

Step Academy official

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STUDENT NAME	
PAPER CODE	67812
TIME ALLOWED	
Paper Date	



CLASS	3RD YEAR
SUBJECT	ENGLISH
TOTAL MARKS	
Paper Type	

Q1. write the answers of following questions.

- 1 . What has made man's life miserable?
- 2 . Write a summary of the poem 'Leisure'.
- 3 . Why does the poet criticize the fast and busy life of modern man?
- 4 . What are the main ideas explained in the poem 'Leisure'?
- 5 . Discuss the central idea of the poem.
- 6 . What are some of the simple delights we miss in our rushed life?
- 7 . The poet points out that it is our own attitude which makes us worried in our life, discuss it.
- 8 . .Tartary is a product of pure imagination.
- 9 . .Tartary by Walter De La Mare touches the height of imagination.
- 10 . .What kind of life will the protagonist enjoy if he were the king of Tartary?
- 11 . How does the poet fulfil his dream of getting power on earth in poem 'Tartary'?
- 12 . Pick out the fanciful images from 'Tartary'.
- 13 . Tartary is a romantic poem. Discuss it.
- 14 .
How will the poetess be comforted on lying in the bony arms of reality in poem 'New Year Resolution'?
Why does she use this image?
- 15 . What is the main theme or idea of the poem 'New Year Resolution'?
- 16 . What is the central idea of the poem 'New Year Resolution'?
- 17 . Does the poetess 'Elizabeth' throw light on the importance of real thinking?
- 18 . Write a summary of the poem 'Women work' by Angelou Maya.
- 19 .
How does the domestic woman in the poem 'Women work' desire to get rid of her dull and prosaic life.
- 20 .

The poem 'Women work' deals with the boredom felt in our daily life and especially of women.

21 . Write about disgusting picture of a woman's life from the poem 'Women work'.

22 . Describe the daily routine of a housewife or working woman.

23 . The story in Maya Angelous 'Women work' is the story of every household lady. Do you agree?

24 . The poem 'Women work' deals with boredom felt in our daily life and especially of women. Discuss.

25 . What are the problems of a Pakistani Woman?

26 . Is the woman of Women work fed up with her work? What does she really want?

27 . The story of the woman in 'Women work' is the story of every household lady in every society.

28 . How can nature be a source of relief and refreshment for a domestic lady?

29 . Describe the dull and drab life of the domestic woman (Woman Work).

30 . How does the woman in the poem desire to seek escape from her daily routine of life?

31 . What problems of the youth have been presented by the poet in his poem 'The Rebel'?

32 . The Rebel is a psychological study of the problems of youth.

33 .
Self-assertion and exhibitionism are problems of every young man. The poem discusses both the problems in a convincing manner. Discuss it.

34 . The protagonist in the Rebel critiques the monotony of modern life.

35 .
Discuss the element of humour and satire in the poem. Do you think that the poet is satirising the rebels or the ridiculously trivial behaviour of the so called normal people.

36 . What sort of treatment does the patriot receive from the people after being termed traitor?

37 . Patriot into Traitor discusses the reversal of the fortune of a political leader.

38 . How did the political hero in the poem 'Patriot into Traitor' suffer a change in his fortune?

39 . Describe the tragic change in the fate of one time patriot.

40 . Discuss the poem, 'Patriot into Traitor' by Robert Browning as a dramatic monologue.

41 . Does the poet give us a message of disillusionment, or frustration or hope?

42 . What ideas are presented in the poem 'The Huntsman'?

43 . How did Hunter get hunted in 'The Huntsman'?

44 .

Do you agree with the poetess that the art of losing is not hard to master? How can we master this art?

45 . The Solitary Reaper deals with a common experience of life. Discuss.

46 . What impressions and feelings do you share with the poet about the Solitary Reaper?

47 . Why does the poet find it difficult to follow the song of the Solitary Reaper?

48 . The Solitary Reaper leaves a lasting impression on the poet's mind. Discuss.

49 . Why does the poet not understand the song?

50 . Why was the poet greatly impressed by the maiden's song?

51 . What is the song about?

52 . What is the central idea OR theme of the poem 'The Solitary Reaper'?

53 . What are the seven stages of man's life which Shakespeare describes in this poem?

54 . Write a note on the first stage of man's life.

55 . Write a note on the 1st stage of man's life.

56 . Write a note on man's role as a lover.

57 . Write a note on the last stage of man's life.

58 . What are the main ideas of the poem 'Departure and Arrival'?

59 . Write a note on the optimism of T.S Eliot.

60 .

Elaborate the metaphor of human life as a voyage, as used by T.S Eliot in his poem Departure and Arrival.

61 . Write a summary of the poem 'A poison tree' by the William Blake.

62 . Write a critical note on the poem 'A poison tree' by William Blake.

63 . What are the main ideas of the poet in the poem 'A poison tree'?

64 . What does Blake want to teach us in his poem 'A poison tree'?

65 . Discuss the main idea of the poem 'A poison tree'.

66 . Discuss the suitability of the title of the poem 'A poison tree'.

67 . Write a note on the journey of the poetess towards her grave.

68 . Describe the image of journey in the poem 'Because I Could not Stop for Death' by Emily Dickinson.

69 . What does the soul of the poetess see during her journey to the graveyard?

70 .

The journey of the poetess in 'Because I Could not Stop for Death' is the journey of funeral procession to eternity. Discuss it.

71 .

What kind of picture of death Emily Dickinson draws in her poem 'Because I Could not Stop for Death'?

72 . Is there anything in the poem to suggest that it is written by a woman?

73 . Do you think that the poem has a hidden or implicit idea of death in it?

74 . Does the poet compare sleep to death in this poem?

75 . What are common pursuits and activities mentioned in the poem 'Lights Out'?

76 . What is the impact of sleep on these pursuits?

77 .

How does the apple picker pick the apples? What ideas haunt his mind when he is picking the apples?

78 . Write a critical note on the poem 'After Apple Picking'.

79 . Do you think that the sleep which the poet enjoys is an ordinary sleep or something else?

80 . What does the poet want to convey to us in his poem 'The vanishing village'?

81 . Do you find any note of hopefulness in the poem 'The vanishing village'?

82 . Write a note on the importance of village life in the modern age.

83 . The poem 'The vanishing village' by R.S Thomas ends on a hopeful note. Do you agree?

84 . What is the real nature of Keats's fears in the poem 'When I have fears'?

85 . What are Keats's views on love and beauty?

86 . What is the central idea of the poem 'When I have fears'?

87 . Discuss Keats's thoughts about his own life and mortality with reference to his 'When I have fears'.

88 . Write a summary of the poem Kubla Khan.

89 . What are the main ideas of the poem Kubla Khan?

90 . Write a note on the pleasure-dome built by Kubla.

91 . Write a critical note on the poem 'Kubla Khan'.

92 . Discuss Kubla Khan as a fantasy.

93 . The supernatural element in Kubla Khan.

94 . How is the hawk a kind of dictator in his feelings and ideas?

95 . What does the poet want to teach in the poem 'Hawk's Monologue'?

96 .

How do the immigrants live in America?

97 . What is the central idea of the poem 'Say this city has ten million souls'?

98 . The poet has used several numerical images. What effect does this create?

