

TWENTY MINUTES WITH MRS. OAKENTUBB

Q1) What is the back ground of the play “Twenty minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb” ?

ANS) The background of the play “Twenty minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb” is that it was the waiting room of small country, railway junction. It was raining and wild winds were blowing outside. The waiting room was empty. As the light was turned low, almost dark Mrs. Oakentubb entered in waiting room to wait for the next train which was due to arrive after twenty minutes. A porter followed her in and turned the gas full on and also lit a fire for her.

Q2) What is the importance of the label on Mrs. Oakentubb’s suit case ?

ANS) The label or the tag attached to the suit case of Mrs. Judy Oakentubb has great importance in the play because the male character actually recognized her by seeing that label just as he entered the waiting room. However, he did not let her know the fact that he had come to recognized her and kept her in the dark till the climax of the play.

Q3) What was the incident that inspired the man to avenge his family ? OR What was the effect of a chance meeting with the little Korean girl on the life of the man ?

ANS) The man when seriously wounded in the Korean War had lost hope and wanted to die. He had nothing to live for as his wife and his daughter had been killed by a heartless woman deliberately. However, he got a new hope and strength to survive as a result of his chance meeting with a little Korean girl. The brief and wordless meeting gave him a purpose in a life. The smile of a Korean girl reminded him of his own daughter who should have been like her if she had lived. The sole purpose was revenge. He wanted to live only to find out the murderer of his wife and his daughter and take revenge upon him.

Q4) What is the opinion of the man and Mrs. Oakentubb ? OR ‘He’ and ‘she’ about the casual meetings ?

ANS) The man thinks just quite opposite to what Mrs. Oakentubb views about casual meeting. She thinks that chance meetings have no importance in a life. According to her, people meet others for a brief space of time only to disappear or to forget or to die. But the man believes that casual meetings sometimes become the memory for whole life or cast deep impression on life. He mentions his brief meeting with a Korean girl and her sweet smile when he had been seriously injured and was lying on the road side to wait for an ambulance.

Q5) When do you think that the man discovered her identity ? OR At what point in the play do we come sure that the man knows that the woman in the room is Mrs. Oakentubb ?

ANS) The attitude of the man makes it quite clear from the very start that he had come to know that the lady in the room was Mrs. Oakentubb and he had read the label on her suit case. In particular, the man discovered her identity when Mrs. Oakentubb with-drew to hide her name under the flap. Besides this, she advocated to every question on behalf of or in favor of Mrs. Oakentubb.



Q6) What purpose or motive does the man have for murdering Mrs. Oakentubb ?

ANS) It is out of sheer revenge that the man murdered Mrs. Judy Oakentubb. She had killed his wife and his daughter while she was driving recklessly fast and trying to overtake a bus on a blind turning, she saw a lorry coming from the opposite direction. She had no choice but to collide her car against the lorry and kill herself but she became selfish and cruel and quickly mounted up the pavement and crushed his family to death in a second. Now, the man wanted to live in order to find out the murderer of his family and take his revenge for her cruel action.

Q7) How was the family of the male character killed ? OR Trace briefly the murderer ?

ANS) Mrs. Oakentubb had once been to a cocktail party. When she got terribly drunk over there, she wagered one of her friends (a small bet to win five pounds) that she would drive from Stainthorp across to the coast in under 15 minutes but the distance being long and having blind bands and heavy traffic could not be done reasonably in half an hour. While she was trying to overtake a bus on a blind turning in a built-up area, she all of a sudden saw a lorry coming from the opposite direction. She had got two choices either to collide her car against the lorry and kill herself or to run over the pavement and save herself at the cost of the two innocent pedestrians. She became selfish and adapted the second option and ruined the Pedestrians' life.

Q8) Write a brief character sketch of the porter ?

ANS) The porter in the play is a partially drawn character. Much of the actions in the play come from him. He first brings the lady passenger into the waiting room of a small railway station. He is very respectful to the lady. He appears to be a kind hearted man who feels joy in providing comforts to the passengers. He has a sense of humor and his witty remarks make other laugh.

Q9) Why does the man postpone his intention of killing the lady ?

ANS) The lady pretends to implore the man to kill her through her false acting. She fools the man that the real revenge for his family is to condemn her to live. She informs him that the scene of their collide with two innocent pedestrians causes her permanent anguish the death will relief her of the pain. The man thinks and decides that to let her live is the real revenge. So he postpones his intention to kill Mrs. Oakentubb.

Q10) In this melodrama, the author keeps on building up the tension than relaxing in, until the final moment. Explain all the chief moments.

ANS) The first moment of tension comes when 'He' described the death of his wife and daughter in the motor accident and spoke of his tension to kill Mrs. Oakentubb, Mrs. Oakentubb was responsible for that terrible accident.

The second moment of tension is when he took out the revolver and told that woman that he was going to shoot her and he decided that to let her live is the real revenge.

The last and the final moment of tension when he came back, opened the door and found her putting her fingers to the nose, and then he took out the revolver and shot her dead.

Q11) What punishment did Mrs. Oakentubb get for having an accident and why ?

ANS) Mrs. Oakentubb got the punishment of eighteen months in prison for having a motor accident. The police called it an accident not a murder because her counsel told her to say, that she did not see them. He made a great point of it. That's why she got away with only eighteen months in prison. But actually she murdered the two innocent pedestrians for saving her life and did not hesitate to take their lives at cost of her.

Q12: Is the man cleverer than Mrs. Oakentubb? Discuss.

Answer: Yes the man was cleverer than Mrs. Oakentubb because he took revenge of his family in the same way as she did means heartless murdered by Mrs. Oakentubb and the same heartless murdered by the man, after taking revenge the man hurried out as no one knew about what happened with the lady. The whole scene showed that how much cleverer the man was.

Q13: Why did the meeting with the Korean girl give the man a purpose to live in "Twenty minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb?"

The first meeting took place in June 1953 in Korea. He was severely wounded and wanted to die. He fainted and when he regained consciousness, he saw a young Korean girl bending over him. She smiled at him and her smile gave him the courage to live. Her smile made him realize what his daughter would have been like if she had lived. So, it was a deliberate murder. She was held guilty of manslaughter and was sentenced for 18-months imprisonment but according to him it was a plain deliberate heartless murder. So, he was going to Stain Thorpe in order to avenge the murder of his wife and daughter.



**ANY CORRECTION & SUGGESTION WILL BE HIGHLY APPRECIATED AT
(say2rafay@gmail.com)**

"REFLECTIONS ON THE REAWAKENING EAST"

Q.1 Which period do the Europeans call the dark ages and why?

Ans. Bertrand Russell refers to the time of the fall of the Romans .Since the era of 100 to 1300, is the period of utter darkness in European soil. It was the worst of times when the westerns land sank into barbarism. It brought disgrace to Europe, so the Western thinkers call it dark ages. Bertrand Russell shows contempt against the biased and fanatic approach of the European thinkers European with unpardonable insularity call the "dark ages". Russell calls the approach an "Unpardonable insulator". He states that the darkness was confined to Europe only. The rest of the world was illumined with the bright light of Islam, so called enlightened Europeans are rigid, fanatic and biased spokesmen.

Q.2 Why does Russell consider it useless to resist against mechanizations and industrializations?

Ans. Basically, Bertrand Russell is entirely against mechanization. He states that many humanization opposed industrial revelation for its ruthless and destruction of beauty .However, he maintains that;

"Survival in the modern world lies in science and mechanization"

According to Russell, the people who pose industrialization these days are mistaken. They can't imagine progress and economics up without industrialization lift. Technology and Industrialization have become a symbol and factor to power. Their impact is so deep and vigorous that eliminates all things which trouble it. These days are supplements globalizations.

"Modern Cosmopolitan is based upon science and machinery"

Q.3 Does Bertrand welcome culture uniformity or not? How does he justify his attitude?

Ans. Bertrand Russell is of the opinions that cultural uniformity does not have the value. The most important thing is that we must preserve independence at home and respect it elsewhere. Thus, he justifies his attitude by opposing cosmopolitan civilization.

According to Russell "Asian countries have three distinct civilizations; that of Islam, that of India and that of China". These differ from each other which describe phenomena. However, there is great danger of too much cultural uniformity.

Hitherto no great civilization has ever been cosmopolitan.

If such a phenomena is created, it's sure to threaten the globe in so many ways. It's more fatal and dangerous than that of the clash of civilizations.

Q.4 why should human life not be totally mechanized?

Ans. According to Bertrand Russell;

"Survival in the modern world lies in the science and mechanization"

No nation can imagine economics properly without it, hence Russell stated that humanity should not rely totally on science and mechanization he says:

"if the human life is to be tolerable, it cannot be wholly mechanized. It must continue to contain poetry, music, love and simple joys of life"

In fact, there was various requirement of human life besides material uplift. Man should not be obvious of his spiritual needs in the money making process. To keep a balance in life, we should give due place to poetry music, love and simple joys of life. These finer elements bring elegance and strike a balance in human life.

Q5: What, in the author's opinion, should Asian countries accept from the West and what should they reject?

Answer: According to the author's opinions, Asians countries should accept the good doings of the West and should reject the injustice, atrocities, illegal occupation over other nations and else.

Accepting and rejecting decision

Asian nations must accept the new applications, methods and wonders of science for human well beings. The discovery of atom, star, islands, and new methods to grow more food in abundance and similarly to preserve basic necessities of human life, have been displayed by the West and Asians must follow and adopt. Asians must not use scientific techniques for human destruction as it was done by west. Asians must not love to rule over other nations by their military power and sinister applications of science. Asians must not violate the basic human rights as it was done by west.

Q6: What reasons does the author give for his opinion that the nations of Asia will not find it hard to keep their independence?

Answer: The author puts certain suggestions and undeniable facts before Asian nations regarding preserving their independence and basic human liberty. He reminds the West mistake and suggests the Asian nations that rivalries and struggle for national independence would not be so severe as to compel militaristic mechanization.

Two Hostile Camps

To preserve independence of the re-awakening nations of Asia will not be very difficult, particularly the changing view of the entire world. The entire world is divided into two hostile camps (USA and USSR). Both hostile blocks possess different views regarding socializations and business system. One is following Capitalism while is in favor to communism. The re-awakening Asian nations must join the one of the two blocks. Gone are days when a nation occupied another nation on military power, it's 20th century, and nations will fight not for occupying over other nations but to dominate the business and media.



