

Q. No. 01

(Ans 1)

The difference between our life and the life of an animal lies in the way of living life, movement and in the thinking process. Animals live life for always and do not have any regrets and hopes. They also differ in the movement. However, the most prominent difference ~~is~~ is that animals do not have any mental abilities that's why they are unconscious about their life. While humans possess mental attributes and sometimes live life without experiencing it, that's why humans have hopes and regrets.

(Ans 2)

Humans anxiety leads ~~a human~~ ^{them} to desperation. When they live a life without gaining actual experience, this style of living leads them to the regression. Regression for those things which they cannot do and they always long for them. And yearning for those things which may never happen at all. So, all these unfulfilled desires lead humans to anxiety which sometimes prove fatal for them.

(Ans 3)

The writer compare men to the butterflies and squirrels in such a way that if these animals are supposed to do man's work then men will live life of comfort. He further elaborates this with an example that when a man feels fear of his life he rushes towards American Embassy for protests in order to save his life. However, even in case of butterflies and squirrels they are supposed to do with calm.

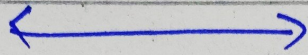
(Ans 4)

Anxiety about the future disturb our daily life in such a way that we always remain in illusions that dangers to our lives will happen. By spending more time in thinking about how to avoid these dangers this, definitely disturb our daily life. We cannot enjoy the pleasures of morning breakfast and various seasons. Thus disturbing our daily life is anxiety about future.

(Ans 5)

We can make our lives tolerable by breaking ourselves through the tragedy of time. When we will free ourselves from the tragedy

of time, this will enable us to enjoy every passing moment untroubled by yearning or apprehension.



Q. NO. 02

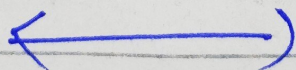
(Ans 1)
The police fired at the crowd.

(Ans 2)
He fell into a deep ditch and broke his knee.

(Ans 3)
I will not object of what you do.

(Ans 4)
I shall fetch some water for you in a few minutes.

(Ans 5)
The police man ran for the thief.



Q. NO. 03

(Ans 1)

The singing concert was proved memorable on the arrival of Atif Aslam.

During the World War II there lies some sort of consort among the rivals on the issue of economy.

(Ans 2)

Amina's way of climbing on the mountains descent her from the top.

The dissent note of some judges of supreme court for the government will appease the opposition.

(Ans 3)

To control the effects of climate change it is essential to install sensors on chimneys.

The censor of media; a fourth pillar of democracy, will prove fatal for democracy.

(Ans 4)

During morning walk the excursion is beneficial for heart patients.

The incursion of Israel on Gaza is proving a genocide against Gazans.

(Ans 5)

Freezing temperature of northern areas in December is major hindrance in tourism.

Recently, USA has frozen the foreign assets of Russia.

←→
Q. no. 05

(Ans 1)

He requested me to come early they should be waiting for me.

(Ans 2)

The man said that he was sure of his success.

(Ans 3)

The teacher asked the students why they come so late.

(Ans 4)

She inquired to the brother why did he tease her.

(Ans 5)

The traveler wondered about the dark night.

Q. No. 06

It is said that accept the intelligence and wisdom from anywhere because these are the gifts of God. People used to wonder in the desert but do not receive intelligence and wisdom. Intelligence and wisdom are not bound with age. Whether they should achieve in eighteen to twenty years of age or not in seventy or eighty years of age. It is foolish to pronounce himself intelligent and wise and it is intelligence to avoid such a foolish man. Avoiding useless talks, stopping anger, with answer of logic and avoiding useless and fruitless debates are the signs of wisdom.

Q. No. 1 Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Use your own language. (20 Marks)

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 foreboding. Some of us prostrate ourselves on the road way in Trafalgar 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 winter 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 - regret for things which we cannot undo and foreboding for things which may never happen at all. Indeed were it not for the fact that over breaking through our human obsessions with the tragedy of time, so enabling us to enjoy at any rate some fleeting moments untroubled by vain yearning or apprehension, our life would not be intolerable at all. As it is, we contrive, everyone of us, to spoil it to a remarkable degree.

Questions:

1. What is the difference between our life and the life of an animal?
2. What is the result of human anxiety?
3. How does the writer compare man to the butterflies and squirrels?
4. How does anxiety about future disturb our daily life?
5. How can we make our life tolerable?

Q. No. 2 Re-write the following sentences after filling in the blanks with appropriate prepositions. (5 Marks)

1. The police fired _____ the crowd.
2. He fell _____ a deep ditch and broke his knee.
3. I will not object _____ what you do.
4. I shall fetch some water _____ you in a few minutes.
5. The police man ran _____ the thief.

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Q. No. 3 Pairs of words. (5 Marks)

1. Concert, Consort
2. Descent, Dissent
3. Censer, Censor
4. Excursion, Incursion
5. Freeze, Frieze

Q. No. 5 Change the following into indirect speech. (5 Marks)

1. He said to me, "Come early, we shall be waiting for you."
2. The man said, "I am sure of my success."
3. The teacher said to his students, "Why did you come so late?"
4. She said, "Brother, why do you tease me?"
5. The traveler said, "What a dark night!"

Q. No. 6 Translate the following into English by keeping in view figurative/idiomatic expression. 10

کہتے ہیں کہ حکمت و دانائی کی بات جہاں سے ملے لو کہ حکمت اور دانائی ہلا تعالٰیٰ و دلیت کردہ ہوتی ہے۔ لوگ ایک عمر تک دشت و دنیا کی محرومی کرتے ہیں مگر حکمت و دانائی سے محروم رہ جاتے ہیں۔ حکمت و دانائی کے لیے کسی عمر کی قید نہیں۔ چاہے تو اٹھارہ بیس سال کی عمر میں آجائے اور نہ ممکن ہو تو ستر اسی سال کی عمر میں بھی دامن رہے۔ فہم و فراست کا دعویٰ کرنا زخو و حماقت ہے اور احمق آدمی سے پچھائی فہم و فراست ہے، بر عمل بات کرنا، جو بات نہیں کرنی چاہئے اسے روک لینا، غصہ کی بجائے دلیل اور منطق سے جواب دینا، فضول اور ل حاصل بحث سے اجتناب، شاید یہی دانائی ہے۔

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