularly likely to occur; they may develop animosities which take on a life of their own and persist beyond the situation which gave rise to them. The degree to which this happens may be significantly affected by the type of policy which the government adopts during the transitional period.

The likelihood that linguistic division will lead to political conflict is particularly great when the language cleavages are linked with the presence of dominant group which blocks the social mobility of members of a subordinate group, partly, at least, on the basis of language factors. Where a dominant group holds the positions of power at the head of the major bureaucracies in a modern society, and gives preference in recruitment to those who speak the dominant language, any submerged group has the options of assimilation, non-mobility or group-resistance. If an individual is overwhelmed numerically or psychologically by the dominant language, if his group is proportionately too small to maintain a self-contained community within the society, assimilation usually occurs. In contrast, if one is part of a numerous or geographically concentrated minority group, assimilation is more difficult and is more likely to seem unreasonable. If the group is numerous and mobilized, political resistance is likely.

- (a) A political community is identified as a group of people who have three things in common: what are they?
- (b) Why are the rules important?
- (c) Give another word or paraphrase for:
 - (i) Cleavage;
 - (ii) Disintegration.
- (d) In the second paragraph the author distinguishes between two types of societies. What are they?

- (e) What problem is irrelevant to the first type?
- (f) What is likely to happen to the second?
- (g) When will language create political conflict?
- (h) What is assimilation and when does it occur?
- (i) When does group resistance occur?
- (j) Give the opposite of the term "dominant group" used in the text.

SOLUTION

- (a) The three things common are as under: they are living under a common regime, they have a common set of authorities and they have consensus on matters.
- (b) These hinder the disintegration and cleavage of society as a whole thus benefiting the whole of the community.
- (c) (i) Cleavage: a division.
(ii) Disintegration: breaking away.
- (d) These groups are linguistically distinct aristocracy and the general folk who have little social awareness.
- (e) The problem of illiteracy is irrelevant to the first types.
- (f) The conflicts of different language groups are likely to arise.
- (g) When the linguistic difference is related to dominant groups, such conflict is very likely.
- (h) It means the adoption of another language and it occurs when a group is small enough to exist.
- (i) It occurs when a group is mobilized and active enough to make demands.
- (j) Dominant group: Subordinate group.

Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end in your own words:

"In countless other places, companies locating overseas are causing environmental harm. Japan has come in for heavy criticism from environmentalists in Southeast Asia for allegedly locating extremely harmful processes abroad because they no longer can pass environmental muster at home. A Malaysian subsidiary of the Mitsubishi Kasei Corp was forced by court order to close after years of protests by local residents that the plant's dumping of radioactive thorium was to blame for unusually high leukemia rates in the region. Several multinational corporations operating in South Africa, including local subsidiaries of the Bayer pharmaceuticals concern and a Duracell battery plant, have been implicated by local environmentalists in numerous catastrophes that they believe have caused cancer and other serious health problems among workers.

Despite the threats, international markets also help diffuse many environmentally helpful products around the world. Trade in pollution control technologies is on the rise, particularly as environmental laws are strengthened in developing countries. International trade also can put pressure on companies to match the environmental innovations of their international competitors, as in the U.S. car industry's response to Japan's advances on fuel efficiency.

Meanwhile, there are indications that, contrary to some people's expectations, being open to foreign investment can help prevent the creation of pollution havens, rather than cause them. Research by Nancy Birdsall and David Wheeler of the World Bank found that dirty industries developed faster in Latin American economies relatively inhospitable to foreign investment than in open ones. Another World Bank study looked at the rates at which 60 different countries adopted a cleaner pulp-pulping technology and concluded that the new technology made its way to nations open to foreign investment far more rapidly than to those closed to it.

The authors of these studies suggest several possible explanations for such trends. For one, closed economies protect capital-intensive, pollution-intensive industries in situations where low-cost labour otherwise would have been a draw to less polluting industries. Second, companies trying to sell their goods in industrial countries need to please the growing number of "green consumers" there. Finally the equipment used by multinational tends on balance to be newer and cleaner than that employed by national industries.

- (a) Why is Japan under heavy criticism?
- (b) What did the court decree in Malaysia? And why?
- (c) How does a certain industry cause cancer to the local residents?
- (d) What could be the role of international markets in controlling pollution?
- (e) What is "pollution-haven"?
- (f) What does the research by Nancy Birdsall and David Wheeler say?
- (g) What does "the other study" by World Bank reveal?
- (h) Who is a "green consumer"?
- (i) How do you explain "capital-intensive" and "pollution-intensive"?
- (j) How can we save the local residents from the pollution hazards?

SOLUTION

- (a) Japan is being criticised for establishing many an industrial unit in different countries and those are causing heavy environmental pollution.
- (b) Owing to heavy protests of the local residents, the court decreed to close down the plant which caused high leukemia rates in Malaysia.

- (c) Since the local environmentalists believed that due to toxic catastrophes of different chemical plants located in the country, the chances of the spread of cancer were the maximum.
- (d) By diffusing many products that are helpful vis-à-vis the maintenance of a pollution-free environment, international markets are trying to control pollution. Moreover, environmental laws are being strictly enforced to minimize the problem of pollution.
- (e) "Pollution havens" are the zones or areas that are opened to foreign investment and are especially established where all possible efforts are made to keep the pollution level at the lowest point.
- (f) The research by Nancy Birdsall and David Wheeler of World Bank reveals that the pollution-creating industries that have been established in the countries of Latin America, are comparatively unwelcome for foreign investors vis-à-vis the open ones.
- (g) "The other study" by the World Bank reveals that at the rate of 60% different countries adopted cleaner ways of pulping technology and reached the conclusion that the countries having foreign investment are more likely to adopt modern technology as compared to the countries having no foreign investment.
- (h) By "green consumers" here the writer means the consumers that are against the spread of pollution and like a pollution-free environment.
- (i) Capital-intensive is protected by closed industries and in pollution-intensive, low-cost labour, on the other hand, would serve as a set back to the industries aiming at minimising pollution.
- (j) We can defend the local residents from the onslaught of pollution by creating pollution havens for the foreign investors along with strengthening law prohibiting the spread of waste material and smoke-emitting factories at local level.

Read the following passage and answer the questions which follow it:

Do we realize the extent to which the modern world relies for its opinions on public utterances and the Press? Do we realize how completely we are all in the power of report? Any little lie or exaggerated sentiment uttered by one with a bee in his bonnet, with a principle or an end to serve, can, if cleverly expressed and distributed, distort the view of thousands, sometimes of millions. Any willful suppression of truth for party or personal ends can so falsify our vision of things as to plunge us into endless cruelties and follies. Honesty of thought and speech and written word is a jewel, and they who curb prejudice and seek honour to know and speak the truth are the only true builders of a better life. But what a dull world if we can't chatter and write irresponsibly, can't slop over with hatred or pursue our own ends without scruple! To be tied to the apron strings of truth, or coiffed with the nightcap of silence; who, in this age of cheap ink and oratory, will submit to such a fate?

Report, I would almost say, now rules the world, and holds the face of man on the sayings of its many tongues. If the good sense of mankind cannot somehow restrain utterance and cleanse report, Democracy, so highly vaunted, will not save us; and all the glib words of promise spoken might as well have lain unuttered in the throats of orators. We are always in peril under Democracy of taking the line of least resistance and immediate material profit. The gentlemen, for instance, whoever he was, who first discovered that he could sell his papers better by undercutting the standard of his rivals, and appealing to the lower tastes of the public under the flag to that convenient expression 'what the public wants' made a most evil discovery. The Press is for the most part in the hands of men who know what is good and right. It can be a great agency for leveling up. But whether it is so or not one continually hears doubted. There ought to be no room for doubt in any of our minds that the Press is on the side of the angels.

- (a) Suggest an appropriate title for the passage.
- (b) Choose FIVE of the following words, and give for each another word or phrase, of similar meaning which might be used to replace the word in the passage:
Sentiment; distort; willful; curb; vaunted; glib; material; agency.
- (c) Explain what is meant by any THREE of the following phrases as used in the passage:
- With a principle or end to serve.
 - This age of cheap ink and oratory.
 - Undercutting the standard.
 - On the side of the angels.

SOLUTION

- (a) The Power of Press.
- (b) (i) Sentiment — comment.
(ii) distort — disfigure.
(iii) willful — intentional.
(iv) curb — suppress.
(v) vaunted — boasted.
(vi) glib — fluent but insincere.
(vii) material — worldly.
(viii) agency — agent.
- (c) (i) With a principle or an end to serve.
With a purpose in mind; with an aim to fulfill.
(ii) This age of cheap ink and oratory.
Our time when the press is likely to be enticed to bribe and greet.

- (iii) Undercutting the Standard.
Sub-standardising: making the standard considerably low.
- (iv) On the side of the angels.
Basically agreeing with the accepted norms and behaviours; favouring the established ideas of sanity i.e. what is right and wrong, good or bad.

1998

Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end in your own words:

Accumulated property treads the powers of thought in the dust, extinguishes the sparks of genius, and reduces the great mass of mankind to be immersed in sordid cares; beside depriving the rich, of the most salubrious and effectual motives to activity. If superfluity were banished, the necessity for the greater part of the manual industry of mankind would be superseded; and the rest, being amicably shared among all the active and vigorous members of the community, would be burdensome to none. Every man would have a frugal, yet wholesome diet; every man would go forth to that moderate exercise of his corporal functions that would give hilarity to the spirits; none would be made torpid with fatigue, but all would have leisure to cultivate the kindly and philanthropically affections of the soul, and to let loose his faculties in the search of intellectual improvements. What a contrast this scene presents us with the present state of human society, where the peasant and the labourer work, till their understanding is benumbed with toil, their sinews contracted and made callous by being for ever on the stretch, their bodies invaded with infirmities and surrendered to an untimely grave? What is the fruit of this disproportioned and unceasing toil? At evening they return to family, famished with hunger, exposed half naked to the inclemencies of the sky, hardly sheltered, and denied the slenderest instruction, unless in a few instances, where it is dispensed by the hands of ostentatious charity, and the first lesson communicated is unprincipled servility. All this while their rich neighbour _____.

-50-

How rapid and sublime would be the advances of intellect, if all men were admitted into the field of knowledge? At present ninety-nine persons in a hundred are no more excited to any regular exertions of general and curious thought, than the brutes themselves. What would be the state of public mind in a nation, where all were wise, all had laid aside the shackles of prejudice and implicit faith, all adopted with fearless confidence the suggestions of truth, and the lethargy of the soul was dismissed forever? Though the inequality of mind would in a certain degree be permanent; but it is reasonable to believe that the geniuses of such an age would far surpass the grandest exertions of intellect that are at present known. Genius would not be depressed with false wants and niggardly patronage. (William Godwin).

- (a) Suggest an appropriate title for the passage.
- (b) What does the writer mean by the following expressions:
hilarity of spirit, corporal functions, torpid with fatigue, let loose faculties.
- (c) What according to the writer is the cause of the poor man's short life?
- (d) Does the writer favour charity for the poor? Support your answer with the writer's argument.
- (e) How does the writer compare the present day man with brutes?
- (f) The writer does not state why there will always be an inequality of mind among men. Suggest a reason from your own knowledge of human psychology.
- (g) In the passage the writer leaves his statement about the rich neighbour incomplete. Draw briefly the contrast the writer had in mind.
- (h) What according to the writer would promote intellectual improvement?

-51-

- (i) Give another word with similar meaning for: callous, sinews, inclemencies, ostentatious, benumbed, salubrious.

SOLUTION

- (a) Mind and Matter.
- (b) Hilarity of Spirit: The happiness and jubilation of heart and soul.
Corporal Functions: Bodily and physical efficiency.
Torpid with Fatigue: Exhausted with boredom and tiredness.
Let loose faculties: Let our abilities work freely and with no pressure on them.
- (c) The main cause of the poor's short life span is his, cringing, abject and servile condition in which he has to survive.
- (d) The writer does not support charity for the poor. He says it is a mere show of the affluent and influential class. Rather, he supports an equal share in the resources of the state and a due reward of their labour and toil. When there is equality, there may not arise any need for charity.
- (e) The writer says if all man engages in the activities of knowledge and learning as well as taking active part in the affairs of the society, the progress of man would be boosted up greatly. Presently, he says, ninety percent people bother not to do anything practical. It is in contrast with the brutes in the past who endeavoured hard to keep their pace.
- (f) Owing to the inequality, lack of learning, servility and prejudices and economic imbalances, there would be an inequality of mind among men.
- (g) The writer compares the rich neighbours of the poor in terms of the fruit of their labour, economic imbalance between the two, hunger, learning and liberty.

- (h) The writer says that if all the people were allowed to learn to be wise, without territorial or ethnic and religious prejudices, having no falsehood and the sluggishness of soul, great intellectual progress could be there in every society.

- (i) Callous: hard skin; unfeeling.
Sinews: tendons, muscles.
Inclemencies: expanses; harshness.
Ostentatious: False; showy; pretentious.
Benumbed: deadened; insensible.
Salubrious: salutary, wholesome; healthful

1999

Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end in your own words:

These phenomena, however, are merely premonitions of a coming storm, which is likely to sweep over the whole of India and the rest of Asia. This is the inevitable outcome of a wholly political civilization, which has looked upon man as a thing to be exploited and not as a personality to be developed and enlarged by purely cultural forces. The people of Asia are bound to rise against the acquisitive economy, which the West have developed and imposed on the nations of the East. Asia cannot comprehend modern Western capitalism with its undisciplined individualism. The faith, which you represent, recognizes the worth of the individual, and disciplines him to give away all to the service of God and man. Its possibilities are not yet exhausted. It can still create a new world where the social rank of man is not determined by his caste or colour or the amount of dividend he earns, but by the kind of life he lives, where the poor tax the rich, where human society is founded not on the equality of stomachs but on the equality of spirit, where an untouchable can marry the daughter of a king, where private ownership is a trust and where capital cannot be

allowed to accumulate so as to dominate the real producer of wealth. This superb idealism of your faith, however, needs emancipation from the medieval fancies of theologians and legists, spiritually, we are living in a prison-house of thoughts and emotions, which during the course of centuries we have woven round ourselves. And be it further said to the shame of us—man of older generation—that we have failed to equip the younger generation for the economic, political and even religious crisis that the present age is likely to bring. The whole community needs a complete overhauling of its present mentality in order that it may again become capable to urge for fresh desires and ideals. The Indian Muslim has long ceased to explore the depths of his own inner life. The result is that he has ceased to live in the full glow and colour of life, and is consequently in danger of an unmanly compromise with forces, which he is made to think he cannot vanquish in open conflict. He who desires to change an unfavourable environment must undergo a complete transformation of his inner being. God changeth not the condition of a people until they themselves take the initiative to change their condition by constantly illuminating the zone of their daily activity in the light of a definite ideal. Nothing can be achieved without a firm faith in the independence of one's own inner life. This faith alone keeps a people's eye fixed on their goal and saves them from perpetual vacillation. The lesson that past experiences has brought to you must be taken to heart. Expect nothing from any side. Concentrate your whole ego on yourself alone and ripen your clay real manhood if you wish to see your aspiration realized.

- i. What is the chief characteristic of the modern political civilization?
- ii. What are the possibilities of our faith, which can be of advantage to the world?
- iii. What is the chief danger confronting the superb idealism of our faith?
- iv. Why is the Indian Muslim in danger of coming to an unmanly compromise with the forces opposing him?

- v. What is necessary for any achievement?
- vi. Explain the following expressions as used in the passage:
 - a. Acquisitive economy
 - b. Undisciplined individualism
 - c. Superb idealism
 - d. Unmanly compromise
 - e. Perpetual vacillation
- vii. Suggest an appropriate title to the passage.

SOLUTION

- i. The chief characteristic of the modern political civilization is that man has lost his individuality and free will, and, has become a victim to the social and cultural pressures.
- ii. Our faith is something that gives man his due importance. The individual is given attention by providing him a discipline code. Equality governs the lives of adherents to our faith. The only thing that makes man superior to the other is piety. 'Zakat' makes the accumulation of wealth virtually impossible.
- iii. Stubbornness of the people in refusing to open their eyes and minds to the new sun is chief danger.
- iv. A renovation of the old stagnant minds is the call of the day.
- v. To achieve anything one must be guided by an internal faith of goodness and hard work that emancipate him from random ideals and dependence on outside assistance.
- vi.(a) Acquisitive economy: A tendency in which the capitalist country or class considers human being a mere tool to produce money regardless of his feelings and self-respect.
- (b) Undisciplined individualism: Where a person is let loose to live a life of animals in the name of personal freedom.
- (c) Superb idealism: This term is used for the Muslims of the present day, who are chronic enthusiasts and have closed their eyes to the rest of the world, thinking that they have got all they and their generation would ever need.

(d) Unnearly compromise: Where a man is forced to make compromises quite against his moral or ethical code.

(e) Perpetual vacillation: It is caused by absence of a firm faith.

vii. Muslims and the challenges of the new world

2000

Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end in your own words.

The vitality of any teaching, or historical movement, depends upon what it affirms rather than upon what it denies, and its survival and continued power will often mean that its positives are insufficiently regarded by opposing schools. The grand positives of Bentham were benevolence and veracity: the passion for the relief of man's estate, and the passion for truth. Bentham's multifarious activities, pursued without abatement to the end of a long life, were inspired by a "dominant and all-comprehensive desire for the amelioration of human life"; they were inspired, too, by the belief that he had found the key to all moral truth. This institution, this custom, this rite, this system of legislation — does it promote happiness? then it is sound. This theory, this creed, this moral teaching — does it rightly explain why virtue is admirable, or why duty is obligatory? then it is true: all else is misrepresentation. The limitation of Bentham can be gauged by his dismissal of all poetry (and most religion) as "misinterpretation"; this is his negative side. But benevolence and veracity are Supreme Values, and if falls to one of the deniers to be their special advocate, the believers must have long been drowsed. Bentham believes the church teaches children insincerity by making them affirm what they cannot possibly understand or mean. They promise, for example, to fulfil the undertaking of their god-parents, that they will "renounce the devil all his works, the pomps and vanity of this wicked world" etc. "The Devil" Bentham comments: "who or what is he, and how is it that he is renounced?" Has the child happened to have any dealings with him? Let the Archbishop of Canterbury tell us, and let him further explain how his own "works" are distinguished from the aforsaid "Pomps and Vanity". What King, what Lords Temporal or Spiritual, have ever renounced them? (Basil Willey)

a) What does the writer mean by the following expressions:

multifarious activities: various activities
amelioration of human life: betterment of human life
it is sound: satisfactory
be their special advocate: the defenders
drowsed: sleepy
renounce the devil: to walk on the path of Christ
aforsaid: said before.

b) What is Bentham's philosophy based upon?

c) What according to the writer is Bentham's limitation?

d) On what grounds does Bentham believe that the Church teaches children insincerity?

e) In what context has the Archbishop of Canterbury been quoted i.e. is he praised or condemned?

SOLUTION

a) Multifarious activities: various activities

Amelioration of human life: betterment of human life

It is sound: satisfactory

Gauged: measured

Be their special advocate: the defenders

Drowsed: sleepy

Renounce the devil: to walk on the path of Christ

Aforsaid: said before.

b) Bentham's philosophy is based upon benevolence and veracity.

c) Bentham's limitation is that he considers poetry as something that misrepresents the reality or the facts. Same is the case with religion.

d) Bentham thinks of the term "renounce the devil" a vague term. Also that it implies that the clergymen have succeeded in renouncing the devil; which itself is a form of vanity, which is a cardinal sin. Therefore, the ecclesiasts themselves are not sincere.

e) Bentham condemns the Arch Bishop on the ground of propagating vague ideas. He also charges the Archbishop for being guilty of the sin of vanity.



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PAIRS OF WORDS

PAIRS OF WORDS

SOME MODEL PAIRS OF WORDS

- **Abate:** (Grow less) The fever will soon abate.
- **Abet:** (Helping in a bad sense) Why did you abet the murderer?
- **Abstain:** (To avoid the use of) He abstained from wine throughout his life.
- **Refrain:** (To keep away from) Ahmad is a gentleman and always refrains from hurting the feelings of others.
- **Accessory:** (Helper) If he is not the author of this mischief, he is at least an important accessory.
- **Accessory:** (Additional) Leave the accessory matters for the present and come to the main problem.
- **Admit:** (To acknowledge or concede as true) I admit the task to be difficult.
He admitted that he was present when the accident took place.
- **Confess:** (To acknowledge something wrong) The arrested boy confessed his guilt before the magistrate.
He confessed that he caused the accident.
- **Admittance:** (Refers to physical entrance) By some means, he gained admittance to the building.
- **Admission:** (Means admitted to society of persons or dash of things) Admission in the college will be made on the basis of merit.
- **Adventitious:** (Accidental) You should avoid adventitious details in writing an essay.
- **Adventurous:** (Enterprising one who loves adventures) He was successful because of his adventurous spirit.

- **Affection:** (An emotion and a feeling of love) A mother's affection for her child is great indeed.
- **Affectation:** (Insincere pretence, artificial show) His affectation in the interview did not impress the board.
- **Afflict:** (Inflict bodily or mental suffering on) His father was afflicted with leprosy.
- **Inflict:** (Cause a person to suffer, to inflict a thing upon a person) NATO forces inflicted a crushing defeat on the Serbian aggressions.
- **Ale:** (Beverage) You are putting old ale in new bottles.
- **Ail:** (Trouble) What ails you, my child?
- **Allusion:** (An indirect or passing reference) What is that allusion in this passage?
- **Illusion:** (Deception) The mirage is but an illusion of the eyes.
- **Amiable:** (Friendly and pleasant in temperament) What an amiable child!
She is a woman of amiable disposition.
- **Amicable:** (Showing or done in a friendly spirit) The two parties came to an amicable settlement.
- **Antic:** (Absurd or foolish behaviour) The actor bored the audience by his antic style.
- **Antique:** (Old) All the dancers put on antique clothes of ancient times.
- **Apathy:** (Indifference) A miser's apathy to human sufferings is no surprise.
- **Antipathy:** (Dislike) He has a marked antipathy for foreign dress.

- **Apparent:** (Is used to denote a fact which seems to be clear and is ostensibly so) The apparent depth of water in a tank is different from the actual depth.
Obvious: (Easily seen, recognized or understood) It is obvious that an educated person can pick up things in a much shorter time than an illiterate person can.
- **Aptitude:** (Fitness to acquire a particular skill, inclination for something) He has no aptitude for poetry.
Aptness: (Suitability) There was an admirable aptness in his expression.
- **Art:** (Is used to denote a skill and is always used in a good sense) It is an art to please an offended customer by flattering remarks.
Artifice: (A trick or cunning device) He employed many an artifice to make him sign this agreement.
- **Ascent:** (Going upwards) Men ascend to virtue.
He watched the ascent of the air-ship.
Assent: (Agreement) He gave his assent to my proposal.
- **Assay:** (Attempt or to test a metal or substance) He assayed a strange picture.
The goldsmith assayed the purity of gold before its purchase.
Essay: (Attempt at doing) He essayed at jumping over the wall and got his knee hurt.
- **Assume:** (To suppose for the sake of argument, or to take for granted) You have assumed a hypothesis which may not be valid.
Presume: (To suppose more than seems desirable) You have presumed that you alone can pacify the excited mob.

- **Attenuate:** (To make thin or slender) Hard work has attenuated him.
Extenuate: (To lessen the magnitude of an offence) Your apology cannot extenuate your crime.
- **Auger:** (A boring instrument) We use auger to make a hole in the wood.
- **Augur:** (A diviner; to foretell from signs) This quarrel does not augur well for you.
- **Aught:** (Anything) Have you aught to say in this matter?
Ought: (Should) We ought to obey our parents.
- **Avocation:** (Hobby) Photography is my avocation and not a profession.
Vocation: (Profession) I have at last adopted teaching as my vocation.
- **Awl:** (A pointed instrument) The cobbler is making a hole in leather with his awl.
Owl: (A bird) An owl was hooting on the branch of a tree.
- **Bad:** (Inferior, wicked) You should avoid bad company.
Bade: (Commended, ordered) Past tense of Bid.
I bade my servant leave my room.
- **Barbarism:** (Lack of civilization) Barbarism still prevails in some parts of Africa.
Barbarity: (Cruelty) The Indian government is becoming notorious for her barbarity in Kashmir.
- **Beach:** (Seashore) She was gazing her cattle along the beach.
Beech: (A kind of tree) Cricket bats are made of beech wood.
- **Blunder:** (A gross mistake) You have committed a blunder by disclosing your secret to him.

- **Mistake:** (To take one thing or person for another) It is a mistake to think that an examiner can be easily approached.
- **Boar:** (A wild pig) He is fond of boar-hunting.
- **Bore:** (a) (Carried) The donkey bore the load patiently.
(b) (Suffered) He bore the calamity manfully.
- **Breach:** (A break, an opening or discontinuity) The mason immediately repaired the breach in the wall.
- **Breech:** (Hinder part of anything) There is something wrong with the breech of his gun.
- **Broach:** (To open and start using) Who will broach this topic?
- **Brooch:** (An ornament) The brooch looks beautiful in her skirt.
- **Capable:** (One who is able to do a particular thing) He is capable of doing the work entrusted to him.
- **Capacious:** (Roomy) The hall was capacious enough to accommodate one thousand persons.
- **Cask:** (Barrel) There is no wine in the cask.
- **Casque:** (Helmet) The king put on his golden casque.
- **Cession:** (Yielding up) The cession of Kashmir to Pakistan alone can ensure peace between India and Pakistan.
- **Session:** (Time when a court or public body sits) The bill came under discussion in the winter session of the Assembly.
- **Childish:** (Foolish, unwise, silly) His suggestion was simply childish.
- **Childlike:** (Simple, meek) The childlike simplicity of his character pleases to everyone.
- **Choir:** (Band of singers in a church) He hears her sing in a village choir.

- **Coir:** (Made of coconut fibres) I want some coir-matting.
- **Quire:** (24 sheets of papers) I require a quire of white ruled papers.
- **Chord:** (A string of a musical instrument) The play touches a chord in every sympathetic bosom.
- **Cord:** (A thing rope) They tied his hands with a cord.
- **Coarse:** (Rough) She has coarse features.
- **Course:** (Part of a dinner, a line of action) The course of true love never did run smooth.
- **Collision:** (Dashing together or the act of striking together) Two persons were killed in a collision between a car and a bus.
- **Collusion:** (Fraudulent Agreement) Hamid was in collusion with Sharif in robbing me of my money.
- **Compensation:** (Something given to make up for loss or injury) The government has promised to pay compensation to those who have been displaced by flood.
- **Remuneration:** (Payment for services rendered) He has received his remunerations for marking the scripts.
- **Complacent:** (Pleased) He seems to be very complacent in his outlook.
- **Complaisant:** (Obliging, polite) You will find him very complaisant but he is not good man at heart.
- **Condemn:** (To doom) He is condemned to loneliness.
- **Contemn:** (To despise) I contemn his offers.
- **Confident:** (Sure) I am confident of my success in the examination.
- **Confidant:** (A person in whom one has confidence) He was betrayed by his confidant.

- **Conscientious:** (One who works according to his conscience) He is a very conscientious worker and fully guards the interests of his masters.
- **Conscious:** (To be aware of) I am conscious of my shortcomings.
- **Considerate:** (Thoughtful) He is very considerate in his remarks on others.
- **Considerable:** (Moderately large) He spent a considerable sum of money on his marriage.
- **Contagious:** (Which spreads by contact) Small-pox is a contagious disease.
- **Contiguous:** (Adjoining) My house is contiguous to Ali's. He made a tour of the Punjab province and the contiguous district.
- **Corporal:** (Physical, bodily) I am not in favour of corporal punishment in schools.
- **Corporeal:** (Having a body, material) Angels are not corporeal beings.
- **Credible:** (Unbelievable) This is not a credible story.
- **Creditable:** (Honourable) It is a really creditable to you to have helped her in her misfortune.
- **Credulous:** (One who believes easily) You are a credulous child.
- **Cymbal:** (Musical instrument) The crowd beat upon cymbals.
- **Symbol:** (A thing that typifies or represents) The cross is a symbol of sacrifice.
- **Deadly:** (Fatal) The general received a deadly blow in the battle.

- **Deathly:** (death-like) Her face is deathly pale.
- **Decease:** (death) I was shocked to hear of untimely decease of your brother.
- **Disease:** Cholera is a dangerous disease.
- **Deference:** (Respect) We must show due deference to our parents.
- **Difference:** (Opposite views etc.) Both the parties have at last resolved their differences.
- **Defy:** (Challenge) You cannot defy his orders.
- **Deify:** (Worship as a God) Julius Ceaser was deified by the Romans.
- **Dependent:** (Relying on) I was dependent upon my elder brother during my college career.
- **Dependant:** (One who depends on another for a maintenance) My father has a large number of dependants to look after.
- **Depositary:** (Trustee) He is my guardian, my depositary).
- **Depository:** (Place of deposit) The Savings Bank is the safest depository for public money.
- **Deprecate:** (To cry against) They all deprecated my attempt at helping the widow.
- **Depreciate:** (To undervalue) You have discouraged me by depreciating my plan.
- **Descent:** (Downward journey) Mountaineers know that descent is more difficult than ascent.
- **Dissent:** (Disagreement) Gohar's note of dissent on the resolution was resented by a majority of the members.
- **Descry:** (See from a distance) We could descry the minarets of the Taj from the railway train.

- **Decry:** (Cry down) The audience decried the speaker when he broke down in the middle of his speech.
- **Destiny:** (Fate) Character is destiny.
- **Destination:** (Goal) We hope to reach our destination one day.
- **Disposal:** (The right of using) My services are at your disposal.
- **Disposition:** (temper) Your mother is a woman of amiable disposition.
- **Distinctness:** (Clearness) There was a marked distinctness in every word that she uttered.
- **Distinction:** (Difference) Death is the leveller of all distinctions.
- **Draught:** (The quantity drunk at a time or a current of air) A draught of cool, fresh air entered the room and refreshed the inmates.
- **Drought:** (Want of rain) The country has suffered from drought for two years.
- **Efface:** (Blot out) Nothing can efface the blot on his name.
- **Deface:** (Disfigure) Do not deface the wall with handbills.
- **Effective:** (Producing an effect) He made some effective efforts to control the epidemic.
- **Effectual:** (Producing the desired effect) Effectual measures should be adopted to check the drug trafficking in Pakistan.
- **Efficacious:** (Effective) Quinine is very efficacious in Malaria.
- **Efficient:** (Capable) He is quite efficient in his work.
- **Elicit:** (Draw out) The police could elicit some information from the prisoner.
- **Illicit:** (Unlawful) He has illicit connection with her.