99 . Give a brief summary of the poem 'Politics'.

100 . Yeats contrasts the reality of love with that of politics. Discuss it.

101 . What are the main ideas of the poem 'Politics'?

102 . How a true lover is better than a widely travelled person and politician?

103 . How love is superior to travelling and politics?

104 . The poet in the poem 'Politics' wants to become young again. Why?

105 . How does the poet behave with the snake?

106 .

Describe as simply as you can the arrival of the Snake at the water trough and departure into its hole.

107 . Do you think that the poet is against education or rationality?

108 . Can you point out the subtle changes in the poet's relationship with the snake?

109 . Why does the poet decide to kill the snake?

110 . Do you think that the poet is justified in his repentance?

111 . Why does the poet want to have his snake again?

112 . Why does the poet think of his education as accursed?

113 . Discuss the poetic beauty of the poem 'Autumn'.

114 . Write a not on similes and images used by the poet in the poem Autumn.

115 . Write a critical summary of the poem 'Fog'.

116 . Explain and comment of the following lines. "Patels on wet black bough"

117 . Who are the killers? Discuss the nature of their entrance into the eating house?

118 . How do Al and Max treat the servants of Henry's lunch room?

119 . How do the two killers behave in the restaurant?

120 . What light does the story throw on American society?

121 . The killers is full of suspense and horror.

122 . The killers is a thriller or a crime story.

123 .

Though the murder is worse than the act of brutal killing.

124 . Who is Ole Andreson? What is his role in the story?

125 . Is Ole Andreson a coward? Discuss.

126 . Write a note on Hemingway's philosophy of life.

127 . Describe the elements of horror and suspense in the story 'The killers'?

128 . Rappaccini's Daughter is an imaginative story.

129 . What is fantasy?

130 . Do you think that Beatrice is true and sincere in her love?

131 . Development of love between Beatrice and Giovanni.

132 . Why and when does Giovanni in his address to Beatrice call Dr. Rappaccini? 'Your waful father'.

133 . Is the daughter more dear to the professor than his art?

134 . Do you think that Beatrice is a real character of flesh and blood?

135 . "At least" thought he "her poison has not entered into my system. I am no flower to die in her grasp."

136 . Giovanni falls in Rappaccini's trap not involuntarily but with disastrous results.

137 . Compare and contrast Dr. Rappaccini and Prof. Baglioni as scientist.

138 . When and why does Giovanni in his address to Beatrice call Dr. Rappaccini awful father?

139 . Critically analyze the ending of "Rappaccini's Daughter".

140 . How was Ustad Mangu disillusioned on 1st April?

141 . The new constitution was no more than a piece of April foolery. Elaborate.

142 . How did Ustad Mangu feel when his hopes and expectations were not fulfilled?

143 . Describe in your own words the feelings of Ustad Mangu on 1st April.

144 . Do you think that the expectations and hopes of Ustad Mangu about India Act 1935 come true?

145 . Why did Ustad Mangu call the english 'white mice'?

146 . In 'The new constitution' Ustad Mangu is at least a half wit. Elaborate.

147 . Ustad Mangu is painted as a fool in the new constitution support or refuse the statement.

148 .

Ustad Mangu in the new constitution is the voice of the suppressed people of india. Explain the statement.

149 . Write a critical note on the story 'Breakfast'.

150 .

Steinbeck remarks when he thinks of the breakfast taken with the cotton pickers, "it makes the rush of warmth". What did impress him most?

151 . The writer calls his meeting with the poor family very pleasant. Why?

152 . Narrate the story 'Breakfast' in your own words. Why do you like the story?

153 . Describe and discuss the writer's experience and feelings in the company of villagers.

154 . What is the appeal of the story 'Breakfast'?

155 . What type of people do we find in the story 'Breakfast'? What type of life do they lead?

156 . Write an essay on the pleasures of poverty.

157 .

In the story, the writer has painted a picture of simple labourers. Can you paint a picture of these modern people who always complain against Govt. or circumstances?

158 .

Point out the enviable qualities of life of the labouring class as suggested by Steinbeck in his story 'Breakfast'.

159 . Breakfast is a critique of modern civilization. Discuss.

160 . Why does Eva turn down every offer of help from Rosen?

161 . How can we say 'Take pity' presents a conflict between two attitudes?

162 . Why did love fail between Eva and Rosen?

163 . Compare and contrast the character of Eva and Rosen.

164 . Comment on the character and role of Eva in the story 'Take pity'.

165 . What different ways were adopted by Rosen to help Eva and her children?

166 . Write a note on Eva as a great and courageous woman.

167 . What kind of happiness did the prince enjoy when he lived in his palace?

168 .

Why was the prince happy when he was alive and had the human heart? What made him weep despite having a heart of lead?

169 . What is meant by the palace of Sans-Souci?

170 .

The Happy Prince tells the Swallow. 'There is no mystery as great as misery.' Explain in the light of the story.

171 . The story 'The Happy Prince' gives us many scenes of misery and ugliness.

172 .

How did the Swallow and the happy prince destroy themselves in the service of others? What does the writer try to convey through it?

173 . What is the role of Swallow in the story?

174 . Does he resemble the present day rulers?

175 . The Happy Prince and Swallow consume themselves in the service of humanity.

176 . What kind of world Oscar Wilde create in the Happy Prince?

177 .

Araby by James Joyce is a story of conflict between the subjective feelings of a boy and the objective reality of life.

178 . Describe briefly the effect of romantic love on the adolescent mind of small boy.

179 . What message does the story 'Araby' convey?

180 . How does the narrator lose interest in studies?

181 . 'Araby' is psychological explanation of boy's emotional and mental condition.

182 . Write a note on the boy's visit to Araby, the splendid bazaar of the city.

183 .

Draw a character sketch of the narrator. Discuss his mental condition and the gap between his hopes and their fulfilment.

184 . Why does the boy fail in his life?

185 . What are the difficulties that the boy faces in the fulfillment of the story?

186 . What is the cause of strained reactions between husband and wife?

187 . Why did the narrator of the story hate the old man? Why did he kill him?

188 . How did the narrator of the story kill the old man?

189 . How was the crime of the killer revealed?

190 . How did he confess his crime?

191 . What is your opinion about the murder? Do you think that he was a man of sound mind?

192 . Give your own impression of the personality of the murderer as a psychological case.

193 . Explain the title of the story 'Tell Tale Heart'.

194 . Whose heart was it that told the real story?

195 . Write a note on the incidents which point out the details of horror in the story.

196 . In the drama of human life, chance is more powerful than human resolutions.