ANY CORRECTION & SUGGESTION WILL BE HIGHLY APPRECIATED AT
(say2rafay@gmail.com)

THE DAY THE DAM BROKE

INTRODUCTION OF THE WRITER

James Groves Thurber, who died in 1961 is one of the foremost American humorists of modern times. He worked for some years on the Paris staff of The Chicago Tribune, but is best known for his association with The New Yorker to which his witty articles and amusing drawings attracted many readers. Among his most entertaining books are The Seal in the Bedroom (1932) Let your Mind Alone (1937) Fables for our Times (1940) Men, Women and Dogs (1943) and The Beast in Me and Other Animals (1948). Some entertaining autobiographical details are to be found in My Life and Hard Times.

THE DAY THE DAM BROKE IS A GOOD EXMAPLE OF THIRBER'S SARDONIC BUT AFFECTIONATE VIEW OF HUMAN BEHAVIOUR.

Q1: How accurate or apt is the title of Thurber's essay "The day the dam broke" ?

ANS) The title of James thurber's essay is apt and the most appropriate one. There are few alarms in the world more terrifying than "The dam has broke" . The Columbus, Ohio broken dam rumour spread like a grass fire and turned the whole peaceful city into a panic stricken city. The panic was so great that everybody was screaming "Go East ! Go East!" and no one stopped to verify it.

"Behind great panic and chaos there are just trivial chats" By Felon

Q2) How did the panic appear to have started ?

ANS) James Thurber has given an amusing account of human follies in the lesson "The day the dam broke". The panic was caused by a rumour about the collapse of a dam built on the Ohio river. The panic perhaps grew when someone ran east on broad street. It may be that the man simply remembered an engagement to meet his wife at maramor restaurant. Somebody else begin to run, perhaps a news boy in high spirit. Soon another smartly gentleman also broke into a trot then, a loud mumble gradually crystallized into the dread word "Dam" or "the dam has broken!" within 10 minutes 2000 people were in fulflight on high street screaming "GO EAST ! GO EAST ! THE DAM HAS BROEKN !"

Q3) How did Thurber's mother cope up with the situation ?

ANS) The author's mother did not become panicky at all. Being a caring and matured mother, she behaved in a sensible manner. She first of all turned out all the fires of the stove and took with her a dozen eggs and two loafs of bread as she had planned to take refuge on the roof of the Memorial Hall but she was dragged along with the crowd towards the East.

Q4) What caused the lieutenant Colonel of infantry to lead a fleeing company of 300 persons?

ANS) An other humorous situation is that of a lieutenant colonel of infantry who was then drowsing under the porch of his house. He, who was used to take quick decisions and trained to immediate obedience, ran at his full tilt as soon as he heared a child shouting a cry "Go East

! Go East !". A fat man running along with him intercepted the colonel what it was. The Colonel at once asked the child as to what it was. The child who was a small girl at once said in a piping voice, "The dam has broken!". At this, the Colonael roared, "GO EAST!" and he was soon leading with the exhausted child in his arms and running with the company of 300 persons.

Q5) How did the panic start in the cinema on High street ?

ANS) This is the description the author got from his aunt named Edith Taylor. She describes how the panic started in the movie theatre people inside the hall were already being disturbed by the tramp of running feet and the persistent shouts of people outside and elderly man sitting near the aunt mumbled something, got out of his seat and went up quickly. This thing surprised everybody in an instant the audience was jamming the aisle. Suddenly, a woman who always expected to be burnt up in the cinema hall shouted, "FIRE!". Everyone thought that the theatre was on fire and ran out in great fear. In this way all people ran to the East pushing and shoving and knocking down woman and children.

"In calamity, every rumour is believed"

Q6) How did Dr. Mallory think that the flood water engulf him ?

ANS) The author narrates yet another humourous situation of a doctor named H.P. Mallory the man with white beard and whose statement always carried conviction. That day he also made a folly. Actually, a boy was skating on his roller skates behind him as he mistook the swishing of the skates for the sound of rushing water. He thought that the water had got them. He eventually ran East and reached the Columbus school for girls where he collapsed expecting the cold frothing waters of the Scioto river to sweep him into oblivion. The boy on the skates swirled passed him and the doctor realized for the first time why he had been running from? Looking back up the street, he could see no sign of water.

Q7) How long did the panic last and how was order restored ?

ANS) The shouting, screaming, running and tangled evacuation of the city lasted not more than 2 hours. Some people got as far east as Reynold's Burg, 12 miles away, others climbed up the trees in Franklyen Park. Order was finally restored by Militiamen who rode about in their motor lorries shouting on mega phones, "THE DAM HAS NOT BROEKEN!". But the confusion was so great that many people even ran faster than before because they thought, "The dam has now broken!" anyhow, it was with great efforts that they made them believe that no dam had broken . At this, they felt so highly ashamed of their conduct that they all went back sheepishly to their houses through short cuts.

Q8:What do you learn about human behavior from "The day the dam broke"?

Answer: "The Day the Dam Broke" is an amusing, interesting, entertaining and humorous short story in which writer, JAMES THURBER depicts the mob mentality with great dexterity. It is a good example of Thurber's mind but affectionate view of human behavior. It also represents Thurber's remarkable power of observation of human nature .The author wishes to bring out the foolish and harmful effects of mob mentality which drives people to commit great

blunders. It also shows that in calamity, people of sound reason and profound understanding also behave in a ridiculous manner. It presents an amazing and very realistic picture of people's unreasonable behavior on hearing an alarming rumour.

"Humor is an emotional chaos recollected in tranquility" [James Groves Thurber]

Q9: Why does Mrs. Mallory refuse to talk about the incident in the lesson ?

Answer: The people returned to their houses through shortcuts and started their normal business. They didn't joke about the happenings of the day before as everyone was involved in this foolishness. On realizing their mistakes, they felt ashamed could not speak a word about the incident for a long time.

The rumour and the people's reactions to it proved that in critical situation and occasions of panic, people are deprived of their common senses and behave in a foolish manner.

"Sometimes a majority simply mean that all the fools are on the same side."

JOIN
FOR
MORE!!!

J.E ACADEMY

SCIENCE & COMMERCE



**ADMISSIONS OPEN
IX, X, XI, XII
I.COM & B.COM**



PAKISTAN AND THE MODERN WORLD

Q1: Briefly explain the main reason given by Liaquat Ali Khan for the Muslims desire not to continue living in a united India ?

ANS) In British ruled India, Muslims and Hindus lived together for many centuries and they were in the ratio of 1:3 in this situation, as the day of freedom came near, the 100 million Muslims became aware that they would have to live their new life under Hindus, as a perpetual political minority. Long experience and the history of several centuries has taught them that under a dominating majority of 3 to 1, freedom from British rule would mean to the Muslims not freedom but merely a change of master. So they did not want to live with Hindus in a United India and asked for a separate state.

Q2: What were the other differences between Muslims and Hindus beliefs and attitudes as pointed out by Liaquat Ali Khan ?

ANS) The Muslims were entirely different from the Hindus in almost every walk of life. It was not merely that whereas the Muslims were monotheists the Hindus were polytheists or that the Muslims believed in the Prophet of Arabia and in Christ where as the Hindus did not. The differences were even more pervasive and deeper than this and created deep hatred between them. The Hindus believed in cast system where as the Muslims believed in the equality of all men. Their economic outlooks were also very different. The Muslims had inheritance and believed in the right of private ownership for everyone and discouraged unearned accumulation of wealth where as the Hindus did no.

The Muslims also feared that under the domination of the Hindus, the culture of the Muslims would suffer a great set back. Furthermore, India on the whole was backward country, the Muslims were even more backward country, and the Muslims were even more backward economically and industrially. It became certain for them that their economic conditions would grow even worse under the domination of Hindus majority.

Q3: What is the concept of the real freedom as given by Liaquat Ali Khan in this lesson ?

ANS) Liaquat Ali Khan makes it clear that freedom is a hard earned fruit. It is achieved through great sacrifice and constant struggle before it can be enjoyed. According to him the modern concept of freedom is entirely different from that of the past. He thinks that not only the countries but also the citizens must be free. Real freedom ensures basic human rights to every citizen as well as protection against the social evils of poverty, disease, ignorance and injustice. Freedom does not mean freedom only from foreign domination. If freedom fails to provide the people protection from these social evils, it has no value. Real freedom means complete comforts of life for a common man and woman.

Q4: What advantages does Liaquat Ali Khan point out to the Hindus to have gained from the creation of Pakistan ?

ANS) Liaquat Ali Khan feels that by the creation of Pakistan, not only the Muslims but even the Hindus would have complete freedom to develop their cultures and carry on the government in whatever way they liked. The creation of Pakistan has added stability and peace to Asia.



There had been no Pakistan far more serious cracks and untold up heels would have appeared in United India so, Pakistan has itself dissolved a permanent danger zone in South Asia.

Q5: What does Liaquat Ali Khan put forward as the two main duties of the Western world today?

ANS) Firstly, the Western world should share its great fund of knowledge, skill, technology and experience with the Asian countries.

Secondly, they should not shirk from their responsibility for the maintenance of the world peace. So, they should discharge the responsibility by defying not only this or that special aggressor but also aggression everywhere. They should have a constructive outlook.

Q6: What is the meaning of 'synthesis' ?

ANS) Synthesis means the act of combining separate ideas, belief and styles.

Q7: What is the synthesis that Liaquat Ali Khan believes is necessary for Pakistan to achieve ?

ANS) The synthesis that Liaquat Ali Khan believes is the ancient steadfast faith, he advises that it should be wedded to the pioneering virility of modern technology.

Q8: "OUR ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY HAD TO BE BUILT UP FROM SCRATCH" what does this sentence mean ?

ANS) This sentence means that when Pakistan came into being It had no flag, capital, equipments, administration and military. They were asked to build the country of eighty millions people. The share of Pakistan remained largely undelivered. They had to build up the country from the scratch.



ACT III OF THE SILVER BOX

Q1: Do you think the justice was done to Jones ?

OR

Briefly discuss whether the magistrate gives Mr. Jones a fair trial ?

ANS) The end of the powerful and bitter play "The Silver Box" makes it quite clear that the magistrate was partial and he acted under the pressure of a rich and influential fellow Mr. John Barthwick, the M.P.A. He failed to do justice to the poor fellow Mr Jones and sent him to jail for taking away the silver box from Mr. Barthwick house under the influence of wine. The shocking thing about the unfair attitude of the magistrate was that despite protest and demand made by Mr. Jones, he did not take any action against Jack Barthwick. He also stole the purse of a lady from a theater on the same night in a drunken mischief and carried it home. It showed that the magistrate was not fair and he did not treat a rich and a poor alike and violated justice.

Q2: What purpose, in your opinion, is served by beginning the play with the case of the Liven's girls ?