- **Eligible:** (Fit to be chosen) He is not eligible for membership of our club.
- **Illegible:** (which cannot be read) His hand writing is illegible.
- **Elude:** (escape) He was not able to elude the blow of the adversary.
- **Delude:** (Deceive) You cannot delude me by your false promises now.
- **Emigrate:** (Go out of one's country) Many Pakistanis emigrate to Africa.
- **Immigrate:** (To come into a country from another to settle) The Kashmiris immigrate into Pakistan.
- **Eminent:** (Distinguished) Our teacher is an eminent scholar of Persian.
- **Imminent:** (Impending) He is in imminent danger of losing his reputation.
- **Envious:** (Feeling envy) My present position has made many of my colleagues envious of me.
- **Enviably:** (That arouses envy) Ahmad is holding an enviable post on account of his hard labour.
- **Eruption (Outbreak)** The eruption of volcano is dangerous to the people.
- **Irruption:** (Invasion) There is always a possibility of an irruption from India.
- **Excite:** (To produce some agitation) He felt so much excited at his insult that he could not utter a word for some time.
- **Incite:** (To arouse to actions) The poor workers were incited to stage a demonstration.
- **Exhausting:** (Tiring) The journey uphill to Murree is very exhausting.

Exhaustive: (Comprehensive, detailed) He has given an exhaustive account of his journey.

• **Expedient:** (Suitable) It was not expedient for him to start at midnight.

Expeditious: (Prompt) An expeditious action is necessary in this matter.

• **Exposure:** (Laying bare or open) Tender plants are ruined by too much exposure to the sun.

Exposition: (Explanation) Our teacher's exposition of this poem is very clear.

• **Facility:** (Comfort) Our workers enjoy all facilities of life here.

Felicity: (Happiness Ease) He is living in a great felicity.

• **Facility:** (Ease) I am prepared to give you every facility in this matter.

Felicity: (Joy) Real felicity is found in honest work.

• **Fain:** (Gladly) Fain would climb, but fear to fall; If they heart fails thee, don't climb at all.

Feign: (Pretend to have) He would feign headache everyday.

• **Falsehood:** (Lie) He seldom tells a falsehood.

Falseness: (Treachery) The fall of the empire was due to the falseness of the ministers.

Falsity: (incorrectness) The falsity of the report is quite apparent.

• **Fateful:** (Producing important results) The Muslim League session of 1940 was a fateful event in the history of the sub-continent.

Fatal: (Deadly) The wound proved fatal and he died at the age of 35.

• **Flagrant:** (Notorious, glaring, scandalous) Flagrant crimes should be punished with deterrent penalties.

Fragrant: (Sweet smelling) Fragrant memories are more lasting than fragrant flowers.

• **Funeral:** (Burial) The funeral procession was very long. She burnt herself alive on the funeral of her husband.

Funereal: (Grave, dismal) Nature assumes a funereal aspect in winter.

• **Gaol:** (Jail) The prisoner is in the gaol.

Goal: (End) Grave is not the goal of life.

He kicked the ball in the goal.

• **Genteel:** (Graceful in form) He pleased us all by his genteel appearance.

Gentle: (Mild) His gentle behaviour impressed us all.

• **Ghastly:** (Pale) His ghastly face struck terror in our hearts.

Ghostly: (Pertaining to spirits) He saw the ghostly figure of his father in his dream at night.

• **Gracious:** (Kind) God is gracious and merciful to us all.

Graceful: (Elegant, charming) She has a graceful figure.

• **Hale:** (Healthy) "You are hale, Father William," the young man cried.

Hail: (Come) Where do you hail from?

Hail storms are very common here.

• **Hoard:** (Store) You hoard money not to spend it.

Hordes: (Large gangs) Pakistan was often invaded by Indian hordes.

- **Humility:** (Modesty) Humility is a sign of greatness.
- **Humiliation:** (Abasement) The service of humanity is no humiliation.
- **Imperial:** (Pertaining to an empire or emperor) The Imperial government left no stone unturned to oppress the Indian Muslims.
- **Imperious:** (Haughty, authoritative) His attitude towards his subordinates is imperious and disgraceful.
- **Impetus:** (Stimulus, incentive) The prize gave the boy the impetus to work harder.
- **Impetuous:** (Eager, hasty) Her impetuous manner of speech made her many enemies.
- **Incredible:** (Beyond belief) Your report that you killed a tiger with a knife is incredible.
- **Incredulous:** (Unbelieving, doubtful) I have not seen such an incredulous person as you are.
- **Indict:** (To charge someone with crime) He was indicted for unlawful activities.
- **Indite:** (To write) He has indited a story.
- **Informant:** (Spy) A German informant was put to death.
- **Informant:** (Used in good sense) My informant is a man of trust.
- **Ingenious:** (Skilful) He has got an ingenious way of making friends.
- **Ingenuous:** (Frank) I like him for his ingenuous nature.
- **Jealous:** (Envious) Why should you be so jealous of him?
- **Zealous:** (Enthusiastic) I admire him for his zealous discharge of duties.

- **Judicial:** (Pertaining to a court of justice) A judicial inquiry was held against him.
- **Judicious:** (Wise) We should make a judicious choice of friends.
- **Juncture:** (Critical time) At this juncture I want to sound a note of warning to the students.
- **Junction:** (Joining) My brother is a booking clerk at the Lahore junction.
- **Key:** She keeps her ornaments under lock and key.
- **Quay:** (Wharf of landing place) A boat is waiting for you at the quay.
- **Lain:** (Past participle of lie) This box has lain here for weeks.
- **Lane:** (Narrow street) The washerman lives in a narrow lane.
- **Lea:** (Meadow land) Anne wandered all the day in the lea.
- **Lee:** (Windward side of a ship) The ship lay to the lee.
- **Lonely:** (Desolate, solitary) I am obliged to live a lonely life since the members of my family have left for abroad.
- **Solitary:** (Alone) The solitary highland was seen reaping and singing by herself.
- **Loth:** (Unwilling) I am loth to visit his house.
- **Loathe:** (Hate) I loathe his ugly habits.
- **Low:** (small) He is drawing a very low salary.
- **Lowly:** (Humbly) "Abou Ben Adam spoke lowly still."
- **Luxuriant:** (Rich in growth) There is the luxuriant growth of flowers here in the spring season.
- **Luxurious:** (Given to luxury) He is drawn to a luxurious life.

- **Manor:** (Estate) The manor house has fallen down.
- **Manner:** (Way, method) She has a peculiar manner of walking.
- **Marshal:** (Arrange) In order to make out a strong case it is necessary to marshal all the facts.
- **Martial:** (Warlike) The martial spirit of the Muslims is proverbial.
- **Mean:** (Low) He is a mean fellow.
(Middle) What is the mean of 2 and 8.
- **Mien:** (Bearing) She walked through the hall with a haughty mien.
- **Medal:** (A metal disc) The winner was awarded a gold medal.
- **Meddle:** (Interfere) Do not meddle with the affairs of your friends.
- **Meed:** (Reward; that which is due) Afzal got his meed of praise from the Principal.
- **Mead:** (A meadow) Daffodils grow in the mead.
- **Memorable:** (Worth remembering) His return home journey was a memorable event in his life.
- **Memorial:** (Serving to commemorate) We must raise a memorial in honour of the great poet.
- **Memorable:** (Worth remembering) The last year's prize distribution was a memorable event in the history of our college.
- **Memorial:** (Something done or made to remind people of an event or person) A suitable memorial was erected over her grave.
- **Metal:** (A hard substance such as gold, iron) Gold is a precious metal.

- **Mettle:** (Spirit) A war horse shows its mettle when checked during the battle.
- **Momentary:** (Only for a moment; temporary, short-living) Physical pleasures are all momentary.
- **Momentous:** (Most important) The passing of the objective resolution bill was a momentous event in the history of Pakistan.
- **Monitory:** (Giving warning) A monitory notice was served on him to mend his ways in future.
- **Monetary:** (Pertaining to money) It will be a monetary loss to me.
- **Negligent:** (Careless or thoughtless) He is negligent about his dress.
- **Negligible:** (So small or unimportant that it may be disregarded) This is such a negligible amount that I do not bother about it.
- **Officious:** (Excessively obliging) He is very officious to his superiors.
- **Officials:** (Pertaining to an office) I am sick of official routine.
- **Ordinance:** (A rule made by a government) Four new ordinances are likely to be promulgated by the government shortly.
- **Ordnance:** (Heavy guns and similar other military weapons) Pakistan has set up a new ordnance factory at Wah Cantt.
- **Ore:** (Mineral containing metal) A metal is extracted from ore.
- **Oar:** (Pole for rowing boat) The boatman worked at the oars.
- **Peal:** (Loud sound) She burst into a peal of laughter.

- **Peel:** (Rind) I will peel the boiled potatoes.
- **Pedal:** (Of foot) Get your cycle fitted with pedal brake.
- **Paddle:** (Row) I must paddle my own canoes (a long narrow boat).
- **Peddle:** (Follow the profession of a peddler) Go and peddle in streets.
- **Persecute:** (To punish unjustly, put to trouble) The Kashmiris are persecuted in India.
- **Prosecute:** (To accuse a person of crime) Trespassers will be prosecuted.
- **Personate:** (A man is to pretend, by disguise and gesture or simply by using his name, to be the man) To personate a candidate in the examination is a serious crime.
- **Personify:** (To endow a thing or an abstract quality with the characteristic of a human being) Hopkins personified death in his poem "Spring and Death".
- **Perspicacious:** (Having or showing insight and is generally used of persons) Ahmad is perspicacious and can read between the lines.
- **Perspicuous:** (Clearly expressed and is generally used of speech or writing) A perspicacious person will probably be capable of making a perspicuous statement about it.
- **Physic:** (Medicine) This physic will do you good.
- **Physique:** (Body) I am a young man of sound physique.
- **Plaintiff:** (Complainant) The plaintiff accused the defendant in the open court.
- **Plautive:** (Sad) The plaintive notes of the flute are best appreciated by lovers.

- **Politic:** (Wise) It is not politic to oppose him at this stage.
- **Political:** (Pertaining to politics) No political party has been banned in Pakistan.
- **Precipitate:** (Violently hurried, rash) We talk of the precipitate flight of an army after defeat.
His luxurious life coupled with his poor health precipitated his ruin.
- **Precipitous:** (Like a precipice, very steep) This is a precipitous path.
- **Prescribe:** (Advise) What medicine did the doctor prescribe for your wife?
- **Proscribe:** (Prohibit) The government must proscribe immoral books.
- **Prescribe:** (Lay down) This book has been prescribed by the university.
- **Proscribe:** (To prohibit) The government has proscribed all obscene literature.
- **Quiet:** (Silence) There was quiet all round.
- **Quite:** (Completely) How do you do? Quite well, thank you.
- **Quit:** (Leave) Either behave properly or quit the class.
- **Raise:** (Lift) How can I raise such a heavy load?
They raised a hue and cry.
- **Raze:** (Demolish) In one night the rebels razed several buildings to the ground.
- **Resource:** (Supplies of goods etc. which a person or country has or can use) Our resources in conventional weapons are inadequate for the defence of the country.

- **Recourse:** (Resorting or betaking of oneself to possible source of help) He advised me to have recourse to the money lenders.
- **Reverend:** (Title of Christian priest) Reverend Gohar was the Superintendent of Education.
- **Reverent:** (Respectful) I admire his reverent behaviour.
- **Reverened:** (Respectful) The reverened old man is bent with age.
- **Righteous:** (Just) I was filled with righteous indignation when he insulted me in the meeting.
- **Rightful:** (Proper, legal) I am the rightful owner of this land.
- **Rightful:** (Lawful) I am the rightful owner of the house.
- **Righteous:** (Virtuous, good) She led a righteous life.
- **Riotous:** (Disorderly) The mob became riotous.
- **Sailor:** (Seaman) He was sailor all his life.
- **Sailer:** (Ship) They made the voyage in the sailer.
- **Sanguine:** (Hopeful) I am quite sanguine of my success.
- **Sanguinary:** (Bloody) A sanguinary war ensued between India and Pakistan.
- **Sensible:** (Intelligent) No sensible man will believe it.
- **Sensitive:** (Easily and acutely affected) The white of the eye is very sensitive.
- **Sensual:** (Relating to senses) Sensual pleasures have ruined his health.
- **Sensuous:** (Relating to senses) Most of his books are sensuous.
- **Sequel:** (Result) What is the sequel to this story?

- **Sequence:** (Succession) Can you trace the sequence of events?
- **Servitude:** (Slavery) What a state of servitude you are in?
- **Servility:** (Mean-spiritedness) One should not fall into an attitude of servility.
- **Sickness:** (Temporary illness) I never expected that your sickness would last for more than a week.
- **Sickliness:** (Weak health) It is difficult for him to get rid of his sickliness.
- **Sooth:** (Truth) In sooth this is the man.
- **Soothe:** (To calm, to console) Soothe my pain - erudite heart.
- **Spacious:** (Having ample room or space) Our college has a spacious hall.
- **Specious:** (Which are only outwardly attractive) His arguments are specious but they do not convince me.
- **Spacious:** (Large) Our school has a spacious hall.
- **Specious:** (Apparently right but in reality wrong). He gave specious solution of the problem.
- **Statue:** (Image) I looked at the statue of Budha for full one hour.
- **Statute:** (Law) The assent of the President is necessary for a statute.
- **Straight:** (Direct) Go straight to the Principal.
- **Strait:** (Narrow passage of water) Point out strait of Gibraltar on the map.
- **Temporary:** (Short period) It is only a temporary arrangement.

Temporal: (Earthly) We hanker after temporal pleasure and lose eternal joy.

- **Tenor:** (Course or purport) The tenor of his speech was that Pakistan is not fit for democracy.

Tenure: (Condition under which land is held) The Legislative Assembly has suggested some important reforms in the land tenure.

- **Timid:** (Fearful) What a timid child you are!

Cowardly: (Base, mean) You behaved in a cowardly manner.

- **Transcendent:** (Superior or supreme) I have an idea of transcendent worth.

This is a matter of transcendent importance.

Transcendental: (Vague, visionary) His ideas are too transcendental for me.

- **Union:** (Being united) Union is strength.

Unity: (Oneness) The prosperity of Pakistan depends on national unity.

Unison: (Agreement of sounds) They sang and danced in unison with the music.

- **Vain:** (Too proud) He is very vain and haughty.

Wane: (Decrease) The moon is now on the wane.

- **Vale:** (Valley) The music of the girl singer resounded in the lovely vale of Kashmir.

Veil: (Covering of the face) The beauty of her face was enhanced by the black veil.

Wail: (Cry) The piteous wails of the young widow drew tears in our eyes.

- **Variance:** (Disagreement) I am at variance with him in this matter.

Variation: (Difference, change) Variation of temperature in this part of the country does not suit the foreigners.

- **Variance:** (Disagreement) Your acts must not be at variance with your words.

Variation: (Alternation, change) The variation in the price of foodstuffs is due to the war.

- **Verbal:** (Oral) He sent a verbal message.

Verbose: (Consisting of too many words) His style of writing is verbose.

- **Vessel:** (Ship) I prefer an aeroplane to a sailing vessel.

(Utensil) Empty vessels make much noise.

Vassal: (Tenant) The landlord charges much revenue from his vassals.

- **Virtual:** (Actual) The manager is merely nominal; The secretary is the virtual manager.

Virtuous: (Morally good) Our late Principal was a virtuous man.

- **Voracity:** (Truthfulness) I do not doubt the voracity of his statement.

Veracity: (Greediness) He is notorious for his veracity.

- **Willingly:** (Of free will) I lent him my umbrella willingly.

Willfully: (Knowingly, used in a bad sense) He willfully spoiled the game.

- **Womanly:** (Befitting woman) She lost her womanly modesty.

Womanish: (Effeminate, used in a bad sense) He shed womanish tears.

• **Wreck:** (Destruction) The wreck of the flowers was really painful for you.

Wreck: (Care) I don't wreck a fig for it.

• **Yoke:** (Pair) The farmer is driving a yoke of oxen to the field.
(Link together) The farmer will yoke his oxen to the plough.

(Rule) Quaid-i-Azam led the Muslims nation to shake off the foreign yoke.

Yolk: (The yellow of an egg) Yolk with milk is very nourishing.



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PAIRS OF WORDS OF CSS

Use the following Pairs of Words in your sentences demonstrating differences in their meaning:

1989

- a. **Collision:** (the act of colliding):
As a result of a collision between two buses, six persons were injured.
Collusion: (Secret agreement for a fraudulent purpose).
There was a collusion between the British high officials and Congress leaders against the Muslim League.
- b. **Verbal:** (Oral; not written).
It was the verbal message which I conveyed to him.
Verbose: (Wordy; recondite; full of bombast and rout).
The style of Carlyle was verbose.
- c. **Facilitate:** (To make easy).
By providing urea at cheaper rates, the Government is trying to facilitate the farmers.
Felicitate: (To express joy; to congratulate).
On the appointment of my friend as the Director, I felicitated him.
- d. **Conscious:** (Aware) I am fully conscious of the consequences of this action.
Conscientious: (Honest and hard-working) I know him to be a very loyal, efficient and conscientious officer.
- e. **Wave:** (A bridge on the surface of a liquid, especially of the sea).

Waves are formed by the lunar effect.

Waive: (To put away; to reject; to abandon; to forsake; to vacate, etc.)

The Customs Officer waived the penalty on the imported goods.

f. **Wreck:** (To destroy) You will wreck your future if you go on wasting your time in useless pursuits.

Wreak: (Give expression to) If your father comes to grief on account of losses in business, he will surely wreak his anger for you.

g. **Virtual:** (In fact though not outwardly) The British Prime Minister is the virtual ruler of the country. The Queen is merely the outward one and a symbol only.

Virtuous: (Having virtue, normally good, blameless).

Some men appear to be virtuous, but they are not so in reality.

h. **Flatter:** (Praise from selfish motive) He is a time-server and always resorts to flatter his superiors for petty gains.

Flutter: (Flapping quickly without flying) The young birds are fluttering in their nests.

i. **Deference:** (Regard) She spoke to her teacher with due deference.

Difference: (Distinction) I cannot see any difference between the attitudes of the ruling party and the opposition.

j. **Humility:** (Quality of being humble) My uncle is gentle and simple in his manners. Every one likes him for his humility.

Humiliation: (The act of making one lose the respect of others) Our armed forces suffered humiliation when they surrendered to India. It also humiliated the entire Pakistani Nation.

1990

(a) **Adept:** (Expert in) Noor Jehan is adept in singing.

Adapt: (Accept something and use it) Ahmad has adopted bad ways of life.

Adapt: (To make fit-mould) We are trying to adapt ourselves to the changing conditions.

(b) **Alleged:** (Stated but unproved) The alleged assailant managed to escape from the prison.

Accused: (The person accused in a court of law) The accused pleaded not guilty and was acquitted by the court.

Suspected: (Of doubtful character) Ahmad was suspected of having a hand in the embezzlement of funds.

(c) **Bear:** (Carry, hold up) I cannot bear these hardships.

Borne: (Bear, Bore, Borne - used for to carry or to hold up) I have borne many hardships of life.

Born: (Give birth to Bear, Bore, Born) I was born in 1972 at Lahore in Punjab.

(d) **Raise:** (Elevate or make higher prices, voice etc) The young boy raised an alarm at the sight of the enemy plane.

Rise: (Get up) I rise early in the morning and say my prayers.

Raze: (Knock building down) They razed the building to the ground with the bulldozers.

(e) **Smell:** (Perfume or odour as it is detected by the nose) A smell is the general term for that which is perceived by the nose e.g. it does not smell good.

Stink: (Have a nasty smell. It is suggestive to discover by the sense of smell) I could not bear the sight of stinking corpses.

Scent: (Fragrance, Perfume) Our ladies use very costly scents.

(f) **Least:** (Smallest in amount or degree) The Principal refused to give him even the least concession for his poor performance in the examination.

Less: (Not so much or so many) This month I got Rs. 5000/- as salary less Rs. 400/- income tax.

- Lest:** (For fear that something should happen) World had lest you should cut a sorry figure. .
- (g) **Quiet:** (Motionless; with no sound) He is sitting calm and quiet in the garden.
- Quite:** (utterly, truly) She is quite happy in her new house and has made many friends.
- Quite a:** (Somewhat) It is quite a difficult job to teach the primitive tribes.
- (h) **Their:** (Plural form of possessive in the third person) They have captured their enemy.
- There:** (In that place or at that point) There is coming a boy towards us with a rifle in his hand.
- They're:** (The abbreviated form of 'they are') They're students and have come here to see the antiques.

1991

- a. **Access:** (Approach) I have no access to the President of Pakistan.
- Excess:** (Intemperance) I paid him in excess to his wages.
- b. **Assent:** (Going up; An upward road) The ascent to the Peak of the Mount Everest is very difficult and dangerous.
- Accent:** (Particular manner of Pronouncing a language) He speaks English with an accent.
- c. **Resources:** (One's Possessions) Pakistan is very rich in mineral resources.
- Recourse:** (A means of help) He has recourse to his bank savings whenever he is financially hard up.
- d. **Whether:** (If) Please let me know frankly whether or not you will accompany me to London.
- Weather:** (Atmospheric conditions at a particular place and time). There has been a sudden and pleasant change in the weather due to recent showers.

- e. **Premier:** (First, Prime Minister) Islamia College, Lahore is the Premier educational institution of Pakistan.
- Or
- The Prime Minister of India has to face a no-confidence motion soon.
- Premiere:** (First night of the performance of a play) The premiere of the film "The Dragon" was attended by all its actors and directors.
- f. **Ingenious:** (Skillful, witty) He wrote an ingenious letter in reply to his opponents taunting remarks.
- Ingenious:** (Innocent, honourable) My father is too ingenious to doubt the intentions of his sincere workers.
- g. **Felicitate:** (To provide happiness) It is only the virtuous who can felicitate others.
- Facilitate:** (To provide opportunity and convenience) If you undertake the assignment with us, we should facilitate you to the maximum.
- h. **Disease:** (Illness) Cholera is a fatal disease.
- Decease:** (Death, end of life) Every member of the college staff mourned the deceased principal.
- i. **Conscious:** (Aware of) I am conscious of my shortcomings.
- Conscientious:** (One who acts according to the dictates of conscience) My brother is an honest and conscientious worker.

1992

- i. **Assent:** (Agreement, approval) The president has given his assent to the Bill.
- Ascent:** (Act of climbing) The ascent to the Mount Everest is very risky and difficult.
- ii. **Ballot:** (A way of secret vote) The hooligans attacked the election officer and made away with the ballot boxes.

Ballet: (Artistic dance by a group) The people of the West are very fond of ballet performances.

iii. **Corps:** (One of the technical branches of an army) My brother is working in the Medical Corps of Pakistan Army.

Corpse: (Dead human body) The battlefield lay scattered with the sinking corpses.

iv. **Due:** (Owing to, expected) There is nothing due from you.
Or

The train is due in five minutes.

Dew: (Tiny drops of moisture) Dew drops are the gems of morning.

v. **Diary:** (Daily record of events) My father keeps a diary of daily happenings.

Dairy: (Shop for milk, butter, eggs etc.) My elder brother works in a dairy farm.

vi. **Momentary:** (Lasting for a moment) We should not run after momentary pleasures.

Momentous: (Very important) It was a momentous moment when we decided to raise arms for our freedom from the British.

vii. **Route:** (Course of journey) No buses ply on the route to the New Campus from Gulberg.

Rout: (Utter defeat) We put the enemy to rout and he had to suffer many casualties.

viii. **Veil:** (Covering for the veil) The dupe put a veil over his face and managed to escape.

Vale: (Valley) The vale of Kashmir is groaning under the feet of the Indian soldiers.

1993

a. **Queue:** (A line; a row of people) Let us make a queue and wait for our turn.

Cue: (Hint or example of how to proceed in a play) She stopped talking with me and thus I got the cue that she wanted me to leave her alone.

b. **Differ:** (Be unlike) I differ with you in this matter.

Defer: (Put off until later) The case of my promotion has again been deferred by the promotion committee.

c. **Conscious:** (Aware) I am conscious of my limitations.

Conscience: (Inner sense that knows the difference between right and wrong) I cannot act against my conscience.

d. **Confident:** (One who is trusted with secrets-Masculine) My confident can't betray me.

Confidante: (One who is trusted with secrets-Feminine) Hamlet's mother was his uncle's confidante.

e. **Atheist:** (One who believes that there is no God) Stalin and Lenin were atheists; They mocked at the believers.

Agnostic: (One who holds that nothing can be known of God or future life) Ashraf Khan is an agnostic and his agnosticism has drawn him to a sinful life.

f. **Loose:** (Not tight) She is fond of wearing loose dress.

Lose: (To cease to possess) You should not lose your position in the competition.

g. **Briefing:** (Instructions given before operation or inspection) The President of Pakistan was given a briefing before the inauguration ceremony of the Heavy Complex Factory.

Debriefing: (Instructions in detail again and again) The process of debriefing a thing is very tiring and monotonous.

h. **Dual:** (Double) This class is furnished with dual desks.

Or

I dislike him for having a dual personality.

Duel: (A challenge fight between two persons) Ahmad and Ashraf decided to fight a duel on the issue of love-affairs rivalry.

i. **Complement:** (That which completes) The husband and wife work as complements to each other.

Compliment: (An expression of admiration) I think you for the compliments that you have paid to me.

1994

i. **All:** (whole number of, every thing). All that glitters is not gold.

Awl: (a tool for piercing small holes). The cobbler is making holes in leather with his awl.

ii. **Boy**

(a male child in the age of ten years). Eleven boys are playing cricket on one side.

Buoy: (a piece of some thing which can float). The warning bell floated on a buoy in the sea.

iii. **Fallow:** (land ploughed but left unsown for a specified time). The farmer grazes their cattle on fallow land.

Fellow: (friend or companion). I met my old class-fellow yesterday on the road.

iv. **Jewry:** (the Jewish quarter in a village or Town). The persons other than Jews have been prohibited to enter the Jewry for fear of violence.

Jury: (a group who render verdict in a court). The Jury decided a good decision about this case.

v. **Functional:** (Pertaining to function) The songs of the birds are purely functional, and scarcely artistic.

Dysfunctional: (Bad functioning) The organisation, having turned dysfunctional, was wound up.

vi. **Yew:** (An evergreen tree often planted in graveyards) Wordsworth buried his daughter in the grove of yew trees.

Eue: (A partial or circle) Charlie Chaplin is known as the best comedian in the world of eue de scents.

vii. **Allusive:** (Containing allusion) Ahmad won great applause from the audience for his speech which was very allusive to political situation in the country.

Elusive: (Evasive, baffling) The elusive criminal outwits the police.

viii. **Ladylike:** (Like a lady in dignity) Her maid servant was dressed in rich clothes and she looked quite ladylike.

Ladyship: (Used in speaking to or of a titled lady) The servant said, "A visitor has called on and he is pressing on to see yo ladyship".

1996

i. **Altogether** - (a word meaning completely or thoroughly th... its used to emphasis what you are saying).

It seems to have vanished altogether.

All together - (in a whole form)

We will go to the zoo all together but Ahmad left us at the main gate of the zoo.

ii. **Ambiguous** - (having more than one meaning so that it is not clear which is intended).

His role in the affairs is ambiguous.

Ambivalent - (not sure whether you want or like something or not).

Her feelings about getting married are distinctly ambivalent.

iii. **Apprise** - (to inform or tell someone about something)

I write to apprise you of the latest situation.

Appraise - (to officially judge how successful, effective or valuable someone or something is).

A dealer came to appraise the furniture.

Bad - (morally wrong or evil).

He is a bad man-keep away from him.

Badly - (in a unsatisfactory or in a unsuccessful way).

The company has been very badly managed.

Compare - (to consider two or more things, people ideas etc. in order to show how they are similar to or different from each other).

The report compares the different types of home computers currently available.

Contrast - (a difference between people, ideas or things etc. that are compared).

The contrast between the two sisters surprised me.

Deduce - (to make a judgement about something based on the information that you have).

I deduce that she was married by the ring on her finger.

Imply - (to suggest that something is true without saying this directly).

She managed to imply she'd contributed the money without actually saying so.

Differ from - (to be different from something in quality, features etc.)

Humans differ from other mammals in their ability to speak.

Differ with - (to differ in thoughts, ideas etc.)

He differs with me in almost every difficult situation.

Farther: Islamabad is farther from Lahore than Sialkot is.

Further - (if you do something further you do it more) I will develop this painting further next week.

1998

Occlude: (Close, shut, block, conceal; hide) The husband tried his level best to occlude his affair but the wife found it out.

Occult: (hidden; mysterious; esoteric; secret) The scandal of the film actress is no more an occult matter.

Practical: (of or relating to work) I am a practical man and do not believe in building castles in air.

Practicable: (worthy of putting into practice) The plan was not practicable, so it proved a fiasco.

Raze: (demolish; scrape; graze); The old building was razed to the ground.

Raise: (to hoist, to lift) The protesters were raising slogans against authorities.

Cannon: (a large gun) Large cannons were used in the First World War.

Canon: (principle; rule) I am a man of canons and principles and don't like corruption.

Avenge: (to take personal revenge on somebody) The trader avenged his loss on the firm.

Revenge: (take somebody else's revenge) Are you trying to revenge the murder of your father?

Caret: (The mark (^) for correcting or inserting something new in a word or sentence) Put a caret in this sentence to insert 'on'.

Carat: (The unit of weighing gold, pearls etc) The 32-carat gold is considered better than the 30-carat one.

Revel: (to make merry; to please oneself; to rejoice) After the victory in the war, the army revelled in camps.

Reveal: (to disclose; to divulge) The secret was revealed in the end.

viii. **Aviary:** (a bird cage, a shed for birds) How many pigeons do you have in your aviary?

Apiary: (a grove of bee hives) The man squeezed honey in the apiary.

ix. **Demean:** (to humble, the conduct, to behave) At last, the opponent demeaned before him.