- 197 . What is the role of fate in the story 'The Necklace'?
- 198 . The Necklace is a tragedy of a vain, proud and showy woman.
- 199 . Who is responsible for her tragedy?
- 200 . Matilda becomes a victim of tragedy because of her mistaken act?
- 201 . The story 'The Necklace' has been called a story of human vanity. Discuss.
- 202 . Matilda's love of jewellery brings about her doom.
- 203 . Was this desire of hers that ultimately becomes responsible for her tragedy?
- 204 . What is the theme of the story 'The Necklace'?
- 205 .
She was born into a family of clerks, then why did she think of large drawing room etc? What does the writer
- 206 . Write a note on the condition of Matilda after she lost her necklace.
- 207 . How did Matilda lead her life after the loss of necklace?
- 208 . The Duchess and the Jeweller by Virginia Woolf mirrors the society of England.
- 209 . The Duchess and the Jeweller is set in the sensibility of England of those days. Discuss.
- 210 . How does the story reflect the moral decadence of the English aristocracy?
- 211 . The story mentions of a change in the English society.
- 212 . How did Oliver Bacon become the richest jeweller of the world?
- 213 . What light does this story throw on human nature?
- 214 . Oliver Bacon, despite his being a rich man, could not get rid of inferiority complex.
- 215 . Write a note on the jeweller's action of buying the jewels.
- 216 . The Duchess is more loathsome than the Jeweller. Comment.
- 217 . Write a note on the character of the jeweller, Oliver Bacon.
- 218 . Oliver Bacon is the true representative of the rising middle class of the Victorian society.
- 219 . Describe the meeting of Frank's wife with her mad lover.
- 220 . What passed on between husband and wife after the wife met her old lover?
- 221 . The wife in the 'The Shadow in the Rose Garden' cannot help digging past.
- 222 . Draw a character sketch of Frank's wife.
- 223 . Explain the title of the story 'The Shadow in the Rose Garden'.

224 .

What was the first version of the story discussed by the writer and her father? What was father's opinion about?

225 . What was the second version of the story discussed by the writer and her father?

226 .

The daughter and her father are both living in their proper ages and set ups. Why are they inflexible and rigid?

227 . Write a character sketch of the writer's father.

228 . What has made the boss in 'The Fly' so desperate and so despaired?

229 .

Describe the miserable condition of the boss when Woodfield tells him about the grave of his son. Why did the boss make no reply?

230 . How did the boss treat the fly that had fallen into the inkpot?

231 . Describe briefly the fate of the fly that has fallen into inkpot.

232 .

What are the views of Katherine Mansfield about life, death and fate as she has described in the story 'The Fly'.

233 . Everybody in the story is fly. Discuss.

234 . What is the significance of fly in the story?

235 . What does the 'Fly' mean in the story?

236 . What does the killing of fly mean?

237 . How did the French soldier escape the Moors?

238 . How did he first encounter the panther?

239 . How did he get rid of the fear of the panther?

240 . "They ended as all great passions do end by a misunderstanding." Elaborate.

241 . Do you think that 'A passion in the desert' is a military story or a fantasy?

242 . Show that the story "The little willow" is a study in comparison and contrast.

243 . Whom do you like among the three sisters?

244 . What impressions do you form about the personality of Simon Byrne?

245 . Write a short note on the court House of Avery sisters "The little willow".

246 . How did Simon Byrne part from Lisby?

247 .

How did Lisby come to know of Simon's death and what were her reactions?

248 . How did Lisby come to know about Simon's love for her?

249 . How did Simon disclose his love for Lisby?

250 . How did Lisby come to know of Simon Bryne's love for her?

251 . How does Popova behave after the death of the husband?

252 . Popova as a unreal and fake prude. Discuss it.

253 . Why does Popova shut herself in the fourwalls of the house?

254 . What kind of state of mind Popova is in?

255 . Popova catches our attention not what she says but what she does.

256 . What are the complaints fo Popova against her dead husband?

257 . Write a note on Popova's married life.

258 . How does Smirnov make fun of Popova?

259 . Write a note on the visit of Smirnov to Popova's house.

260 . What does Smirnov demand of her and why?

261 . Write a brief summary of the dialogue which are exchanged between Smirnov and Popova.

262 . What is the main issue beteen Popova and Smirnov?

263 . What quality of character of both Popova and Smirnov has been made fun of?

264 . What is your opinion about the dramatic end of the play 'The Bear'?

265 . Write a critical note on the dramatic end of the play 'The Bear'.

266 .

The play ends withe the remark of Popova, Luka tell them in the stables that Toby is not to have any Oat at all today. How can you justify the sudden change in the behaviour of Popova?

267 . Is 'The Bear' a farce?

268 . Write a short note on the comic element in the play 'The Bear' written by Chekhov.

269 . How far would you agree that The Bear is an absurd play?

270 . Draw a character sketch of Smirnov.

271 . Play a criticism on the weakness of Popova and Smirnov.

272 . How is the conflict between Philip and his uncle resolved?

273 . Uncle James dream helped him perceive reality. Discuss in the light of 'The boy comes home'.

274 .

Describe in your own words the effect of war on the personality of Philip. How does he prove himself a mature and responsible man?

275 . Discuss briefly the theme or moral purpose of the play 'The boy comes home'.

276 . Discuss the play 'The boy comes home' as a light comedy.

277 . Write a brief summary of the play 'The boy comes home'.

278 . Do you think that ending of the play 'The boy comes home' is justified?

279 . How do the members of the Lord Redchesters family enjoy the whole scene of burglary?

280 . Some Christmas for us ____ ? People always say we are the oldest and dullest family in the country. Nothing ever happens to Sydneys. Explain.

281 . How did he try to overcome the burglar?

282 . What type of diplomacy did Guy Sydney use to overcome the burglar Wolf?

283 . Why and how did Wolf enter the house of Redchester?

284 . How did Lettice enter the room where the burglar Wolf was opening the safe?

285 . Describe the meeting of Lettice with the burglar Wolf.

286 . Write a short character sketch of Lord Redchester.

287 . How did Bishop try to get back the Christmas gifts?

288 . Write a character sketch of Bishop and his role in the play.

289 . Bishop decided to use the trump card in order to save from the Wolf. Discuss it.

290 . What message does the writer want to give to his readers in his play 'Smoke screens'?

291 . Explain the title of the play 'Smoke screens'.

292 . Write a note on the nature of conflict between Prim Rose and her aunt Susan.

293 . Write a note on Susan as a representative of conservative life.

294 . Lucy fails not as a mother but as a wife. Discuss it.

295 . Do you hate Primrose as an ill mannered young girl?

296 .

Lucy remarks about her daughter. 'I do not know if Primrose is a mess or just a nice kind with a hard modern surface'. Give your impression of Primrose.

297 .

Lucy Aston tells her daughter Primrose, 'It is always a losing game to be a mother'. What does she mean by it?

298 . What are views of Susan, Lucy and Primrose on marriage?

299 . Lucy is a bold and daring modern woman who can fight life on her own. Discuss.

300 . What sort of relation exists between Lucy and her daughter?

Q2. Write the dialogue of followings

1. Write a dialogue between tow girls on the chose of profession
2. Write a dialogue between a patient and a doctor
3. Write a dialogue between a coolie and a passenger
4. Write a dialogue between a tailor and a customer
5. Write a dialogue between a postman and a student
6. Write a dialogue between a farmer and a town man
7. Write a dialogue between two friends on the harms of child labour
8. Write a dialogue between two friends upon the importance of digital libraries in our education system
9. Write a dialogue between two colleagues about recent bomb blasts
10. Write a dialogue between between two students on the benefits and possible harms of co-education
11. Write a dialogue between father and son on generation gap
12. Write a dialogue between a house-wife and her husband on rising prices
13. Write a dialogue between two citizens about the need of pure drinking water
14. Write a dialogue between two students about the examination system
15. Write a dialogue between two friends on the ill effect of smoking
16. Write a dialogue between tow boys on the choice of profession doctor or engineer
17. Write a dialogue between two friends about eh misuse of Facebook
18. Write a dialogue between a doctor and his patient
19. Write a dialogue between two freinds discussing how corruption in the country can be eradicated
20.
Write a dialogue between the customer and a shopkeeper who has sold out the defective garments to the customer

1. Questions:

1. What is the great advantage of early rising?
2. What are the advantages of early rising?
3. What are the uses of going to sleep long before midnight?
4. Why should one take exercise in the morning and begin ones work so early?
5. Make a precis of the passage given above.