ANS) The case of the Liven's girls (Theresa & Maud) has been introduced in the beginning of the play to show the faults of the British legal system. The poor has to put up with a lot of injustice. What the Liven's girls have to suffer from, Mr. Jones's family will have to suffer from when the father will go to prison and the mother became jobless. The law is blind in England it can punish the person but cannot suggest remedy to the cure of social and economic evils prevailing in the British society.

Q3: What function is Mr. Roper discharging in the court ?

ANS) Mr. Roper is Jack's lawyer. He has been hired by his father, John Barthwick, to plead his son's case in a London police court.

Q4: Why did the constable arrest and charge Mr. Jones as well ?

ANS) The police searched the house of Mrs. Jones and found the stolen silver cigarette box there on a table. Mrs. Jones denied the charge but still she was being arrested. At this Mr. Jones, her husband, interfered and asked the police officer to release his wife as she was quite innocent. He informed the police officer that it was he who had committed the crime but the police officer did not pay any attention towards him and he still tried to arrest Mrs. Jones. At this he became violent and struck the police officer with a heavy punch. So, the police officer arrested him too as he created hurdle in the discharge of the police duties.

Q5: Briefly give the probable reasons for the Magistrate's decision to discharge Mrs. Jones ?

ANS) The probable reasons why the Magistrate decided to free Mrs. Jones were as under;

- (i) Mr. John Barthwick declared in the court through his solicitor that he did not press the charge as to the theft of the silver box.
- (ii) Mrs. Jones's husband pleaded guilty of taking the cigarette silver box.

- (iii) The police confirmed that Mrs. Jones enjoyed the reputation of being an honest and reliable woman and that there was nothing against her in the police record of any police station
- (iv) From the statement of Jack it became clear that he had allowed Mr. Jones to come into the house to have whisky and Mrs. Jones had nothing to do with it.

Lastly, the Magistrate knew that she was sole bread earner for the family. Furthermore, she had not committed any crime but she was going to lose her job.

Q6: What fact does Marlowe's evidence establish ?

ANS) The statement given by Marlowe established the fact that the silver box was missing from the dining table on Tuesday morning at 8:45 am from the house of Mr. John Barthwick, at 6pm, Rockingham Gate.

Q7: Write a brief character sketch of Mr. Jones ?

ANS) With the help of the power of observation and deep study of human nature, a writer makes his character as true as man of flesh and blood. John Galsworthy, a distinguished novelist and play Wright, was an expert in the art of characterization. Among all the characters of the lesson "The Silver Box", the character of Jones is a distinctive character he has been presented as a poverty stricken person who was jobless and drunken. He was rejected and humiliated person by the society. The state was not playing its due role to secure his social right. He was wrongfully accused of stealing the silver box and tried in the court of law in a partial way.

In Mr. Jones's reaction and rough attitude which he displayed in collective reaction of the poor working class deprived of its basic rights. The rich people in England in the period and exercised their influence over the courts of law. Barthwick succeeded in hushing up the crime of his son. The similar act was committed by Jones in a similar way but it was considered a crime and the Magistrate sent him to jail for one month with hard labor. It was an act of injustice. Mr. Jones represented his class, his speech and behavior showed that he was uneducated, uncultured and rude. In the court, he tried his best to persuade the Magistrate to treat both the cases alike. He was strongly against the system of law of England.

In a nutshell, we can say that Mr. Jones is a symbol of poor working class which suffers from injustice.



Q8: What moral/message/central idea/main theme can be taken from the play “Act III Silver Box”?

Answer: John Galsworthy perfectly pointed out the four huge lapses in the play Act III Silver Box.

-) Weak Legal/judiciary system
-) Illegal division of the poor and rich in British society
-) Political influence
-) Joblessness

The author tactfully pointed out the judiciary system where the rich were not punished. It was huge gap in legal system where the poor were punished while the rich used their power and released themselves. Secondly, there was an enormous illegal and unjustifiable difference between the rich and poor in British society, besides most of the poor were jobless and it was very difficult for them to survive while the rich had silver boxes for their smoking. Another social evil that was mentioned was the negative impact of political influence, Mr.Barthwick being a parliamentarian used his political power over judiciary and released his criminal son. Lastly joblessness was seen vividly and its evil impact over poor people, even they were compelled to commit minor crimes.

Q9: What system is criticized by the author in the lesson “Act II of the silver box”?

Answer: Mr.Jones was punished according to law but at the end of the play, it was selected justice. The law was not applied to Jack Barthwick. Both Jack and Jones committed almost the same sort of crime and deserved the same punishment but Jack was released unpunished. The poor family became the victim of injustice even Mrs. Jones lost job and became jobless. This is the blind law and system as well. In this way author criticized the system.

J.E ACADEMY

SCIENCE & COMMERCE

ADMISSIONS OPEN
IX, X, XI, XII
I.COM & B.COM



THE WORLD AS I SEE IT

Q1: What is Albert Einstein famous for ?

ANS) Albert Einstein is generally regarded as the greatest mathematical physicist in the last century and one of the greatest scientists of all time. His theory of relativity that energy is related to mass became the main source for the production of atom bomb. This earned him great name.

Q2: What ideals did Einstein follow all his life and what factors did he reject as cheap and scornful?

ANS) Einstein, a superb scientist of all time, strongly hated and rejected the ideals which ordinary people keep following such as wealth, fame, luxury, outward success and material comforts of life. He said that the ideals which had given him courage and power to face the hardship of life cheerfully were truth, goodness and beauty.

Q3: What concept of social rights and social duties does Einstein present in the lesson ?

ANS) The great scientist of all time has presented the concept of social equality between rights and duties of citizens. He is of the opinion that we must keep in mind that we exist or live for our fellowmen and we are bound up with them by the ties of sympathy. He refers to his own life and tells us that all the comforts and charms of life enjoyed by him depend upon the labor services of so many other people. Therefore, it should be his moral duty or social obligation to pay back services of his fellowmen. A balanced society means a balance between rights and duties of citizens. He also says that he is against class differences and believes in equality of all men and simple life style.

Q4: What, in brief, is Einstein's view to leadership ?

ANS) Albert Einstein believes in healthy and constructive leadership. He is a though democrat and is of the opinion that people should be free to choose the leaders of their own choice. Every man should be respected as an individual and no man be idolized. Leadership should not be thirsted upon them by the force. He is totally against dictatorship or an autocratic system.

Q5: What is Einstein's view or attitude towards war ?

ANS) Albert Einstein, a superb scientist of all times condemns war in all its forms and calls it 'A mean and contemptible thing'. He hates war to the extent that he would rather be cut into pieces than take part in such a hateful business. He also believes that this fearful thing would have disappeared long ago if the sound sense of the nations had not been corrupted by commercial and political interest.

Q6: What is the most precious element in human experience ?

ANS) Einstein is of the opinion that the fairest thing that a man can experience is the mysterious. It is the fundamental emotion which stands at the cradle of true arts and true science. In other simple words, true arts and true science are the results of man's desire and



efforts to explore the mysteries of nature. This varies experience if mixed with fair engenders religion.

Q7: What is Einstein's view toward property, and outward success and luxury ?

ANS) Einstein hates property, outward success and luxury as the objects of life. In his opinion, people who look upon ease and happiness as ends in themselves, actually debase humanity. The ideals which have always inspired Einstein are truth, goodness and duty.

Q8: What are Einstein's views about democracy?

Answer: My political ideal is that of democracy. Let every man be respected as an individual in a way that no one is going to thread him about anything there must be a freedom of speech to everyone. Every individual has a right to judge others. No one is going to force someone to do a specific task in favor of third party. Merit system must be maintained in order to bring out the best.

**JOIN
FOR
MORE!!!**



**ANY CORRECTION & SUGGESTION WILL BE HIGHLY APPRECIATED AT
(say2rafay@gmail.com)**



THE DEVOTED FRIEND

Q1: When do we first suspect that the Miller was not really a very good friend to Hans ?

ANS) We suspect the Miller to be really insincere to Hans, when we hear him saying to his wife that there was no good in his going to visit Hans as long as the snow lasted. He justified his attitude by saying that when people were in trouble, there should be left alone and not be bothered by visitors. He took with him his baskets either full of fruits or with flowers in all the visits he paid to Hans's garden but in return he gave Hans nothing. In this way he befooled poor Hans.

Q2: Do you think the Miller was really sincere and devoted to little Hans ?

ANS) In the interesting lesson "THE DEVOTED FRIEND", Oscar Wilde has given us a clear impression that Hugh, the wealthy Miller, was not at all sincere to Hans. He continued exploiting the simple and innocent fellow by speaking charming words about real friendship; but he never acted as a true friend. He regularly visited the garden of Hans and took flower and fruits from there without giving anything in return. He used Hans as his paid servant just under the promise of giving him his wheel-barrow. It was his cruelty and great selfishness that caused the miserable death of poor Hans when he sent him to fetch the doctor on a dark and stormy night.

Q3: Why was Hans unable to look after his garden ?

ANS) Hans was unable to look after his garden because the Miller kept sending him on long errands like going to market to sell his sack of flour or mending his barn roof or sending him to get his cattle graze in pastures. So there was hardly any time left for him to look after his garden.

Q4: How did the Miller persuade Hans to carry a large sack of flour to market ?

ANS) once Hans was busy in his garden he was nailing up the creepers and watering the flowers the Miller came to him and asked him to carry the sack of flour for him to market. Hans rejected but the Miller at once reminded him of his favour of giving him his wheelbarrow. He also told him that it would be rather unfriendly of him to refuse. So, Hans had to yield to his request.

Q5: What is the true supreme manifestation of the Miller's selfishness which caused Hans to lose his life ?

ANS) In the end, it was the height of the selfishness of the Miller, when he, on a dark and stormy night needed to fetch the doctor who lived at a distance as his son had fallen off a ladder and hurt himself. He said to Hans to fetch doctor instead of him. Hans readily agreed to that and asked the miller to lend him his lantern to find this way through the dark. But the Miller was so selfish that he refused to do so and said that if anything happened to his new lantern, it would be a great loss to him. He, then, reminded him that since he was going to give him his wheel-barrow, it was only fair that he should do something for him in return. At this,

Hans went on this job but on his way back he could not keep pace with the doctor and drowned in one of the pools of water on the moor and lost his life.

Q6: Comment briefly on the Miller's claim to have been Han's best friend ?

ANS) The Miller's claim that he was Han's best friend is absolutely wrong or non-sense. He was selfish through and through, his claim to be his best friend was motivated purely by his selfishness. He did not give anything to Hans but went on making him do his work in return for the wheel-barrow he promised to give.

Q7: How does the Miller justify his not asking Hans to share some of his good things during winter?