Demesne: (land owned by a king etc) The king withdrew the land held in demesne.

2000

a) **Knead:** The coach kneaded the ailing muscles of the player so that he could play properly.

Need: Every country needs skilled people to progress economically.

b) **Queue:** In civilized societies people stand in queues to use public utilities.

Cue: Even after getting a cue from the teacher the student could not answer the question.

c) **Quartz:** Quartz crystals are used to make very accurate clocks and watches.

Quarts: Average Asian buffaloes give 4 quarts of milk daily.

d) **Choral:** The American choir sang the classical chorals excellently.

Coral: The necklace made of coral was sold to the Princesses.

e) **Discrete:** Being literate and being civilized are two discrete matters.

Discreet: Since Saima has already had an accident last week, she must be extremely discreet now.

f) **Epoch:** Muhammad (PBUM)'s life marked a new epoch in Islam.

Epic: The drama Juliet Caesar is a famous epic about the Roman Empire.

g) **Libel:** The libel printed in the newspaper damaged the entire reputation of the public servant.

Liable: Ali's father warned him that he would be liable for any damage caused.

h) **Male:** Asian societies are usually considered male dominated.

Mail: Electronic mail is much faster than the ordinary mail.

i) **Banned:** The government banned the use of any kind of weapons during the martial law.

Band: The military band performed the best during the rehearsal.

j) **Barred:** Army barred the road, so that nobody could reach the Parliament house.

Bared: As the trees started to shed their leaves in autumn, they were completely bared after one month.



IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

MODEL IDIOMS

- **A bird in hand:** (An actual possession) A bird in hand is worth ten in the bush.
- **A bird of passage:** (A person who shifts from place to place) Nobody in the China Town of New York has any fixed abode or occupation. Everyone is a bird of passage.
- **A bolt from the blue:** (A disaster that comes suddenly) Ahmad's death came to us a bolt from the blue.
- **A case in point:** (An apt illustration) Individuals as well as nations do not practice what they profess or teach. India's policy in the Kashmir dispute is a case in point.
- **A crying shame:** (Something notoriously shameful) The way he treats his innocent wife is a crying shame.
- **A curtain Lecture:** (A wife's reproof to her husband in private) A curtain lecture is more effective than all the sermons in the world for teaching a man the virtues of meekness and patience.
- **A dead letter:** (No longer in force) The Martial law Courts is already a dead letter.
- **A fair weather friend:** (A selfish friend) A fair weather friend will forsake us in adversity.
- **A far cry:** (Far off) Achievement is a far cry from ambition.
- **A feather in one's cap:** (Something to be proud of) An electoral victory is a feather in the cap of a politician.
- **A hang - dog look:** (A weep-begone expression on the face) Owing to economic worries constantly preying upon their minds, some of our youth wear a hang dog look on their faces.

- **A Jack - in office:** (A person who presumes on his official position to be pert or rude) Our new principal is a Jack - in office, that is why he is hated by all the members of the teaching staff.
- **A leap in the dark:** (Without knowing the results) The career of a young person is usually a leap in the dark.
- **A moot point:** (A point open to discussion) Who is more powerful, America or Russia - is a moot point.
- **A quixotic project:** (Unpractical and visionary scheme) Such a quixotic project cannot materialise which is not supported by the people.
- **A royal road:** (And easy way to achieve an end) There is no royal road to success in life. One must work diligently and perseveringly to achieve it.
- **A show down:** (An encounter) Perhaps it is on account of her being better equipped with atomic weapons, U.S.A is always prepared for a show down with Russia.
- **A square deal:** (To bargain a transaction characterized by fairness and honesty/any negotiation conducted in accordance with ordinary justice) Whatever others might say, I cannot say, I cannot call it a square deal.
- **A square meal:** (A substantial repast; full satisfying meal) Even at the age of thirty, I ate but one square meal a day.
- **A square peg in a round hold:** (A person out of his element) Though his brother's influence got him the principalship, it soon became evident that he was a square peg in a round hole.
- **A turn-coat:** (A person who changes his opinions) I don't believe in what she says about religion. She is a regular turn-coat.

- **Above board:** (Fair and square) Politicians are seldom above board.
- **All and sundry:** (Individually and collectively) The families participate in the marriage all and sundry.
- **All in all:** (Complete master) A dictator is all in all in the country.
- **All love's labour lost:** (all good work coming to nothingness) Never say all love's labour is lost, because love's labour certainly rewards at length.
- **Almighty Dollar:** (Power of American money) Almighty Dollar is controlling the world.
- **An itching palm:** (An avaricious disposition; a tendency to accept illegal gratification) Some our officials have an itching palm and freely accept illegal gratification from the public.
- **Angel of death:** (Cause of death) War comes as an angel of death to millions.
- **Apple-pie:** (In perfect order) The Principal made his presence felt and soon everything in the college was in apple-pie order.
- **As blind as a bat:** (Unable to see) Without his glasses, he is as blind as a bat.
- **At sixes and sevens:** (In disorder) Returning to my room, I found that all my things were at sixes and sevens.
- **Back stairs influence:** (Secret, improper influence) As the charges levelled against him could not be answered, his father, who is big gun, got them quashed through back stairs influence.
- **Bad blood:** (Anger) There has always been bad blood between these two families - they are deadly enemies.
- **Balanced personality:** (A perfect person from all angles) Quid-i-Azam was a balanced personality.

- **Bed fellows:** (Very close together) Husband and wife are bed fellows.
- **Benefit of Doubt:** (Advantage of guilt not having been fully proved) Lot of criminals get released because of the benefit of doubt.
- **Black sheep:** (An evil mannered or disreputable member of family or society) You must not blame him alone; there are many black sheep besides him.
- **Blood is thicker than water:** (In the emergency you can depend on relatives rather than on friends; there is a greater sympathy for a relative than for a mere friend) You must help you relatives because blood is thicker than water.
- **Blue blood:** (aristocratic origin) He has no blue blood in his veins.
- **Breast to breast:** (Side by side) The soldiers marched breast to breast.
- **By and by:** (Before long after a short while) You may leave if you like; I will follow you by and by.
- **By hook or by crook:** (By foul or fair means) People make money by hook or by crook.
- **Castles in the air:** (Imaginary schemes) Young men are given to building castles in the air for dreaming is the privilege of youth.
- **Cat's paw:** (Another person's tool) Small nations have become cat's paw for super powers.
- **Cheek by jowl:** (In close proximity) Here was a doctor who never has a patient, cheek by jowl with and advocate who never had a client.
- **Chip of the old block:** (Having qualities of the father) Henry Ford's son was a chip of the old block.

- **Cold comfort:** (Comfort which pains and irritates rather than consoles) It is a cold comfort to him to know that he has won a small bet after losing a good deal of money.
- **Creature Comfort:** (Food, clothing etc.) Even the most pious saints cannot do without creature comforts.
- **D-Day:** (Day of decision) We must think carefully before D-day for marriage arrives.
- **Dog in the manager:** (To prevent other from having what you cannot use yourself) It is ungentlemanly to adopt dog in the manager policy. We should not be jealous of others.
- **Fast living:** (Luxurious living) He dissipated his energies due to fast living and was at last reduced to physical and mental bankruptcy.
- **Flesh and Blood:** (Human nature) It is the height of insolence more than flesh and blood can stand.
- **Flog a dead horse:** (To try to arouse to energy) It is useless to flog a dead horse; he will never yield to your demands.
- **Fourth Estate:** (The press) In a democracy, the fourth estate is a power to be reckoned.
- **From a scratch:** (From a very humble beginning) Pakistan which now occupies an honourable position in the comity of nations started from a scratch in 1947.
- **From A to Z:** (Everything, Total) He has studied the book from A to Z.
- **Gala day:** (Happy holiday) We had a gala day at the First Conference of the Muslim Women Parliamentarians.
- **Gift of the gab:** (Fluency of speech used in a slightly contemptuous sense) It has been observed that those who possess the gift of the gab often lack the power of action.

- **Give the devil his due:** (Give everybody his right, however wicked he may be) We admit that he is an evil genius but we must give the devil his due by acknowledging his services to the nation.
- **Hand and glove or hand in glove:** (To be intimately connected with each other) Don't trust those two, they are hand and glove together.
- **Hard and fast:** (Precise; definite) There are no hard - and fast rules for writing an essay.
- **Herculean Task:** (A very difficult task, which requires an extraordinary strong man like Hercules for its accomplishment) The Muslim World is still waiting for a man who will accomplish the Herculean task of freeing it from the economic and political domination of the west.
- **Highlights:** (Conspicuous parts) To-day's newspaper has given the highlights of this year's budget.
- **Hoist with his own petard:** (Destroyed by his own machinations, framed for the destruction of others) It is a good fun to see a mischief - monger hoist with his own petard caught in his own mouse - trap.
- **Honey is not for the ass's mouth:** (Gentle words are wasted on unreasoning anger) You will never be able to impress him with your gentle manners as honey is not for the ass's mouth.
- **Hope against hope:** (To be hopeful when all hope is lost) We hope against hope that the patient will recover.
- **In a Jiffy:** (Very soon) I shall be back in jiffy.
- **In cold blood:** (Deliberately) He shot her in cold blood.
- **In deep waters:** (In great difficulties) Because of rising prices, everybody is in hot waters.

- **In Lieu of:** (Instead of) The offender was allowed to pay penalty in lieu of imprisonment.
- **In smooth waters:** (Going smoothly) Life even in the villages is no longer in smooth waters.
- **In the long run:** (Eventually, ultimately) The police came to his rescue in the long run.
- **In the offing:** (Appearing to be in the near future) With the third World War in the offing, the mind of the present generation is haunted by the horrors of atomic warfare.
- **In the soup:** (In trouble; in difficulty) The officers who spoke against the present rulers when they were out of power are now in the soup.
- **In the teeth of:** (Against) The unemployed youth has to fight in the teeth of the whole world for his life and living.
- **In the wake of:** (Behind) In the wake of the father, you find the son.
- **Ins and outs:** (Secrets) The true purpose of life is to study the ins and outs of life and death.
- **Irony of fate:** (A stroke of misfortune) It was merely an irony of fate that he was born on the day his father died.
- **It is Greek to me:** (It is quite unintelligible to me) Your explanation is couched in peculiar words. It is all Greek to me.
- **Lay hands on:** (To seize) If you are poor, you should not lay hands on the property of other people.
- **Loaves and fishes:** (Material benefits) There are few selfless men among our ministers who really do not care for the loaves and fishes of office.

- **Odds and ends:** (Remnants; trifling; miscellaneous things) Odds and ends of food are given to beggars.
- **Odds and ends:** (Trifles) Everything is engrossed in odds and ends of life.
- **Of one's own accord:** (Willingly) He went to America of his own accord.
- **Of one's own account:** (On one's own risk or responsibility) You can go home in the dark on your own account.
- **Off-hand:** (In a careless or in an unhesitating way) You can't expect me to write this article off-hand.
- **On the air:** (Being broadcast) All important happenings are on the air.
- **On the watch:** (Waiting) remember that death is always on the watch.
- **Once in a blue moon:** (Rarely) That only happens once in a blue moon.
- **Open sesame:** (A charm by which something can be miraculously done a reference to Ali Baba's story) In these days of favouritism, a good weighty recommendation is the only open sesame to a lucrative job.
- **Pandora's box:** (A flood of misfortunes) He suffered a number of bereavements and many financial losses until every person began to feel that Pandora's box had been opened for him.
- **Play fast and loose:** (To be unreliable) Do not play fast and loose with your friends.
- **Red Tape:** (Excessive official formality) Fondness for the Red Tape is the legacy of the British bureaucracy.
- **Tailor makes a man:** (A man is judged by his clothes) Dress yourself properly and don't forget that tailor makes a man.

- **The ball to be in one's court:** (Responsible for the next move) After the guests have arrived, the ball is in the host's court.
- **The best defence is offense:** (The best way to defend yourself against an enemy is to attack the enemy before he attacks you) We must prepare ourselves for war due to Indian atrocities in the occupied Kashmir as the best defence is offense.
- **The last straw:** (The slightest addition to the already heavy burden borne by a person which is sure to wear out his patience) He was badly treated by his friends, mocked and bullied, but he bore every thing patiently. One day one of his friends abused his mother. This proved the last straw which broke the back of his patience.
- **The long and short of a matter:** (Briefly) The long and short of the matter is that we cannot pull on together; therefore, we had better dissolve our business partnership.
- **The long and the short:** (In brief) The long and the short is that one cannot live without money.
- **The thin end of the wedge:** (The first small beginning which may lead to something very important or serious) We have received economic and military aid from the United States. In this way, the thin end of the wedge for American influence has been inserted at the back of Pakistan.
- **Through thick and thin:** (Under all difficulties) She stood by her husband throughout thick and thin.
- **Time and again:** (Again and again) We meet time and again in the coffee house.
- **To a T:** (Perfectly) If you are fortunate to have her as your life-companion, she will suit you to a T.

- **To add fuel to the fire:** (To incite the trouble) When there is a national or international trouble, the opportunists add fuel to the fire.
- **To back out:** (To break an engagement) He promised to play for us, but at the last moment, he backed out.
- **To be architect of one's destiny:** (To be the master of his fate) We can be the architects of our destiny provided we work hard for it.
- **To be in a fairway of:** (To be likely to) He is now well established in business and seems to be for the first time in a fairway of making money.
- **To be in saddle:** (To be in power) It is the bounden duty of those who are in saddle to guarantee the safety and security of all the citizens.
- **To be on the carpet:** (To be under discussion) The new Agrarian Reforms Bill is on the carpet in the Federal Legislative Assembly.
- **To be on the right side of fifty:** (To be less than fifty year old) When he was on the right side of fifty, he began to live a retired life.
- **To be under a cloud:** (Not in good repute) He has been under a cloud since he was suspected of having a hand in the firm's embezzlement case.
- **To bear away the palm:** (To win victory) Mr. Ahmad has the first competitive examination and has borne away the palm.
- **To bid adieu:** (To bid good bye; to take leave) It is always good to bid adieu to bad habits.
- **To blockhead:** (A thick-headed person) Your wit will not improve. It is strongly wedged up in a blockhead.

- **To blow hot and cold:** (To contradict oneself) The politicians blow hot and cold in parliament.
- **To break news to a person:** (To communicate unexpected and disagreeable news to him) After a long discussion, it was decided to break the news of her son's death to the old mother by the friends of the deceased.
- **To break the ice:** (To make a beginning) When the Governor arrived, it was pin-drop silence and so I had to say something to break the ice.
- **To bring down the house:** (To win applause) By her excellent acting and sweet songs, she brought down the house last night.
- **To burn a hole in the pocket:** (Use of money that seems to ask to be spent, and disappears quickly) Money given to a college student only burns a hole in his pocket.
- **To burn one's boats:** (To commit oneself irrevocably to a course of action) No amount of persuasion can make him take decision to resign his office for he has burnt his boats.
- **To bury the hatchet:** (To cease fighting and make peace) The different political parties should bury the hatchet and work jointly for the advancement of Pakistan.
- **To call a spade a spade:** (To be thoroughly frank) My father is a plain blunt man and will always call a spade a spade.
- **To carry one's point:** (To be successful in or as in anything at issue) She ended carrying her own point, and having her own way.
- **To carry or wear one's heart upon one's sleeve:** (To show one's feelings plainly, to lay one's cards on the table, to be frank and above board) Iqbal is a sensitive man and does not believe in wearing his heart in his sleeves for petty affairs.

- **To cast into the shade:** (To be rendered less attractive) His achievements were cast into the shade by the glorious deeds of his rival.
- **To change hands:** (To pass from one owner to another by sale or gift) This property has changed hands twice in ten years.
- **To come of age:** (To become adult) His sister was married when she came of age.
- **To cross the rubicow:** (To venture on a great and dangerous undertaking) When I was compelled to choose between the two alternatives, I made a bold decision to go forward. Thus the die was cast and the rubicow crossed.
- **To cut the Gordian knot:** (To solve a problem in an unusual but effective way) Hitler tried to cut Gordian knot of the Communist menace by suddenly attacking Russia.
- **To do yeoman's service:** (To render material help in pressing emergency or dire need) In the fairs one generally finds the boy scouts doing yeoman's service by restoring stray children to their parents.
- **To drive a wedge into:** (To undermine the unity of) By joining hands with our enemies, our uncle has driven a wedge into the unity of our family.
- **To drive to the wall:** (To drive to dispersion) You have to do something when you are driven to the wall.
- **To face the music:** (To face the unpleasant consequences of one's actions) You should not be excused this time at all. You must face the music of your own misdeeds.
- **To fall flat:** (To fail) All her jokes to make her laugh fell very flat.

To feather one's own cap: (To seek personal benefits) The country is going to the dogs because every politician is busy feathering his own cap.

To feel one's way: (To proceed cautiously so as to avoid risks and dangers as one would do in a dark room) A man starting a new business should feel his way carefully for a time.

To fight shy of a person or a thing: (To make an attempt to avoid him or it) Some people fight shy of air travel because the movement makes them sick, or He tried to draw me into partnership with him in business but I fought shy of him.

To fish in troubled waters: (To make one's profits out of disturbances) He was trying to aggravate the differences between the couple as he wanted to fish in troubled waters.

To fly in the face of: (To directly oppose when it is foolhardy to do so) We should not recklessly fly in the face of dangers.

To get into a mess: (To get into difficulties) If you become a politician, you will get into the mess unnecessarily.

To get into hot water: (To get into difficulty) If you pick a quarrel with that influential feudal lord, you are sure to get into hot water.

To get the better of: (To defeat) You cannot get the better of children in talking.

To get the mitten: (To make an offer of marriage and be rejected) My friend has set his heart on a young lady. Whether she is going to give him hers, or give him the mitten is not certain.

To give a false colour to: (To misrepresent) Don't believe him; he always gives a false colour to a statement.

• **To give a person a bit of one's mind:** (To scold or reproach him) As the president of the Students Union was becoming too rude in his behaviour towards the lecturers, the Principal had to give him a bit of his mind the other day.

• **To give oneself airs:** (To feel proud) He gives himself airs at his successful performance.

• **To give the air:** (To be proud) If you have achieved great success, don't give yourself air.

• **To give vent to:** (To express) A child must be given an opportunity to vent his ideas.

• **To go a long way to:** (To have great effect towards) if you accommodate me with a loan of Rs. 50, 000/-, it will go a long way to relieving my pecuniary embarrassments.

• **To go the whole hog with:** (To support thoroughly) We cannot go the whole hog with Communism as we do not agree with most of its principles.

• **To go to dogs:** (To be ruined completely) His own foolishness dragged him to point that everyone saw him going to the dogs but no one stirred a finger to save him.

• **To go to pot:** (To be ruined) If you are not honest in business, you will soon go to the pot.

• **To hang by a thread:** (To be in a precarious state) A Pilot's life hangs by a thread. One should rather say that human life hangs by a thread.

• **To hang fire:** (To remain undecided) The Kashmir issue has been hanging fire for the last forty eight years and continues to be the chief cause of estranged relations between Pakistan and India.

• **To hang in the balance:** (To be undecided) After the examination, your fate hangs in the balance.

- **To hang or tremble in the balance:** (To be uncertain or undecided) When the tremendous issues of war and peace hang in the balance, Pakistan must frame her foreign policy with a full sense of human responsibility.
- **To have a bee in one's bonnet:** (To be slightly crazy or unbalanced mentally) Pay no attention to what my brother says; he has a bee in his bonnet.
- **To have a swelled head:** (To be vain or proud) The reason why he looks down upon the poor is that he has a swelled head on account of riches.
- **To have advantage over:** (To have the upper hand) Students belonging to rich families have advantage over their poor class fellows.
- **To have clean hands:** (To be honest and free from evil) You should have clean hands in every walk of life.
- **To have too many irons in the fire:** (To be doing so many things at a time) Our principal has too many irons in the fire, so he can never find time to do things calmly and thoroughly.
- **To heap coals of fire on ones' head:** (To make an enemy ashamed of his conduct by showing kindness to him) Granting a general amnesty to his inveterate enemies on the day of the conquest of Mecca, the Holy Prophet heaped coals of fire on their heads.
- **To hiss down:** (To silence with catcalls) When the principal rose to speak, the students hissed him down.
- **To hit the mark:** (To achieve one's purpose) Unless you can hit the mark, your life is likely to end in useless pursuits.
- **To hold a brief for anyone:** (To devote oneself to his defence) This confirmed rogue has absolutely no redeeming feature that one could hold a brief for him.

- **To hold good:** (To apply) A promise cannot hold good forever.
- **To hold water:** (To be sound, to bear cross-examination) When cross-examined, this evidence will not hold water.
- **To keep one's head above water:** (To avoid getting into debt or trouble) Though overwhelmed by difficulties on all sides, yet he was clever enough to keep his head above water.
- **To keep one's head above water:** (To maintain one's position; to support one's self without loss or profit) Before wrote articles for newspapers, became a press tycoon and so kept his head above water.
- **To keep the ball rolling:** (To continue a game, work, talk, etc) In your absence, your son will keep the ball rolling.
- **To keep the wolf from the door:** (To save oneself from starvation) Many poor people in Pakistan find it very hard to keep the wolf from the door.
- **To keep up appearances:** (To put up an outward show so as not to betray to real state of things) The discussions at the open session of the United Nations are just meant to keep up appearances but the real issues are decided in accordance with the interested motives of the big powers at their secret meetings.
- **To kick the bucket:** (To die) Sooner or later, everyone must kick the bucket.
- **To kill two birds with one stone:** (To achieve two objectives with one work) A youth can kill two birds with one stone by marrying an industrialist's daughter - wife and employment.
- **To kiss the dust:** (To humble oneself) You should maintain your self-respect; poverty does not teach you to kiss the dust.

- **To knock to bottom out of an argument:** (To render it invalid) My brother knocked the bottom of his rival's arguments in the debate by effectively pointing out the fallacies in his specious reasoning.
- **To lay stress on:** (To emphasize) It is time to lay stress on a life of honesty and virtue.
- **To lead the way:** (To give guidance) In a garden you can let loose the children to lead the way.
- **To leave in the lurch:** (To desert a person in difficulty) He stood by me so long as all went well but at the first approach of trouble he went off and left me in the lurch.
- **To lend an ear:** (Hear) "Friends, Romans, Countrymen.
- **To lend countenance to:** (Support) No one will lend countenance to such wickedness and brutality as displayed by India in the occupied Kashmir.
- **To let the cat out of the bag:** (To reveal a secret) It is in your interest not to let the cat out of the bag in the company of friends or foes.
- **To let the cat out of the bag:** (To reveal a secret) You need not look so frightened because you let the cat out of the bag to the old hermit.
- **To live in a fool's paradise:** (To live in a state of happiness where everything is unreal and certain to be shattered) I feel a little humiliated, no doubt, but I think I am the better for all these lessons. Now I realize that I used to live in a fool's paradise in the past.
- **To look a gift-horse in the mouth:** (To pick flaws in or find fault with a gift or favour) Instead of accepting thankfully the new constitution, the masses are looking the gift horse in the mouth.

- **To make a clean breast of thing:** (To confess fully) When she realized that I had seen through her game, she made a clean breast of the whole matter.
- **To make a headway:** (To make a progress in the face of difficulties) In spite of the various difficulties with which Pakistan is faced, it is making a sure headway in all walks of life.
- **To make a virtue of necessity:** (To do something unwillingly what cannot be avoided) The leaders of the agitation, being convinced that the strikes and lock-outs could not be continued further, expressed their willingness to negotiate, making a virtue of necessity.
- **To make allowance for:** (To take into consideration) While preparing a banquet, you must make allowance for uninvited guests.
- **To make amends for:** (To compensate) By his virtuous life, he has made amends for his past actions.
- **To make amends:** (To compensate) The government must make amends to the criminals blinded by the police.
- **To make an ass of oneself:** (To do something that exposes one to ridicule; to act stupidly or foolishly); How can you deprive anybody of his right to make an ass of himself? Do not make an ass of yourself as to suppose that
- **To make away with:** (To make a success; to score, to excel, to profit) The robbers quietly made away with the exploit.
- **To make capital out of anything:** (To use something for one's own profit) Political opportunists never fail to make capital out of the mistakes of their opponents and seize every opportunity to push themselves up.

- **To make hay while the sun shines:** (To take advantage of a favourable opportunity) When trade was brisk, he worked hard and made his fortune; he believes in making hay while the sun shines.
- **To make off with:** (To run away) He has made off with my tools.
- **To make one's mark:** (To distinguish oneself) By his wonderful discoveries, Dr. Abdul Salam has made his mark in the world of science.
- **To make over:** (To give; deliver) He made over his bungalow to the Deaf and Dumb school.
- **To make shift:** (To contrive or manage with difficulty) My salary is barely sufficient to enable me to provide my family with the necessaries of life; it is with the income from other sources that I make shift to have good clothes and a few other comforts.
- **To mean business:** (To be serious) His talk shows that he means business on this issue.
- **To mince matters:** (Not to speak frankly) An outspoken person never likes to mince matters but has courage enough to call a spade a spade.
- **To mind one's P's and Q's:** (To be careful as to one's behaviour) The manager already suspects him of dishonesty and if the clerk does not mind his P's and Q's, he will soon find himself without a job.
- **To play at cross purposes with:** (To try to thwart each other) America and Russia play at cross purposes with each other in every important international affair.
- **To play false:** (To deceive) Many friends today play false.

- **To play fast and loose with:** (To deceive) We should never play fast and loose with those who trust us.
- **To play into the hands of:** (To act for the benefit of another person, often an enemy) Those in power in the Muslim countries are playing into the hands of foreign powers. They are executing their own brethren condemning them as reactionaries.
- **To play the fool:** (To behave as a fool) Philosophers sometimes play the fool.
- **To play the second fiddle:** (To take a subordinate part) It was impossible for a man like the Quaid-e-Azam to play the second fiddle; he was born to rule.
- **To play through the nose:** (To pay very dearly) I am paying through the nose for the sins of my youth.
- **To plead guilty:** (To confess oneself guilty) He was convicted of stealing a quantity of food grains. He pleaded guilty but he also pleaded poverty saying that hunger and unemployment drove him to the theft.
- **To pocket an insult:** (To tolerate an insult) Many subordinates have to pocket insults at the hands of their rude officers only because they are afraid of losing their jobs in case of a clash.
- **To pour oil on troubled waters:** (To conciliate parties) It was a stormy session the National Assembly. Whenever the feelings were high, the speaker had to pour oil on troubled waters by appealing to the parties for the exercise of self-restraint.
- **To pull one's leg:** (To impose upon) I shall pull the leg of that chap. He is always trying to undo me.
- **To pull the strings:** (To set in motion secretly; be the hidden cause of action; to be the real though hidden promoter of anything) The men who pull the strings are down in caps.

- **To put a good face or countenance on a thing:** (To do one's best to make it look well) A mother will never speak ill of her child. She will rather put a good face on his delinquencies.
- **To put a spoke in one's wheel:** (To obstruct) He put a formidable spoke in my wheel by refusing to recommend me for a fellowship.
- **To put by:** (To lay aside; to lay up in store) Though his salary was good, yet he did not put by anything against emergencies.
- **To put in an appearance:** (To visit briefly) At important social functions, the Prime Minister puts in an appearance.
- **To put on the right scent:** (To put on the right track which will lead to the clue described) Some remarks casually dropped by a woman put the police on the right scent and they soon discovered the whole gang of the brigands.
- **To put the clock back:** (To do something that stops progress) It is not good to put the clock back. We hate those politicians who resort to such measures.
- **To put up with:** (To endure) One has to put up with many hardships while travelling.
- **To quarrel with one's bread and butter:** (To provoke one's master so as to get oneself dismissed) If you disobey your superiors, you will definitely quarrel with your bread and butter.
- **To read between the lines:** (To catch the concealed meaning) The statements of political leaders should always be read between the lines as they often have a double meaning — one explicit and the other implicit.
- **To rest on one's laurels:** (Not to seek to add to one's reputation) You are sufficiently old now! It is better for you to rest on your laurels.

- **To rise to the occasion:** (Not to fail at the critical moment) He rose to the occasion and went to the stake cheerfully.
- **To run amuck:** (To run about madly) Many people are running amuck in search of pelf, power and possessions.
- **To run down:** (To speak ill of) He is running down his elder brother.
- **To run short:** (To have an insufficient quantity) The army was running short of provisions and ammunition.
- **To see a thing through coloured spectacles:** (To regard it favourably because of one's prejudices) Those who look at things around them through coloured spectacles will soon be disillusioned when the realities of life appear before them in their true colours.
- **To see eye to eye with:** (To agree with) I am sorry I cannot see eye to eye with you in this matter.
- **To set down:** (To place) The servant set down the tray on the table and went out.
- **To set the themes on fire:** (To do something remarkable or surprising) He will never set the Themes on fire.
- **To sit on the fence:** (To refuse to join either side till one sees which is winning) The policy of sitting on the fence often costs a man his popularity and reputation.
- **To sow wild oats:** (To indulge in usual youthful dissipation) If you sow wild oats in your youth, you will have to repent of it in old age.
- **To spin a yarn:** (To make a story) The gentleman spun a yarn that he was pickpocketed to seek our help.
- **To split hairs:** (To make subtle and useless distinctions) Let us not waste our time in splitting hairs but try to make some really practical suggestions.

- **To stand on ceremony:** (To be formal; to insist on rules of etiquette being strictly observed) You, whom I have known intimately for twenty years, should not stand on ceremony with me.
- **To stand on one's bottom:** (To be independent) I am not a hanger on. I know how to stand on my bottom.
- **To step into another's shoes:** (To take another's place) When the secretary retires, the assistant secretary will step into his shoes.
- **To stick at nothing:** (To do anything however bad in order to accomplish one's purpose) Beware of that unscrupulous wretch; he is one who will stick at nothing if he can save his own skin.
- **To stick to one's colours:** (To refuse to climb down or surrender) Stick to your colours, my boys!
- **To swallow the bait:** (To be hoodwinked by false promises) Candidates for election to the Assembly often make large promises of what they will do for the people, if chosen. These promises are mere bait thrown out to catch votes. Many people swallow the bait and elect those who make the largest promises.
- **To take advantage of:** (To avail of the opportunity) It is not nice to take advantage of one's friend's absence.
- **To take an exception to:** (To protest; To disagree) Pakistan takes exception to Indian propaganda against Pakistan on the international forum.
- **To take heart:** (To grieve over) He took heart from his father's words and sat in the examination once more.
- **To take one to task:** (To rebuke) He took his servant to task for his negligence.