2. 2.

Tracts of land from which coal is obtained are called coal-fields. These so - called fields are not on the surface of earth, like fields of rice or wheat, but at some depth below it. They consist of layers of beds which run under the grounds. When a layer of this kind has been opened, the opening is called a mine and hence coal is classed as a mineral. India possesses many coal-fields but much fewer and smaller than those of England in proportion to the size of the country. The coal too is of inferior quality. It is without gas and it leaves much larger amount of ash when it is burnt.

Questions:

1. What are coal-fields?
2. What is a mine and why is coal termed as a mineral?
3. How are the coal-fields in India compared with those in England?
4. Make a precis of the passage given above.

3. Tolstoy was born in a forty two room palace, surrounded by wealth, yet in the last part of his life, he gave away all of his wealth and died without a dollar in a small Russian station surrounded by peasants.

In his youth; Tolstoy led a life of luxury, yet in his later life, he dressed in the rough clothes of a peasant, made his own bed, swept his own room, and ate a very simple food.'

Tolstoy is more famous today than all the kings of Russia. He wrote two great novels, namely, War and Peace and Anna Karenina. He preached peace and love and the abolition of poverty. He loved and served the poor.

Questions:

1. Who was Tolstoy? To which country did he belong?
2. What are the names of his novels?
3. What sort of life did he lead?
4. What did he preach?
5. Write a short note on the life of Tolstoy.

6. Explain the meaning of the following: (i) A life of luxury (ii) Gave away (iii) Without a dollar (iv) Suggest a suitable title and make a precis of the passage given above

4. A great part of Arabia is desert. Here there is nothing but sand and rock. The sand is so hot that you cannot walk over it with your bare feet in day time. Here and there in the desert are springs of water that come from deep down under the ground. These springs are few and far apart, but wherever there is one, green grass very soon covers the ground all around it. Soon fig trees and palm trees grow tall and graceful, making a cool, green shady place around the spring. Such a place is called oasis.

The Arabs who are not in the cities live in the desert all the year around. They live in tents that can be put up and taken down very easily and quickly, so that they can move from one oasis to another. These desert Arabs eat ripe, sweet figs and also the dates that grow upon the palm trees. They dry them, too, and use them as food all the year round.

Questions:

1. What kind of a country is Arabia?
2. What is an oasis?
3. How do the desert Arabs live?
4. What do the desert Arabs eat?
5. Give it an appropriate heading.

5. The village canal is a great blessing especially in summer. How anxiously and eagerly the village folk look forward to the day when the water arrives. What a joy it is for all, especially, the farmers who are always in majority. They know that they will now find rest and relief from the constant labour of watering their fields by their wells, their bullocks will also have an easier time, and so the camels and buffaloes. The canal water brings food and drink to the fields as no other water can give them.

The canal in summer is a joy to everybody in the village. Men and women may be seen bathing in it at all hours in the day. At mid-day the women take out their washing and do a good day's work. Children wash and bathe and swim and play in the water. They bring their cattle also for a drink, bath and wash. The buffaloes like to lie in the water for hours on end. The canal provides a daily festival for the villagers and if it dries up for a few days, everybody feels so miserable.

Questions:

1. In what way is the canal a blessing for the villagers?
2. Why is the canal water the best for irrigation?
3. What happens if the canal dries up for a few days?

6. In the past, the western civilization was not superior to the civilization of the Muslims and the Chinese. It was less strong and less tolerant. Then a number of men of great ability like Kepler and Newton were born in the West. These men gave great power to the western civilization. These people laid the foundation of modern science and the industrial revolution. The most important features of the present-western civilization has alone been distinguished by its energy and intolerance.

The Greeks were less intolerant than their predecessors but they killed Socrates because of his opinion. On certain matters, he held different views from the accepted view of that time. In the Muslim world, however, Christians and Jews were not in any kind of danger as long as they paid tribute to the Muslims. But throughout the Christian world, death was the penalty for disagreeing with the views of Church.

Questions:

1. How was the western civilization in the past?
2. What are the distinctive features of the western civilization.
3. Why was Socrates killed?
4. Were the Christians and Jews persecuted in the Muslim world?
5. Do you think that the Muslims of Pakistan are tolerant?

7. The traffic police consider women better drivers than men. They think women drives are more careful and law-abiding. Women, unlike men are not excited by the environments through which they drive. They do not look around foot paths and passing vehicles. This reasoning is all wrong. Naturally women do not look around in our cities. As for the argument that women drivers are not excited by their outer environments, it is even more easily taken care of. Naturally they are not, because they are too engrossed in themselves. This, therefore, does not prove that women are better drivers than men; only that they are bigger introverts. Indeed, many would testify that women are so indifferent to what is going on outside that they quite indiscriminately run over everything from a dog to a full grown man. All the time, they are driving, they are probably thinking of nothing else except themselves.

Questions:

1. Suggest a suitable title for the passage.
2. Why to traffic police consider women better drivers that men?
3. How far is the reasoning of the traffic expert wrong?
4. Write a brief note on the performance of traffic police of your city.

8. Science can give two kinds of benefits, it can decrease bad things and it can increase good things. Science can end poverty and long hours of labour. In the earliest period of human race, before agriculture, each human individual required two or more square miles to maintain life. To keep oneself alive was difficult and death from starvation was frequent. At that stage, men had the same mixture of misery and

carefree enjoyments as make up the lives of other animals. Agriculture was a technical advance of the same kind of importance as is the modern machine industry. The way that agriculture was used is an awful warning to our age. It introduced slavery and serfdom human sacrifice, absolute monarchy and large wars. Instead of raising the standard of life, except for a small governing minority, it merely increased the population. On the whole, it probably increased the sum of human misery. It is not impossible that industrialism may take the same course.

Questions:

1. What are two possible benefits of science?
2. What was the condition of man before agriculture was introduced?
3. Suggest a suitable title for the passage and make a precis.

9. Among the manifold misfortunes that may befall humanity, the loss of health is one of the severest. All the joys which life can give cannot outweigh the sufferings of the sick. Give the sick man everything and leave him his sufferings, and he will feel that half the world is lost to him. Lay him on a soft silken couch. He will nevertheless groan sleepless under the pressure of his sufferings, while the miserable beggar, blessed with health, sleeps sweetly on the hard ground. Spread his table with dainty meats and choice drinks and he will thrust back the hand that prefers them and envy the poor man who thoroughly enjoys his dry crust; let his chair be a throne, and his crutch a world swaying sceptre, he will look with contemptuous eye on marble, on gold, pearls and would deem himself happy, could he enjoy, even were it under a thatched roof the health of the meanest of his servants.