Answer: The Miller did not visit Hans during those hard days, because in his opinion, friends should be left alone when in trouble / tribulation and should not be bothered by visitors. In this way Miller was giving justification. He often said that friends are those who only help others and you are my best friend and I am not going to visit you when you are in trouble as you may get disturb with my visit.

Q8: Briefly discuss why the story of Hans and the Miller was applicable to water-rat.

The story of one-sided friendship was applicable to water due to some justifications and similarities in natures, sentiments and attitudes regarding friendship between Miller and water rat. The justifications are discussed vividly.

"People will come and go but nature will remain same"

Similarities between the Miller and the water-rat.

- ✚ The Miller and the water-rat possess the same attitude regarding friendship that sincere friend must be sincere to you.
- ✚ Miller and water-rat do not have any sort of sentiments regarding Hans suffering in winter.
- ✚ Water-rat did not know at all sufferings, feelings and sentiments of individuals.
- ✚ Both the water-rat and the Miller show high degree of selfishness and self-centeredness.
- ✚ They are unable or probably not trying to understand and accept their selfish attitude regarding friendship.

The Miller and the water-rat have no sympathy with Hans at all, even after his death.



SPACE SHIP ONE

Q1. Why was the spaceship travelling at only some miles an hour when Harry woke up?

Answer: Space ship was travelling at only some miles an hour when Harry woke up because space ship was just entering the 'Sigma Belt' and William had reduced the speed by using the bow jet. William explained that he did so for the last four hours to ensure the safe landing at the moon.

Q2. When has the spaceship been to the moon before and with what passengers?

Answer: The space ship has been to the moon just before the month of the present flight. It was the month of April because the date of the present flight has been mentioned as 1st of May. There was no one on board except three sheep.

Q3. What is the relationship between Harry and Professor Whitney?

Answer: Harry is engaged to Katharine, the daughter of Professor Whitney. He expects to marry her after their journey of space ship. So Professor Whitney would be father in law of Harry.

Q4. What was the significance of Professor Whitney's Chalking Noah's Ark on the second space ship?

Answer: Professor Whitney chalked Noah's Ark on the bow of the space ship because he was not hopeful of the safe return of this space ship just like the Noah's Ark.

Q5. What was the nature of the fear that afflicted Professor Whitney had during the night before the landing on the moon?

Answer: Professor Whitney had a dream last night that a dangerous war had broken and his daughter and wife were calling him for help. His fear was intensified when William told him that in spite of his best efforts he had failed to contact the base on wireless.

Q6. What is Professor Whitney's attitude to the new type of society in which scientific and technical progress is the one thing that seems to matter?

Answer: Professor Whitney is disgusted with the new type of society that the human beings will have to pay a heavy price for abandoning their connection with arts and devoting their whole energies to science. The new society gives more importance to science so the time is near that the scientific invention will start organized murder of the universe.

Q7. How has England come to be defenseless?

Answer: England came to be defenseless because it was attacked by nuclear weapons at night time and it remained unaware about it.

Q8. What disaster had fallen on England during the night?

Answer: Professor Whitney dreams that during the night time enemy had attacked England through nuclear weapons. There are poisonous gases in the sky and nothing could survive due to the oily fog spray out by the enemy.

Q9. How has Katherine survived the poison gas attack?

Answer: Katharine survived the poison because she had slept in the gas proof lab of Professor Whitney. Actually it was decided between them that they will talk on 1st May when the space ship was to land on the moon.

Q10. Why does her father instruct her to kill herself?

Answer: Katharine's father instructs her to kill herself by inhaling some of the dangerous fluid in his laboratory because he was afraid that if the enemy caught her and knew her to the daughter of him she would be tortured and enforced to know his scientific secrets.

Q11: What is the main idea of the Space Ship One ?

Answer: "Space Ship One" is a short play about science fiction. Its story is based upon space travel, when space travel was taken as just as a myth. John Hampden has presented the story of space travel in the most realistic way. The number of characters in the play is very small and none of them is fully drawn. The play reveals the unhappy contrast between the success of man in scientific achievements and his failure to solve social problems. The problem is very simple people are trying to catch the moon instead of trying to solve the issues and try to reduce the level of tension in daily life of every human. It reveals the space exploration has no meaning until a peaceful atmosphere is established on the surface of our beloved earth.



AN ASTRONOMER'S VIEW OF THE UNIVERSE

Q1. Why is it improbable that one particular star will ever close to another?

Answer: The stars travel in complete isolation and no star comes within the hailing distance of the other. There is the distance of million miles among these stars. So it is not probable that one particular star will ever come close to another.

Q2. What is Jean's explanation of how the planets came to be formed from the sun?

Answer: According to sir James Jeans our earth came into existence some two thousand years ago. He explains that a star came very close to the sun and created very huge tide on the surface of the sun. It formed into mountain. When the star receded its powerful tidal pull tore off the mountain and its small pieces fell off into space fragments are called planets and our earth is one of them.

Q3. How does a planet, such as the earth, derive its warmth?

Answer: In the beginning all the fragments including our earth were very hot. Gradually they cooled down and left little heat of their own. Now they derive heat only from the radiation which the sun pours down upon them.

Q4. What do Jeans imagine the first form of life on earth to have been like?

Answer: According to Jeans life has been started in simple organism whose vital capacities consisted of little beyond reproduction and death.

Q5. Why are our first impressions of an astronomer's picture of the universe likely to make us feel that humanity is insignificant?

Answer: When we closely study the astronomer's picture about the universe we find the meaningless distance in the material insignificance, vistas of time and extreme loneliness of the inhabitant. All these things make us feel that humanity is insignificant.

Q6. How does Jeans justify his assertion that the universe appears to be actively hostile to life like our own?

Answer: James justifies in his assertion that the universe appears to be actually hostile to life because life needs suitable physical condition where substances can exist in liquid form. The stars are hot that life is not possible there. Outside of them life would be frozen to death.

Q7. Why does a planetary system seem to be the only kind of environment on which life could originate?

Answer: A planetary system seems to be the only kind of environment on which life could originate because the temperature is the most important physical condition for life at which substance can exist in liquid form. The stars themselves are so hot that the solid melts there and the liquid boils away from them. There is intense cold, So life can only originate on the earth where its heat is cooled down to moderate temperature.

Q8. What is the temperature of most of space?

Answer: Away from the stars there is a cold of hundreds of degrees frost there is temperature of thousands of degrees at which all solids melt and liquid boil.

Q9. Why does it seem incredible to Jeans that the universe was designed primarily to produce life like our own?

Answer: James Jeans has the opinion that our life is accidental and that the universe was not designed primarily to produce life like our own. He thinks so when he observes the littleness of our home in space extreme loneliness of our earth and the vistas of time that raft human history to an insignificant period.

Q10. Why is the origin of life still a riddle to the scientist?

Answer: The existing view of scientists about the origin of the earth is a mere speculation. It is assumed that when the ejected fragment cooled down the groups of atoms happened to arranged them in a way in which they are arranged in a living cell. But no one has ever solved that how could the arrangement of dead atoms become a living cell. So the origin of life still is a riddle to the scientists.

JOIN
FOR
MORE!!!



ANY CORRECTION & SUGGESTION WILL BE HIGHLY APPRECIATED AT
(say2rafay@gmail.com)



LIFE IN THE UNIVERSE

Q1. What new theory concerning the origin of the planets is presented by Professor Butler?

Answer: Butler rejects the theory of the scientist who says that planets were caused by an encounter of a huge star with the sun. According to him explosion of some star that was near the sun threw off some pieces of matter that formed the earth and planets.

Q2. What, in brief, do Butler's view on the probability of life exist in worlds other than our own?

Answer: Butler is not agreed with the idea of James Jeans. He asserts that the existence of life is possible on other planets. He believes that the conditions that produced life on earth can also produce life anywhere. He also rejects the idea that life is accidental combination of chemical atoms at a moderate temperature.

Q3. What had to be understood for Chemistry to become a science?

Answer: Chemistry emerged as "Science" when it was understood that all substances are combination of the same primary element which are, to all intents and purposes, Indescribable.

Q4. Who was responsible for the atomic theory of chemistry?

Answer: Dalton was the person who gave the atomic theory. But it was Lavoisier who established the first stage of chemistry. He was guided by atomic theory of Dalton. He explained the facts of chemical combination in simple combination and simple compound.

Q5. What was the original distinction between "organic" and "inorganic" substances? Does this distinction still hold well in modern science?

Answer: The substances which come from the living things were originally called "Organic Compounds" and thought to be entirely different from the "Inorganic" are as following:

Alcohol, oils, fats, sugar, waxes, rosins, cellulose, starch. The distinction no longer holds good in modern science a German chemist Wöhler, succeeding in preparing urea which had previously been regarded as a typical product of life.

Q6. How does Butler justify his belief in the importance of scientific research in to the nature of living cells?

Answer: According to Butler an extraordinary complexity has been revealed by exploration of living things. The scientific approach has brought a revolution in the assessment of life and its significance. Further researches in this field may again, make men feel that they are not out of keeping with the splendor of their setting.

Q7. How, according to Butler, was science responsible for fostering a popular belief that man is insignificant?

Answer: According to Butler science was responsible for fostering a popular belief that man is insignificant. He explains that Galileo's discovery dislodged man from this position. Darwin

pulled them further down. Butler rejects all these ideas and says that man's importance lies not in size or shape but in his intelligence.

Q8. Why does Butler think that calculating machines ought not to be called "mechanical" brain?

Answer: Butler says that it is wrong to regard the real brain as calculating machine because mechanical brain perform only limited functions while various functions of our brain are beyond of our understanding. It is not time consuming and tedious.

Q9. Why did the scientists of the nineteenth century tend to find simplicity in the universe?

Answer: The nineteenth century scientists were concerned mainly with the elemental forces. So they mainly found simplicity in the universe, whereas complexity is the gift of the twenty century.

Q10. Why, according to Butler, in modern science likely to restore man's faith in his own importance in the universe?

Answer: The main emphasis of science is now changing from the study of the elementary forces and simple particles to the complexities of living textures. This is likely to restore man's faith in his own importance in the universe.

JOIN
FOR
MORE!!!



MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

TWENTY MINUTES WITH MRS. OAKENTUBB

- (1) The play Twenty minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb was written by
 (a) Frank Arthur (c) Sir James Jeans
 (b) J.A.V. Butler (d) John Hampden
- (2) Frank Arthur, civil servant was novelist and
 (a) Singer (c) Playwright
 (b) Actor (d) Poet
- (3) The scene stated in play was
 (a) A museum (c) Waiting room of airport
 (b) A library (d) Waiting room of railway station
- (4) Frank Arthur was born in London in
 (a) 1910 (c) 1902
 (b) 1904 (d) 1903
- (5) Frank Arthur's first publication was
 (a) Twenty minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb (c) Who killed Netta Maul
 (b) The Suva Harbour Mystery (d) The day the dam broke
- (6) Twenty minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb is an effective little piece of
 (a) Novel (c) Story
 (b) Melodrama (d) Stage drama
- (7) Frank Arthur's second publication was
 (a) Twenty minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb (c) Who killed Netta Maul
 (b) The Suva Harbour Mystery (d) The day the dam broke
- (8) Twenty minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb is notable for its skillful manipulation of
 (a) Horror (c) Mystery
 (b) Fun (d) Suspense
- (9) The number of characters in the play "Twenty minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb" were only
 (a) Four (c) Five
 (b) Three (d) Two
- (10) The door of waiting room opened and a lady came in, carrying a
 (a) Bag (c) Luggage
 (b) Suit case (d) Purse
- (11) There is a _____ tie on
 (a) Label (c) Tag
 (b) Keys (d) monogram
- (12) Mrs. Oakentubb is heavily wrapped up with hat, scarf, gloves and
 (a) Galsses (c) Fur-coat
 (b) Rain-coat (d) Stockings
- (13) Mrs. Oakentubb all slightly wet from the



- (a) River (c) Tea
(b) Water (d) Rain
- (14) A man followed Mrs. Oakentubb in and turned the gas full on was
(a) Porter (c) Officer
(b) Passenger (d) Police man
- (15) The character 'He' got quiet wet coming from the back of the
(a) Bus (c) Motor car
(b) Bike (d) Train
- (16) Porter informed 'He' and Mrs. Oakentubb that they had
(a) 02 minutes (c) 20 minutes
(b) 220 minutes (d) 22 minutes
- (17) Mrs. Oakentubb was wearing
(a) Wedding ring (c) Gold
(b) Engagement (d) Steel Bangles
- (18) Mrs. Oakentubb dress and speech defined her a prosperous professional or business man's
(a) Wife (c) Mother
(b) Sister (d) Daughter
- (19) Mrs. Oakentubb told 'He' that people used the railway plate form for changing on the loop line to
(a) Madagascar (c) Strainthorpe
(b) New York (d) Yorkshrine
- (20) For having little conversation the Gentle asked about the
(a) Officer (c) Mrs. Oakentubb
(b) Porter (d) Passenger
- (21) 'He' told Mrs. Oakentubb that he had seen the lady's
(a) Sketch (c) Picture
(b) Photograph (d) Image
- (22) Nothing very remarkable about her. Short rather than tall about five foot ____
(a) 3 (c) 5
(b) 4 (d) 6
- (23) Porter ; I will light the fire for you, love, so that you can warm your tootsis, tootsis means
(a) Gloves (c) Hands and feet
(b) Fur-coat (d) Cap
- (24) _____ is not wickedness it is not wicked to punish the evil doer.
(a) Killing (c) Murder
(b) Vengeance (d) Punishment
- (25) It is true and you know it, the she was driving at ____ an hour in a built up area.
(a) 50 miles (c) 60 miles
(b) 20 miles (d) 40 miles
- (26) 'He' told Mrs. Oakentubb that the smile of girl made him realize about the importance of his
(a) Wife (c) Sister
(b) Daughter (d) Mother
- (27) She had a choice. She could ram the lorry and kill herself or she could turn on the pavement and kill two innocent _____

- (a) Children (c) Girls
(b) Boys (d) Pedestrians
- (28) 'He' told Mrs. Oakentubb that his wife and daughter were ____
(a) Killed (c) Poisoned
(b) Murdered (d) Wounded
- (29) She had been to a _____ and she was driving fast for a bet.
(a) Picnic (c) Cocktail party
(b) Birthday party (d) Marriage ceremony
- (30) 'He' shared his experience of meeting with the girl about _____ years
(a) 14 (c) 16
(b) 15 (d) 17
- (31) She got away with only _____ months in prison.
(a) 15 (c) 17
(b) 16 (d) 18
- (32) No, I beg for my death. Kill me, _____ that picture which is always before my eyes.
(a) Wipe out (c) Remove
(b) Blot out (d) Vanish out
- (33) Peg out means;
(a) To relieve (c) To die
(b) To liberate (d) To kill
- (34) Mrs. Oakentubb talk about chances and
(a) Casual meeting (c) Timed meetings
(b) Arranged meetings (d) Postponed meetings
- (35) Mrs. Oakentubb was driving criminally fast because she was
(a) Shocked (c) Drunk
(b) Mentally ill (d) sleepy
- (36) 'He' had opinion that sometimes the whole life might alter by these
(a) Casual meetings (c) Timed meetings
(b) Arranged meetings (d) Postponed meetings
- (37) Mrs. Oakentubb forced him that to allow her to live would be true
(a) Punishment (c) Revenge
(b) Decision (d) None of these
- (38) When 'He' left the waiting room, Mrs. Oakentubb sprang her feet, turned to the door and put her
(a) Fingers to her nose at him (c) Tongue to her nose at him
(b) Hands to her nose at him (d) Thumb to her nose at him
- (39) While Mrs. Oakentubb was standing thus, 'He' opened the door suddenly, saw her, rose the ____
(a) Gun and fired (c) Revolver and fired
(b) Pistol and fired (d) Six shooter and fired
- (40) 'He' picked-up his suit-case and
(a) Threw out (c) Hold out
(b) Left out (d) Hurried out

THE DAY THE DAM BORKE

- (1) James died in
 (a) 1960 (c) 1962
 (b) 1961 (d) 1959
- (2) James is an American
 (a) Writer (c) Novelist
 (b) Philosopher (d) Scriptwriter
- (3) James worked for some years on the Paris staff of
 (a) Toronto (c) The Chicago Tribune
 (b) England (d) Dawn
- (4) James recalls an interesting incident of his
 (a) Young age (c) Old age
 (b) Childhood (d) Adult age
- (5) By hearing the news of broken dam people left their work and began to run towards
 (a) East (c) North
 (b) West (d) South
- (6) The rumour about the dam of the Ohio river being spread in Columbus town at
 (a) Noon (c) Evening
 (b) Morning (d) Night
- (7) After the announcement of the dam within ten minutes everybody became
 (a) Confused (c) Panicky
 (b) Worried (d) depressed
- (8) Everybody was running away from the
 (a) Office (c) House
 (b) Town (d) Cinema
- (9) The panic went on
 (a) Lowering sown (c) Increasing
 (b) Dimmed (d) far
- (10) Women with children in their arms were
 (a) Crying (c) Trudging laboriously
 (b) Running away (d) Weeping badly
- (11) Few people got away as far as ____ miles
 (a) 11 (c) 13
 (b) 12 (d) 14
- (12) Order was finally restored by
 (a) Army (c) Militia
 (b) Rangers (d) Police
- (13) Why the panic began is a
 (a) Problem (c) Plan
 (b) Mystery (d) Puzzle
- (14) The eastern side of the Columbus city was at a ____
 (a) Low area (c) Mountainous area
 (b) Higher level area (d) Sloppy area
- (15) The eastern side of the Columbus city had no danger of
 (a) Drought (c) Typhoon
 (b) Flood (d) Earth quake

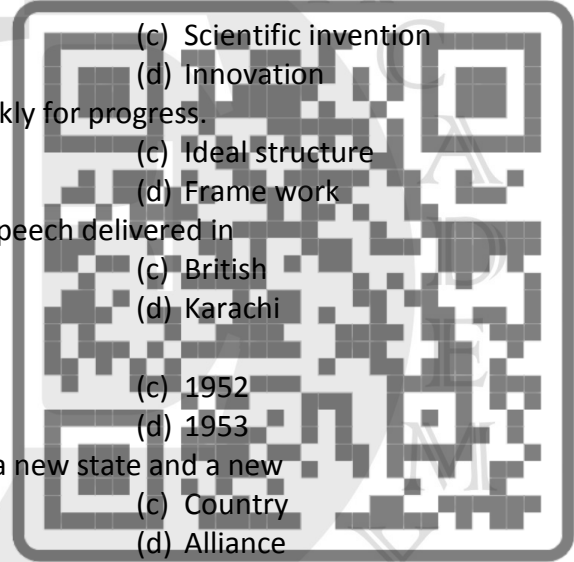
- (16) The rumour about the broken dam spread in the year ____
 (a) 1912 (c) 1914
 (b) 1913 (d) 1915
- (17) The lesson "The day the dam broke" is literary contribution of
 (a) Frank Arthur (c) Oscar Wilde
 (b) James Thurber (d) Anglo Saxon
- (18) "TDTDB" is a good example by the writer but, _____ view of human behavior
 (a) Criticle (c) Sweet
 (b) Affectionate (d) fool
- (19) The city engineers pointed out that even if the dam had broken the water level would not have risen more than
 (a) 1 inch (c) 3 inches
 (b) 2 inches (d) 3.5 inches
- (20) The fact that they were safe as _____ under a cook stove
 (a) Chickens (c) Kittens
 (b) Pigeons (d) Match box
- (21) The Columbus, Ohio, broken dam rumour begins as I recall it about _____ of 12th March.
 (a) Morning (c) Night
 (b) Afternoon (d) Mid-night
- (22) The _____ restaurant, a favourite place for a man to meet his.
 (a) Sheraton (c) Continental
 (b) Maramor (d) Subway
- (23) _____ people were abruptly in fullflight. "Go East!" was the cry that rose
 (a) 1000 (c) 2000
 (b) 1500 (d) 2500
- (24) My mother will turn out all the fires and that she took with her
 (a) Half dozen & 2 loaves (c) Half dozen loaves & 2 eggs
 (b) One dozen & 2 loaves (d) One dozen loaves & 2 eggs
- (25) The panic nor more than ____ hours
 (a) 1 (c) 3
 (b) 2 (d) 4
- (26) Dr. Mallory, the man with white bearded who looked like
 (a) William words worth (c) Robert browning
 (b) William shake spear (d) albert
- (27) The boy on the skates _____ him & Dr. Mallory realized for the first time what he had been running from
 (a) Passed by (c) Cried by
 (b) Swirled part (d) None of these
- (28) Militia use _____ to announce the news
 (a) Micro phones (c) Hands bill
 (b) Loud speaker (d) Gestures
- (29) James is best known for his association with the
 (a) The new Yorker (c) The young Yorker
 (b) The Time (d) Business Advisor
- (30) There was a boy behind him on _____ and Dr. Mallory mistook the swishing of the skates for the sound of rushing water.
 (a) Motor bike (b) Cycle