- **To take the bull by the horns:** (To grapple with a difficulty boldly) I took the bull by the horns by openly challenging my rival to prove his allegations publicly.
- **To take the wind out of one's sails:** (To gain a clever advantage over a competitor) By putting the leaders behind the bars at an opportune moment, the government took the wind out of the sails of the agitators.
- **To take time by forelock:** (To keep abreast of time not allowing opportunities to slip) We should never sit idle but take time by forelock. Time once past cannot be recalled.
- **To take to heart:** (To grieve over) He has taken his son's death to heart.
- **To talk shop:** (To talk about one's own profession) When friends sit chatting together reviewing the memories of the past, I have no patience with a person who begins to talk shop.
- **To talk tall:** (To boast) It does not pay to talk in high society.
- **To tempt providence:** (To take unnecessary or reckless risks) It was surely a tempting of providence when August Piccard ventured ten miles up into the air just to have the experience of being in such a high altitude.
- **To the backbone:** (Through and through) He is a staunch Muslim and yet a nationalist to the backbone.
- **To toe the line:** (To conform to conditions) You can get your food only when you toe the line of your paymasters.
- **To turn tail:** (To run from in a cowardly way to turn back, to retreat) "Never thought I should live to turn tail in this way", growled one soldier to another as they passed out. (English Illustrated Magazine).



1989

Make sentences to illustrate the meaning of the followings.

- (1) **Account for:** Everyone will have to account for his misdeeds before God.
- (2) **Carry weight:** Her opinion carries a lot of weight around here.
- (3) **To fall back upon:** I have my father's property to fall back upon when I caught in financial crises.
- (4) **By leaps and bounds:** The building of the new gymnasium is going ahead by leaps and bounds.
- (5) **A wild goose chase:** The false clue sent us north on a wild goose chase, while the criminals escaped southwards.
- (6) **As cool as cucumber.**
(Vary calm and not at all upset or worried). Everyone is rushing about madly except the bride, who was as cool as a cucumber.
- (7) **To burn midnight oil.**
(To work or study until late at night). You must have been burning the midnight oil to get that easy finished-yesterday you had hardly started it.

1990

Make sentences to illustrate the meaning of the following:

- (a) **White elephant:** (A rare but burden-some possession) The modern educated girls are white elephants for the poor parents.
- (b) **Blue blood:** (Of aristocratic origin) Many people boast of having blue blood in their veins.

- **To turn the tables:** (To reverse the position) In the beginning, the German armies had a sweeping success everywhere but tables were turned upon their heads when they failed to capture Stalingard.
- **To wage a war:** (To launch a fight) It is never good to wage a war because the winner suffers no less the loser.
- **To wear one's heart on one's sleeve:** (To expose one's private feelings to unfeeling criticism) Our land lady is, in fact, a fair specimen of Pakistani maiden - upright, fearless and wholesome looking - She is not a woman to wear her heart on her sleeve for.
- **To win laurels:** (To achieve success in a contest) Mr. Ahmad has won laurels as an artist.
- **To win the palm:** (To win a prize) Rameez won the palm because he topped the list of the successful candidates in the Province this year.
- **To wipe one's eyes:** (To comfort one in distress) There is nobody left today to wipe a poor man's eyes.
- **A wolf in sheep's clothing:** (Hypocrite) In the world of today, we meet many a wolf in the sheep's clothing.
- **To worship the rising sun or to hail the rising sun:** (To honour the man who has come into office) He is selfish man and worships the rising sun.
- **Tooth and nail:** (Violently and fiercely) Let us fight tooth and nail for the eradication for evil customs from our society.
- **Wax and wane:** (To increase and decrease) Moon waxes and wanes.
- **Within striking distance:** (Near enough to attack) Lahore and Qasur are within striking distance.

- (c) **Cleanse the Augean stable:** (To make thoroughly clean; Purify of sin) The priest cleansed the Augean stable and turned a new leaf in the life of sinners.
- (d) **Apple of discord:** (The cause of quarrel or unpleasantness) Kashmir is an apple of discord between Pakistan and India.
- (e) **In good books:** (favourite) Ahmad is in the good books of his officers for his honesty and hard-working.
- (f) **Between the devil and the deep sea:** (Facing two choice-both being bad or disadvantageous) Both the jobs I have are very risky and dreadful. I am caught between the devil and the deep sea.
- (g) **Stare in the face:** (Look fixedly) The policeman stared in my face and I began to tremble with fear.
- (h) **Make off with:** (To run away with) The servant has made off with the cash-box.

1991

Make sentences to illustrate the meaning of the following:

- (i) **Democle's sword:** (A constant threat) The Kashmir issue is very explosive. It is hanging like Democle's sword over the heads of all the peace loving countries of the world.
- (ii) **Every inch:** (Entirely) Ahmad is every inch a gentleman.
- (iii) **Spade a spade:** (To be plain and outspoken) The language of politicians and war-mongers is different from that of the common man because they have no courage to call a spade a spade.
- (iv) **On the sky:** (On the rise) His reputation for being a good schemer is on the sky now-a-days.
- (v) **Palm off:** (To pass on by fraud) The militants palmed defective weapons off on our traders.

- (vi) **Lip service:** (To pretend to be loyal) Those who pay lip service to authorities are more dangerous than those who criticise them openly.
- (vii) **A turn coat:** (Time-server) Ahmad is a turn coat and cannot be relied upon for a secret mission.
- (viii) **A wild goose chase:** (Useless efforts) His efforts to get a job in the foreign office are only wild goose chase.

1992

Frame sentences to illustrate the meaning of the following:

- (i) **Between the devil and the deep sea:** (Facing two choices - both being bad or disadvantageous) When Alexander the Great crossed the Swat river he was caught between the devil and the deep sea. His way back was blocked by snow-fall and in front it was impassable desert.
- (ii) **A wild goose chase:** (Search for something that can never be found) He has no aptitude for science, yet he wants to become a doctor. Thus, the ambition serves him as a wild goose chase.
- (iii) **Time and tide:** (Running time) Time and tide wait for no man. Therefore, we should make the best of opportunity at our disposal.
- (iv) **Over head and ears:** (Completely) He is over head and ears in debt.
- (v) **To live from hand to mouth:** (To pass the time with great difficulty in small income) We live from hand to mouth as our income is very small.
- (vi) **To beat about the bush:** (Not to talk relatively) Ahmad is in the habit of beating about the bush; he never comes to the point. So, he is a difficult person to deal with.

- (vii) **To fish in troubled waters:** (To take advantage of disturbed times to have personal benefits) It is ungentlemanly to fish in troubled waters.
- (viii) **A bird's eye view:** (A general idea) The President of Pakistan had a bird's eye view of the flood-afflicted areas from the helicopter.

1993

Use the following in your sentences to bring out their exact meanings:

- (a) **Play truant:** (To stay away, to loiter) Students playing truant should be punished severely.
- (b) **Play down:** (On) to take mean advantage of (person) My rivals tried to play me down during my absence from the country.
- (c) **Turn turtle:** (To overturn to capsize) We had hardly gone a few miles when our car collided against a tree and turned turtle.
- (d) **Turn the corner:** (To pass a crisis successfully) The Pressler Amendment had put Pakistan to a great disadvantage but fortunately, Pakistan has turned the corner and America has lifted the arms embargo on Pakistan.
- (e) **A fair weather friends:** (A selfish or deceitful friend) We should beware of fair weather friends because they desert in distress and adversity.
- (f) **Under a cloud:** (Not in good repute) He has been under a cloud since he was suspected of having a hand in the firm's embezzlement case.
- (g) **Burn one's boats:** (To commit oneself irrevocably to a course action) No amount of persuasion can make him take back his resignation, for he has burnt his boats.

- (b) **Horse-trading:** (To purchase one's loyalties through various temptations) The ruling party was accused of indulging into horse - trading during the Presidential elections.

1994

Frame sentences of the following:

- (i) **Between Scylla and Charybdis:** (To escape from one misfortune only to fall into a more serious disaster) The poor fellow caught between Scylla and Charybdis and was ultimately ruined financially.
- (ii) **Hobson's choice:** (Take only thing offered leave it; specially carefully chosen) My father offered Hobson's choice and I did not hesitate in accepting it.
- (iii) **With open arms:** (Gladly and eagerly) When our opponents wished to meet us at our residence, we received them with open arms.
- (iv) **Sting in the tail:** (To attack from the behind in the cowardly manner) Only the cowards sting in the tail.
- (v) **Wash one's hand of:** (Refused to accept responsibility for) My elder brother washed his hands of to looking after my business interest in Karachi and I had to wind it up there.
- (vi) **Count one's chicken to:** (To make imaginary planes on imaginary income) Sheikh Chilli counted his chickens to make wishful planes for setting a big business but was at last disillusioned.
- (vii) **Burn the midnight oil to:** (To work very hard at night) Those who burn the midnight oil to accomplish their goal always meet with success.

1996

Explain the following idioms by using them in sentences:

- (i) **Bear out:** In the court my witness will bear out what to say before the jury.
- (ii) **Back out:** He backed out of his promise and refused to help me.
- (iii) **Carry over:** The meeting was carried abruptly over to the next week.
- (iv) **Come off:** When tried to lift the jug, the handle came off in my hands.
- (v) **Fell back:** The Indian army fell back as our troops advanced.
- (vi) **Figure out:** I am trying to figure out the loss suffered in my recent project.
- (vii) **Live with:** A wise man knows how to live with the people of diverse opinions.
- (viii) **Set in:** The winter has set in, so please start wearing sweaters and jerseys.
- (ix) **Cover up:** Please try to cover up the deficiency caused by illness.
- (x) **Iron out:** The men of valour always iron out difficulties in life.

1997

Explain the following idioms by using them into sentences:

- (i) **To beat the air:** With a little knowledge of English structure Ali is beating the air for attempting C.S.S.
- (ii) **To beggar description:** Asma is such a pretty woman that her beauty beggar description.

- (iii) **To bring to mind:** Please to your mind the promise of payment due to me.
- (iv) **To call in question:** The thrifty way of his spending the official funds is called in question.
- (v) **To cap it all:** First, his knee was injured, then his foot burnt and now to cap it all he has had an accident.
- (vi) **To clip one's wings:** Though she was very active in her life, having to look after a baby has clipped her wings.
- (vii) **To cross the Rubicon:** It will be unwise for you to cut off with her because crossing the Rubicon will be dangerous for you.
- (viii) **To feel the pulse:** I am trying to feel the pulse of this girl regarding the proposals of marriage by a tea party.
- (ix) **To fly in the face of:** Your story does not seem true because it flies in the face of the opinion of general public.
- (x) **To rise like a phoenix from its ashes:** The more the government suppresses the opposition and thinks they would be destroyed, the more they will rise like a phoenix from its ashes.

1998

Use the following idioms in your sentences to make their meanings clear:

- (i) **The last ditch:** This is my last chance in the C.S.S. and I shall make the last ditch.
- (ii) **A square meal:** The poor man's children are not likely to have a square meal throughout their life.
- (iii) **Go public:** Most of the state enterprises have gone public in this country.

- (iv) **Run riot:** It is common in our educational institutions that no sooner do the teacher leave the classroom, the pupils run riot.
- (v) **The backroom boys:**
- (vi) **Foot the bill:** Who is going to foot the bill for all the repairs of the damages?
- (vii) **Set the pace:** The experiment and experiences of Dr. Qadir have set the pace for future scientists.
- (viii) **At times:** I don't go there frequently, rather I visit there at times.
- (ix) **Steal the show:** The new actress stole the musical show by her excellent dance.
- (x) **Grey matter:** The secret of a profit in a life insurance policy is no more a grey matter.

1998

Complete the conversation by choosing the correct idioms.

The tricks of the trade; a blessing in disguise; his own man; a gift of the gab; a pillar of society; another cup of tea; a mug's game; a piece of cake; a feather in his cup; the rank and file.

"Have you heard about Adam? He says that losing his job was probably a blessing in disguise, because he was tired of being just one of a thousand wage-earners at the firm, just one of the rank and file. He thinks working for someone else is really a mug's game when you can work for yourself. So he is going to open up his own computer shop."

"Really? Well it will be a feather in his cap if he makes a success of it."

"He is taking Jan into partnership with him."

"Jan eh? Now he is his own man. I don't like him at all."

"Well he may not be what one could call another cup of tea, but he is the right sort of man to get a business going. He's a good talker."

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"Oh yes Jan has certainly got the gift of the gab and it won't take him long to learn the tricks of the trade."

"I told Adam that loving his own business certainly won't be a piece of cake."

It is hard work. But he is determined to be a pillar of society. At last, so I wish him good luck.

1999

Make sentences of the following idioms.

- (i) **A jaundiced eye:** Ethnocentric people always look at everything with a jaundiced eye.
- (ii) **A left-handed compliment:** After being defeated praising his enemy was a left-handed compliment of Ahmed.
- (iii) **The ruling passion:** To serve the humanity was always the ruling passion of Mother Teresa.
- (iv) **Tower of strength:** For a Prime Minister each cabinet member is a tower of strength.
- (v) **Steal a march on someone:** Before the elections, each contestant tries to steal a march on each other.
- (vi) **In one's bones:** Florence Nightingale had sympathy and compassion in her bones.
- (vii) **Hang in the balance:** The future of the project is hanging in the balance.
- (viii) **Fly in the ointment:** In peaceful conditions a terrorist usually proves to be fly in the ointment.
- (ix) **Close-fisted:** Though he tried his best to prove his generosity, his actions could not hide his close-fisted nature.

2000

Use following idioms in sentences to make their meanings clear:

- (i) **Blow one's top:** As soon as the child broke the window glass, his father blew his top.

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- (ii) **A cock-and-bull story:** Economic competition between the USA and Haiti is a cock-and-bull story.
- (iii) **Find one's feet:** I only recently joined the firm so I am still finding my feet.
- (iv) **Call it a night:**
- (v) **The tip of the iceberg:** Fuel prices are rising every month, and that is just the tip of the iceberg.
- (vi) **Below par:** Since she is very weak, she feels below par every time.
- (vii) **From pillar to post:** Ahmed could not gain substantial experience in any job because he always moved from pillar to post.
- (viii) **Hang up:** The telephone operator hung up the phone as the caller started talking rubbish.
- (ix) **Turn someone in:** The bank Manager threatened to turn the robber in.
- (x) **By and by:** By and by she recovered from her financial problems.

2000

Complete the conversation with the correct idiom in the correct form:

Keep regular hours, an unearthly hour, the small hours, a night owl, have a night out, at any moment, have one's moments, have a minute to call one's own, a night on the town, on the spur of the moment:

"morning, Paul! You look tired".

"Yes I am. I had a late night last night. I am not usually a night owl but I had a night out with some friends yesterday. I have been so busy all week that I have hardly had a minute to call myself, so I really enjoyed

a night on the town. I start work early, so I usually keep regular hours, but yesterday was an exception. I did not come home until the small hours. It was about two thirty, I think. I got into bed and must have fallen asleep, because the next thing I knew my landlady was shaking me, saying she was sorry to wake me at such an unearthly hour, but she thought there was a burglar in the kitchen".

"Well where was her husband?"

"Mr. Dick's working on the night-shift, and I was the only man in the house. I am usually a coward, but I do have my moments, so I grabbed my tennis racket, which was the only thing I could think of on the spur of the moment, and crept downstairs".

"And then?"

"I saw a dark figure in the kitchen with a knife in his hand, ready to strike at any moment. I was just about to hit him with the racket, when a voice shouted out, "Hey! It is me! It was Mr. Dick. He had forgotten his sandwiches".



CORRECTION OF SENTENCES

CSS 1996

Correct the following sentences:

- (a) When public transport is better developed, there will no longer be so many cars driving people to work.
- (b) The subject of my paper is about air pollution.
- (c) The princess's father was a good man and who was kind.
- (d) A morality play is where the characters represents virtue and vice.
- (e) A square is when all for sides are the same length.
- (f) Evil and suffering has always troubled man.
- (g) Why does such disturbing things exist?
- (h) Neither her cousins nor her aunt were at home.
- (i) Neither Tariq nor Khalid are worthy of her.
- (j) The first fleet of cars were made of copper.
- (k) To be honest, lies must never be told.

SOLUTION

- (a) When public transport is better developed, there will be so many cars driving people to work any longer.
- (b) The subject of my paper is air pollution.
- (c) The princess's father was a good and kind man.
- (d) A morality play is one where the characters represent virtue and vice.
- (e) A square is when all the four sides are of the same length.
- (f) Evil and sufferings has always troubled man.

- (g) Why do such disturbing things exist?
- (h) Neither her cousins nor the aunt was at home.
- (i) Neither Tariq nor Khalid is worthy of her.
- (j) The first fleet of cars was made of copper.
- (k) To be honest, one must not tell lies.

CSS 1997

Correct the following sentences:

- (a) The idea of me flying is too silly to even contemplate.
- (b) He reads better than any boy in the class.
- (c) Every citizen should use their vote.
- (d) I do not remember him giving me present.
- (e) Whom would you say is likely to win the fight?
- (f) Neither him nor his friend were hurt.
- (g) Passing by the damage house, a brick fell on my shoulder.
- (h) My cousin always has and always will be interested in the theatre.
- (i) The vast extent of the stepxes of Central Asia is enormous.
- (j) Nobody didn't ought to lose their way so easy in a small town.

SOLUTION

- (a) The idea of my flying is too silly to even contemplate.
- (b) He reads better than anybody in the class.
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- (d) I do not remember his giving me a present.
- (e) Who would you say is likely to win the fight?

- (f) Neither he nor his friend was hurt.
- (g) While I passed by the damaged house, a brick fell on my shoulder.
- (h) My cousin has and always will be interested in the theatre.
- (i) The steppes of Central Asia are enormous to vast extent.
- (j) Nobody ought to lose his way so easy in a small town.

CSS 1998

Correct the following sentences.

- (a) This is all the farther you can go.
- (b) He seemed to be an industrious person but this was only an illusion.
- (c) His avocation is dentistry.
- (d) The antiquarian bade one million dollars for the old painting.
- (e) The ferry collided against the tugboat.
- (f) Poetry is more sensual than prose.
- (g) Both Naeem and Shahid is tired, they should go back.
- (h) He was seeking political asylum but was not permitted to emigrate to USA.
- (i) I wouldn't be in your boots for the all the wealth in the world.
- (j) Are you trying to infer that I would do something dishonest?

SOLUTION

- (a) This is all the further you can go.
- (b) He seemed to be an industrious person but this was only an illusion.
- (c) His vocation is dentistry.

- (d) The antiquarian ordered one million dollars for the old painting.
- (e) The ferry collided with the tugboat.
- (f) Poetry is more sensuous than prose.
- (g) Both Naeem and Shahid are tired, they should go back.
- (h) He was seeking political asylum but was not permitted to immigrate to USA.
- (i) I wouldn't be in your boots for the all the wealth in the world.
- (j) Are you trying to conclude that I would do something dishonest?

CSS 1999

Re-write the following passage after correcting its grammatical errors:

The world is poised on a dangerous and instable balance of terror. Unlike the wars of the past, future war threatened to do away the human race. Future of mankind depends on peace. Without it, countless millions would be wiped of the face of earth. This fear had manifested itself in a persistent demand for disarmament—total and universal. It is, indeed, a sad reflection on human nature that while he sings praise about the virtue of peace, they continued march on a suicidal course of war. In spite of forty years of negotiation, the giants did not even scraped the tips of the icebergs.

SOLUTION

The world is poised on a dangerous and instable balance of terror. Unlike the wars of the past, future wars threaten to do away the human race. Future of mankind depends on peace. Without it, countless millions would be wiped off the face of the earth. This fear has manifested itself in a persistent demand for disarmament—total and universal. It is, indeed, a sad reflection of human nature that while he sings praise about the virtue of peace, he continues marching on a

suicidal course of war. In spite of forty years of negotiations, the giants have not even scraped the tip of the iceberg.

CSS 2000

Correct the following sentences:

- (a) The lake freezed rapidly.
- (b) The firm was unwilling to forego its usual commission.
- (c) We watched the lambs gamble on the green.
- (d) He belonged to the gild of carpenters.
- (e) He had not ought to have spoken.
- (f) Is this his half-brother?
- (g) Hay? Watch out for the car!
- (h) This is the historical spot where he was shot dead.
- (i) We bought a Japanee print.
- (j) Fresh flowers smell sweetly.

SOLUTION

- (a) The lake froze rapidly.
- (b) The firm was unwilling to let go its usual commission.
- (c) We watched the lambs grazing on the green.
- (d) He belonged to the guild of carpenters.
- (e) He ought not to have spoken.
- (f) Is this his half brother?
- (g) Hey! Watch out for the car.
- (h) This is the spot where he was shot dead.
- (i) We bought a Japanese print.
- (j) Fresh flowers smell sweet.



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**FILL IN THE
BLANKS**

FILL IN THE BLANKS

CSS 1994

Complete the following sentences supplying the missing word in each:

- (a) From this happy dream he is awakened by his child asking him to read out an incredibly long and boring story about wolves.
- (b) The real thing is that, when we do travel, we never seem to meet these people.
- (c) The main objects were not changed, but the important things had altered beyond recognition.
- (d) More than ten days passed before I again had any contact with Mrs. Reed.
- (e) His turban has fallen off, revealing a mask of dirt on his bald head.
- (f) No, we must accept the fact with what grace we can and leave the weather to its own course.
- (g) Take all you need but leave your memory behind is sound enough for the holidaymaker.
- (h) Modern advertisements often attract the human race in an illuminating light.

CSS 1995

- Q.4 A woman is talking to her next-door neighbour about an elderly married couple she knows, and about their personalities. Using only Adjectives, complete the blanks according to the explanations she gives either before or afterwards. Vague words like 'good', etc. will not be acceptable. Write out the passage in your answer books underlining the words you have filled in:

Ans. "Well, yesterday I met old Mrs. Ahmad. Lovely old lady she is, always cheerful and helpful and ever so charming which is more than I can say about that husband of hers. He is so garrulous, arguing and shouting and complaining all the time. And I thought my husband was so until I saw the way he holds on to his money! Not that she worries or complains. I have never known any one so miserly. But he is really conceited. I mean he never thinks about her or what he wants. He's got no feelings at all, the wretch old devil! They are just so different, if you tell her about your problems, she listens and tries to understand and gives you advice, you know, very sympathetic. And it's only because of her that children have turned so polite and charming, such soberly young people. He just gave them discipline, told them what they couldn't do like some old schoolmaster. Still, Mrs. Ahmad keeps smiling and happy. I don't think I'd be that glad married to him!"

Q.5 Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it:

- Ans. (a) One of the local development authority's responsibilities is town planning. The local development authority has also the responsibility of town planning.
- (b) Pop stars are corrupted by the adulation of their fans. It's the way their fans corrupt the pop stars by their adulation.
- (c) There was little contact between these small groups. These small groups had only a little contact between them.
- (d) I find funny clothes the most irritating about the modern youth. What makes me think irritating about the modern youth is their funny clothes.
- (e) He sounds as if he spent all his life abroad. He gives the impression that he spent all his life abroad.

(f) Apart from Mohammed Ali, everyone else at the meeting was a party member. With the exception of Mohammed Ali, everyone else at the meeting was a party member.

(g) He was driving very fast because he didn't know the road was icy. If he had known the road was icy, he would not have driven fast.

(h) Whenever you are on a bus, you hear someone talking about politics. You cannot go without hearing someone talk about politics whenever you are on a bus.

(i) How long is it since they went to Gilgit? When did they go to Gilgit?

(j) Most of the theories use the methods of experiential science without first paying attention to play's aesthetic quality. Most of theories do not take care of play's aesthetic quality when used to the methods of experimental science.

CSS 1999

Fill up the blanks of the passage given below:

An ideal college should subscribe to an ideal scheme of education for the one is inseparable from the other. The chief purpose of education, it is said, is the total and complete development of the individual. Any good system of education must provide the student firstly, with the incentive for logical and objective thinking. Without this skill, it is difficult to conceive of any one's ideas and continually expanding the knowledge, which is absolutely indispensable to an educated man. Formal education, which is in practice bookish and away from life, is lopsided and serves no definite purpose. Secondly, it must contribute to the sense of morality, or right conduct or good behaviour in its widest sense. No academy or its name can afford to be indifferent to this aspect, for its importance for retaining the syllabic domain. It must help the student to discover a meaningful set of constructive thoughts and a personal philosophy of life that, it must pay adequate attention to physical health and work on the premise that a healthy mind is useless without a healthy body.

KEY-WORDS AND SYNONYMS

SOLVED KEY WORDS

(VOCABULARY)

CSS 1989

Given below are a number of key-words. Indicate the word or phrase you believe is nearest to the key word.

- (i) **Foible** (a) Witty retort (b) Petty lie
(c) Personal weakness
- (ii) **Premise** (a) Assumption (b) Outline (c) Commitment
- (iii) **Sacrosanct** (a) Peaceful (b) Sacred (c) Mundane (d) Painful
- (iv) **Calumny** (a) Misfortune (b) Praise (c) Quaintness
(d) Slander
- (v) **Viable** (a) Credible (b) Questionable (c) Workable
(d) Vital
- (vi) **Decorum** (a) Style of decoration (b) Innocence
(c) Social conformity (d) Modesty
- (vii) **Touch Stone** (a) Goal post (b) Worry bead (c) Magic Jewel
(d) Standard or Criterion.
- (viii) **Sheepish** (a) Embarrassed (b) Conforming (c) Cowardly
(d) Unfortunate.

SOLUTION

- (i) Personal Weakness (ii) Outline
(iii) Sacred (iv) Slander
(v) Workable (vi) Social Conformity
(vii) Standard/Criterion (viii) Cowardly

CSS 1990

Given below are a number of key words. Indicate the word or phrase you believe is nearest in meaning to the key word.

- (i) **Domesticate** (a) To turn native (b) Be exclusive
(c) Cut claws (d) Tame
- (ii) **Antics** (a) Expectation (b) Temper
(c) String games (d) Absurd behaviour
- (iii) **Recapitulate** (a) To surrender (b) Be indecisive
(c) Summaries (d) Retract.
- (iv) **Hypothetical** (a) Philosophical (b) True
(c) Assumed (d) Volatile.
- (v) **Data** (a) Ideas (b) Belief
(c) Point of origin (d) Information
- (vi) **Era** (a) A disaster (b) Cycle
(c) Period of history (d) Curious event
- (vii) **Trait** (a) A narrow enclosure (b) Strong point
(c) Distinguishing feature (d) Footprint.

SOLUTION

- (i) Tame (ii) Absurd behaviour
(iii) Summaries (iv) Assumed
(v) Information (vi) Period of history
(vii) Distinguishing feature

CSS 1991

For each of the phrase at the left, write the word closest in meaning to the phrase from the four words given on the right:

- (i) **Clear away** (a) Clear (b) Empty
(c) Remove (d) Finish
- (ii) **Break down** (a) Collapse (b) Enter
(c) Cut off (d) Begin
- (iii) **Keep up** (a) Restrain (b) Control
(c) Continue (d) Maintain
- (iv) **Turn out** (a) Refuse (b) Start
(c) Produce (d) Arrive
- (v) **See over** (a) Examine (b) Repair
(c) Discover (d) Enquire.

SOLUTION

- (i) Remove (ii) Collapse
(iii) Maintain (iv) Produce
(v) Examine

CSS 1992

Given below are a number of key words. Indicate the word you believe is nearest to the key word.

- (i) **Perturb** (a) To upset (b) To cause doubt
(c) To burden (d) To test
- (ii) **Wry** (a) Twisted (b) Sad (c) Witty (d) Suffering
- (iii) **Ferret** (a) To reach (b) to trap (c) To bride (d) To flee
- (iv) **Pallid** (a) Weak (b) Pale (c) Dull (d) Sacred
- (v) **Intrepid** (a) Fearless (b) Cowardly (c) Dull (d) Foolhardy
- (vi) **Reprisal** (a) Surprise (b) Award (c) Revision (d) Retaliating
- (vii) **Viable** (a) Wavering (b) Divided (c) Capable of living
(d) Fading
- (viii) **Resurgent** (a) Revolutionary (b) Fertile (c) Rising again
(d) Fading

SOLUTION

- (i) Upset (ii) Twisted
(iii) To trap (iv) Pale
(v) Fearless (vi) Retaliation
(vii) Capable of living (viii) Rising again

CSS 1993

Indicate the meaning of the following:

- (a) Brag (b) Antiquarian (c) Input (d) Prodigal (e) Bibliophile
(f) Nostalgia (g) Output (h) Feedback (i) Agrarian

SOLUTION

- (a) Brag : Boast about
(b) Antiquarian : Of the study of antiquities

- (c) Input : Act of putting in
 (d) Prodigal : Recklessly wasteful
 (e) Bibliophile : Lover or collector of books
 (f) Nostalgia : Home Sickness
 (g) Output : The product of a process, esp. of manufacture, or of mental or artistic work.
 (h) Feedback : Response
 (i) Agrarian : Related to the land or its cultivation

SYNONYMS

CSS 1997

Re-arrange the following in pairs of synonyms:

Garrulous, selfish, near, talkative, obstruct, egoistic, wealthy, impede, affluent, fitch, imminent, assess, tempting, ponder, augment, enticing, meditate, increase, estimate, steal.

WORDS	SYNONYMS
1. Garrulous	Talkative
2. Selfish	Egoistic
3. Near	Imminent
4. Obstruct	Impede
5. Wealthy	Affluent
6. Fitch	Steal
7. Assess	Estimate
8. Tempting	Enticing
9. Ponder	Mediate
10. Augment	Increase.

SOLVED PRECIS OF CSS 2001

Make a precis of the following passage in about one-third of its length and suggest a suitable heading:

It was not from want of perceiving the beauty of external nature but from the different way of perceiving it, that the early Greeks did not turn their genius to portray, either in colour or in poetry, the outlines, the hues, and contrasts of all fair valleys, and bold cliffs, and golden noon's, and rosy lawns which their beautiful country affords in lavish abundance.