Questions:

1. Suggest a suitable title and make a precis.
2. What is the severest calamity that befalls mankind?
3. Compare the condition of healthy man with that of a sick person.
4. Do you think that a healthy beggar is better than a sick monarch?
5. What are the advantages of being healthy?

10. Very few students have really any clear idea of what science means. The teaching of science in schools. tends to obscure the meaning of science. When pupils at school work for a pass in a science subject; they regard it their main business to learn a large number of facts and smaller number of principles and theories. Now all this is good in its way. A scientist must have a certain number of facts, principles and theories, at his finger tips. But science would cease to be science if scientist merely work for fixed sets of facts and theories. The essence of science is the gathering of new facts and the establishment of new theories. Science has advanced rapidly in recent history because scientist have been greedy for new knowledge, and because they have been so ready to disbelieve in text books of their

youth. It is, therefore, most important to give our young students of science an awareness of scepticism and open mindedness; that is the very soul of science. Let them realize that science is essentially a creative activity.

Questions:

1. How does teaching of science obscure the meaning of science?
2. What is the essence of science?
3. What changes should be introduced in the teaching of science?
4. Suggest a suitable title for the passage and make a precis.
5. Explain the meaning of the following. Finger tip, Rapidly, Essence, Scepticism.

11. Every one knows that taxation is necessary in a modern state. Without it, it would not be possible to pay to the soldiers and policemen who protect us and the workers in government officers who look after our health, our food, our water and all the other things that we cannot do for ourselves or also the ministers and the members of parliament who govern the country. By means of taxation we pay for things that we need as much as we need somewhere to live and something to eat.

But though every one knows that taxation is necessary; different people have different ideas how taxation should be arranged? Should each person has to pay a certain amount of money to the government each year? Or should there be tax on things that people buy and sell? If the first kind of taxation is used, should everyone pay the same tax whether he is rich or poor? If the second kind of tax is preferred, should every thing be taxed equally? In most countries, a direct tax on persons which is called Income Tax exists. It is arranged in such a way that poor people pay nothing, and the percentage of tax grows greater as the taxpayer's income grows. In England for example, the tax on the richest people goes up as high as ninety percent.

But countries with direct taxation nearly always have indirect taxation too. Many things imported into the country have to pay taxes or duties. It is the men and women who buy these important things in the shops who really have to pay the duties in the form of higher prices. In some countries, too, there is a tax on things sold in the shops. If the most necessary things are taxed, a lot of money is collected but the poor people suffer most. If unnecessary things like jewels and fur coats are taxed, less money is obtained but the case is fairer as the rich pay it. Perhaps this kind of indirect tax together with a direct tax on incomes which is low for the poor, and high for the rich is the best arrangement.

Questions:

1. Who has to be paid out of taxes?
2. How is income tax arranged?

3. How is indirect tax arranged?
4. Suggest a suitable title for the passage and make a precis.
5. Do you think that tax system in our country is correct? What is the main defect in it?
6. Explain the meaning of the following: (i) parliament (ii) Import (iii) look after

12. Some people seem to think that sports and games are unimportant things that people do, at times when they are not working; instead of going to the cinema, listening to the radio or sleeping. But in actual fact, sports and games can be of great value especially to people who work with their brains most of the day, and should not be treated only as amusement.

Sports and games make our bodies strong, prevent us from getting too fat and keep us healthy.

But these are not their only uses. They give us valuable practice in making eyes, brain and muscles work together. In tennis, our eyes see the ball coming, judge its speed and direction and pass this information to brain. The brain then has to decide what to do and send its orders to the muscles of the arms, legs and so on; All this must happen with very great speed and only those who have had a lot of practice at tennis can carry out this complicated chain of events successfully. For those who work with their brains most of the day, the practice of such skills is especially useful.

Sports and games are also very useful for character training. In their lessons at school, boys and girls may learn about such virtues as unselfishness, courage, discipline and love of one's country, but what is learned in books cannot have the same deep effect on a child's character as what is learnt by experience. The ordinary day school cannot give much practical training in living, because most of the pupil's time is spent in classes studying lessons. So it is what the pupils do in their spare time that really prepare them to take their place in society as citizens when they grow up. If each of them learns to work for his team, and not for himself on the football field, he will later find it natural to work for good of his country instead of only for his own benefits.

Questions:

Step Academy

1. What different activities are mentioned in the first paragraph?
2. To whom are sports and games of especial use?
3. What does a player learn in the playground?
4. Write a short paragraph on the advantages of games and sports.
5. Suggest a suitable title for it and make a Precise of the given above.

13. During the past hundred years, the railway, the motorcar, the gramophone, the radio, the cinema and now television, have produced very great changes in the amusements with which people filled their free time. A hundred years ago, people were in the habit of making their own amusements. Both sexes read the wrote far more than their descendants do now, very long books, in several parts, were the fashion,

and many people especially ladies kept diaries in which they wrote long descriptions of their doings and feelings. Ladies did a lot of needle work, or went for long walks and gentlemen went on riding or shooting.

When a group of people were gathered together, they talked, played cards or other games, read aloud to each other, or play some musical instruments reasonably well, so at a party, the guests amused each other; above all conversation was an art. Amusing conversation could keep happy for hours.

Now a day, we are amused by professionals. Why listen to your friend's singing when you can hear the great singers of the world on the gramophone, or the radio ? Why read even a detective story if you can see it at the cinema? And why play football with players who are very good, when you can go, by train or car, or if you have a television set, just sit comfortably at home and watch the game without the trouble of going outside.

The art of conversation and the habit of reading and writing are dying. People are becoming more and more lookers and listeners, and less doers and talkers. This can only harm the individual.

Questions:

1. Describe how modern instruments have changed our amusements?
2. Describe few activities that women of the past took part?
3. How did men amuse themselves in the past?
4. Write a note on the amusements of young boys and girls in Pakistan.
5. Suggest a title for it and make a Preics.

14. A man living absolutely alone in a desert or a forest is free from the other people but he is not absolutely free. His freedom is limited in several ways. Firstly by the things around him such as wild animals or cliffs to climb. Secondly by his own needs. He must have sleep, water, food and shelter from extreme heat or cold. Lastly, by his own nature as a man, disease may attack him, and death will certainly come to him sooner or later.

When men lived together, on the other hand, protection against wild animals is easier and they can work together to get food and build shelters, but each man has to give up some of his freedom, so that he can live happily with the others.

When men become organized into very large groups, and civilization develops, it is possible to get freedom from hunger, thirst, cold, heat and many diseases, so that each person can live a happier life than he could if he were to live alone, but such a society cannot work successfully unless the freedom of each human being is to some extent limited so that he is kept from hurting others. The advantages of

such an agreement are great, one man can become a doctor knowing that others will grow food, make clothes and build a house for him in return for the work he does to keep them healthy.