- (c) Roller skates (d) Foot
- (31) The next day the city went about its business as if nothing had happened, but there was no
- (a) Discussion (c) Joking
- (b) Controversy (d) Mention

PAKISTAN & THE MODERN WORLD

- (1) Liaquat Ali khan was born on 1st October ____
- (a) 1885 (c) 1890
- (b) 1895 (d) 1870
- (2) In 1947 he became the first ____ of the Muslim home land.
- (a) President (c) Governor General
- (b) Head of Military (d) Prime Minister
- (3) Liaquat Ali khan is known and venerated by the name of
- (a) Quaid-e-Millat (c) Shaheed-e-Millat
- (b) Quaid-e-Azam (d) Founder of Pakistan
- (4) Liaquat Ali Khan was murdered in a public park in
- (a) Rawalpindi (c) Lahore
- (b) Karachi (d) Islamabad
- (5) till three years ago Pakistan was only an ideal and a ____
- (a) Vision (c) Dream
- (b) Mission (d) Longing
- (6) In South Asia where the British held sway, there lived a ____ Muslims who had made this part of the world their homeland.
- (a) 100 millions (c) 200 millions
- (b) 150 millions (d) 10 crore
- (7) The Muslims lived side by side with ____ million Hindus
- (a) 100 million (c) 300 million
- (b) 200 million (d) 400 million
- (8) Freedom from the British rule would mean to the Muslims not freedom but merely a change of
- (a) Capital (c) Masters
- (b) Rulers (d) Owners
- (9) It was not merely that where as the Muslims were monotheists, the Hindus were
- (a) Bigots (c) Fanatics
- (b) Polytheists (d) None of these
- (10) The Hindus believed in a ____ system which made it a sin
- (a) Family (c) Caste
- (b) Relatives (d) Social
- (11) The Muslims believe in a ____ of all men.
- (a) Freedom (c) Equality
- (b) Religion (d) Brotherhood
- (12) South Asia was large enough for
- (a) Too large countries (c) Four countries
- (b) Three countries (d) A single country
- (13) Potentially, therefore the creation of Pakistan has dissolved what would have been a perpetual ____ in Asia.

- (a) War zone (c) Danger Zone
(b) Nuclear Zone (d) Prohibited Zone
- (14) We had no capital and no flag, no army, our administrative machinery had to be built from
(a) Scratch (c) Foundation
(b) Nothing (d) Huge amount of money
- (15) ___ does not descend upon a people, a people must raise themselves to it.
(a) Liberty (c) Freedom
(b) Poverty (d) Equality
- (16) Freedom means freedom only from foreign domination
(a) Good idea (c) Out worn idea
(b) Old idea (d) All of these
- (17) We cannot hold ___ and therefore we must go forward at a double pace
(a) Friends (c) Enemies
(b) Clock back (d) Time wait
- (18) Our ancient steadfast faith which is a source of strength to us must be wedded to the pioneering virility.
(a) Modern technology (c) Scientific invention
(b) Modern culture (d) Innovation
- (19) This is the ___ we must achieve quickly for progress.
(a) Synthesis (c) Ideal structure
(b) Knowledge (d) Frame work
- (20) Pakistan and the modern World is a speech delivered in
(a) Kansas (c) British
(b) India (d) Karachi
- (21) Liaquat Ali Khan died on 16th Oct
(a) 1950 (c) 1952
(b) 1951 (d) 1953
- (22) Liaquat Ali Khan said that Pakistan is a new state and a new
(a) Democracy (c) Country
(b) Progress (d) Alliance
- (23) There is similarity b/w the history of Pak & ___
(a) India (c) America
(b) Turkey (d) France
- (24) Muslims lived in India in ___
(a) Majority (c) Minority
(b) Power (d) Equality
- (25) Pakistan stand unified because its people are free from
(a) Diseases (c) Mental confusion
(b) Quarrels (d) Wants
- (26) We created Pakistan to practice our all
(a) Festivals (c) Beliefs
(b) Hobbies (d) Ceremonies
- (27) Pakistan was not given their share of
(a) Money (c) army
(b) Capital (d) Military equipments
- (28) Liaquat Ali Khan said that their first duty is to



- (a) Ourselves (c) Myself
 (b) Themselves (d) Their country
- (29) Liberty is a fruit that must be earned before it can be
 (a) Sold (c) Bought
 (b) Eaten (d) Enjoyed
- (30) Liaquat Ali Khan was educated at the Muslim University ____
 (a) Delhi (c) Karsas
 (b) Aligarh (d) Namal

ACT III OF THE SILVER BOX

1. 'Act III of The Silver Box' is written by:
 (a) Frank Arthur (c) James Thurber
 (b) John Galsworthy (d) Albert Einstein
2. The novelist Conrad describes the author as:
 (a) "humanitarian artist" (c) "humanitarian moralist"
 (b) "humanitarian critic" (d) "humanitarian writer"
3. The theme of 'Act III of The Silver Box' is:
 (a) Poverty (c) Politics
 (b) Exploitation (d) injustice
4. Mr. Barthwick is:
 (a) a Liberal Member of Parliament (c) a Common Member of Parliament
 (b) a Conservative Member of Parliament (d) a Senior Member of Parliament
5. Jack Barthwick is described as:
 (a) law-abiding (c) corrupt
 (b) dissolute (d) spiteful
6. The case of Livens represents:
 (a) socio-economic condition (c) legal injustice
 (b) cruelty of tyranny (d) political crisis
7. Which of the following may NOT be inferred from the case of the Livens?
 (a) Disintegration of family (c) Homelessness
 (b) Unemployment (d) Corruption
8. In the lesson 'Act III of The Silver Box' Mr. Roper was Mr. Barthwick's:
 (a) Friend (c) Butler
 (b) Lawyer (d) attendant
9. Mrs. Jones worked at the house of:
 (a) Mr. Marlowe (c) Mr. Barthwick
 (b) Mr. Snow (d) Mr. Jones
10. Which of the following is NOT true about Jones?
 (a) He is a strong man. (c) He is unable to find work.
 (b) He is unwilling to work. (d) His health is deteriorating.
11. What is the function of a Relieving Officer?
 (a) To relieve stress among the poor (c) To inscribe the proceeding of cases
 (b) To guide people in and out of the courtrooms (d) To maintain law order in society
12. What is the Magistrate's ruling on the case of Livens girls?

- (a) They will be sent home with Livens.
 (b) They will be sent to a new home
 (c) They will be sent to prison.
13. 'To take up the cudgels' means:
 (a) to fight in a battle with cudgels
 (b) to fight for an idea
 (c) to fight for one's rights
 (d) to fight at the frontier
14. The silver cigarette box valued at:
 (a) five pounds eight shillings.
 (b) five pounds ten shillings.
 (c) five pounds eleven shillings.
 (d) five pounds twelve shillings.
15. What is the significance of Easter Monday and Easter Tuesday in the 'Act III of The Silver Box'?
 (a) They are celebrated as holy days.
 (b) The silver box went missing between them.
 (c) The Magistrate gave his ruling on these days.
 (d) Mr. and Mrs. Jones were remanded on bail.
16. Which of the following is NOT true?
 (a) Jane Jones was remanded on bail.
 (b) James Jones was remanded in custody.
 (c) Mrs. Jones was charged with assault on the police.
 (d) Mr. Jones was charged with theft of the silver box.
17. 'the dock' is a place where:
 (a) a witness stands.
 (b) an alleged criminal stands.
 (c) the magistrate sits.
 (d) the clerks sits.
18. Why was Mrs. Jones the obvious suspect for the theft of the silver box?
 (a) She helped her husband enter the house.
 (b) She was a charwoman at the Barthwick's.
 (c) She has done similar things before.
 (d) She was seen alone in the room where the box
19. What was Mr. Barthwick's immediate reaction when he heard that the box was missing?
 (a) He rebuked Mrs. Jones.
 (b) He scolded his son because he let Mr. Jones enter the house.
 (c) He sent Marlowe to the police station.
 (d) He calls the police station.
20. Who is Snow?
 (a) A detective
 (b) An usher
 (c) A relieving officer
 (d) A clerk
21. How did Jones enter the house of Mr. Barthwick?
 (a) His wife helped him enter the house.
 (b) Jack had forgotten his latchkey in the door.
 (c) He entered the house at Jack's invitation.
 (d) Marlowe helped him enter the house.
22. Why was Mrs. Jones dreadfully upset when the silver box fell out from her husband's coat?
 (a) It is a ruin to her in her profession.
 (b) Snow will arrest them both.
 (c) Mr. Barthwick will miss her from job.
 (d) Magistrate will give Jones one month's punishment with hard labour.
23. Why did Jones take the silver box?
 (a) He took it because he was under the influence of whisky.

- (b) He took it because Jack asked him to do so.
 (c) He took it because he was conscious.
 (d) He took it because he was pressed for money.
24. Which of the following is true?
 (a) Jones pleads guilty to stealing the box.
 (b) Jones pleads guilty to taking the box
 (c) Jones pleads not guilty to taking the box.
 (d) Jones pleads guilty to snatching the box.
25. Which of the following is NOT true in Jack's story?
 (a) He had been out to the theatre.
 (b) He had a super afterwards.
 (c) He came in late.
 (d) He forgot his latchkey in the door.
26. What was the colour of the purse which Jack stool from a woman?
 (a) Sky blue (c) Green
 (b) Red (d) White
27. How will you account for the Magistrate's dealing in regard to Jones's allegation?
 (a) Preferential (c) Plain
 (b) Professional (d) Honest

THE DEVOTED FRIEND

- (1) The miller claimed to be the best friend of :
 (a) Priest (c) Doctor
 (b) Hans (d) Linnet
- (2) The lesson "The Devoted Friend" is written by:
 (a) Albert Einstein (c) Frank Arthur
 (b) Oscar Wilde (d) None of these
- (3) "What disobedient children!" cried the water rat, they really deserved to be,
 (a) Punished (c) Taught
 (b) Drowned (d) All of these
- (4) "And what is your idea of the duties of a devoted friend ?" asked a green
 (a) Pigeon (c) Parrot
 (b) Linnet (d) Eagle
- (5) Infact, I have never been married. Love is all very well in its way but ____ is much higher.
 (a) Marriage (c) Friendship
 (b) Society (d) Relationship
- (6) "once upon a time", said the linnet, there was an honest little fellow named:
 (a) Hans (c) Duck
 (b) Water rat (d) All of these
- (7) Little Hans had a great many friends but the most devoted of all to him was big ____, the Miller.
 (a) Arthur (c) Miller
 (b) Oscar Wilde (d) Hugh
- (8) The miller had a 100 sacks of flour in his mill and ____ milking cows and a large flock of sheep.
 (a) 1 (c) 6
 (b) 2 (d) 7
- (9) The Miller used to say when people are in trouble, they should be