Primitive people never so far as I know, enjoy what is called the picturesque in nature, wild forests, beeling cliffs, reaches of Alpine snow are with them great hindrances to human intercourse, and difficulties in the way of agriculture. They are furthermore the homes of the enemies of mankind, of the eagle, the wolf, or the tiger, and are most dangerous in times of earthquake or tempest. Hence the grand and striking features of nature are at first looked upon with fear and dislike.

I do not suppose the Greeks different in this respect from other people, except that the frequent occurrence of mountains and forests made agriculture peculiarity difficult and intercourse scanty, thus increasing their dislike for the apparently reckless waste in nature. We have even in Homer a similar feeling as regards the sea....the sea that proved the sources of all their wealth and the condition of most of their greatness. Before they had learned all this, they called it "the unvintagable sea" and looked upon its shore as merely so much waste land. We can, therefore, easily understand, how in the first beginning of Greek art, the representation of wild landscape

would find no place, whereas fruitful fields did not suggest themselves as more than the ordinary background. Art in those days was struggling with material nature to which it felt a certain antagonism.

There was nothing in the social circumstances of the Greeks to produce any revolution in this attitude during their greatest days. The Greek republics were small where the pressure of the city life was not felt. But as soon as the days of the Greek republics were over, the men began to congregate for imperial purposes into Antioch, or Alexandria, or lastly into Rome, than we seek the effect of noise and dust and smoke and turmoil breaking out into the natural longing for rural rest and retirement so that from Alexander's day..... We find all kinds of authors—epic poets, lyricists, novelists and preachers—agreeing in the praise of nature, its rich colours, and its varied sounds.

Mohaffy: Rambles in Greece

SOLUTION

The early Greeks paid no heed to fine arts and beauties of nature. In this regard they were like other ancient people, who consider wild forests and hills as obstruction to agriculture, impediments to intercourse, and menace to human life. The Greeks considered such objects as so much waste of time: they even disdained the sea—the main source of their wealth and greatness—as an unproductive desert. The old Greek republics were small towns where the pressure of city life was not felt and the Greeks were basically townsmen—needed no relief beyond the occasional sight of an olive grove or a vineyard. But when the Greek republics were no more and men were wont to experience the discomforts of city life in Antioch, Alexandria and Rome, they began to long of the quiet of the country, and authors and poets united in their praises of the beauties of Nature.

TITLE: "GREEK'S TREATMENT TO NATURE." CORRECTION OF SENTENCES CSS 2001

Poetry is the language of imagination and the passions. It relates to whatever gives immediate pleasure or pain to human mind. It comes home to the bosoms and business of men: for nothing but what comes home to them in the most general universal and intelligible shape can be a subject of poetry. Poetry is the universal language which the heart holds with nature and itself. He who has a contempt of poetry cannot have much respect for himself or for anything else. Wherever there is a *sense of beauty, or power, or harmony*, as in the motion of the waves of the sea, in the growth of a flower there is poetry in its birth. If history is a grave study, poetry may be said to be graver; its materials lie deeper, and are spread wider. History treats, for the most part, cumbersome and unwisely masses of things, the empty cases in which, the affairs of the world are packed, under the heads of intrigue or war, in different states, and from century to century, but there is no thought or feeling that can have entered into the mind of man which he would be eager to communicate to others, or they would listen to with delight, that is not a fit subject for poetry. It is not a branch of authorship: it is "the stuff of which our life is made." The rest is mere oblivion, a dead letter, for all that is worth remembering in life is the poetry of it. Fear is Poetry, hope is poetry, love is poetry, hatred is poetry of it. Poetry is that fine particle within us that expands, refines, raises our whole being; without "man's life is poor as beasts." In fact, man is a poetical animal. The child is a poet when he first plays hide and seek, or repeats the story of Jack the Giant-Killer: the shepherd—boy is a poet when he first crowns his mistress with a garland of flowers; the countryman when he stops to look at the rainbow; the miser when he hugs his gold; the courtier when he builds his hope upon a smile; the vain, the ambitious the proud, the choleric man, the hero and the coward, the beggar and the king, all live in a world of their own making; and the poet does no more than describe what all others think and act. —Hazlitt.

- (a) In what sense is poetry the language of the imagination and the passion?
- (b) How is poetry the Universal Language of the heart?
- (c) What is the difference between history and poetry?
- (d) Explain the phrase: "Man is a poetical animal."
- (e) What are some of the actions which Hazlitt calls poetry and its doers poets?
- (f) Explain the following underlined expression in the passage:
 - (i) It relates to whatever gives immediate pleasure or pain to human heart.
 - (ii) A sense of beauty, or power, or harmony.
 - (iii) Cumbersome and unwidely masses of things.
 - (iv) It is stuff of which our life is made.
 - (v) The poet does no more than describe what all others think and act.

SOLUTION

- (a) Poetry is the language of imagination and emotions because it issues directly from heart and soul and affects directly the mind and the bosom giving impulsive pleasure or sadness. It is also a source of peace of mind and heart and brings mirth and sorrow.
- (b) Poetry is the universal language of heart because emotions and feelings are identical in all the people of the world who have a receptive heart. That's why it is admired by all those who have a receiving power. It is a universal language understood by everyone who have a sensitive soul.
- (c) History deals the things as they are while poetry gives a colour of imagination to them *i.e.*, in what manner they ought to be. Moreover, history deals with heavy and troublesome affairs which are not matter of poetry.

- (d) Though man is an animal in broader classification yet gifted with intellect and a faculty of passions like love, hatred, fear, hope, etc. the passions which are the characteristics of poetry, hence making this animal a poetic animal.
- (e) Playing hide and seek, garlanding one's mistress, looking at rainbow, loving wealthy, courtier's building his horse upon a smile, etc., are the actions of poetry, and since the doers of these actions are creating something, that is why they are poets.
- (f)(i) Poetry is a source of impetus pleasure as well as sadness to human heart depending upon its nature.
 - (ii) Sense of beauty or power or harmony gives rise to poetry because a receptive soul is that which responds to the impacts of passions.
 - (iii) Poetry deals with human emotions and softy passions while history deals with heavy and troublesome affairs.
 - (iv) Subject of poetry is life *and* poetry deals with mind and soul *i.e.*, intellect and passions.
 - (v) A poet describes the feelings and actions of people as they are, however, fills it with poetic colouring while describing these.

Correct the following sentences.

- (a) His wisdom consisted of his handling the dangerous situation successfully.
- (b) Many a girls were appearing in the examination.
- (c) The vehicles run fastly on the Motor way.
- (d) Smoking is injurious for health.
- (e) He availed of this situation very intelligently.
- (f) The black vermin is an odious creature.
- (g) What to speak of meat, even vegetables were available there.
- (h) No sooner we left our home when it started raining.
- (i) Little money I had I spent on the way.
- (j) The criminal was sent to the gaol.

Answers

- (a) His wisdom consisted of handling the dangerous situation successfully.
- (b) Many a girl was appearing in the examination

- Who will broach the topic in second session of the seminar.
- (ii) Collusion (a secret understanding).
HE ACTED IN COLLUSION WITH POLICE.
Collision (The act of striking together).
So many lives were lost in the collision between two buses.
- (iii) Fain (With pleasure, gladly).
I would fain have stayed at home.
Fein (Pretend).
Azra feigned repentance.
- (iv) Hoard (Store of precious things).
He Has Hoard of Old Coins And Pictures.
Horde (A large moving disorderly crowd).
That family is just a horde of thieves.
- (v) Illusion (Wrong idea, something seen wrongly).
It was their illusion that the earth is flat.
Delusion (a false impression or belief).
She had a delusion that some one was following her.
- (vi) Persecute (to oppress or trouble).
Many Arab countries are persecuted by Israel.
Prosecute (to bring before court).
He was brought for prosecution in the court.
- (vii) Prescribe (to advise for remedy).
The doctor will prescribe you the right medicine.
Proscribe (forbid something by law).
The government may proscribe this book.
- (viii) Respectfully (showing respect).
He behaved respectfully to his teachers.
Respectively (Refers to persons, things in order).
The names of furniture are respectively table, chair, bench.
- (ix) Complacent (Happy).
Azra has complacent look.
Complaisant (humble, politeness).
Her complaisant is beyond the praise.
- (x) Corporal (bodily punishment).
Corporal punishment should be forbidden in schools.

EXAMINATION 2002

ENGLISH

(PRECIS AND COMPOSITION)

1. Make a precis of the given passage, also give a suitable heading:-

The official name of our species is Homo sapiens but there are many anthropologists who prefer to think of man as homo Faber- the smith, the maker of tools. It would be possible; I think, to reconcile these two definitions in a third. If man is a knower and an efficient doer, it is only because he is also a talker. In order to be Faber and Sapiens, Homo must first be loquax, the loquacious one. Without language we should merely be hairless chimpanzees. Indeed we should be some things much worse. Possessed of a high IQ but no language, we should be like the Yahoos of Gulliver's Travels – Creatures too clever to be guided by instinct, too self-centered to live in a state of animal grace, and therefore condemned forever, frustrated and malignant, between contented ape hood and aspiring humanity. It was language that made possible the accumulation of knowledge and the broadcasting of information. It was language that permitted the expression of religious insight, the formulation of ethical ideals, the codification of laws. It was language, in a word, that turned us into human beings and gave birth to civilization.

Precis:-

The language play a vital role in differentiating between man and other creatures. Man uses language as a vehicle to transfer information and thought according to social needs. An animal is unable to do so. It is therefore language that makes man civilized, knowledgeable and philosopher.

Title: -

Role of language in Human civilization.

2. Read the given passage, and then give brief answers, to the questions placed at the end, in your own words:

There is indeed, something inexpressibly pleasing in the annual renovation of the world and the new display of the treasures of nature. The darkness and cold of winter with the

naked deformity of every object, on which we turn our eyes, make us rejoice at the succeeding season, as well for what we have escaped, as for what we may enjoy. Every budding flower, which a warm situation brings early to our view, is considered by us as a messenger to notify the approach of more joyous days.

The spring affords to a mind free from the disturbance of cares or passions almost everything that our present state makes us capable of enjoying. The variegated Verdure of the fields and woods, the succession of grateful Odious, the Voice of pleasure pouring out its notes on every side, with the gladness apparently conceived by every animal from the growth of his food and the clemency of the weather, throw over the whole earth and air of gaiety, significantly expressed by the Smile of nature.

(Samuel Johnson)

Questions:

- (a) Give meanings of the under lined expressions in the passage in your own words.
- (b) Say how an early budding flower becomes a messenger of happy days?
- (c) Who, according to the writer can make the best of spring season
- (d) Why are all animals glad at the approach of spring?
- (e) Suggest a title for the passage.

Answers:

- (1) **Annual Revolution:-** A yearly repair.
- (2) **Treasure of Nature:-** Beautiful objects of nature.
- (3) **Naked deformity:-** In natural shape.
- (4) **Succeeding Season:-** Season coming one after another.
- (5) **Warm situation:-** Enthusiastic environment.
- (6) **Variegated Verdure:-** Green vegetation of different color.
- (7) **Clemency of weather:-** With the mercy of weather
- (8) **Air of Gaiety:-** Merry making.

- (9) **Smile of Nature:-** A good look of pleasant weather.
- (10) **Grateful odious:-** Good smell.
- (b) An early budding flower gives rebirth to new life, which is again message of hope. Therefore, it gives a message that new and charming life is waiting for all.
- (c) According to writer, a man who is free from all bias and envy of every day life can made best of spring life.
- (d) Because springs brings fresh and abundance of food, vegetation and good weather which makes animals at the coming of season of spring.

(e) **Title: - Colorful Secrets of Nature.**

4. **Change the voice of the verb in the following sentences:**

2. The production of cash Crops directly affects the economy of an agricultural country.
3. The accelerated car speed fast the traffic signal and crashed into a van and killed two men.
4. The students were asked to submit the assignment before the end of day.
5. The new budget was being discussed.
6. The manager has announced a bonus for all the workers.
7. The police chased the dacoit and finally arrested him.
8. It was difficult to finish the work on time.
9. At last the Speech ended and prizes were distributed.
10. She manages her duties, without any help, despite her blindness.
11. I appreciate your efforts and hope you will continue in the same fashion.

Answers:

1. The economy of an agricultural country is directly affected by the production of Cash Crops.
2. Two men were killed by accelerated car, which speed fast the traffic signal and crashed into a van
3. The assignments had to be submitted by the students before the end of day.

4. The budget had been discussed.
5. A bonus for all the workers has been announced by the manager.
6. The dacoit was chased and finally arrested by the police.
7. It was difficult for the work to be finished on time.
8. At last the speech ended and Chief Guest / President distributed Prizes.
9. Despite blindness, her duties are managed by her without any help.
10. Your efforts are appreciated by me and it is hoped you will continue it in future.

5. **Change the following from direct speech to Indirect speech:-**

- (1) "Hurrah"! Said the captain of the team, "We won the match."
- (2) "Please Sir, take pity on a poor beggar woman", the wretched old woman asked for alms.
- (3) They say, "Is this the right time to arrive? Aren't you forgetting something"?
- (4) He often says, "I am always willing to help the needy, if I am assured they are really in need."
- (5) The master said, "How long will you take in warming my food"?
- (6) The boy said, "Alas! I could not pass my examination."
- (7) "Come here quickly and work out this problem on the blackboard" said the teacher.
- (8) "What a lovely evening!" Said Irum.
- (9) "What is the name of this beautiful building?" asked the visitor.
- (10) He said, "Sit down over here and don't move until I allow you."

Answers:

- (1) The captain of the team exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.
- (2) The wretched old woman begged humbly for alms.
- (3) They ask me if that it is right time to arrive. Whether I am not forgetting something?
- (4) He often states that he is always willing to help the needy, if he is assured they are really in need.
- (5) The master asked that how long he would take in warming his food.
- (6) The boy exclaimed with grief that he could not pass his examination.
- (7) The teacher ordered to go their quickly and work out that problem on the black board.
- (8) Irum exclaimed with joy that it was very lovely evening.
- (9) The visitor enquired that what was the name of that beautiful building?
- (10) He ordered to sit down over there and not to move until he allows you.

6. **Correct the following sentences: -**

- (1) I shall not come here unless you will not call me.
- (2) He does not have some devotion for the project you have given him.
- (3) I went to either of the Four hill stations.
- (4) Who did you meet on your way to school?
- (5) You must remember that you are junior than Hamid.
- (6) Aslam as well as, his four friends were planning to visit the museum.
- (7) Where you went in the vacation?
- (8) This is the youngest and most intelligent of my two sons.
- (9) He is one of those who always succeed.
- (10) I congratulate you for your success.

Answers

- (1) I shall not come here unless you do call me.
 - (2) He does not have any devotion for the project you have given him.
 - (3) I went to all of four hill stations.
 - (4) Whom did you meet on your way to school?
 - (5) You must remember that you are Junior to Hamid.
 - (6) Aslam, as well as his four friends, was planning to visit the museum.
 - (7) Where did you go in the vacation.
 - (8) This is the youngest and most intelligent of my two sons.
 - (9) He is one of those who always succeed.
 - (10) I Congratulate you at your success.
7. **Make sentences with the given Idiomatic phrases do that their meanings become clear.**
- (1) take aback (2) take after (3) take for
 - (4) take ill (5) take off (6) take over
 - (7) take to (8) take to task
 - (9) take to One's heel of salt.
 - (10) take with a grain or pinch of salt.
- (1) **Take aback:** - (shock or surprised)
I was taken aback by his rude behavior.
 - (2) **Take after** (to resemble)
Your daughter does not take after you at all.
 - (3) **Take for** (suppose to be)
Whom do you take for her?
 - (4) **Take ill** (to be annoyed at)
I hope you will not take it ill, if I tell you that your all friends are not good.
 - (5) **Take off** (of an aeroplane, a helicopter, etc leaving the ground and begin to fly)

The plane took off despite the fog.

- (6) **Take over** (an act of taking control)
Military took over the country on 1st august.
- (7) **Take to:-** (go away, escape from)
The crew took to the life boats when the ship was torpedoed.
- (8) **Take to task:-** (to call to account)
The teacher took the student to task.
- (9) **Take to one's heels:-** (to runaway)
On seeing the lion in Jungle, I took on my heels.
- (10) **Take with a grain or pinch of salt:-** (to believe with some reservation)
Whatever he told me about earthquake in NWFP, I took it with a grain or pinch of salt.

EXAMINATION 2003

ENGLISH

(PRECIS AND COMPOSITION)

1. Make a precis of the given passage, also give a suitable heading:-

If then a practical end must be assigned to a University course, I say it is that of training good members of a society. Its art is the art of social life, and its end is fitness for the world. It neither confines its views to particular professions on the one hand, nor creates heroes, nor inspires genius on the other. Works indeed of genius fall under no art; heroic minds come under no rule; a university is not a birth place of poets or of immortal authors, of founders of schools, leaders of colonies, or conquerors of nations. It does not promise a generation of Aristotle or Newton, of Napoleon or Washington, of Raphael or Shakespeare, though such miracles of nature it has before now contained within its precincts. Nor is content on the other hand with forming the critic or the experimentalist, the economist or the engineer, though such too it includes within its scope. But a University training is the great ordinary means to a great ordinary end; it aims at raising the intellectual tone of society, at cultivating the public mind, at purifying the national taste, at supplying true principles to popular enthusiasm and fixed aims to popular aspirations. It is the education which gives a man a clear conscious view of his own opinions and judgements, a truth in developing them, an eloquence in expressing them, and a force in urging them. It teaches him to see things as they are, to go right to the point, to disentangle a skein of thought, to detect what is sophisticated, and to discard what is irrelevant. It prepares him to fill any post with credit, and to master any subject with facility. (John H. Newman)

Precis:

It is beyond doubt that the higher education plays a major role in human society. Even though university education does not guarantee to produce great minds but its object is mental culture and freedom from all biased and prejudices. The very weapon of this education is to enable him to conquer the natural phenomena. It is therefore education is the solution of all human issues.

Title: Importance of higher education.

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end, in YOUR OWN WORDS.

My father was back in work within days of his return home. He had a spell in the shipyard, where the last of the great Belfast liner, the CANBERRA, was under construction, and then moved to an electronics firm in the east of the city. (These were the days when computers were the size of small houses and were built by sheet metal workers). A short time after he started in this job, one of his colleagues was sacked for taking off to get married. The workforce went on strike to get the colleague reinstated. The dispute, dubbed the Honeymoon Strike, made the Belfast papers. My mother told me not long ago that she and my father, with four young sons, were hit so hard by that strike, that for years afterwards they were financially speaking, running to stand still. I don't know how the strike ended, but whether or not the colleague got his old job back, he was soon in another, better one. I remember visiting him and his wife when I was still quite young, in their new bungalow in Belfast northern suburbs. I relieve they left Belfast soon after the Troubles began.

My father then was thirty-seven, the age I am today. My father and I are father and son, which is to say we are close without knowing very much about one another. We talk about events, rather than emotions. We keep from each other certain of our hopes and fears and doubts. I have never for instance asked my father whether he has dwell on the direction his life might have taken if at certain moments he had made certain other choices. Whatever, he found himself, with a million and a half of his fellows, living in what was in all but name a civil war.

As a grown up I try often to imagine what it must be like to be faced with such a situation. What in the previous course of your life, prepares you for arriving as my father did, at the scene of a bomb blast close to your brother's place of work and seeing what you suppose, from the colour of the hair, to be your brother lying in the road, only to find that you are cradling the remains of a woman

(Glem Patterson)

- (a) From your reading of the passage what do you infer about the nature of the "Troubles" the writer mentions.
- (b) What according to the writer were the working conditions in the Electronics firm where his father worked?
- (c) Why was his father's colleague sacked?
- (d) How does the writer show that as father and son they do not know much about each other?
- (e) Explain the underlined words/phrases in the passage: Made the Belfast papers, had a spell, dubbed, was sacked, hit hard.

Answers:

- (a) By the reading of the passage, we infer about the nature of the troubles that it was economic depravity. Common man was not in good condition due to instability economic progress. If the workers go on a strike, they suffer and their families.
- (b) The working condition in the electronic firm was very risky and strict one. It was very difficult to violate rule of the firm. If one does so, it can result in losing of job.
- (c) It was only because, his father's friend relieved himself from duty for marriage purpose.
- (d) There was something unfavourable between both. They often discuss public matters instead of personal ones. The writer believes that above trend disrupted their personal lives and success.
- (e)
 - (i) **Made the Belfast papers:** Published in the Belfast papers.
 - (ii) **Had a Spell:** A time period, in which something lasts.
 - (iii) **Dubbed:** To give somebody a particular name
 - (iv) **Was sacked hit hard:** To lose a position or job for an act.

(4) Change the voice of the verb in the following sentences:

- (1) The assassins shot the leader in broad daylight.
- (2) The President inaugurated the Motorway recently.
- (3) Will you negotiate the matter with the opposition?
- (4) Why should I be suspected by you?
- (5) The establishment is pleased with your performance.
- (6) The Parliament members gave a hard time to the Prime Minister.
- (7) The prisoners in Cuba are being treated cruelly, by the so called Human Rights custodians.
- (8) The present Government is serving the people honestly!
- (9) Who did this?
- (10) The Palestinians are avenging the death of their leaders.

Answers:

- (1) The leader was shot by the assassin in the broad day light.
- (2) The motorway was inaugurated by the president recently.
- (3) Will the matter be negotiated with the opposition by you?
- (4) Why should you suspect me?
- (5) Your performances pleases the establishment
- (6) The prime minister was given a hard time by the parliament members.
- (7) The so called Human Rights custodians are cruelly treating the prisoners in Cuba.
- (8) The people are being served by the present "Government honestly.
- (9) By whom this was done?
- (10) The death of their leaders is being avenged by the Palestinians

(5) **Change the following to Reported Speech:**

- (1) "This is your house, isn't it?" asked Jemmie.
- (2) "Where do you want to be dropped"? Said the taxi driver.
- (3) "Call the first witness", said the judge.
- (4) "Don't blame him for the accident," the boy's mother said.
- (5) He said, "I banged on Cliff's door but he did not answer".
- (6) "Where is the boat? Hurry up we are being chased", she cried.
- (7) "I have lost my way. Can you direct me to the Post Office please"? Said the old lady.
- (8) He said to me, "What a pity you missed such an important meeting".
- (9) "How wonderful! Why didn't you suggest this plan earlier".
- (10) He said, "Let's wait till the road gets cleared".

Answers:

- (1) Jemmie inquired whether it was my house.
- (2) The taxi-driver inquired where he wanted to be dropped?
- (3) The Judge ordered to call the first witness.
- (4) The boy's mother told that not to blame him for the accident.
- (5) He said that he had banged on Cliff's door but he had not answered.
- (6) She Cryingly asked where the boat was? She further advised us to hurry up, they were being chased.
- (7) The Old lady requested that she had lost her way. She further asked, if they could direct her to the post office.
- (8) She exclaimed with wonder and joy that why they had not suggested that plan earlier.
- (9) He said to me that it was a pity I missed such an important meeting.

(10) He proposed that we should wait till the rood gets closed.

(6) **Correct the following sentences:**

- (1) The hostel provides boarding and lodging to students.
- (2) My cousin-brother will come to meet me.
- (3) He lives backside of my housed
- (4) You have read it. Isn't it?
- (5) We discussed about this question.
- (6) I am studying in an University for an year.
- (7) Neither he nor I are at fault.
- (8) The committee have issued a notice.
- (9) One must boast of his great qualities.
- (10) It is one of the best speeches that has ever been made in the General Assembly.

Answers:

- (1) A hostel provides boarding and lodging to students.
 - (2) My half brother will come to meet me.
 - (3) He lives backside to my house.
 - (4) You have read it. Have not you?
 - (5) We discussed over this question.
 - (6) I have been studying in a university since a year.
 - (7) Neither he nor I am at fault.
 - (8) The committee has issued a notice.
 - (9) One must boast of one is great qualities.
 - (10) It is one of the best speeches that have ever been delivered in the General Assembly.
- (7) **Use the following in your own sentences to bring out their meaning.**
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Kick the bucket | (2) Bolt from the blue. |
| (3) Put your foot down. | (4) Worth your salt |
| (5) Down the drain | (6) All ears |
| (7) Swan song | (8) Check by Jowl |

(9) In a nutshell

(10) Give me five

Answer:

(1) Kick the bucket: (to die)

Every one has to kick the bucket from this world.

(2) Bolt from the blue: (unexpected)

The news of his death was like a bolt from the blue.

(3) Put your foot down: (to be very strict in opposing)

You have got to put your foot down and make him stop seeing him.

(4) Worth your salt: (Loyal-faithful)

Every body should be worth their land salt.

(5) Down the drain (Spoilt, Wasted)

If you do wrong minutely, all will down in the drain.

(6) All ears: (Pay full attention)

When president speaks to nation, be all ears.

(7) Swan Song: (Person's last achievement, performance)

Shakespeare's performance as King Lear was to be his swan song before retiring

(8) Cheek by Jowl: (Side by side)

Husband and wife were walking park cheek by Jowl.

(9) In a nut Shell: (in brief)

In a nut shell, economics is science of money.

(10) Give me five:

EXAMINATION 2004

ENGLISH

(PRECIS AND COMPOSITION)

1. Make a precls of the given passage, also give a suitable heading:-

We dealing with a very dramatic and very fundamental paradigm shift here. You may try to lubricate your social interactions with personality techniques and skills, but in the process, you may truncate the vital character base. You can't have the fruit without the roots. It's the principle of sequencing: Private victory precedes Public Victory. Self-mastery and self-discipline are the foundation of good relationship with others. Some people say that you have to like yourself before you can like others. I think that idea has merit but if you don't know yourself, if you control yourself, if you don't have mastery over yourself it's very hard to like yourself, except in some short-term, psych-up, superficial way. Real self-respect comes from dominion over self from true independence. Independence is an achievement. Inter dependence is a choice only independent people can make. Unless we are willing to achieve real independence, it's foolish to try to develop human relations skills. We might try. We might even have some degree of success when the sun is shining. But when the difficult times come- and they will, We won't have the foundation to keep things together. The most important ingredient we put into any relationship is not what we say or what we say or what we do, but what we are. And if our words and our actions come from superficial human relations techniques (the Personality Ethic) others will sense that duplicity. We simply won't be able to create and sustain the foundation necessary for effective Independence. The techniques and skills that really make a difference in human interaction are the ones that almost naturally flow from a truly independent character. So the place to begin building any relationship is inside ourselves, inside our Circle of Influence, our own character. As we become independent - Proactive, centered in correct principles, value driver and able to organize and execute around the priorities in our life with

integrity – we then can choose to become independent- capable of building rich, enduring highly productive relationships with other people.

Precis:

Man is a social animal, because he lives a full social life. He makes relation to others. In order to get a successful relation, he needs some skills. In doing so, his personal character plays a big role. Even through his personality helps him in many ways but his Character is supreme of all.

For making everlasting relationship with others, he needs a complete disciplined life. His words and actions must be according to his character. No permanent relation can be created without personal self control.

Title:- Relationship between Character and Personality

2. . . Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end, in **YOUR OWN WORDS**.

We look before and after, wrote Shelley, and Pine for what is not. It is said that this is what distinguishes us from the animals and that they, unlike us, live always for and in the movement and have neither hopes nor regrets. Whether it is so or not I do not know yet it is undoubtedly one of our distinguishing mental attributes: we are actually conscious of our life in time and not merely of our life at the moment of experiencing it. And as a result we find many grounds for melancholy and fore ponding. Some of us prostrate ourselves on the road way in Trainger Square or in front of the American Embassy because we are fearful that our lives, or more disinterestedly those of our descendants will be cut short by nuclear war. If only as squirrels or butterflies are supposed to do, we could let the future look after itself and be content to enjoy the pleasures of the morning breakfast, the brisk walk to the office through autumnal mist or whiter fog, the mid day sunshine that sometimes floods through windows the warm, peaceful winter evenings by the fireside at home. yet all occasions for contentment are so often spoiled for us, to a greater or lesser degree by our individual temperaments, by this strange human capacity for foreboding and regret for things which we cannot undo and foreboding for things which we may never happen at all. Indeed were it act for the fact that

over breaking through our human obsession with the tragedy of time, so enabling us to enjoy at any rate some fleeting moments untroubled by vain yearling or apprehension, our life would not be intolerable at all. As it is, we contrive, every one of us, to spoil it to a remarkable degree.

Answers:

- (a) There is a big difference between thinking of human being and animals. The human beings have capability to think about their present time , past time and time to come in future. As against, animals have no such capacity.
 - (b) Human anxiety has very deep affect on human beings. It makes a man more frustrated. Again, people becomes more melancholic who have a sense of foreboding.
 - (c) Anxiety about future has direct affect on human life. It disturbs conteed life of people. Again, it disturbs enjoyment of natural particles around one self.
 - (d) In the opinion of the writer, butterflies and squirrels enjoy and contend and pleasing life as compare to man. It is only because that they have no care of future.
 - (e) We can make our lives tolerable by breaking through the obsession regarding any vain yearnings or apprehensions about our future.
- (f) (i) **Pine for what is not:** to intend to do which is not present before us.
- (ii) **Distributing mental attributes:** Exalted qualities of mind
 - (iii) **Ground for melancholy and fore pending:** The cause of mental furstration / gloomness and fear of the future.
 - (iv) **Occasion for contentment:** to find opportunities or reasons for making himself satisfied.
 - (v) **Human Obsession:** Multi types of ideas occurring in human mind.

4(a) Choose the word that is nearly similar in meaning to the word in capital letters.