Questions:

1. Why a man living alone in a desert or forest is not absolutely free?
2. How civilization helps a man?
3. What are the advantages of living together?
4. Write a note on the mental and political freedom of man.
5. Suggest a suitable title for it and make a Precise.
6. Explain the meaning of the following: (i) Several ways (ii) Shelter (iii) Agreement

15. I am opposed to Nationalism, as it is understood in Europe not because it is allowed to develop in India, it is likely to bring less material gain to Muslims. I am opposed to it because I see in it the germs of atheistic materialism which I look upon as the greatest danger to modern humanity. Patriotism is perfectly natural virtue and has a place in the moral life of man. Yet, that which really matters is man's faith, his culture, his historical traditions. These are the things which, in my opinion, are worth living for and dying for, and not the piece of earth; with which the spirit of man happens to be temporarily associated. I have been repudiating the concept of "Nationalism" since the time when it was not well known in India, and Muslim world. At the very start, it has become clear to me from the writing of European authors, that the imperialistic designs of Europe were in great need of this effective weapon. The propagation of the European conception of Nationalism in the Muslim countries is going to shatter the religious unity of Islam to pieces.

Questions:

1. Why is Allama Iqbal opposed to European nationalism?
2. How does Allama Iqbal compare patriotism with virtues like man's faith, his culture, his historical traditions?
3. How does Allama Iqbal repudiate the concept of Nationalism?
4. Suggest a suitable title for it and make a Precise of the passage given below.
5. Explain the meaning of the following words: (i) Atheistic Nationalism (ii) Imperialistic designs (iii) Nationalism

16. Work, therefore, is desirable first and foremost, as a preventive of boredom for the boredom that a man feels when he is doing necessary though uninteresting work is nothing in comparison with the boredom that he feels when he has nothing to do with his days. With this advantage of work another is associated namely that it makes holidays much more delicious provided a man does not have to work so hard as to impair his vigour. He is likely to find far more zest in his free time than an idle man could possibly find.

Questions:

1. Why is work desirable?
2. How an uninteresting work is not more tiring than idleness?
3. Write a brief note on the advantages of work?
4. How can work be made useful?
5. Suggest a suitable title for it and make a Precis of the passage given above.

17. Honesty is the surest way to success. The day at last comes when the dishonest man repents in sorrows and sufferings; but no man ever needs to repent of having been honest. Even when the honest man fails as he does sometime, through lacking other qualities such as energy, economy or system, his failure is not the grievous thing it is to the dishonest man; for he can always rejoice in the fact that he has never defrauded a fellow being. In his darkest hour, he finds repose in a clear cut conscience. Ignorant men imagine that dishonesty is a short cut to prosperity. This is why, they practise. The dishonest man is morally short sighted. He is like the drunkard who sees the immediate pleasure of his habit, but not the ultimate degradation. He sees the immediate effect of a dishonest act, a larger profit but not its ultimate outcome. He does not see that an accumulated number of such acts must inevitably undermine his character and bring his business toppling about his ears in ruin.

Questions:

1. Why does an honest man even fail sometime?
2. How does failure affect an honest man?
3. What is the difference between the failure of an honest and a dishonest man?
4. Why do some people practice dishonesty in their dealings?
5. What is the ultimate effect of following a dishonest policy?
6. Write a note on the qualities of an honest person.
7. Suggest a suitable title for it and prepare a precis of the passage quoted above.

18. The first thing necessary to the pleasure of reading is that when people are young, they should acquire, the habit of reading. This is, becoming more and more difficult. Railways have altered people's habit by making them move about much more. Although they take people away from home; a long journey affords a first rate opportunity for reading. They were, therefore, not an unmixed advantage. But now things about them are changing. The motor car is altogether unfavourable to reading. People consume more time in moving than they did in the past and they consume it under conditions which, even for people with good eyes, must make reading difficult, if not impossible. The radio, with all its delights is not being added as a distraction to divert people from time to time that might be given to the pleasure of reading. The cinematograph is another change in the same direction and flying is becoming more and more common. A further disadvantage to reading is the great disadvantage of picture papers which are tending to divert people not only from reading but also from thought. All these things must make it more

difficult for successive generation to acquire the habit of reading, and if that habit be acquired, we should try to maintain it.

Questions:

1. When should people acquire the habit of reading?
2. How are it difficult to acquire the habit of reading in the presence of modern inventions?
3. What is the disadvantages of picture papers?
4. Write a note on the pleasure of reading.
5. Suggest a suitable title for the passage and make a Precis of it.
6. Explain the meaning of the following: (i) Unmixed advantage (ii) Distraction (iii) Successive (iv) Generation

19. The question why we marry is interesting and needs to be examined briefly. Marriage has social sanctity. It makes you responsible in the eyes of others. It is traditional to get married. Also, desire to perpetuate name of earth through our off springs exists in all of us. Again, the interest to posses is strong in human beings. One also marries because an average celebrate life is devoid of comfort and women. Again most of us cannot indulge in sex outside marriage without feeling guilty. Then there are romantic illusions. Which surround marriage. One likes to imagine a beautiful obedient, loving wife untying one's shoelaces in the evening and saying sweet things under her breath. Of course, in actual life, it is nothing of that sort or, at least, not most of the time. As a married man, you find that you have financial worries. You are supposed to spend money on things you never knew even existed or were used by human beings. You realise that your wife is jealous and such realizations spring upon you with an absolutely clean conscience. Alas! One learns the truth but too late.

Questions:

1. Suggest a suitable title for the paragraph.
2. What are the reasons for getting married?
3. Write a note on some of the romantic illusions which surround marriage?
4. What are the disadvantages of getting married?
5. Explain the meaning of the following words: (i) Offspring (ii) Illusions (iii) Independence (iv) Jealous

20. This brings me along to democracy, even love the beloved Republic which feeds upon freedom. Democracy is not a Beloved Republic really and never will be. But it is less hateful than other contemporary forms of Government and to that extent it deserves our support. It does start from the assumption that the individual is important and that all types are needed to make a civilization it does not divide its citizens into bossers and the bossed as an efficiency regime tends to do. The people I admire most are those who are sensitive and want to create something or discover something and do not see life in terms of power and such people get more of a chance under a democracy than elsewhere. They find

religions great or small or they, produce literature and art or they do disinterested scientific research or they may be what is called ordinary people who are creative in their private lives, bring up their children decently for instance or help their neighbours. All these people need to express themselves; they cannot do so unless society allows them liberty to do so and the society which allows them most liberty is democracy.

Questions:

1. What other advantage of democracy can you think of in addition to the fact that it allows most liberty?
2. Summarize the writer's definition of creative persons.
3. Suggest a suitable title and make a precis.
4. Why does the writer call democracy a less hateful form of Government?
5. What type of people does the writer like?
6. Explain the meaning of the following: (i) Sensitive (ii) Disinterested (iii) Liberty

21. Fortunately, however the growth of industrialism has coincided in the West with the growth of democracy. It is possible now if the population of the world does not increase too fast for one man's labor to produce much more than is needed to provide a bare subsistence for himself and his family. Given an intelligent democracy not misled by some dogmatic creed, this possibility will be used to raise the standard of life. It has been so used to a limited extent, in Britain and America and would have been so used more effectively but for war. Its use in raising the standard of life has depended mainly upon three things, democracy, trade unionism and birth control. All three, of course, have incurred hostility from the rich. If these three things can be extended, to the rest of the world as it becomes industrialized and if the danger of great wars can be eliminated poverty can be abolished throughout the whole world and excessive hours of labour will no longer be necessary any where. But without these three things industrialism will create a regime like that in which the pharaohs built the pyramids. In particular if world population continues to increase at the present rate, the abolition of poverty and excessive work will be totally impossible.