- (a) Visited (c) Help
(b) Telephone only (d) Left alone
- (10) "_____ is one thing and friendship is another and they should not be confused"
(a) Flowers (c) Vegetables
(b) Fruits (d) flour
- (11) "Good Morning" said Hans, smiling _____
(a) Slowly (c) Sharply
(b) Deeply (d) From ear to ear
- (12) I am going to bring them into the market and sell them to the Burgomaster's
(a) Daughter (c) Wife
(b) Father (d) Sister
- (13) Due to hard time in winter I sold my big pipe and at last I sold my _____
(a) Basket (c) Fruits
(b) Flowers (d) Wheel barrow
- (14) At last Hans lost his way and wondered off on the moor and their poor little Hans was
(a) Drowned (c) Lost
(b) Rescued (d) ill
- (15) Everybody went to little Hans funeral as he was so popular and the Miller was the chief
(a) Supporter (c) Mourner
(b) Helper (d) Guest
- (16) The Miller asked Hans to drive his _____ to the mountain
(a) Sheep (c) Wheel barrow
(b) Car (d) Cycle
- (17) The miller said that he needed plank of wood for mending his _____
(a) House (c) Mill
(b) Wheel barrow (d) Barn roof
- (18) The wife of the miller always _____
(a) Favor him (c) Helped him
(b) Dis-favor him (d) Beat him
- (19) The miller said that his youngest son was very _____
(a) Wise (c) Intelligent
(b) Strong (d) Silly
- (20) Miller thought that if little Hans goes up there and had been his luxuries he might get _____
(a) Envy (c) Stole
(b) Greedy (d) Break
- (21) The miller said that the death of Hans was great _____ for him
(a) Loss (c) Compliment
(b) Privilege (d) Profit
- (22) Hans listened the miller wise saying and took down in a _____
(a) Paper (c) State
(b) Notebook (d) Dictionary
- (23) Oscar Wilde was educated in _____
(a) Cambridge (c) M.A.O College
(b) Kansas (d) Trinity College
- (24) Water-rat is extremely the fond of _____
(a) Fictions (c) Lies
(b) Stories (d) Truth

(25) The water-rat represents

- (a) Miller
- (b) Hans

- (c) Duck
- (d) Oscar Wilde

SPACE ONE SHIP

1. John Hamden was born in:
 - a. **1898**
 - b. 1899
 - c. 1900
 - d. 1901
2. He was educated at :
 - a. Cambridge
 - b. Kansas
 - c. Dublin
 - d. **Oxford**
3. He also contributed in the programs of:
 - a. Hollywood
 - b. Imaginary
 - c. **B.B.C**
 - d. C.N.N
4. The Play "Space ship" one is an/a:
 - a. Story
 - b. **Imaginary**
 - c. False
 - d. True
5. Professor Whitney is a great:
 - a. Biologist
 - b. Psychologist
 - c. **Scientist**
 - d. Doctor
6. He invented a space ship he is talking to the:
 - a. Sun
 - b. America
 - c. **Moon**
 - d. France
7. Professor Whitney wanted to research the moon and than to:
 - a. America
 - b. Sun
 - c. **Mars and Venus**
 - d. London
8. Professor Whitney is accompanied by an engineer:
 - a. **William Leigh**
 - b. William Word worth
 - c. William Shakespeare
 - d. William Moor
9. Harry is in love with the daughter of professor:
 - a. Oakentubb
 - b. **Katharine**
 - c. Moor
 - d. Flavia
10. Harry had seen in the dream that:
 - a. America has been attached
 - b. France has been attached
 - c. **England has been attached**
 - d. Germany has been attached
11. He also seen in his dream that his wife and daughter are crying for:
 - a. Water
 - b. **Help**
 - c. House
 - d. Whitney
12. Katharine informs her father that all the other members of the family have been:
 - a. Captured
 - b. Wounded
 - c. **Killed**
 - d. Injured
13. She advised her father to land in:
 - a.
 - b. **America or Canada**
 - c. Sweden or France
 - d. England or Spain
 - e. Africa or India
14. Whitney fears that the enemy would torture Katharine to drive from her the secrets of:
 - a. Guns
 - b. **Missile**

- c. Book
15. Whitney advised her daughter to:
- Kill herself**
 - Save herself
16. Katharine:
- Committed suicide**
 - Saved herself
17. When the ship was just interning the sigma belt William:
- Increased the speed
 - Minimized the speed
18. The in charge of control-room was:
- Katharine
 - Whitney
19. When Harry woke up he found the ship travelling only at:
- Sixty miles an hour**
 - Forty miles an hour
20. On the board of the previous flight, there were three
- Rats
 - Mouse
21. Professor Whitney dedicated himself to:
- Earn money
 - Serve humanity
22. Professor Whitney attacked on the ship's bow:
- Noah's Ark**
 - Space ship
23. Professor Whitney feels that mankind will have to pay a heavy price for abandoning:
- Science
 - Education
24. England was attacked and it became:
- Defenseless**
 - Destroyed
25. It was decided between Whitney and Katharine that they would talk on the:
- 1st of July
 - 1st of June
26. Katharine survived by the attacked because she had slept in:
- Kitney's camp**
 - Will's house
- d. Atomic energy
- Escape herself
 - Shoot herself
- Run away
 - Drowned
- c. Decelerated the speed
- Maximized the speed
- Moor
 - William**
- Seventy miles an hour
 - Eighty miles an hour
- Sheep**
 - Men
- Kill humanity
 - Scientific research**
- Ship to moon
 - Whitney's flight
- Arts**
 - Music
- Powerful
 - Unconscious
- 1st of Aug
 - 1st of May**
- Kitney's house
 - Katharine's house



AN ASTRONOMERS VIEW OF THE UNIVERSE

1. An astronomer's view of the universe is written by:
 - a. **Sir James Jeans**
 - b. Frank Arthur
 - c. Liaquat Ali khan
 - d. Bertrand Russell
2. Sir James Jeans was born in:
 - a. 1876
 - b. **1877**
 - c. 1878
 - d. 1879
3. He died in :
 - a. 1945
 - b. 1949
 - c. **1946**
 - d. 1948
4. He was a write and:
 - a. Mathematician
 - b. **Scientist**
 - c. Biologist
 - d. Doctor
5. James Jeans has written a famous book called:
 - a. Complicated universe
 - b. Broad universe
 - c. **The mysterious universe**
 - d. Simple universe
6. There are hundreds of thousands stars bigger than:
 - a. Moon
 - b. **Earth**
 - c. Sun
 - d. Mountains
7. Total number of stars in the universe is like the total number of:
 - a. Trees
 - b. Birds
 - c. Rice
 - d. **Grains of sands**
8. All the stars are wondering about in:
 - a. Sky
 - b. Clouds
 - c. **Space**
 - d. galaxy
9. A stars never comes near to:
 - a. Moon
 - b. **Another star**
 - c. Sun
 - d. cloud
10. The sun and the other stars are:
 - a. Cold
 - b. Warm
 - c. **Hot**
 - d. bright
11. Sir James Jeans is of the view that our earth came into being as the result of an/a:
 - a. Explosion
 - b. **Accident**
 - c. Explosion of stars
 - d. Tiding waves
12. Two thousands million years ago a star raised huge tides on the surface of the:
 - a. **Sun**
 - b. Moon
 - c. Star
 - d. Sky
13. The fragments which fell off from the star are called
 - a. Moon
 - b. Sun
 - c. **Planets**
 - d. Earth
14. In the beginning our earth was very:
 - a. Cool
 - b. **Hot**
 - c. Small
 - d. Big
15. Fragments which fell of the star give birth:
 - a. Earth
 - b. Sky
 - c. **Life**
 - d. Moon

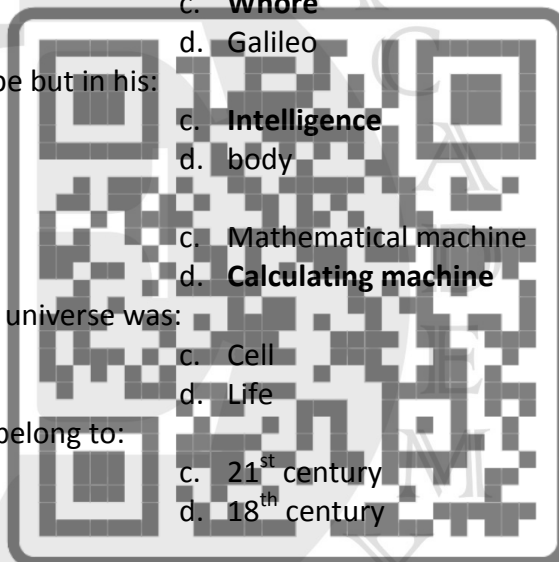
16. James Jeans thinks that that this world was not designed for:
- Death
 - Life**
 - Animals
 - Human beings
17. According to James jeans our life and this world is very:
- Precious
 - Important
 - Insignificant**
 - Significant
18. There is no possibility of life in the stars because they are very:
- Cool
 - Hot**
 - Big
 - small
19. The most important physical condition for life is:
- Air
 - Sun light
 - Temperature**
 - Stars
20. For scientists, the origin of life is still:
- Wonderful
 - Significant
 - Riddle**
 - Insignificant

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

LIFE IN THE UNIVERSE

- J.A.Butler was born in:
 - 1899**
 - 1880
 - 1881
 - 1882
- He was professor of:
 - Biology
 - English
 - Physics
 - Chemistry**
- He studied at:
 - Oxford
 - Kansas
 - Birmingham**
 - Cambridge
- Butler believes that his planet came into being by:
 - Tidal waves
 - Explosion of the sun
 - Explosion of stars**
 - Explosion of moon
- Many elements that are found in our earth are also found on:
 - Mountains
 - Other planets**
 - Moon
 - Sun
- There is life on some others:
 - Countries
 - Seas
 - Planets**
 - Rivers
- Butler does not believe that our life as no:
 - Organization
 - Significance**
 - Profit
 - Power
- When Scientific will observe this universe keenly they will come to know that it's very:
 - Big
 - Small
 - Complicated**
 - Unique
- Some scientific researches have lowered the:
 - Value of animals
 - Price of things
 - Dignity of man**
 - Respect of humanity
- The first person who lessened the value of man was.
 - Galileo**
 - Butler
 - Oscar Wilde
 - Shakespeare