(1) Archipelago:

- (a) reef (b) glacier
(c) Cluster of islands (d) lagoon

(2) Piazza:

- (a) Cheese dish (b) veranda
(c) Public square. (d) Style or dash

(3) Balalaika

- (a) Stringed instrument (b) dessert
(c) Whirling dance (d) gratuity

(4) Ionic:

- (a) Indian stone monument (b) Greek architecture
(c) Roman Sculpture (d) Mediterranean Sea

(5) Cicerone:

- (a) Teacher (b) Literary classic
(c) Chaperone (d) guide

Answers:

- (1) (c) Cluster of Islands
(2) (c) Public Square
(3) (a) Stringed Instrument
(4) (b) Greek Architecture
(5) (b) Literary classic

(b) Pick the one most nearly opposite in meaning in the capitalized word:

(1) Desiccate:

- (a) lengthen (c) Hallow
(c) exonerate (d) Saturate
(b) anesthetize

(2) Apotheosis:

- (a) departure from tradition
(b) impatience with stupidity
(c) demotion from glory

(d) Surrender to impulse

(e) Cause for grief

(3) Spunk:

- (a) Success (b) Loss
(c) growing awareness (d) Loss of prestige
(e) Lack of intelligence

(4) Cavil:

- (a) discern (b) disclose
(c) introduce (d) Flatter
(e) Command

(5) Raucous:

- (a) Orderly (b) absorbent
(c) buoyant (d) mellifinous
(e) Contentious

Answer:

- (1) (d) Statute
(2) (c) Demotion from glory
(3) (b) Timidity
(4) (c) Commend
(5) (d) Mellifluous

(5.a) Change the Voice of any FIVE of the following sentences:

- (1) International Humanitarians law forbids actions leading to unnecessary death and suffering.
(2) Why should I antagonize you?
(3) Let Manchoo be told about the jokes of Mulla Nasiruddin.
(4) Why have the roads not been constructed by the Government in this part of the country?
(5) Do not kill your ability by roaming in the streets.
(6) Your cousin is drawing a large sum of money from his account.
(7) The arrangements of holding the Art Exhibition could not be completed on time.

(8) Build your house when cement is cheap.

Answers:

- (1) Actions leading to unnecessary death and suffering are forbidden by International Law.
 - (2) Why should you be antagonized by me?
 - (3) Why has the Government not constructed the roads in this part of the country?
 - (4) Tell manchoo about the Jokes of Mulla Nasiruddain.
 - (5) Let not your ability be killed by coming in the streets.
 - (6) A large sum of money is being drawn by you from the his account.
 - (7) The arrangements of holding the Art Exhibition could not be completed on time
 - (8) Let your house be built when cement is cheap
- (b) Correct any FIVE of the following sentences:**
- (1) Passing through ten different cities, Karachi is the most active.
 - (2) He was laid up for six weeks with two broken ribs.
 - (3) Someone showed the visitors in the room.
 - (4) Until you remain idle you will make no progress
 - (5) It is very wrong to be devoted to lying and cheating.
 - (6) He told me that he is waiting for me since a long time.
 - (7) The house stood up in the dull street because of its red door.
 - (8) He brought the articles to the market which he wanted to sell.

Answers:

- (1) While passing through ten different cities, Karachi is the most active.
- (2) He has been lying up for six weeks with two broken ribs.
- (3) Some one showed the room to the visitors.

- (4) As long as you remain idle, you will make no progress.
- (5) It is very wrong to devote oneself to lying and cheating.
- (6) He told me that he has been waiting for me since a long time.
- (7) The house stood up dull in the street because of its red door.
- (8) He brought the articles in the market which he has to sell.

6 (a) Use any FIVE of the following in your own sentences to bring out their meaning:

- (1) To bring grist to the mill.
- (2) Set one's cap at.
- (3) To draw the long bow.
- (4) To send a person to Coventry.
- (5) Beer and skittles.
- (6) The acid test.
- (7) A skeleton in the cupboard.
- (8) To discover a mare's nest.

Answers

- (1) **To bring grist to the mill:** (A thing that one can use for one's profit)
Electricity brings grist to the mill our mechanical activities.
- (2) **Sat one's cap at:** (try to become attractive)
He is setting his cap at his class fellow girl to love him.
- (3) **To draw the long bow:** (to make extravagant statement)
You are advised to not draw the long bow in the lecture because you can not satisfy your students.
- (4) **To send a person to coventry:** (Stop to speak angrily)
She is angry with him and not sends her to conventry.
- (5) **Beer and skittles:** (Pleasure-happiness)
To become a good office is not all beer and kittles at all.

(6) **The Acid Test:** (a testify test)

The acid test of a good driver is whether he remains calm in emergency.

(7) **A skeleton in the cupboard:** (a hidden Secret)

There is a skeleton in the cupboard in each and every house.

(8) **To discover a mare's nest:** (a discovery that seems interesting but prove to be false)

The news of passing in his CSS was only to discover a mare's nest.

(b) Use FIVE of the following pairs of words in your own sentences so as to bring out their meanings:

(1) Auger, Augur

(2) Fain, Feign

(3) Emigrate, Immigrate

(4) Envy, Jealously

(5) Invade, Attack

(6) Trifling, Trivial

(7) Simulation, Dissimulation

(8) Venal, Venial.

(1) **Auger:** (a tool for boring holes in wood)

I use an auger to make holes in the table.

Augur: (foretell, prediction)

The quality of your work augurs well for the CSS examination.

(2) **Fain:** (Gladly, happily)

I could climb on the hill faintly.

Fein: (to pretend)

She feigned repentance

(3) **Emigrate:** (to leave one's own country)

He emigrated from India to Pakistan as a new home land.

Immigrate: (the migrant)

He is immigrant from India.

(4) **Envy:** (bias)

He is envious to me on my success

Jealousy: (not happy on other's achievement)

He is always jealous to me on my beauty.

(5) **Invade:** (enter a territory with hostile intention)
Iraq invaded Kuwait for nothing.

Attack: (a violent attempt to defeat others)

American troops attack on Afghanistan and Iraq.

(6) **Trifling:** (of less importance)

We may care of trifling errors in our daily lives.

Trivial: (a thing which is small in itself)

Do not consider him as trivial. He is a great man.

(7) **Stimulation:** (making active, arousing) working atmosphere in this office is not lacking in stimulation.

Dissimulation: (hidden or disguised, one's thoughts and feelings)

Great hater of enemy was dissimulation in his heart.

(8) **Venal:** (serving for reward)

He is working day and night for venal purpose.

Venial: (Pardonable)

Even though it is a crime but again venial one.

EXAMINATION 2005

ENGLISH

(PRECIS AND COMPOSITION)

1. Make a precis of the given passage, also give a suitable heading:-

Basically, psychoses and neuroses represent man's inability to maintain a balanced or equated polarity in conducting his life. The ego becomes exclusively or decidedly one-sided. In psychosis there is a complete collapse of the ego back into the inner recesses of the personal and collective unconscious. When he is repressed of the personal and collective unconscious. When he is repressed toward fulfilling some life goal and where he is further unable to sublimate himself toward another goal, man regresses into goal structures not actually acceptable to himself or to the society. Strong emotional sickness of the psychotic type is like having the shadow run wild. The entire psyche regresses to archaic, animal forms of behaviours. In less severe forms of emotional sickness there may be an accentuated and overpowering use of one of the four mental functions at the expense of the other three. Either thinking, feeling, intuiting, or sensing may assume such a superior role as to render the other three inoperative. The persona may become as dominant as to create a totally one-sided ego, as in some forms of neurotic behaviour. All in all, whatever the type of severity of the emotional disorder, it can be taken as a failure of the psyche to maintain a proper balance between the polarities of life. Essentially, psychoses and neuroses are an alienation of the self from its true goal of self-actualization. In this sense the culture is of no consequence. Emotional disorder is not a question of being out of tune with one's culture so much as it is of being out of tune with one's self. Consequently, neurosis is more than bizarre behaviour, especially as it may be interpreted by contemporaries in the culture. This interpretation avoids the sociological question of what is a mental disorder, since a form of behaviour which is acceptable in one culture may be considered neurotic in another culture. To Jung, the deviation from cultural norms is not the point. The inability to balance out personal polarities is.

Precis:

By virtue of psychoses and neuroses polarities of life becomes unbalanced; ego becomes one-sided and man loses his conscious in the real world. This uncontrollable emotional sickness is attributed to failures in his aims of life. He acts like an animal with one strong mental function overshadows the others three. He becomes an alien to himself and not with the culture. This bizarre behaviour is beyond sociological questions and does not include cultural relation but merely linking with inability to balance the personal polarities.

Title: Mechanics of Mental Disorder

2. Here is an excerpt from the autobiography of a short-story writer Read it carefully and answer the question that follow.

My father loved all instruments that would instruct and fascinate. His place to keep things was the drawer in his "library table" were lying on top of his folded map was a telescope with brass extensions, to find the moon and the Big Dipper after supper in our front yard, and to keep appointments with eclipses. In the back of the drawer you could find a magnifying glass, a kaleidoscope, and a gyroscope kept in black buckram box, which he would set dancing for us on a string pulled tight. He had also supplied himself with an assortment of puzzles composed of metal rings and intersecting links and keys chained together, impossible for the rest of us, however patiently shown, to take apart; he had an almost childlike love of the ingenious. In time, a barometer was added to our dining room wall, but we didn't really need it. My father had the country boy's accurate knowledge of the weather and its skies. He went out and stood on our front steps first thing in the morning and took a good look at it and a sniff. He was a pretty good weather prophet. He told us children what to do if we were lost in a strange country. "Look for where the sky is brightest along the horizon," he said. "That reflects the nearest river. Strike out for a river and you will find habitation." Eventualities were much on mind. In his care for us children he cautioned us to take measures against such things as being struck by lightning. He drew us all away from the windows during the severe electrical storms that are common

where we live. My mother stood apart, scoffing at caution as a character failing. So I developed a strong meteorological sensibility. In years ahead when I wrote stories, atmosphere took its influential role from the start. Commotion in the weather and the inner feelings aroused by such a hovering disturbance merged connected in dramatic form.

- (a) Why did the writer's father spend time studying the skies?
- (b) Why the writer thinks that there was no need of a barometer?
- (c) What does the bright horizon meant for the writer's father?
- (d) How did her father influence the writer in her later years?
- (e) Explain the underlined words and phrases in the passage.

Answers:

- (a) The writer's father spend time studying the skies, because he always wanted to instruct and fascinate him self.
- (b) The writer is of the opinion that his father had not good knowledge of the weather like a country boy.
- (c) By the bright horizon the writer's father meant for a clue of a river. He is of the opinion that if his children lost in strange country, they may find their place with it.
- (d) The writer was greatly influenced by "the weather", whether it was inner or outer. It makes her an effective writer.
- (1) **To keep appointments:** In the search of astronomical happenings, such as eclipses
- (2) **An assortment of Puzzles:** A collection of mysterious things.
- (3) **Barometer:** An instrument for measuring atmospheric pressure.
- (4) **To take apart:** to participate
- (5) **Took, good look:** To pay proper attention
- (6) **Strike out for a:** Come to mind
- (7) **Stood apart:** Differently, Separately.

4.(a) Choose the word that is nearly similar in meaning to the word in capital letters.

- (1) **Anahema:**
 - (a) curse
 - (b) cure
 - (c) anemia
 - (d) asthma
- (2) **Torpor:**
 - (a) fever
 - (b) lethargy
 - (c) taciturn
 - (d) torrid
- (3) **Touchstone:**
 - (a) criterion
 - (b) gold
 - (c) character
 - (d) characteristics
- (4) **Sequester:**
 - (a) eliminate
 - (b) finalize
 - (c) sedate
 - (d) isolate
- (5) **Denouement:**
 - (a) denunciation
 - (b) dormancy
 - (c) termination
 - (d) explanation

Answers:

- (1) (c) Anemia
- (2) (a) Fever
- (3) (a) character
- (4) (d) Isolate
- (5) (d) explanation

4.(b) Pick the most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalized words

- (1) **Deleterious:**
 - (a) nourishing
 - (b) injurious
 - (c) vital
 - (d) fatal
- (2) **Valedictory:**
 - (a) farewell
 - (b) final
 - (c) hopeful
 - (d) parting
- (3) **Sedentary:**
 - (a) afraid
 - (b) loyal
 - (c) active
 - (d) torpid

(4) Turbid:

- (a) muddy
(c) invariable
(b) clear
(d) improbable

(5) Phlegmatic:

- (a) dull
(c) lymphatic
(b) active
(d) frigid

Answers:

- (1) (a) nourishing
(3) (d) torpid
(5) (c) lymphatic
(2) (c) hopeful
(4) (b) clear

5.(A) Change the narration from direct to indirect or indirect to direct speech. (Do any FIVE)

- (1) Our sociology professor said, "I expect you to be in class every day, unexcused absence may affect your grades."
(2) My father often told me, "Every obstacle is a steppingstone to success. You should view problems in your life as opportunities to prove yourself."
(3) When Tom asked Jack why he couldn't go to the game, Jack said he didn't have enough money for a ticket.
(4) When I asked if the concert was going to be rescheduled, she told me that she didn't know and said that she just worked there.
(5) Ali said, "I must go to Lahore next week to visit my ailing mother."
(6) The policeman told the pedestrian, "You mustn't cross the road against the red light."
(7) Ahmad asked if what I said was really true.
(8) Sarah wanted to know where they would be tomorrow around three O'clock.

Answers:

- (1) Our Sociology professor warned the class and he expected us to be in classes' everyday. He further said that unexcused absence might afflict our grades.

- (2) My father always advised me that every obstacle is a stepping stone to success. I might view problems in my life as opportunities prove me.
(3) When Tom said to Jack, "Why Can't you go to the game"? Jack Said, "I have not enough money for a ticket".
(4) When I said to her, "Is the concert going to be rescheduled"?
(5) Ali told me that he had to must go to Lahore next week to visit his ailing mother.
(6) The Policeman warned the pedestrian that he had'nt cross the road against the read light.
(7) Ahmed Said, "What I say is really true?"
(8) Sarah Said, "Where will you be tomorrow around three O'Clock".

(B) Make correction in any FIVE of the following where necessary:

- (1) What does a patient tell a doctor it is confidential?
(2) It is a fact that I almost drowned makes me very careful about water safety whenever I go swimming.
(3) Did they not consider this as quite convincing?
(4) St Peter's at Rome is the largest of all other churches.
(5) The amount they receive in wages is greater than twenty years ago.
(6) They succeeded with hardly making any effort.
(7) Whatever have you done!
(8) The officers were given places according to their respective ranks.

Answer:

- (1) What does a patient tell a doctor is confidential
(2) It is a fact that I almost drown makes me very careful about water safety Whenever I go for swimming.

- (3) Did they not consider that a quite convincing?
- (4) St. Peter is in Rome, is the largest of all other churches
- (5) The amount they receive in wages is greater than that of twenty years ago.
- (6) They succeeded hardly making any effort.
- (7) What ever you have done.
- (8) The officers were given seats according to their respective ranks.

(A) Use and FIVE of the following in your own sentences to bring out their meaning:

- (1) Keep one's nose to the grindstone
- (2) Throw someone for a loop
- (3) Letter Perfect
- (4) Off the wall
- (5) Out for lunch
- (6) Salt something away
- (7) Take someone to the cleaners
- (8) Wear the pants in the family.

Answer:

- (1) **Keep one's nose to grind stone:** (With hard work taking any rest) you will have to keep your nose to the grind stone if you intend to finish all this paper work before you go on holiday.
- (2) **Throw some one for a loop.**
- (3) **Letter Perfect (exact, without any mistake)**
The article written on Poverty alleviation was a letter perfect.
- (4) **Off the wall (separate)**
You must off the wall this matter that your parents.
- (5) **Out for lunch: (Out for work, task)**
Mr. Javed is out for lunch from his home.

- (6) **Salt something away: (Save, etc money)**
He salted away most of the profit from the business.
- (7) **Take some one to cleaners: (take some one's all money)**
If I have to buy a new car, I will have to take some one to cleaners.
- (8) **Wear the pants in the family: (be the dominant person in the family)**

It is quite clear who wants to wears the pants in the family.

(B) Use FIVE of the following pairs of words in your own sentences so as to bring out their meanings:

- (1) council: counsel
 - (2) distinct, distinctive
 - (3) apposite, opposite
 - (4) deprecate, depreciate
 - (5) punctual, punctilious
 - (6) judicial, judicious
 - (7) salutary, salubrious
 - (8) canvas, canvass
- (1) **Council:** (a group of people elected to manage affairs)
The local council is incharge of repair of roads in the city.
Counsel: (advice, suggestion)
Please listen to the counsel of your elders.
 - (2) **Distinct:** (making different)
I have the distinct impression that I was being watched
Distinctive: (making different)
Long complex sentences are distinctive of Bacon's later style.
 - (3) **Apposite:** (very appropriate)
If found his speech wholly apposite to current debate.
Opposite: (having a position of other side)
Ahmed and Wajid sat at opposite end of the table.

- (4) **Deprecate:** (feel or express disapproval)
He deprecates changing the party policy.
Depreciate: (become less valuable)
Shares in the company have depreciated.
- (5) **Punctual:** (happening or doing something at proper time)
The tenants are punctual in paying rent.
Punctilious: (very careful to carry out one's duties)
You must be punctilious in your official affairs.
- (6) **Judicial:** (of or by a court of law)
This is a quite judicial matter.
Judicious: (Showing or having good sense)
I like her judicious manners.
- (7) **Salutary:** (having a good effect)
The accident is a salutary reminder of the danger of climbing.
Salubrious: (esp. of the climate, health giving)
We enjoyed their salubrious mountain air.
- (8) **Canvass:** (strong coarse cloth used for making tents, sails)
Canvass: (asking for support, votes)
The PML candidate will canvass the constituency next month.

ENGLISH (PRECIS & COMPOSITION) 2006

Q.1. Make a precis of the given passage and suggest a suitable heading: (20+5)

It was not so in Greece, where philosophers professed less, and undertook more. Parmenides pondered nebulously over the mystery of knowledge; but the pre-Socratics kept their eyes with fair consistency upon the firm earth, and sought to ferret out its secrets by observation and experience, rather than to create it by exuding dialectic; there were not many introverts among the Greeks. Picture Democritus, the Laughing Philosopher; would he not be perilous company for the dessicated scholastics who have made the disputes about the reality of the external world take the place of medieval discourses on the number of angles that could sit on the point of a pin? Picture Thales, who met the challenge that philosophers were numskulls by "cornering the market" and making a fortune in a year. Picture Anaxagoras, who did the work of Darwin for the Greeks and turned Pericles from a wirepulling politician into a thinker and a statesman. Picture old Socrates, unafraid of the sun or the stars, gayly corrupting young men and overturning governments; what should he have done to these bespectacled seedless philosophasters who now litter the court of the once great Queen? To Plato, as to these virile predecessors, epistemology was but the vestibule of philosophy, akin to the preliminaries of love; it was pleasant enough for a while; but it was far from the creative consummation that drew wisdom's lover on. Here and there in the shorter dialogues, the Master dallied amorously with the problems of perception, thought, and knowledge; but in his more spacious moments he spread his vision over larger fields, built himself ideal states and brooded over the nature and destiny of man. And finally in Aristotle philosophy was honoured in all her boundless scope and majesty; all her mansions were explored and made beautiful with order; here every problem found a place and every science brought its toll to wisdom. These men knew that the function of philosophy was not to bury

herself in the obscure retreats of epistemology, but to come forth bravely into every realm of inquiry, and gather up all knowledge for the coordination and illumination, of human character and human life.

Answers.

The Parmenides and pre-Socratic were in a vast difference because they were introverted and extraverted respectively.

Different philosophers from distinct aspect have death with philosophy differently. Each philosopher observed and focused philosophy and made a spectacle of it in specific branch.

Unfortunately, philosophy couldn't fulfill much prestige as in Aristotle's era. Every philosophical work was in sequence at this time. At last the people could know the importance and innovatory function of philosophy in enlightening their character and life.

Suitable Heading:-

THE INNOVATORY FUNCTION OF PHILOSOPHY IN ENLIGHTENING THE HUMAN CHARACTER AND HIS LIFE.

Q.2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: (20)

"Elegant economy!" How naturally one folk back into the phraseology of Cranford! There economy was always "elegant", and money-spending always "Vulgar and Ostentations;" a sort of sour grapeism which made us very peaceful and satisfied I shall never forget the dismay felt when certain Captain Brown came to live at Cranford, and openly spoke of his being poor - not in a whisper to an intimate friend, the doors and windows being previously closed, but in the public street! in loud military voice! alleging his poverty as a reason for not taking a particular house. The ladies of Cranford were already moving over the invasion of their territories by a man and a gentleman. He was a half-pay captain, and had obtained some situation on a neighbouring railroad, which had been vehemently petitioned against by the little town; and if in addition to his masculine gender, and his connection with the obnoxious railroad, he was so brazen as to talk of his being poor - why, then indeed, he must be sent to Coventry. Death was as true and as common as poverty; yet people never spoke about that loud on the streets. It was a word

not to be mentioned to ears polite. We had tacitly agreed to ignore that any with whom we associated on terms of visiting equality could ever be prevented by poverty from doing anything they wished. If we walked to- or from a party, it was because the weather was so fine, or the air so refreshing, not because sedan chairs were expensive. If we wore Prints, Instead of Summer Silks; it, was because we preferred a washing material; and so on, till we blinded ourselves to the vulgar fact that we were, all of us, people of very moderate means.

- (a) Give in thirty of your own words what we learn from this passage of Captain Brown. (4)
- (b) Why did the ladies of Cranford dislike the Captain? (2)
- (c) What reasons were given by the ladies of Cranford for "not doing anything that they wished"? (2)
- (d) "Ears Polite". How do you justify this construction? (2)
- (e) What is the meaning and implication of the phrases? (2)
 - (1) Sour-grapeism
 - (2) The invasion of their territories
 - (3) Sent to Coventry
 - (4) Tacitly agreed
 - (5) Elegant economy

Answers

- (a) The society which posses double standards is analyzed here. The people follow the policy of sour grapeism. One think that nothing is important and some one is jealous. People keep up their impression. They are anxious to spend some money and they think that money spent is indelicate rather reserved is dignified.
- (b) The women don't like the repartee of captain Brown who clearly speaks about his poverty just because of inborn psyche of keeping up the appearance.
- (c) The ladies of Cranford lived in a life of such belief that they were people of ordinary manners.
- (d) The people lived the life in a make-believe world that's why the phrase "ears-polite" is appropriately use here. if anything conflicting happened to these people was considered as negative that's why wmsr has used such phrase.
- (e) Meaning and implication of erases.

- (1) **Sour-grapeism:** This term is used for an attitude in which someone pretends to despise something because they can not have it themselves.
- (2) The invasion of their territories: It means an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3. **Sent to Coventry:** It is chiefly British term means refuse to associate with or speak to some one.
4. **Thictly agreed:** It means understood or implied with out being stated.
5. **Elegant economy:** The Economy that is graceful, pleasingly ingenious and simple.

Q.3. (A) Choose the word that is nearly similar in meaning to the word in capital letters.

- (1) **FINICKY:**
 (a) unstable (b) troubled
 (c) fussy (d) impleasant
- (2) **SAMIZDAT:**
 (a) Underground press (b) secret police
 (c) twirling jig (d) large metal team
- (3) **VELD:**
 (a) arctic wasteland (b) European plains
 (c) Southern African grassland (d) deep valley
- (4) **CAJUN:**
 (a) French-Canadian descendant (b) American Indian
 (c) Native of the Everglades
 (d) Early inhabitant of the Bahama Islands,
- (5) **LOGGIA:**
 (a) pathway (b) marsh
 (c) gallery (d) carriage

Answer

- (1) (c) Fussy
 (3) (c) Southern African grassland
 (4) (a) French-Canadian descendant
 (5) (c) Gallery

Q.3(B) Pick the most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalized word: (5).

- (1) **CAPTIOUS:**
 (a) tolerant (b) capable
 (c) winning (d) recollected
- (2) **PENCHANT:**
 (a) dislike (b) attitude
 (c) imminence (d) distance
- (3) **PUTATIVE:**
 (a) powerful (b) colonial
 (c) undisputed (d) unremarkable
- (4) **FACSIMILE:**
 (a) imitation (b) model
 (c) mutation (d) pattern
- (5) **LARCENY:**
 (a) appropriation (b) peculation
 (c) purloining (d) indemnification

Answers

- (2) (a) Dislike
 (3) (c) Undisputed
 (4) (c) Mutation
 (5) (d) Indemnification

Q.5 A) Change the narration from direct to Indirect to direct speech. (Do any FIVE)

- (1) He said, "Let it rain ever so hard I shall go out."
 (2) The mother said to the young girl, "Do you know where Salim is?"
 (3) The officer said, "Hang it all! Can you not do it more neatly."
 (4) Invoking our help with a loud voice she asked us whether we would come to her aid.
 (5) He exclaimed with an oath that, no one could have expected such a turn of events." Why did you come so late?"
 (6) The teacher said to his students, "Why did you come so late?"
 (7) They applauded him saying that he had done well.

- (8) "You say," said the judge, "the bag you lost contained one hundred and ten pounds"?

Answers

1. He suggested that he should go out in hard rain.
2. The mother asked the young girl if she knew where Salim was?
3. The officer ordered him to hang that all and asked him if he could not do that more neatly.
4. she said to us with a loud voice." Please, will you come to aid me.
5. He said, "By God! No one can have accepted such a turn of events!"
6. The teacher! "You have done well"
8. The judge inquired by him that the bag he lost contained one hundred and ten pounds.

Q.5(B) Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: (5)

- (1) Playing a game regularly is better than to read books always.
- (2) A good reader must be hardworking and possess intelligence.
- (3) I noticed Akbar was carrying a bag in his hand.
- (4) Having entered his house, the door was shut at once.
- (5) He thinks that his Writing is better than his friend.
- (6) He is such a man who is liked by even-one.
- (7) I sent a verbal message to my friend.
- (8) He has visited as many historical places as one has or can visit

Answers

- (1) To play a game regularly is better than read books always.
- (2) A good reader should be hardworking and should possess intelligence.
- (3) I noticed that Akbar was carrying a bag in his hand.
- (4) After having entered his house, the door was shut at once.
- (5) He thinks that his writing is better than that of his friend.
- (7) I sent an oral message to my friend.
- (8) He has visited as many historical places as one can have or could visit.

6(a) Use ONLY FIVE of the following in your sentences to bring out their meaning: (5)

- (1) Twiddle with
- (2) Vamp up
- (3) Whittle away
- (4) Winkle out
- (5) Give someone the bum's rush
- (6) Look large
- (7) Besetting sin
- (8) To hang fire

Answers

1. **Twiddle with:** He twiddled with the radio knob until he found the right Programme.
2. **Vamp Up:** In the musical hall, the lady singer vamped up the audience
3. **Whittle away:** Inflation has steadily whittled away their savings.
4. **Winkle out:** She always manages to winkle secrets out of people.
5. **Give some the bums rush.**
6. **Loom Urge:** The prospect of war loomed large.
7. **Besetting Sin:** Flattery has been his besetting sin.
8. **To hang fire:** The project had hung fire for several years for lack of funds.

Q.6(B) Use ONLY FIVE of the following pairs of words in your own sentences so as to bring out their meanings: (10)

- (1) Veracity, Voracity
- (2) Persecute, Prosecute
- (3) Moat, Mote
- (4) Loath, Loathe
- (5) Ingenious, Ingenuous
- (6) Fain, Feign
- (7) Emigrant, Immigrant
- (8) Wreak, Wreck

Answers

1. **Veracity:** I do not question the veracity of your statement.
Voracity: Everyone wondered at his voracity.

2. **Persecute:** The government sometime persecutes its political opponents.
Prosecute: He was prosecuted for forgery.
3. **Moat:** A moat surrounded the castle.
Mote: He felt pain due to a mote in his eye.
4. **Loath:** He was loath to leave the place.
Loathe: I loathe the very sight of his face.
5. **Ingenious:** He is ingenious at solving difficult problems.
Ingenuous: I cannot forget her ingenuous smile.
6. **Fain:** I would fain climb this tree.
Feign: Hamlet planned to feign madness in Shakespeare's play Hamlet.
7. **Emigrant:** Many Pakistanis who have gone to settle in Canada are emigrants from Pakistan.
Immigrant: Pakistanis who have gone to live in Canada are immigrants there.
8. **Wreak:** The Palestinians will wreak vengeance on Israel for its atrocities.
Wreck: All his hopes were wrecked.

ENGLISH (PRECIS & COMPOSITION) 2007

Q.1. Make a precis of the given passage and suggest a suitable heading. (20+5)

The author of a work of imagination is trying to affect us wholly, as human beings, whether he knows it or not; and we are affected by it, as human beings, whether we intend to be or not. I suppose that everything we eat has some other effect upon us than merely the pleasure of taste and mastication; it affects us during the process of assimilation and digestion; and I believe that exactly the same is true of any thing we read.

The fact that what we read does not concern merely something called our literary taste, but that it affects directly, though only amongst many other influences, the whole of what we are, is best elicited, I think, by a conscientious examination of the history of our individual literary education. Consider the adolescent reading of any person with some literary sensibility. Everyone, I believe, who is at all sensible to the seductions of poetry, can remember some moment in youth when he or she was completely carried away by the work of one poet. Very likely he was carried away by several poets, one after the other. The reason for this passing infatuation is not merely that our sensibility to poetry is keener in adolescence than in maturity. What happens is a kind of inundation, or invasion of the undeveloped personality, the empty (swept and garnished) room, by the stronger personality of the poet. The same thing may happen at a later age to persons who have not done much reading. One author takes complete possession of us for a time; then another, and finally they begin to affect each other in our mind. We weigh one against another; we see that each has qualities absent from others, and qualities incompatible with the qualities of others: we begin to be, in fact, critical; and it is our growing critical power which protects us from excessive possession by anyone literary personality. The good critic - and we should all try to be critics, and not leave criticism to the fellows who write reviews in the papers - is the man who, to a keen and abiding sensibility, joins wide and increasingly discriminating reading. Wide reading is not valuable as a kind of hoarding, an accumulation of knowledge, or what sometimes is meant by the term 'a well-stocked mind.' It is valuable because in

the process of being affected by one powerful personality after another, we cease to be dominated by anyone, or by any small number. The very different views of life, cohabiting in our minds, affect each other, and our own personality asserts itself and gives each a place in some arrangement peculiar to ourself.

Ans.

As soon as we read any creative writing, it affects us at once. We often read in accordance with our bent of mind but such writings also inspire other faculties of mind against our own will. A research on the history of individual literary learning shows that an individual is impressed by different writers at different times and phases. By doing so, our critical faculty plays a very big role. Due to variety of learning and reading, we are not dominated by a single writer. We are often impressed by different writers. As a result of ample reading a personality of reader is also developed.