Questions:

1. What connection does the writer show between industrialism and democracy?
2. How can the standard of life be raised?
3. How can poverty be abolished?
4. What will be the impact of increase in population at the present rate?
5. Suggest a suitable title for the passage.
6. Make a precis of the passage.

22. Moral self-control, and external prohibition of harmful acts, are not adequate methods of dealing with out anarchic instincts. The reason they are inadequate 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 machine, 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.

Questions:

1. Why are moral self control, and external prohibition inadequate to deal with our anarchic instincts?
2. What is the adequate method of anarchic instincts?
3. What should be the basis of any real improvement in human life?
4. How can science help humanity to achieve happiness?
5. Suggest a suitable title for the passage.
6. Make a precis of the passage.

23. The rich nations have made adjustments after the 1973 oil crisis, but the poor nations, who cannot afford to continue using oil, have to look for alternatives in order to keep up the pace of their development. The sun, therefore, offers a free supply of thermo-dynamically high-quality fuel-sunshine to countries that are located in the earth's solar belt (35° N to 35° S of the Equator), where the sun comes out every day, keeping its radiant energy undiminished. What, however, stand in the way, are a series of institutional and economic barriers which must be overcome if solar energy is to have an impact on the energy scene. The solar energy plan requires new ways of thinking. It calls for a shift from centralized energy supply systems to on-site decentralized distribution of energy. The term on-site derives from the limited areas within which the energy produced by a system is consumed. It rests its emphasis on the social benefits rather than the cost benefits of a system.

Questions:

1. What are the obstacles in the way of acquiring solar energy?
2. What system of distribution does the author recommend for solar energy?
3. What does the term "on-site" mean?
4. Suggest a suitable title for the passage.
5. Make a precis of the above passage.

24. The chief causes of large scale violence are love of power, competition, hate and fear. Love of power will have no national outlet when all serious military force is effectively regulated by law, and mitigated by government control. Fear in the acute form in which we know it will disappear when war is no longer to be expected. There remain hate and malevolence. This has a deep hold on human nature. The wide diffusion of malevolence is one of the most unfortunate things in human nature, and it must be lessened if a world State is to be stable. It can be lessened, and be very quickly. If peace becomes secure there will be a very rapid increase of material prosperity, and this tends more than anything else to provide a mood of kindly feeling. Consider the immense diminution of cruelty in Britain with increasing wealth in all classes. I think we may confidently expect a similar effect throughout the world owing to the increased wealth, that will result from the elimination of war. A great deal, also is to be hoped from a change in propaganda. Nationalist propaganda, in any violent form, will have to be illegal, and children in school will not be taught to hate and despise foreign nations.

Questions:

1. What are the chief causes of large violence in the world?
2. How can hate be lessened?
3. How can material prosperity be achieved?
4. How can nationalist propaganda be controlled?
5. Suggest a suitable title for the passage.
6. Make precis of the above passage.

25. The man who is perpetually hesitating which of the two things he will do first, will do neither. The man who resolves but suffers his resolution to be changed by the first counter suggestions of a friend who fluctuates from opinion to opinion, from plan, and veers like a weather cock to every point of the compass, with every breath of caprice that blows can never accomplish anything great or useful. Instead of being progressive in any things, he will be at best stationary and more probably retrograde in all. It is only the man who first consults wisely, then resolves firmly and then executes his purpose with inflexible perseverance undismayed by those difficulties which daunt a weaker spirit that can advance to eminence in any time. Take your course wisely, but firmly, and having taken it, hold upon it with heroic resolution and the Alps and Pyrenees will sink before you. Wavering and fickleness of the mind are not only signs of a weak personality but also symptoms of inferiority complex. Taking a decision promptly and then sticking to it firmly may be the quality found rarely in the selected few but average human beings are quite capable of developing the habit of thinking deeply and wisely and then executing the plans efficiently. It can be achieved through guidance, with power and psychological treatment.

Questions:

1. What is the result of indecisiveness?
2. Why should a man refrain from changing his plans after taking a firm decision?
3. What are the conditions of successful accomplishment of a task?
4. What do repeated change in plans show about a man personality?
5. Suggest a suitable title for the passage.
6. Make a precis of the above passage.

26. To be a good teacher, you need some of the gifts of a good actor. You must be able to hold the attention of and interest of your audience; you must be a clear speaker with a good pleasing voice and you must be able to act when you are teaching in order to make its meanings clear. Watch a good teacher, and you will see he does not sit motionless before his class; he stands and fingers to help him in his explanation and his face to express his feelings. Listen to him and you will hear the loudness, the quality and the musical note of his voice always changing according to what he is teaching.

But the fact that a good teacher has some of the gifts of a good actor does not mean that he will indeed be able to act on the stage, for there are very important differences between the teacher's work and actor's work. The actor has to speak words which he has learned by heart; he has to repeat certain dialogues which he has learned earliest. Even his movements and the way in which he uses his way because his audiences take an active part in his play. They ask questions, and if they do not understand something, they will say so in his class. I know many teachers who were fine actors in the class but were unable to take part in a stage play because their brains would not keep strictly to what another had written.

Questions:

1. What is the difference between a good teacher and good actor?
2. How can a good teacher be compared to good actor?
3. How does a good teacher act?
4. Who according to you, is a good teacher?
5. What is the role of teacher in nation building? (Please not more than three sentences)
6. Make a precis.

27. A life of action and danger moderate the fear of death. It not only gives us fortitude to bear pain, but also teaches us at every step the precarious tenure on which we hold our present being. Studious men are the most apprehensive on this score. In the still life of a man of letters, there was no obvious reason for a change. He might sit in an armchair and pour out cups of tea all eternity. Would it have been possible for him to do? The most rational cure after all for the inordinate fear of death is to set a just value on life. If we merely wish to continue on the scene to indulge our strong humour tormenting passions, we had better be gone at once; and if we only cherish our fondness for existence according to the good we desire from it, the pang we feel at parting which it will not be very service.

Questions:

1. What type of people are afraid of death?
2. How can we get rid of the fear of death?
3. What can remove the pang of life?
4. Make a precis and also suggest a suitable title.

28. Envy is, of course, closely connected with competition. We do not envy a good fortune which we conceive as quite hopelessly out of our reach. In an age when the social hierarchy is fixed, the lowest classes do not envy the upper classes so long as the division between rich and poor is thought to be ordained by God. Beggars do not envy millionaires, though of course they will envy other beggars who are more successful. The instability of social status in the modern world, and the equalitarian doctrine of democracy and socialism, have greatly extended the range of envy. For the moment, this is an evil, but it is an evil which must be endured in order to arrive at a more just social system. As soon as inequalities are thought about rationally, they are seen to be unjust unless they rest upon some superiority of merit. And as soon as they are seen to be unjust, there is no remedy for the resulting envy except the removal of the injustice. Our age is, therefore, one in which envy plays a peculiarly large part. The poor envy the rich, the poorer nations envy the richer nations, women envy men, virtuous women envy those who, though not virtuous, remain unpunished. While it is true that envy is the chief motive force leading to justice as between different classes, different nations, and different sexes, it is at the same time true that the kind of justice to be expected as a result of envy is likely to be the worst possible kind, namely that which consists rather in diminishing the pleasures of the fortunate than in increasing those of the unfortunate. Passions which work havoc in private life work havoc in public life also. It is not to be supposed that out of something as evil as envy good results will flow. These, therefore, who from idealistic reasons desire profound changes in our social system, and a great increase of social justice, must hope that other forces than envy will be instrumental in bringing the changes about.