Suitable Heading:

"Impact of wide reading on personality"

Q.2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. (20)

Strong sections of industrialists who still imagine that men can be mere machines and are at their best as machines if they are mere machines are already menacing what they call 'seless' education. They deride the classics, and they are mildly contemptuous of history, philosophy, and English. They want our educational institutions, from the oldest University to the youngest elementary schools, to concentrate on business or the things that are patently useful in business. Technical instruction is to be provided for adolescent artisans; book-keeping and shorthand for prospective clerks; and the cleverest we are to set to 'business methods', to modern languages (which can be used in correspondence with foreign firms), and to science (which can be applied to industry). French and German are the languages, not of Montaigne and Goethe, but of Schmidt Brothers, of Elberfeld, and Dupont et Cie., of Lyons. Chemistry and Physics are not explorations into the physical constitution of the inverse

but sources of new dyes, new electric light filaments, new means of making things which can be sold cheap and fast to the Nigerian and the Chinese. For Latin there is a limited field so long as the druggists insist on retaining it in their prescriptions. Greek has no apparent use at all, unless it is as a source of syllables for the hybrid names of patent medicines and metal polishes. The soul of man, the spiritual basis of civilization—what gibberish is that?

QUESTIONS:

- (a) What kind of education does the writer deal with? (2)
- (b) What kind of education does the writer favour? How do you know? (3)
- (c) Where does the writer express most bitterly his feelings about the neglect of the classics? (3)
- (d) Explain as carefully as you can the full significance of the last sentence. (4)
- (e) Explain the underlined words and phrases in the passage. (18)

Answers.

- (a) The writer deals with the business education.
- (b) The writer is in favour of classical education in its true spirit. Materialism has changed the concept of education. According to the industrialists all the branches of education should be business oriented. The writer does not advocate the business-based education.
- (c) The writer expresses most bitterly his feelings about the neglect of classics. According to him industrialization is a big menacing danger to classics. It has developed materialism. Industrialists want to get business benefits from all sorts of education. The classics have no value near them.
- (d) "The soul of man the spiritual basis of civilization—what gibberish is that?" Greek and Latin are the pioneers of all the modern education. Classics are the soul of civilization. There are many subjects that play a vital role in the growth of civilizations. The industrialists have materialized everything. The writer laments on such feelings. Actually history, philosophy, medicine and languages etc are the soul of man and spiritual basis of civilization that cannot be denied.

Meaning of underlined words:-

Industrials: fit only for use of industry.

'Useless' education: education without any benefit.

Patently useful: beneficial, from which benefits can be gained clearly:

Adolescent artisans: the growing skilled workmen in industry or trade.

Prospective clerks: likely to be clerks in near future.

Limited field: within certain limits.

Hybrid name: mixed names, usually a name derived from two or more words.

Gibberish: nonsense or meaningless thing.

Q.4.(A) Choose the word that is nearly similar in meaning to the word in capital letters: (5)

(Do only FIVE) Extra attempt of any Part of the question will not be considered.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) <u>LACUNAE:</u> | (a) tiny marine life | (b) shallow water |
| | (c) local dialect | (d) missing parts |
| (2) <u>PAROXYSM:</u> | (a) moral lesson, | (b) sudden outburst |
| | (c) contradiction | (d) pallid imitation |
| (3) <u>GROTTO:</u> | (a) statue | (b) cavern |
| | (c) neighbourhood | (d) type of moth |
| (4) <u>FETTER:</u> | (a) rot | (b) to restrain |
| | (c) make better | (d) enable to fly |
| (5) <u>STOICISM:</u> | (a) indifference | (b) boldness |
| | (c) deep affection | (d) patient endurance |
| (6) <u>SUCCULENT:</u> | (a) edible | (b) parched |
| | (c) generous | (d) mature |
| (7) <u>MALEDICTION:</u> | (a) compliment | (b) summary |
| | (c) perfume | (d) awkwardness |

Answers.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) (d) Missing Parts | (2) (b) Sudden outburst |
| (3) (c) Cavern | (4) (b) To Restrain |
| (5) (d) Patient endurance | (6) (d) Mature |
| (7) (d) Awkwardness | |

Q.4.(B) Pick the most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalized word: (5)

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1) <u>TWINE:</u> | (a) straighten | (b) continue |
| | (c) unravel | (d) detach |
| (2) <u>FRUGAL:</u> | (a) prodigal | (b) intemperate |
| | (c) extravagant | (d) profuse |
| (3) <u>GAWKY:</u> | (a) neat | (b) handy |
| | (c) graceful | (d) handsome |
| (4) <u>CAPRICIOUS:</u> | (a) firm | (b) decided |
| | (c) inflexible | (d) constant |
| (5) <u>CONGEAL:</u> | (a) liquify | (b) molify |
| | (c) harden | (d) solidify |

Answers.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| (1) (a) Straighten | (2) (c) Extravagant |
| (3) (c) Graceful | (4) (d) Constant |
| (5) (a) Liquefy | |

Q.5. (A) Change the narration from direct to indirect or indirect to direct speech: (5)

(Do only FIVE) Extra attempt of any Part of the question will not be considered.

- | |
|--|
| (1) This world, "he declared" is full of sorrow. Would that I were dead!" |
| (2) He said to me, "Come early; we shall be waiting for you." |
| (3) "How delighted I am," said he, "to meet my friends here by my own fireside!" |
| (4) The man said that he was quite sure he should succeed. |
| (5) John exclaimed with a sigh that he was ruined. |
| (6) The constable enquired of the man where he was going. |
| (7) The boy said that he would walk. |
| (8) "What losses," cried he, "have I suffered? What anguish have I endured!" |

Answers.

- | |
|--|
| (2) He requested to me to come early, they would be waiting for him. |
| (4) The man said, "I am quite sure I should succeed". |
| (5) John said with a sigh, "Ahl I am ruined". |
| (6) The constable asked the man, "Where he is going". |
| (7) The boy said, "I will walk". |

K).5.(B) Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: (5)
 Extra attempt of any Part of the question will not be considered-

- (1) Either of these three umbrellas will suit me.
- (2) Shall you not take my word in this matter?
- (3) This poor man was suffering much for a long time past.
- (4) If he had not died, he would grow up to be a murderer.
- (5) Neither he nor I are in the wrong.
- (6) It is high time they mend this road.
- (7) I heard him went down the stairs.
- (8) Paper is made of wood.

Answers.

- (1) None of these umbrellas will suit me.
- (2) Will you not take my words in this matter?
- (3) This poor man was suffering very much since long.
- (4) If he had not died, he would have grown up to be a murderer.
- (5) Neither he nor I am in the wrong.
- (6) This is high time to mend this road.
- (7) I heard him going down the stairs.
- (8) Paper is made from wood.

Q.6.(A) Use ONLY FIVE of the following in sentences which illustrate their meaning: Extra attempt of any Part of the question will not be considered. (5)

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) To put the lid on | (2) Flavour of the month |
| (3) Zero hours | (4) Gloom and doom |
| (5) To pig out | (6) Bag people |
| (7) Compassion fatigue | (8) No to mince matters |

Answers.

- (1) **To put the lid on:** (End the matter):
 If he was bubbling with anger, it was better to put the lid on it.
- (2) **Flavour of the month:**
 "Chand Girhan", drama serial written by Asghar Nadeem Sayed had got very much popularity that it become the flavour of the month of almost every one.
- (3) **Zero hours** (Exact time fixed for launching):
 Zero hour is approaching for starting preparation of CSS examination.

- (4) **Gloom and doom** (Rise and fall):
 We have experienced gloom and doom of our lives.
- (8) **No to mince matters** (to be entirely frank and open):
 She did not mince matter, she just told him that he was useless.

Q.6.(B) Use ONLY FIVE of the following pairs of words in sentences which illustrate their meaning: Extra attempt of any Part of the question will not be considered. (10)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) affluence, effluence | (2) wretch, retch |
| (3) euphemistic, euphuistic | (4) amoral, immoral |
| (5) imperial, imperious | (6) degrade, denigrate |
| (7) temporal, temporary | (8) precipitate, precipitous |

Answers.

- (1) **Affluence** (abundance of money, goods or property)
Effluence (ejection of waste matter from factory to river)
 He quickly rose to affluence, i.e. become wealthy.
 That disease is caused by effluence of waste water to drinking water.
- (2) **Wretch** (very unfortunate person)
Retch (make sound involuntarily)
 Pass recent earthquake wretched him very much
 He retched loudly, while he was vomiting in hospital.
- (3) **Euphemistic** (use of pleasant or indirect words or phrases in place of more accurate ones)
Euphuistic ()
 "Passway" is euphemistic use of die.
- (4) **Degrade** (reduce in estimation)
Denigrate (blacken)
 Khalil Degraded himself by cribbing in the examination of CSS. Despite scandals, no body could denigrate his personality.
- (5) **Imperial** (Pertaining to an empire)
Imperious (haughty)
 The imperial Govt. suffered only due to mad administration.
 Here imperious attitude is big hurdle in her promotion.

- (6) **Amoral** (not caring for moral values)
Immoral (Evil)
 His amoral attitude has affected his personality a very lot.
 You must avoid your immoral actions.
- (7) **Temporal** (Worldly affairs, i.e. not spiritual, secular)
Temporary (lasting for a short time)
 One, temporal rulers of Europe assumed that they had been given thrones by divine right.
 He was offered a temporary job in Govt. sector.
- (8) **Precipitate** (violent, unconsidered, rash)
Precipitous (steep, over hasty)
 We speak of the precipitate flight of an army after defeat.
 It was very difficult to climb that hill, because it is precipitous.



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EXAMINATION 2008

ENGLISH (Precis & Composition)

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS Maximum Marks: 100
Q.1. Write a precis of the following passage in about, 100 words and suggest a title: (20+5)

Objectives pursued by, organizations should be directed to the satisfaction of demands resulting from the wants of mankind. Therefore, the determination of appropriate objectives for organized activity must be preceded by an effort to determine precisely what their wants are. Industrial organizations conduct market studies to learn what consumer goods should be produced. City Commissions make surveys to ascertain what civic projects would be of most benefit. Highway Commissions conduct traffic counts to learn what constructive programmes should be undertaken. Organizations come into being as a means upon the appropriateness of the series of acts contributed to the system. The majority of these acts is purposeful, that is, they are directed to the accomplishment of some objectives. These acts are physical in nature and find purposeful employment in the alteration of the physical environment. As a result utility is created, which, through the process of distribution, makes it possible for the cooperative system to endure.

Before the Industrial Revolution most cooperative activity was accomplished in small owner-managed enterprises, usually with a single decision maker and simple organizational objectives. Increased technology and the growth of industrial organizations made necessary the establishment of a hierarchy of objectives. This in turn, required a division of the management function until today a hierarchy of decision makers exists in most organizations.

The effective pursuit of appropriate objectives contributes directly to organizational efficiency. As used here, efficiency is a measure of the want satisfying power of the cooperative system as a whole. Thus efficiency is the summation of utilities received from the organization divided by the utilities given to the organization, as subjectively evaluated by each contributor.

The functions of the management process is the delineation of organizational objectives and the coordination of activity towards the accomplishment of these objectives. The system of coordinated activities must be maintained so that each contributor, including the manager, gains more than, he contributes.

Precis:

Effectiveness and appropriateness of an organization or organizational process is directly proportional to the utility and contribution towards prime objectives of it. But it all need to research by that organization. In order to make a purposeful and efficient, the wants of the utilities in the market must be determined and pregmentantly understood. In doing so utility is created. The organization needs to be turned into smaller units for effective management.

Title: - the basis principals of effective managements.

Q.2: Read the following passage carefully and answer all the questions given at the end.

These phenomena, however, are merely premonitions of a coming storm which is likely to sweep over the whole of India and the rest of Asia. This is the inevitable outcome of a wholly political civilization which has looked upon man as a thing to be exploited and not as a personality to be developed and enlarged by purely cultural forces. The people of Asia are bound to rise against the acquisitive economy which the West have developed and imposed on the nations of the East. Asia cannot comprehend modern Western capitalism with its undisciplined individualism. The faith which you represent recognizes the worth of the individual, and disciplines him to give away all to the service of God and man. Its possibilities are not yet exhausted. It can still create a new world where the social rank of man is not determined by his caste or colour or the amount of dividend he earns, but by the kind of life he lives, where the poor tax the rich, where human society is founded not on the equality of stomachs but on the equality of spirits, where an untouchable can marry the daughter of the king, where private ownership is a trust and where capital cannot be allowed to accumulate so as to dominate the real producer of wealth. This superb idealism of your faith, however, needs emancipation from the medieval fancies of theologians and legists? Spiritually, we are living in a prison house of thoughts and emotions which during the course of

centuries we have woven round ourselves. And be it further said to the shame of us - men of older generation - that we have failed to equip the younger generation for the economic, political and even religious crisis that the present age is likely to bring. The while community needs a complete overhauling of its present mentality in order that it may again become capable of feeling the urge of fresh desires and ideals. The Indian Muslim has long ceased to explore the depths of his own inner life. The result is that he has ceased to live in the full glow and colour of life, and is consequently in danger of an unmanly compromise with forces which he is made to think he cannot vanquish in open conflict. He who desires to change an unfavourable environment must undergo a complete transformation of his inner being. God changes not the condition of a people until they, themselves take the initiative to change their condition by constantly illuminating the zone of their daily activity in the light of a definite ideal. Nothing can be achieved without a firm faith in the independence of one's own inner life. This faith alone keeps a people's eye fixed on their goal and save them from perpetual vacillation. The lesson that past experiences has brought to you must be taken to heart. Expect nothing from any side. Concentrate your whole ego on yourself alone and ripen your clay into real manhood if you wish to see your aspiration realized.

Questions:

- (i) What is the chief characteristic of the modern political civilization? (4)
- (ii) What are possibilities of our Faith which can be of advantage to the world? (4)
- (iii) What is the chief danger confronting the superb idealism of our Faith? (4)
- (iv) Why is the Indian Muslim in danger of coming to an unmanly compromise with the Forces opposing him? (4)
- (v) What is necessary for any achievement? (2)
- (vi) Explain the expressions as highlighted/under lined in the passage. (5)
- (vii) Suggest an appropriate title to the passage. (2)

Answers

- (i) The chief characteristic of the modern political civilization is that the man is a thing to be exploited where as the Asians are likely to confront with materialist economy of the west.

- (ii) In our faith the worth of an individual where all individuals are equal beyond social, racial and lingual values.
- (iii) The chief changes confronting the superb idealism of our faith are nepotism unequal values of society, racialism, belief in colour and language etc.
- (iv) The Indian Muslim has compromised inappropriate atmosphere of Indian Society, he has long ceased to live in the full glow and colour of life.
- (v) It is necessary for an achievement to under go a complete transformation of inner being for change. Because, nothing can be achieved without a firm faith in the independence of one's on inner life.
- (vi) **Acquisitive economy:** Possessed of material economy.
Undisciplined individualism: Undisciplined behavior of a person who likes to do things his/her own way.
Superb idealism: - Excellent treatment of Ideas.
Unmanly compromise: in appropriate compromise.
Perpetual vacillation: constant instances.

Title: - Modern Economic Values and our faith

Q.4(a) Use any FIVE of the following idioms in sentences to make their meaning clear: (5)

- (i) Blow one's top (ii) A cock and bull story
 - (iii) Find one's feet (iv) Call it a night
 - (v) The tip of the iceberg (vi) Below par
 - (vii) From pillar to post (viii) Hangup
 - (ix) Turn some one in (x) By and by
- (i) **Blow one's top:** - lose one's temper.
As soon as the child broke the window glass, his father blew his top.
- (ii) **A cork and bull story:-** absurd and improbable story.
He told us some cork and bull story about having lost of his money.
- (iii) **Find one's feet:-** become able to act independently and confidently.
I only recently joined the firm so, I am still finding my feet.

- (iv) **Below par.**
Since she is very weak, she feels below par every time.
 - (v) **The tip of iceberg** (small but evident part of a much larger concealed situation problem).
Over 100 burglaries are reported every month and that's just the tip of iceberg.
 - (vi) **From pillar to post** (from one person or thing to another).
She was driven from pillar to post and each person she spoke to was more unhelpful than the last.
 - (vii) **Turn some one in** (face or curve inwards).
Her feet turn in as she walks.
 - (viii) **By and by** (before long after a short while).
You may leave if you like, I will follow you by and by.
- (b) **Use any FIVE of the following pairs of words in your own sentences to bring out their meanings. (5)**
- (i) Mitigate, Alleviate (ii) Persecute, Prosecute
 - (iii) Popular, Populace
 - (iv) Compliment, Complement (v) Excite, Incite
 - (vi) Voracity, Veracity
 - (vii) Virtual, Virtuous
 - (viii) Exceptional, Exceptionable
- (i) **Mitigate:** moderate, less.
My advice mitigated his mental disturbance.
Alleviate:- (make something ease, less)
The doctor gave her injection to alleviate the pain.
- (ii) **Persecute:** -(to punish unjustly, put to trouble).
The Kashmiris are persecuted in India.
Prosecute: (to accuse a person for crime).
Trespassers will be prosecuted.
- (iii) **Populace:** (The general public, ordinary people).
The populace at the large is opposed to sudden change.
Populac: (liked, admired, famous).
Z.A. Bhutto is a popular leader of the country.
- (iv) **Compliment:** -(An expression of admiration).
I thank you for the compliments that you have paid to me.
Complement(That which completes)
The husband and wife work as complement to each other.

- (v) **Excite:** -(To produce some agitation).
He felt so much excited at his insult that he could not utter a word for sometime.
Incite: -(To arouse to actions).
The poor workers were incited to stage a demonstrations.
- (vi) **Voracity:** -(truthfulness).
I do not doubt the voracity of his statement.
Veracity: (Greediness).
He is notorious for his veracity.
- (vii) **Virtual:** -(In fact though not outwardly).
The British Prime minister is the virtual ruler of his country. The Queen is merely the outward one and a symbol only.
Virtuous: (Blameless, good)
He is a virtuous person.
- (viii) **Exceptional:** - (very usual, outstanding).
This weather is exceptional for June.
Exceptionable:

Q.5.(a) Pick the most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalized word. Do any **FIVE**. (5)

- (i) **MORATORIUM:**
(a) Large tomb (b) Waiting period
(c) Security for debt (d) Funeral house
- (ii) **PROLIFIC:**
(a) Skilful (b) Fruitful
(c) Wordy (d) Spread out
- (iii) **BI-PARTISAN:**
(a) Narrow minded (b) Progressive
(c) Representing two parties (d) Divided
- (iv) **UNEQUIVOCAL:**
(a) Careless (b) Unmistakable
(c) Variable (d) Incomparable
- (v) **COVENANT:**
(a) Prayer (b) Debate
(c) Garden (d) Agreement
- (vi) **TENTATIVE:**
(a) Expedient (b) Nominal
(c) Provisional (d) Alternative

- (vii) **DEMOGRAPHIC:** Relating to the study of
(a) Government (b) Demons
(c) Communications (d) Population
- (viii) **SONAR:** Apparatus to
(a) Detect something in the air
(b) Locate objects under water
(c) Measure rain
(d) Anticipate earthquake

Answers:

I (c)	II (a)	III (d)	IV (a)
V (d)	VI (b)	VII (b)	VIII (a)

- (b) Indicate the meaning of any FIVE of the following: (5)
- (i) Brag (ii) Antiquarian
(iii) Input (iv) Prodigal
(v) Bibliophile (vi) Nostalgia
(vii) Bum one's boats (viii) Feedback
(ix) Agrarian

Answers

- (i) **Brag:** talk with too much pride
(ii) **Antiquarian:** a person who studies, collects or sells antiques.
(iii) **Input:** action of putting something
(iv) **Prodigal:** spending money freely
(v) **Bibliophile:** a person who loves or collects books.
(vi) **Nostalgia:** sentimental longing for things that are past
(vii) **Feedback:** Output, information about a product etc. that were give to its supplier, maker.
(viii) **Agrarian:** of the cultivation
- Q.6.(a) Correct the following sentences. Do any **FIVE**. (5)
Extra attempt of any part of the question will not be considered.
- (i) Please tell me where is your brother?
(ii) Sajjad as well as Saleem were late.
(iii) Fie is the most cleverest boy in the class,
(iv) I have met him last month.
(v) Your writing is inferior than him.
(vi) Nothing but novels please him.
(vii) The teacher gave the boy an advice which he refused,

(viii) He brought the articles to the market which he wanted to sell.

Answers:

- (i) Please tell me where is your brother is.
 - (ii) Sajjad as well as Saleem was late.
 - (iii) He is the cleverest boy in the class.
 - (iv) I met him last month.
 - (v) Your writing is inferior to him.
 - (vi) Nothing but the novels please him.
 - (vii) The teacher had given the boy an advice which he refused.
 - (viii) He had brought the articles to the market which he wanted to sell out
- (b) Change the narration from Direct to Indirect or Indirect to Direct speech. (5)**
Do any **FIVE**. Extra attempt of any part of the question will not be considered.
- (i) He said to his friend, "Let me go home now"
 - (ii) I will say "Mother, I will always obey you"
 - (iii) "Splendid": said father as he read my report.
 - (iv) He said, "Good morning, can you help me"
 - (v) She said "Brother, why do you tease me"
 - (vi) The King said to the Queen, "If I die, take care of my people"
 - (vii) "By God", he said "I do not know his name"
 - (viii) You exclaimed with sorrow that you lost your pen.

Answers:

- (i) He asked to his friend to let him to go home then.
- (ii) I told my mother that I would always obey her.
- (iii) Father cried with joy as he read my report.
- (iv) He greeted with good morning and asked me that I could help him.
- (v) She addressed her brother why did he tease her.
- (vi) The King advised her queen to take care of his people if he died.
- (vii) He swore by God that he did not know his name.
- (viii) You said, "I lose my pen".

EXAMINATION 2009
ENGLISH (Precis & Composition)

PART-I (MCOs)

Q.1(a) Choose the word that is nearly similar in meaning to the word in capital letters.

- (i) **OBSCURE**
(a) unclear ✓ (b) doubtful
- (ii) **AMIAABLE**
(a) obnoxious (b) affable ✓
- (iii) **HOODWINK**
(a) delude ✓ (b) avoid
- (iv) **GUILEFUL**
(a) Honourable (b) disingenuous ✓
- (v) **OBSESSION**
(a) fixed ideas ✓ (b) delusion
- (vi) **RADICAL**
(a) innate ✓ (b) moderate
- (vii) **PRESUMPTIVE**
(a) credible ✓ (b) timid
- (b) Pick the most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalized word:
- (viii) **PRESENTABLE**
(a) unable (b) scruffy ✓
(c) suitable (d) personable
- (ix) **SALVATION**
(a) escape (b) starvation
(c) doom ✓ (d) rescue
- (x) **PLAIN**
(a) clean (b) distinct
(a) ambiguous ✓ (d) frugal
- (xi) **ODIOUS**
(a) porous (b) charming ✓
(c) horrid (d) offensive
- (xii) **INFLAME**
(a) calm ✓ (b) anger
(c) excite (d) kindle

PART - II

Q.2 Make a precis of the given passage and suggest a suitable heading.

From Plato to Tolstoloi art has been accused of exciting our emotions and thus of disturbing the order and harmony of our

moral life. "Poetical imagination, according to Plato waters our experience of lust and anger, of desire and pain, and makes them grow when they ought to starve with drought. Tolstoi sees in art a source of infection. "Not only in infection," he says, "a sign of art, but the degree of infectiousness is also the sole measure of excellence in art." But the flaw in this theory is obvious. Tolstoi suppresses a fundamental moment of art, the moment of form. The aesthetic experience - the experience of contemplation - is a different state of mind from the coolness of our theoretical and the sobriety of our moral judgment. It is filled with the liveliest energies of passion, but passion itself is here transformed both in its nature and in its meaning. Wordsworth defines poetry as "emotion recollected in tranquility". But the tranquility we feel in great poetry is not that of recollection. The emotions aroused by the poet do not belong to a remote past. They are "here"-alive and immediate. We are aware of their full strength, but this strength tends in a new direction. It is rather seen than immediately felt. Our passions are no longer dark and impenetrable powers; they become, as it were, transparent. Shakespeare never gives us an aesthetic theory. He does not speculate about the nature of art. Yet in the only passage in which he speaks of the character and function of dramatic art the whole stress is laid upon this point. "The purpose of playing," as Hamlet explains, "both at the first and now, was and is, to hold, as were, the mirror up to nature; to show virtue her own feature, scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time his form and pressure." But the image of a passion is not the passion itself. The poet who represents a passion does not infect us with this passion. At a Shakespeare play we are not infected with the ambition of Macbeth, with the cruelty of Richard III, or with the jealousy of Othello. We are not at the mercy of these emotions; we look through them; we seem to penetrate into their very nature and essence. In this respect Shakespeare's theory of dramatic art, if he had such a theory, is in complete agreement with the conception of the fine arts of the great painters and sculptors.

Precis

Art has been criticized for exciting out emotions and disturbing our moral life. To Plato, poetic imagination strengthens our animal nature and that the infectiousness of art is taken as excellence. Plato's theory is flawed. An aesthetic

experience is different from cold logic. It involves powerful emotions but changed in nature and meaning. Tranquility in poetry is not that of recollection. The emotions aroused by poetry are immediate. Their strength has a new orientation. They become transparent. Shakespeare, speaking of dramatic art, stressed the point that a play held the mirror up to nature and showed the image of human emotions, and image which is different from emotions themselves. We are not infected with negative traits of Shakespeare's characters. We, in fact, understand the nature and significance of these traits better. Shakespeare's theory corresponds to the conception of fine arts.

Title: True function of Art.

Q.3. Read the following passage and answers the questions that follow.

It is in the very nature of the helicopter that its great versatility is found. To begin with, the helicopter is the fulfillment of one of man's earliest and most fantastic dreams—The dream of flying—not just like a bird - but of flying as nothing else flies or has ever flown. To be able to fly straight up and straight down - to fly forward or back or sidewise, or to hover over and spot till the fuel supply is exhausted.

To see how the helicopter can do things that are not possible for the conventional fixed-wing plane, let us first examine how a conventional plane "works." It works by its shape - by the shape of its wing, which deflects air when the plane is in motion. That is possible because air has density and resistance. It reacts to force. The wing is curved and set at an angle to catch the air and push it down; the air, resisting, pushes against the under surface of the wing, giving it some of its lift. At the same time the curved upper surface of the wing exerts suction, tending to create a lack of air at the top of the wing. The air, again resisting, sucks back, and this gives the wing about twice as much lift as the air pressure below the wing. This is what takes place when the wing is pulled forward by propellers or pushed forward by jet blasts. Without the motion the wing has no lift.

Questions:

- (i) Where is the great versatility of the helicopter found?
- (ii) What is the dream of flying?
- (iii) What does the wing of the conventional aircraft do?
- (iv) What does the curved upper surface of the wing do?
- (v) What gives the wing twice as much lift?

Answer

- (i) The great versatility of the helicopter is found in its very nature.
- (ii) The dream of flying is one of man's earliest and most extraordinary desire. It consists in flying in ways different from the ways of other creatures that can fly, i.e. flying straight up and down, forward, backward or sideways or to be able to hover over a spot.
- (iii) A conventional plane works by the shape of its wing which deflects air while it is moving. It becomes possible because of the fact that air has density and resistance.
- (iv) The curved wing of the conventional aircraft is set at an angle to catch the air and push it down. The resisting air pushes against the under surface of the wing and gives it lift. It also exerts suction and creates the absence of air at the top of the wing.
- (v) The resisting air sucks back which gives the wing about twice as much lift as the air pressure below the wing.

Q.5.(a) Change the narration from direct to indirect or indirect to direct speech.

- (i) He said to him, "Why do you waste your time?"
- (ii) He ordered his servant not to stand there doing nothing.
- (iii) He exclaimed with joy that he had won the match.
- (iv) The traveler said, "What a dark night?"
- (v) He said, "Let it rain even so hard, I will start today."
- (vi) My mother said, "May you live happily and prosper in your life."
- (vii) He said, "How foolish have I been?"

(i)Ans. He asked him why he wasted his time

(ii)Ans. He said to his servant, "Don't stand there doing nothing."

(iii)Ans. He said, "Hurrah! I have won the match."

(iv) Ans. The traveller exclaimed with wonder that it was a very dark night.

(v) Ans. The traveler exclaimed that however hard it might rain, he would start that day.

(vi)Ans. My mother prayed that I might live happily and prosper in my life.

(b) Correct ONLY FIVE of the following:

- (i) He swore from God
- (ii) Is your dress different than mine?
- (iii) He inquired whether I live in Karachi.
- (iv) He spoke these words upon his face.
- (v) They ran direct to their college.
- (vi) I shall not come here unless you will not call me.
- (vii) They have been building a wall since three days.
- (viii) He does not have some devotion to his studies.

Answers

- (i) He swore on God.
- (ii) Is your dress different from mine?
- (iii) He inquired whether I lived in Karachi.
- (iv) He spoke these words to his face.
- (vi) I shall not come here unless you call me.
- (vii) They have been building a wall for three days.
- (viii) He does not have any devotion to his studies.

Q.6.(a) Use ONLY FIVE of the following in sentences which illustrate their meaning:

- (i) **Leave in the lurch,**
They always stood by him but he left us in the lurch.
- (ii) **Hard and fast (Prescribed)**
There are no hard and fast rules to write an essay.
- (iii) **Weather the storm.**
There is political upheaval in the country but I hope the president will be able to weather the storm.
- (iv) **Bear the brunt.**
The prime minister had to bear the brunt of opposition leader's tirade against the government.
- (v) **Meet halfway.**
The desire for peace should be mutual; I am prepared to meet my opponent halfway.
- (vi) **Turncoat.**
There is no room in our party for a turncoat like him.
- (vii) **Wearer know shoe pinches (Suffers known his woe)**
Only the wearer knows where the shoe pinches.

- (b) Use ONLY FIVE of the following pairs of words in sentences which illustrate their meaning:
- (i) **Persecute, Prosecute**
Puritans left England to escape being *persecuted*.
- (ii) **Luxuriant, Luxurious**
Tall, *Luxuriant* plants grew along the river bank.
They have a very luxurious house.
- (iii) **Mean, Mien**
What can you expect of such a *mean* person?
I am trying to find mien of mien of home expenditure.
- (iv) **Observation, Observance**
Writers have a keen sense of *observation*.
Political *observances* such as fasting can be hard to follow.
- (v) **Naughty, Knotty**
Naughty children are usually intelligent.
That's rasher as knotty question.
- (vi) **Ghostly, Ghastly**
The moon shone, shedding a *ghostly* light on the fields.
She was accompanied by her *ghastly*, unruly child.
- (vii) **Hew, Hue**
We *hewed* logs to build to cabin.
We decorated the room in *hues* of green and blue.
- (viii) **Hoard, Horde**
She kept a small *hoard* of chocolates in his top drawer.
Hordes of children were running round the building.

EXAMINATION 2010
ENGLISH (Precis & Composition)
PART-I (MCOs)

Q.1.(a) Pick the word that is nearly similar in meaning to the capitalized word.

- (i) **ACRIMONIOUS**
(a) Bitter (b) Provocative
(c) Cheap (d) Volatile
- (ii) **CALLIGRAPHY**
(a) Computers (b) Handwriting
(c) Blood pressure (d) Brasin waves
- (iii) **UNEQUIVOCAL**
(a) Variable (b) Plain
(c) Unmistakable (d) Negligent
- (iv) **DEMISE**
(a) Conclude (b) End
(c) Affection (d) Death
- (v) **INCENDIARY**
(a) Happy (b) Sneer
(c) Causing fire (d) Jolly
- (vi) **TOUCHSTONE**
(a) Remind (b) A hall
(c) At rest (d) Criterion
- (vii) **VOID**
(a) Emptiness (b) Lea
(c) Anger (d) Trick
- (viii) **ESSAY**
(a) Direct (b) Compose
(c) Attempt (d) Suppose

Answer

1	a	2	b	3	c	4	b
5	c	6	d	7	a	8	c

(b) Indicate the most nearly opposite ill meaning to the word in capital letters:

- (i) **IGNOBLE**
(a) Lowly (b) Vile
(c) Good (d) Noble

- (ii) MELANCHOLY
 (a) Sorrowful
 (c) Forbidden
 (b) Happy
 (d) Brisk
- (iii) OBLITERATE
 (a) Preserve
 (c) Ravage
 (b) Destroy
 (d) Design
- (iv) ALLY
 (a) Alloy
 (c) Partner
 (b) Foe
 (d) Accessory
- (v) VULGAR
 (a) Coarse
 (c) Exquisite
 (b) Gross
 (d) Obscene
- (vi) PRETEND
 (a) Sham
 (c) Feign
 (b) Substantiate
 (d) Fabricate
- (vii) LIBERTY
 (a) Permission
 (c) Serfdom
 (b) Licence
 (d) Bound
- (viii) CONSCIENTIOUS
 (a) Uncorrupt
 (c) Principled
 (b) Honourable
 (d) Profligate

Answer

1	d	2	b	3	d	4	b
5	c	6	b	7	c	8	d

PART - II

NOTE: (i) PART-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book,
 (ii) Attempt ALL questions from PART-II.

Q.2 Write a precis of the following passage in about 100 words and suggest a suitable title.

Of all the characteristics of ordinary human nature envy is the most unfortunate; not only does the envious person wish to inflict misfortune and do so whenever he can with impunity, but he is also himself rendered unhappy by envy. Instead of deriving pleasure from what he has, he derives pain from what others have. If he can, he deprives others of their advantages, which to him is as delectable as it would be to secure the same advantages himself. If this passion is allowed to run riot it becomes fatal to all excellence, and even to the most useful exercise of exceptional skill. Why should a medical man go to see his patients in a car when the labourer has to walk to his work? Why

should the scientific investigator be allowed to spend his time in a warm room, when others have to face the inclemency of the elements? Why should a man who possesses some rare talent of great importance to the world be saved from the drudgery of his own-housework? To such questions envy finds no answer. Fortunately, however, there is in human nature a compensating passion, namely that of admiration. Whoever wishes to increase human happiness must wish to increase admiration and to diminish envy.

What cure is there for envy? For the saint there is the cure of selflessness, though even in the case of saints envy of other saints is by no means impossible. But, leaving saints out of account, the only cure for envy in the case of ordinary men and women is happiness, and the difficulty is that envy is itself a terrible obstacle to happiness.

But the envious man may say: 'What is the good of telling me that the cure for envy is happiness? I cannot find happiness while I continue to feel envy, and you tell me that I cannot cease to be envious until I find happiness.' But real life is never so logical as this. Merely to realize the causes of one's own envious feeling is to take a long step towards curing them.

Precis:

The Unfortunate characterist of human is his envy to others. An envious person finds his pleasures in inflicting pains upon others. Since, the passion of enviousness is very harmful, therefore it should be checked up. Highly skilled people always run their business rightly and have an edge over others. Despite that one element in human nature is quite admirable, which is that he diminishes envy and increases happiness. There is selflessness and happiness that can alleviate the passion of envy. On the other hand, things do not more logically in real life.

Title: The Element of Envy in Human Nature

Q.3. Read the following passage and answers the questions that follow.

And still it moves. The words of Galileo, murmured when the tortures of the Inquisition had driven him to recant the Truth he knew, apply in a new way to our world today. Sometimes, in the knowledge of all that has been discovered, all that has been done to make life on the planet happier and more worthy, we may be tempted to settle down to enjoy our heritage. That would, indeed, be the betrayal of our trust.

These men and women of the past have given everything — comfort, time, treasure, peace of mind and body, life itself — that we might live as we do. The challenge to each one of us is to carry on their work for the sake of future generations.

The adventurous human mind must falter. Still must we question the old truths and work for the new ones. Still must we risk scorn, cynicism, neglect, loneliness, poverty, persecution, if need be. We must

shut our ears to the easy voice which tells us that 'human nature will never alter', as an excuse for doing nothing to make life more worthy.

Thus will the course of the history of mankind go onward, and the world we know move into a new splendour for those who, are yet to be,

Questions:

- (i) What made Galileo recant the Truth he knew?
- (ii) What is the heritage being alluded to in the first paragraph?
- (iii) What does the 'betrayal of our trust' imply?
- (iv) Why do we need to question the old truths and work for the new ones?
- (v) Explain the words or expressions as highlighted/ underlined in the passage.

Answers:

- (i) Galileo recant the truth he knew that those were tortures of the inquisitions.
- (ii) The heritage being alluded to in the first paragraph is that accumulated knowledge enables us to enjoy life.
- (iii) The betrayal of our trust implies to this world to do great damage to our faith.
- (iv) It is so, because the old scientific truth is subject in change so it needs to be verified. It is therefore, very important to search for new truths.
- (v) (a) Inquisition – an inquiry by religious leaders
(b) The Planet – the earth
(c) Cynilison – An attitude when people think only for themselves

Q.5.(a) Use **ONLY FIVE** of the following in sentences which illustrate their meaning:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| (i) Make for | (ii) Yeoman's service |
| (iii) discretion is the better part of valour | (v) Look down upon |
| (iv) A casting vote | (vi) Out of the wood |
| (vi) Iconoclast | |
| (viii) A swan song | |

- (i) **Make for:** move in the direction of
It is getting late, we had better turn and make for home.
- (ii) **Yeoman's service:** Excellent work
It is really difficult to collect data about female education in the country. Gentlemen you have done a Yeoman's service in this regard.
- (iv) **A casting Vote:** The vote which decides an issue
The president gave his casting vote in favour of the proposal and it was passed from the assembly.
- (v) **Look down upon:** to hate
That fellow is looked down upon by his friends.
- (vii) **Out of wood:** No longer in danger
The president is still in hospital but Doctor says he is out of the wood.

(viii) **A swan song:** The last work of a person

The Tempest was the swan song of William Shakespeare.

(b) Use **ONLY FIVE** of the following pairs of words in sentences which illustrate their meaning:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Adverse, Averse | (ii) Maize, Mazo |
| (iii) Medal, Meddle | (iv) Imperious, Imperial |
| (v) Veracity, Voracity | (vi) Allusion, Illusion |
| (vii) Ordinance, Ordinance | (viii) Willing, Wilful |

- (i) **Adverse** (not in favour of), **Averse** (opposed)
Smoking has adverse effect on health. They are averse to your plan.
- (ii) **Malze:** (cereal plant bearing yellow grain).
I like very much to eat mazie, when I go to sea beach. Mazo is very good for children.
- (iii) **Medal:** (flat piece of metal, usually awarded for bravery)
Meddle: Interfere
The winner was awarded with gold medle.
Please do not meddle in my affairs.
- (iv) **Imperous** (arrogant), **Imperial** (of an empire or its rules)
People do not like imperous way of the officer.
The British imperial forces fought bravely against the Germans.
- (v) **Veractly** (truthfulness), **Voracity** (greedness)
We accept to veracity of this story.
No body like his voracity in office.
- (vi) **Allusion** (indirect reference) **Illusion** (false idea)
I understand his allusion to our mistake.
People of olden times remained in an illusion that earth is flat.
- (vii) **Ordinance** (order, rule by the head of Govt) **Ordinance** (military Supplies)
President has issued new ordinance about the crab to corruption.
Our ordanance factories produce the best arms.
- (viii) **Willing** (having no reluctance) **Wilful** (done deliberately)
She is willing worker in the office.
His act to break the glass was wilful.

Q.6.(a) Correct **ONLY FIVE** of the following:

- (i) This house- is built of bricks and stones.
- (ii) The climate of Pakistan is better than England?
- (iii) He swore by God.
- (iv) You ought to have regarded him your benefactor.
- (v) My friend is very ill, I hope he will soon die.
- (vi) He is waiting for better and promising opportunity.

- (vii) When I shall see her I will deliver her your gift.
(viii) Many a sleepless nights she spent.

Answer:

- (i) This house is built to bricks and stones.
(ii) The climate of Pakistan is better than that of England.
(iii) He swore to God.
(iv) You ought to have regarded him as your benefactor.
(v) My friend is very ill, I am afraid he will die soon.
(vi) He is waiting for a better and promissory opportunity.
(vii) When I shall see her I deliver her your gift.
(viii) Many a sleepless night she spent.
- (b) Change the narration from direct to indirect of- indirect to direct speech.
- (i) On Monday he said, "My son is coming today."
(ii) They wanted to know where he was going the following week.
(iii) He said, "Did she go yesterday?"
(iv) "By God" he said, "I do not know her nickname."
(v) He says that we are to meet him at the station.
(vi) He said, "don't know the way. Ask the old man sitting on the gate."
(vii) My father prayed that I would recover from my illness.
(viii) He said, "How will you manage it?"

Answers:

- (i) On Monday he said that his son was going the next day.
(ii) They said where is he going the next day.
(iii) He said, If she went previous day.
(iv) He swore I did not know her nickname.
(v) He says "We are to meet him at station".
(vi) He said that he did not know the way and recommended one to ask the old man sitting the gate.
(vii) My father said, may you recover from illness.
(viii) He enquired how I would manage that

ENGLISH PRECIS AND COMPOSITION 2011

BY
Haseeb ul Musawer

ENGLISH
(PRECIS & COMPOSITION) 2011
PART - I (MCQs) (COMPULSORY)

- Q.1 (a) Choose the word that is nearly similar in meaning to the word in Capital letters. (Do only FIVE)
Extra attempt of any Part of the question shall not be considered. (05)
- (i) **CHRONICLE:**
(a) Daily ritual (b) Widely held belief
(c) Account of events
- (ii) **FLUME:**
(a) Sea bird with a wing span four times its body length.
(b) Narrow gorge with a stream running through it
(c) Warm summer wind.
- (iii) **EPITAPH**
(a) Editorial (b) Clever head line
(c) Tomb stone inscription
- (iv) **LACONIC**
(a) Concise (b) Weekly
(c) Circular
- (v) **SHINGLE:**
(a) Gravelly beach (b) Exposed sand bar
(c) Group of dolphins.
- (vi) **FILIAL:**
(a) Related by marriage (b) Of sons and daughters
(c) of brothers
- (vii) **MISOPEDIA:**
(a) A hatred for children (b) Middle age
(c) Family history
- (viii) **MENAGE**
(a) Marriage vow (b) Household
(c) Golden years.

ANSWER

	c	li	b	ii.	e	iv	a
v	a	Vi	b	vii	a	viii	B

- (b) Choose the word that is most opposite in meaning to the Capitalized words. (Do only Five)
Extra attempt of any Part of the question shall not be considered. (05)
- (ix) **ANNIHILATE:**
(a) Supplement (b) Augment
(c) Append (d) Contract
- (x) **BRACE:**
(a) Prop (b) Knock
(c) Invigorate (d) Refresh

- (xi) **BRUSQUE:**
(a) Gruff (b) Curt
(c) Smooth (d) Disastrous
- (xii) **CONCORD**
(a) Amity (b) Accord
(c) Variance (d) Unity
- (xiii) **CONSCIENTIOUS:**
(a) Unscrupulous (b) Honorable
(c) Principled (d) Profligate
- (xiv) **DIPLOMATIC:**
(a) Sagacious (b) Shrewd
(c) Bungling (d) Prudent
- (xv) **Hypocrisy:**
(a) Uprightness (b) Pretence
(c) Cant (d) Deceit
- (xvi) **ONEROUS:**
(a) Burdensome (b) Wearing
(c) Difficult (d) Fluent.

ANSWER

i	b	ii	b	iii	c	iv	c
v	d	vi	e	vii	a	viii	D

PART-II

NOTE	(i) PART-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.
	(ii) Attempt all questions from Part II.

Q.2. Make a précis of the given passage and suggest a suitable heading: (20 + 5 = 25)

The Psychological causes of unhappiness, it is clear, are many and various. But all have something in common. The typical unhappy man is one who having been deprived in youth of some normal satisfaction, has come to value this one kind of satisfaction more than any other, and has, therefore, given to his life a one-sided direction, together with a quite undue emphasis upon the achievement as opposed to the activities connected with it. There is, however, a further development which is very common in the present day. A man may feel so completely thwarted that he seeks no form of satisfaction, but only distraction and oblivion. He then becomes a devotee of "Pleasure". That is to say, he seeks to make life bearable by becoming less alive. Drunkenness, for example, is temporary suicide; the happiness that it brings is merely negative, a momentary cessation of unhappiness. The narcissist and the megalomaniac believe that happiness is possible, though they may adopt mistaken means of achieving it, but the man who seeks intoxication, in whatever form, has given up hope except in oblivion.

In this case the first thing to be done is to persuade him that happiness is desirable. Men, who are unhappy, like men who sleep badly, are always proud of the fact. Perhaps their pride is like that of the fox who had lost his tail; if so, the way to cure it is to point out to them how they can grow a new tail. Very few men, I believe, will deliberately choose unhappiness if they see a way of being happy. I do not deny that such men exist, but they are not sufficiently numerous to be important. It is common in our day, as it has been in many other periods of the world's history, to suppose that those among us who are wise have seen through all the enthusiasms of earlier times and have become aware that there is nothing left to live for. The man who holds this view is genuinely unhappy, but he is proud of his unhappiness, which he attributes to the nature of the universe and considers to be the only rational attitude for an enlightened man. Their pride in their unhappiness makes less sophisticated people suspicious of its genuineness; they think that the man who enjoys being miserable is not miserable.

ANSWER

Sadness or distress of any type has one common cause that is the deprivation of normal gratification in the adolescent age. Much distressed people find satisfaction in unconsciousness by taking intoxications. The egotistic and self-loving people seek happiness in neglecting and disregarding the truths. The treatment is to make realize them the significance of happiness. This is the most important step. Some people think that there is nothing left for living and this one is desolate age and, nothing is joyful. Their strong belief and determination make ordinary people to believe and even follow them.

Q3. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: (5x4= 20)

Knowledge is acquired when we succeed in fitting a new experience in the system of concepts based upon our old experiences. Understanding comes when we liberate ourselves from the old and so make possible a direct, unmediated contact with the new, the mystery, moment by moment, of our existence. The new is the given on every level of experience - given perceptions, given emotions and thoughts, given states of unstructured awareness, given relationships with things and persons. The old is our home-made system of ideas and word patterns. It is the stock of finished articles fabricated out of the given mystery by memory and analytical reasoning, by habit and automatic

associations of accepted notions. Knowledge is primarily a knowledge of these finished articles. Understanding is primarily direct awareness of the raw material.

Knowledge is always in terms of concepts and can be passed on by means of words or other symbols. Understanding is not conceptual and therefore cannot be passed on. It is an immediate experience, and immediate experience can only be talked about (very inadequately), never shared. Nobody can actually feel another's pain or grief, another's love or joy, or hunger. And similarly no body can experience another's understanding of a given event or situation. There can, of course, be knowledge of such an understanding, and this knowledge may be passed on in speech or writing, or by means of other symbols. Such communicable knowledge is useful as a reminder that there have been specific understandings in the past, and that understanding is at all times possible. But we must always remember that knowledge of understanding is not the same thing as the understanding which is the raw material of that knowledge. It is as different from understanding as the doctor's prescription for penicillin is different from penicillin.

Questions:

- (i) How is knowledge different from understanding?
- (ii) Explain why understanding cannot be passed on.
- (iii) Is the knowledge of understanding possible? If it is, how may it be passed on?
- (iv) How does the author explain that knowledge of understanding is not the same thing as the understanding?
- (v) How far do you agree with the author in his definitions of knowledge and understanding? Give reasons for your answer.

Title: Insight of happiness-Consciousness of Sadness

COMPREHENSION

1. Knowledge is the fitting of new experience into the system of old one and understanding is the liberating one self completely from old experiences.
2. These are the concepts which passes from one brain to another but the understanding is not in the form of concepts. A very new experience which is still an understanding and still not molded into words.
3. Knowledge of understanding is possible and that knowledge of understanding can be passed in the form of speech or writing.

4. Knowledge is the creation and product and understanding is new material. Knowledge is in the form of concepts and understanding is completely new experience. Knowledge of understanding is possible. Author explained and differentiated knowledge and understanding very efficiently and clearly. However it is argue that until the understanding is not shaped into words it remains un-transferable when the under standing gets shape of words it become knowledge.

Q.4. Write a comprehensive note (250 - 300 words) on any ONE of the following: (20)

- (i) Child is the father of man.
- (ii) Life succeeds in that it seems to fail.
- (iii) Yellow Journalism.
- (iv) The violence of war can be diluted with love. ;
- (v) Love is a beautiful but baleful god.
- (vi)

SHORT ESSAY(PRECIS PAPER)

YELLOW JOURNALISM

Yellow Journalism is a type of Journalism that presents the Less Legitimate or not well researched news, skewed or distorted facts, eye catching headlines to sell their newspapers. Sometime exaggeration of news, Scandal- mongering or sensationalism. Now a day the term Yellow is widely used for unprofessional or unethical Journalism. The term is not very old; term yellow Journalism was first coined in New York in early 20th Century.

In short yellow Journalism is biased opinion masquerading as objective fact.

When the electronic media was when there was no concept of electronic media the print media was the sole source of news. The editors enjoyed very powerful positions because in those day people have not other sources to confirm the news.

But ,Now when the electronic media has grown up as rapid and efficient source of information the print media enjoy no more hegemony over information as was in early period of this Century.

In Pakistan and other developing countries, where poor governance prevail, The electronic media enjoy a prominent position instate

structure. Competition is increased and in dog eats dog situation the new TV channels promote their one's by sensationalism, breaking news, Not well researched news tickers, presenting a special type of pictures of Certain politicians or persons of public fame, one sided presentation of facts, distortion and exaggeration of facts, skewed facts. In this industrial and commercial era the yellow Journalism is getting worse day by day and obviously detrimental for national interests. 290 words

IGNORANCE IS BLISS KNOWLEDGE IS WORRY

Unawareness, ignorance or Lack of knowledge is a Gift of God or knowledge is gift of God ,is in fact a discussion able matter. Some people are of the view that knowledge and awareness is worry. However they argue that ignorance is bliss because an ignorant person is always happy because he have no troubles, and he do not stumble upon things he rather do not know. The bad and evils of world like wars, killings nuclear explosions, global warming, political issues, are completely non disturbing things for a ignorant person. They do not bother themselves for inequality, Liberty, rights and other such things. A sensitive and knowledge full person always worried for increased taxes, legislation curbing civil liberties, Corruption, bad governance, population growth, climate change, Economic crises, in short every event or issue of humanitarian nature disturb him and distract his thinking. They take stress for every minor or major issue which is directly or indirectly affect them whether on international Level or on national level. On the other hand a ignorant person is happy in his home, family and village or town. Malnutrition in African children, epidemic diseases in other parts of world, imperialism, great games true democracy or democratic principles, inflation global economic recession, increasing air or water pollution, food insecurity, new world order, clash of civilization, an ignorant is oblivious of all such nonsense and worrisome , daunting , perturbing and bothersome issue.

Words 265

SUSPICIOUS PARENTS MAKE AN ARTFULL CHILD

"The voice of parents is the voice of gods, for to their children they are heaven's Lieutenants". Shakespeare The parents play a major role in developing the character and integrity of their children. Before going school or before Joining the external Communities and Society the child is solely dependent on his parents for training and learning and

not only this after joining school the child spend much time with his or her parents so it is clear and obvious the parent can make or break the child. If, the parents are suspicious about the activities of their child or very much alert and active to correct their child's mistakes or mischief artfully and carefully the personality of child molded into a very artful mould. Plato said that if a child do mischief, go forth and correct his parents. The family is the miniature world having an effect upon the nature as well as personality of its members. The children who mainly inspire from the behavior of their parents. The rulers of that miniature world.

But, here come another aspect of all this that where there is authority there is natural inclination to disobedience. An obstinate, inflexible, suspicious and unforgiving temper of parents creates cunning and guileful child. There are some parents who always take their children suspiciously and do not trust them. This attitude of parents moulds negatively the individuality of rising kids, as parents do not quite their doubt full behavior, and for that reason, the children naturally incline towards doing such things that their parent repeatedly prohibits such kind of such kind of suspicious parents repeatedly and actually teach their children how to trick the parents and they learn to do anything at their own pleasure without the knowledge of their guardians. Thus the suspicious parents make an crafty, artful, tricky, sharp, showed and sometimes dishonest, deceitful and foxy child.

260 words

CHILD IS FATHER OF MAN

In the famous poem, The rainbow, William Wordsworth used the expression "The child is the father of man" This expression means that all our positive and negative traits are established when we are young.

The qualities shown by a child are often are indications of what the child is going to be when he grows up to be a man. Milton says

"The Childhood shows the man as morning shows the day"

The habits are traits of a man are of development of the habits and traits he had when he was a child. The truth of this statement is borne out by the lives of many man and women who have left a name behind them. But this saying is not always true. There have been instances in which promising childhood has been followed by disappointing manhood and some time a bad childhood has been followed by a exemplary manhood. Boys who seemed very stupid when small have sometimes grownup into great man. In spite of apparent exceptions, however, we can say without much fear of being contradicted that what the child is, shows what the man will be. Even in cases where men showed remarkable powers in their after- life, of which they have gave

no evidence in their childhood, we shall find, if we closely inspect, that the qualities which distinguished them when they become man were possessed by them when they were children, although these qualities did not find scope to show themselves. Misunderstanding, wrong education, poverty, malnutrition and other such caused prevent a child manifest his qualities but when the conditions are favorable, a child show his qualities which he possessed. In short he child, then, is father of man though it may not always be apparent. This depends on how child is brought up.

WHEN FLATTERERS GET TOGETHER

Excessive and insincere praise for personal benefits was a habit of cheap and mean persons found near to every king or feudal or influential personality. Monarch has been abolished but flatterers are present all over the world. A person can find Sycophants around any higher authority or persons of public fame. It is the nature of human, who likes praise and compliment and dislikes criticism and disagreement. The toadies and Yes-men use this human weakness cunningly and artfully. A higher authority surrounded with flatterers all the time become used to listen "all is well" and ok, and is a praise worthy man for all its actions and persons are always guided, judged and advised by boot-lickers, and sycophants. In country like Pakistan with poor state structure and flawed system, the flatterers, flattery and flattered are abundant and more than usual. In developing and poor countries there is a chain of Sycophants at the same time a politician is flattered and flatterer for instance, he is being flattered by party workers and he is flattering senior party leaders for lucrative positions and other gains. From top to bottom getting job, contract licenses, permit, transfers, postings are nearly impossible without flattery. In this system every one is not working hard for progress but trying to reach someone present on higher tiers for sycophancy and boot-licking. In short flatters are malevolent and mean persons there presence is detrimental for any society, organization, nation or association. Where can imagine the condition of that society or organization so it is almost true when flatterers get together, the devil goes to dinner.

Words 300

WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS, I IS FOLLY TO BE WISE

This line is taken from the famous poem of Thomas Gray "Ode on a Distant prospect of Eton college"

To each his sufferings: all are man
 Condemned alike to groan;
 The tender for another's pain,
 The up feeling of his own
 Ye ah! Why should they know their fate?
 Since sorrow comes too late
 And happiness too swiftly flies
 Thought would destroy their paradise
 No more: where ignorance is bliss,
 'Tis folly to be wise.

It has been said that "where Ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise"
 A person's interpretation of that statement can be extremely different
 than another person's. opinion will be formed that agree with it and
 disagree with it. The opinion on the happiness and intelligence is
 different for every one. A intelligent person knows the possible out
 come, the intelligent person avoid those situations resulting in much
 more situations needed to make him happy, and this leaves the
 intelligent person in a state of Joy. On the other hand ignorant people
 just close their eyes to certain situation which he joins that are
 unwanted. He may or may not be aware of unwanted situation his
 makes him happy temporarily and he actually is progressing toward a
 more difficult situation so it is wrong that ignorance always bring
 happiness it is 'however' admitted that ignorance bring ease but only
 for short time and creating the situation more complex. awareness or
 knowledge bring trouble but for short time and result into much more
 happiness.

Q.5.(a) Use ONLY FIVE of the following in sentences which
 illustrate their meaning: Extra attempt shall not be
 considered. (05)

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| (i) To eat one's words. | (ii) Dog in the manger |
| (iii) A close shave | (iv) A Freudian Slip |
| (v) A Gordian knot | (vi) A cog in the machine |
| (vii) A sugar daddy | (viii) A wet blanket. |

IDIOMS

1. Dog in the manager (a person who prevents other from
 having things that they do not need themselves)
 opposition's dog in the manager policy is no more
 bearable

2. Close shave (narrow escape from disaster or danger)
 Pakistan won by 2 runs this close shave win help him to
 play next round.
3. Freudian slip (some thing unwanted say accidentally)
 Samar's malevolence revealed during bickering when
 Freudian slip made this happen.
4. Cut Gordian knot (difficult part of a situation of problem)
 Media molded the public opinion against terrorists and cut
 the Gordian knot before military operation.
5. Sugar daddy (old man keeping eye on young ladies) in
 large enterprises the owner and manager are sugar daddies
 and they prefer young smart ladies for Job.
6. Wet blanket (a person who stops other people enjoying
 themselves) Ali's elder brother does not let him for picnic
 with us with any reason He is a wet blanket
7. Cog in the machine (a member of Large organization
 whose Job although necessary, makes them feel
 unimportant) I decided to leave the Job because I was tire
 of being Just cog in the machine.
8. To eat one's word (To admit that that what you have sai
 before was wrong)

Ali said it would never happen but when it happened he
 was to eat his words.

(b) Use ONLY FIVE of the following Pairs of words in
 sentences which illustrate their meaning: Extra attempt
 shall not be considered. (10)

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| (i) Capital, Capitol | (ii) Assay, Essay |
| (iii) Envelop, envelope | (iv) Decree, Degree |
| (v) Desolate, Dissolute | (vi) Species, Specie |
| (vii) Tortuous, Torturous | (viii) Wet, Whet |

PAIR OF WORDS

1. Islamabad is the Capital if Pakistan.
 - Capital is closed for 3 months and Congress sessions
 are going to be conducted in alternate building
2. Chemicals are being assayed in Laboratory
 - Write essay on following topics

3. The book was enveloped in yellow paper
 - The envelope of Letter was yellow
4. President decreed that Taxes and duties would be reduced
 - He got B.A degree from G.C Lahore
5. He felt desolate when his friend died
 - Samar lived a dissolute life, drinking, forgery and theft, till his death
6. The species of wild cheetah is endangered by deforestation
 - Currency Note is being frequently changed in specie
7. Samar took a tortuous root through small roads and streets rather highway.
 - Torturous investigation by police should be banned
8. My cloths got wet and I am feeling cold
 - I got whet my knife from Blacksmith

Direct Indirect

1. He said that he could not get into the house because he had lost his keys, so he had to break a window.
2. She asked me whether I would like to see over the house or if I was more interested in the garden.
3. Secretary of disastrous fund requested to send whatever I could spare. All the Contributions would be acknowledged immediately.
4. She said "would he like to the concert" I replied "I am sure he will"
5. I said to her "Stop making fuss about nothing" and said "she is lucky to have got a seat at all"
6. The teacher said that you had not to forget what he had told lesson and said that he would expect me to be able to repeat that next Lesson by heart.
7. He said tome "shall I leave it in the Car"
8. He asked that he might open the window that was rather hot there.

Q.6.(a) Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

- (i) Please speak to the concerned clerk.
- (ii) You have got time too short for that
- (iii) Not only he was a thief, but he was also a murderer.
- (iv) They thought that the plan would be succeeded.
- (v) It is unlikely that he wins the race.
- (vi) My uncle has told me something about it yesterday
- (vii) I hoped that by the time I would have got there it would have stopped raining.
- (viii) They prevented the driver to stop.

Correction

1. Please talk to the clerk concerned
2. He was not only a thief but also a murderer
3. They thought that plan would succeed
4. It is unlikely he wins race
5. They prevented the driver from stopping
6. My uncle told me about it yesterday
7. You have gotten time too short for that.

(b) Change the narration from direct to indirect or indirect to direct speech. (DO ONLY FIVE) Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

- (i) "I couldn't get into the house because I had lost my key, so I had to break a window", he said.
- (ii) "Would you like to see over the house or are you more interested in the garden"? She asked me.
- (iii) "Please send whatever you can spare. All contributions will be acknowledged immediately", Said the Secretary of the disastrous fund.
- (iv) She asked if he'd like to go to the concert and I said I was sure he would.
- (v) I told her to stop making a fuss about nothing and said that she was lucky to have got a seat at all.
- (vi) The teacher said, "You must not forget what I told you last lesson. I shall expect you to be able to repeat it next lesson by heart."
- (vii) He asked me if he should leave it in the car.
- (viii) He said, "May I open the window? It's rather hot in here."

Direct Indirect

1. He said that he could not get into the house because he had lost his keys, so he had to break a window.
2. She asked me whether I would like to see over the house or if I was more interested in the garden.



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