Questions:

1. What is envy?
2. What causes envy in the modern life?
3. What has extended the range of envy?
4. How do the passions which cause havoc in private become destructive in public life?
5. Share your feelings on the emotion of envy.
6. Make a precis of the above passage.

29. Friends are very important in the life of any person. It is one of the life's choicest blessings to have a few sincere friends. This is not as easy as it may seem. For to attract friends, one must one-self be attractive. For this, the first thing necessary is to have a trustful nature. Confidence alone begets

confidence. One must open one's heart to a friend, holding back nothing. Secrecy is the poison that always destroys lasting friendship. Secondly, one must be tolerant and forbearing, it will produce a feeling of natural irritation. This leads to estrangement. It is only when friendship is tested by the traits of life that faults may be pointed out, without creating ill-will. Thirdly there can be no true or lasting friendship between men of unequal status or worth. Real friendship is possible between men of equal status or worth. But real friendship is very rare thing in the world. There are many people who seem to be incapable of it. Suspicious nature, and those who are credulous are easily influenced by reports and whispers, can never make good friends.

Questions:

1. What are conditions of good friendship?
2. What are the causes that destroy friendship?
3. What types of people are incapable of friendship?
4. Suggest any topic for this paragraph.
5. How friendship is tested?
6. Make a precis of this paragraph.

30. The Punjab University Library had a very modest beginning with the acquisition of about 2,000 volumes in 1873 at a cost of Rs. 2,500. These volumes belonged to Sir Donald Field Mcleod, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab (1865-70) and were purchased for the Punjab University College, which developed into a university under the Punjab University Act of 1882. One of the oldest library in Pakistan, not much attention seems to have been paid to the management and augmentation of this collection till 1903 when Mr. (late Dr.) A.C. Woolner, Registrar and Principal of the Oriental College, Lahore, was appointed honorary librarian.

The present building situated at 1-Alberuni Road, Lahore, was designed by Bhai Ram Singh, Principal, Mayo School (now National College of Arts, Lahore) and was built on a site acquired in 1910 in proximity to the Senate Hall. Its foundation stone was laid by the Chancellor, Sir Louis Dane, on February 27, 1911, and the two-storey structure was completed in February 1917, at a cost of Rs. 1,60,000.

A noticeable feature of the library, now having about 3,00,000 books (including more than 18,000 manuscripts), is that about one-fifth of its holdings consist of private collections of published books and/or manuscripts received by way of donations or purchased from the owner or their heirs. The library contains a rich research collection of pointed books, especially on the humanities and social sciences. It is particularly rich in the old and rare editions.

Questions:

1. How did the Punjab University Library come into being?
2. From whom were, these volumes purchased?
3. What is the contribution of Mr. (late Dr.) A.C. Woolner to the growth of the library?
4. Who designed the building of the Punjab University Library?
5. What are the more noticeable features of library?
6. Write a precis of the above paragraph.

Q4. Explain the following lines with reference to the context.

1. What is this life if full of care,

We have no time to stand and stare?

No time to stand beneath the boughs.

And stare as long as sheep or crows.

2. No time to see, when woods we
pass,

where squirrels hide their nuts in grass

No time to see, in broad day light,
stream full of stars, like skies at night.

3. No time to turn at Beauty's glance,

And watch her feet, how they can dance

No time to wait till her mouth can

Enrich that smile her eyes began.

A poor life this if full of care,

We have no time to stand and stare.

4. "A state of Mind"..... Husband died seven months ago". Must I pay the interest or not I? I ask you Must I pay, or must I not? Suppose your husband is dead and you have a got a state of mind, and nonsense of the sort.

5. Men are faithful and constant in love. What an idea. What right have you to talk like that? Men are faithful and constant. Since we are talking about it, I will tell you that of all the men I knew and know, the best was my late husband I love him passionately with all my being as only a young and imaginative woman can love, I gave him my youth and happiness, my life, my fortune, I breathed in him. This best of man shamelessly deceived me at every step.

6. I have not the pleasure of being either your husband or your fiancé, so please do not make scenes.

7. Breakfast is at eight O' clock. It always has been as long as I have been in this house and always will be until, I get further orders.

8. Now, understand once and for all, Philip, while you remain in my house I expect not only punctuality but also civility and respect. I will not have impertinence.

9. You come into your money when you are twenty five. Your father very wisely felt that to trust a large sum to a mere boy of twenty one was simply putting temptation in his way. Whether I have the power or not to alter his dispositions, I certainly do not propose to do so.

10. Oh, I can do that all right. Do you realize that I am never going to salute again or wear a uniform, or get wet really what I mean or examine men's feet or stand to attention when I'm spoken to or oh lots more things? And the best of all, I am never going to be frightened again. Have you ever known what it is to be afraid really afraid.

11. Ah, but you must not think that after four years of war one has quite the same ideas about the sanctity of life. How could one?

12. My dear uncle, there is holiday. Being in London is holiday.

13. People always say we're the oldest and dullest family in the country. Nothing ever happens to Sydney. We never run away with men's wives or their money or other things.

14. My dear Wolf, a Sydney could n't be treacherous. We are the most trustworthy and good family in England. Always ran dead straight. Always been faithful to King and Country since we fought against William the Conqueror and got downed. Rectitude is our strong suit; that is why, we are so dull.

15. He is our next door neighbour and has just secured a Tudor Mansion and enormous estate, three miles from her. Our dear old cathedral is tumbling down and I have invited Lord Wallaby to rebuild it. He absolutely declines to do so, and now Providence has evidently sent you to punish him for this impiety.

16. Do not spoil it don't be rude and violent ! Put that thing down. I'd always intended to give you the password if you failed. Be bright, be sensible. Remember the day ! The password is 'Sophy'

17. I'm the Wolf so watch out. Sit there if you make a sound, I'll plug you.

18. The password, and quick about it, or I'll plug you, I can't mess around here all night.

19. There ain't no criminal classes, any more than virtuous classes. The rogues and the rulers may both come from the gutter or the Palace.

20. Go out naked? No, you may not think it, may dear, but I do pay some attention to the respectabilities.

21. Charles was born the way he was. Very likely he knew he was not a marrying man. But he met my mother, and of course, he loved her and of course the only way to get her was to marry her and so he married her later. She sent him away and she had me. She had only me.

22. It was an accident that I fell in love with John. I did not go man hunting. But I do say, Lucy, if I'd fallen for well, for a Charles, you's,d have had the right to exert your influence I mean every influence. But John is a happy accident.

23. It's always a losing game to be a mother. You were a baby and I lost my baby. Then you were a helpless child, and I lost her too, and gained a school girl, half of you as dependent as ever you were, the other half a strange new creature with interests that I could watch or share.

24. If your satistied with Prim Rose that is the way to treat me as meddling busy body.

25. Speaking as a woman in love, I do not see how my mother could have known Charles for what he was.