11. The man degraded to the rank of beast by the theories of:
- Einstein
 - Galileo
 - Butler
 - Darwin**
12. In the modern age the value of man has come down to the value of:
- Machine**
 - Universe
 - Beast
 - Animals
13. Butler rejects the theories of:
- Einstein
 - Galileo
 - James Jeans**
 - Witney
14. Atomic theory is given by:
- Witney
 - Dalton**
 - James Jeans
 - Galileo
15. The substance which come from living things are called:
- Inorganic compound**
 - Simple substances
 - Organic compound
 - Alcohol
16. Urea was prepared by a German scientist called:
- Butler
 - Einstein
 - Whore**
 - Galileo
17. Man's Importance lies not in his size and shape but in his:
- Health
 - Power
 - Intelligence**
 - body
18. It is not fair to regard the real brain as:
- Computer
 - Simple machine
 - Mathematical machine
 - Calculating machine**
19. The nineteenth century scientist found in the universe was:
- Complexity
 - Simplicity**
 - Cell
 - Life
20. Complexity is the gift, given by the scientists belong to:
- 20th century**
 - 19th century
 - 21st century
 - 18th century



TWENTY MINUTES WITH MRS. JUDY OAKENTUBB

1. On a stormy night a porter brought a lady passenger into the waiting room on a railway station. 'She' was to change here in twenty minutes' time for her home town, Strain Thorpe.
2. She had a trunk with a label showing her names as Mrs. Judy Oakentubb.
3. A male passenger also came to the waiting room. He sat besides the fire to warm themselves. After a little time they fell into a conversation.
4. He told her how sometime small incidents deeply influence one's future. He told her that he knew two of them.
5. The first thing took place when he was wounded during the Korean war. He had lost all hopes. But a young girl who just bent over and smiled at him revived in him the urge to live.
6. The girl just looked like what his daughter would have if she had been alive. But he had been killed along with her mother long ago.
7. Both of them had been killed in road accident. They had been overrun by a speeding car which was driven by Mrs. Judy Oakentubb.
8. Mrs. Oakentubb had leaved a bet on cocktail party to reach a place in just fifteen minutes.
9. She made her car overrun his wife and daughter because she was in such a position that she would herself had been crushed to death. If she had not turned towards the pavement to kill these innocent pedestrians.
10. The law had just held guilty of manslaughter and sentenced her to 18 months imprisonment.
11. Now this male passenger was the head of the killed family. He was going to Stanthorpe to avenge the murder of his wife and daughter. By chance, he had succeeded in seeing from the truck label that his quarry was there in the same room with him.
12. Mrs. Oakentubb told him that she always felt a great remorse. Indeed, she was suffering more that she would have suffered if she had been hanged for that murder.
13. Hearing this, the man pocketed his pistol and walked out.
14. Mrs. Oakentubb later showed by her scornful behavior that her remorse was untrue.
15. The man happened to look at her from outside when he became sure that her talk of repentance was false, he aimed his pistol at her and shot her dead.

REFLECTION ON THE RE-AWAKIENING EAST

1. For the past 2,000 years, world supremacy had been alternately held by the East the West.
2. The present day reawakening of the East is of great importance as it means another change.
3. The East was in power in the early history of mankind.
4. The Roman Empire took the lead from the East, and worldly power past into Western hands.
5. The Muslim Caliph then replaced the Roman Empire, and brought power back to the East.
6. With the downfall of the Caliph, the world power came into the hands of West European countries which built up vast Empire in Asia. They derived their strength from industrial potential.
7. The Second World War ended European colonialism in Asia. The Asian nations are now increasingly taking part in world politics. They are also fast becoming industrialized.
8. The modern world is split up into two powerful blocks, Russian and American. The Asian nations should form a third block which should prevent other two blocks from starting a global war. They should be a bull war against communism.
9. But even Asia is divided into Islamic, Chinese and Hindus Civilization.

10. The Western Empire never learnt the way to create new mutual human respect. This is why there is a danger of nuclear war. The reawakening East must learn this respect in order to save the world from destruction.

THE DAY THE DAM BROKE

1. Thurber recalls an interesting incident of his childhood.
2. It happened in 1913 in US city Columbus, which is situated near the Ohio River.
3. All of a sudden there spreads a rumor that the dam on the Ohio River had broken and water was rushing towards Columbus city inundate it.
4. People became panicky. The Western side of the city was a low line area. The went round that day should go "East". Everybody followed this cry without verifying the alarm.
5. Firemen, policemen and army officers in the uniforms all joined the stream of the people.
6. An army officer heard a little girl repeat the cry of "Go East" and was soon leading the crowd.
7. People trudged many miles, some of them going as far as twelve miles to the East.
8. Order was finally restore by militia men. They announced from motor vehicle that the dam had not broken. But they were misunderstood at first.
9. How the panic started will always remain a mystery like the sight of the abandoned ship Marry Celeste.
10. The writer is aunt was in a picture house at that time. She related to him how the audience blew panicky there.
11. Also told him how even cultured person like Dr. Malory became panicky. The sound of skate was mistaken by him to be the Running waters.
12. The next day, however, people went about their business in the normal fashion. Nobody dared to treat lightly the breaking of the dam and the "great run" that followed it.

PAKISTAN AND THE MODERN WORLD

1. This article is an extract form Laiqat Ali Khans' speech which he made at the time when the University of Kansas conferred upon him honorary degree.
2. In the first place, the conferment of the degree was honored to Pakistan so he wished that Pakistan should speak to the people of American to thank it for the honor it had done to Pakistan. Secondly he wanted to acquaint them with this newborn state.
3. Three years ago Pakistan was only and ideal and longing but now it is a reality.
4. The Muslims feared that if India got freedom, they (Muslims) would become a perpetual minority in a Hindu dominated India.
5. There are religious, economic and social differences between the two nations. The Muslims are monotheists whereas the Hindus are Polytheists.
6. The Muslims believed in the right of private ownership for everyone.
7. The Muslims were already economically and industrially backward. They felt sure that as a perpetual minority there position would grow worse. So they demanded Pakistan.
8. The birth of Pakistan was a greatest contribution they could be made towards the creation of the state in Asia. The creation of Pakistan has by itself dissolved what would have been a perpetual danger zone of Asia.
9. Many new, independent states have recently emerged in Asia. In many of them there is disorder and dissatisfaction. In their midst Pakistan stand unified because the minds of Pakistan are free from confusion.

10. American should regard the importance of the strength of Pakistan and should help this and other new born states of Asia.
11. Americans in Pakistan have great similarity in origin. Both are agricultural and both have struggled hard for freedom from foreign rule.

ACT III OF THE SILVER BOX

12. The stealing of a purse by Jack Barthwick, the son of the rich member of the parliament.
13. A poor man, Jones, husband of the charwoman of Mr. Barthwick, stole a cigarette case.
14. Both Jack & Jones committed the crime in a state of drunkenness.
15. Jones was tried by a magistrate and sentenced to vigorous imprisonment for one month.
16. Jack Barthwick was not hauled up for trial.
17. Mrs. Jones lost her service and her home was wrecked.
18. Galsworthy proves that money can change the course of justice.

THE WORLD AS I SEE IT

1. Our stay in this world is temporary.
2. We have no idea of the aim of our life. Yet from a practical stand point, we are born here for the betterment of our fellow being.
3. The author strongly believes that other people have done a lot for his betterment. He, therefore, wants to repay them in the form of doing good to them.
4. He is against all class distinction.
5. He thinks that all distribution are based on force. Hence they are authocratic in nature.
6. Ease and comfort are not good ideas.
7. The author is always inspired by the ideas of goodness and beauty.
8. He loves mankind.
9. Property, outward successes and luxury are useless for him.
10. He is democratic through and through.
11. He is very humble and is not proud of his achievement.
12. He thinks that there should not be any force leadership as existed in Germany and Italy.
13. He believes that democracy has failed in the European for lack of stable government there.
14. He pays a high tribute to the American form of government where democracy has been a great success.
15. He hates warfare.
16. He thinks political and commercial interests have corrupted by some nations.
17. He believes in the mysterious ways of God.
18. He thinks the passion to know God leads one to the religious attitude.

THE DEVOTED FRIEND

1. A water rat comes out of his hole and watches the duck dive in the water.
2. The water rat says that friendship is a very superior thing.
3. A green Linnet asks him to explain the responsibility of a friendship.
4. As the water rat cannot explain his point of view the Linnet begins to tell the following story.
5. A little fellow Hans lived in a small hut surrounded by a small garden.
6. Hans had a friend, the Miller.

7. The Miller got flowers from Hans, but did not give him anything in return.
8. When the winter came, Hans began to suffer but the Miller didn't pay him a visit saying that when people are in trouble, they should be left alone.
9. However when winter was over he paid him a visit and promised him to give his (Millers) wheelbarrow.
10. Now, the Miller exploited his friend.
11. Once, he asked him to carry his sack of flour to the market.
12. Then he asked to repair his barren roof.
13. Hans had no courage to say "No" to him for every time, he explained to him that he was going to give him wheelbarrow.
14. The Miller went on making demands on him. He asked him to take his sheep to the hill.
15. Once, the Miller's son was hurt, he came to Hans and asked him to fetch the doctor. Hans could not refuse him.
16. It was a stormy night, when Hans went to fetch the doctor.
17. On his way back, Hans lost his way and was drowned in the moor.

JOIN

SPACE SHIP ONE

1. Journey to the moon.
2. Professor Witney, a scientist and a genius, designed a ship that could go to the surface of the moon.
3. The Moon to be used as a stepping stone for further journey to the Mars and the Venus.
4. The journey on the moon was successfully completed with three people on board.
5. Harry, one of the companions, had fallen in love with Katherine, the professor daughter.
6. When ship had reached the moon and they were preparing to land, the professor came into the cabin and told them that he had a bad dream last night.
7. The Professor dreams of war having broken out in the world.
8. The dream comes true and London is bombed. His wife and daughter are killed.
9. The soldiers of the enemy were coming down by parachute. The professor told her daughter to kill herself rather fall into the hands of the enemies.
10. The Professor and his companions land safely on moon but now they cannot go back to England. They would go to the USA or Canada instead.
- 11.

AN ASTRONOMER'S VIEW OF THE UNIVERSE

1. A few stars are known which are hardly bigger than the earth.
2. Some are so large that numerous earths can be packed inside each and leave room to spare.
3. A vast multitude of stars are wandering about in space.
4. A few from groups and travels in company but most of them travel alone.
5. Each star is like a ship on an empty ocean and it very rarely reaches within a hailing distance from another.
6. Some two thousands million years ago a star wandering blindly through space came within hailing distance of the sun.
7. Just as the sun and the moon raise tides on the earth. Similarly this second star raised tides on the sun, which were quite different from the tides which moon raises on our oceans.
8. A tidal wave travelled over the sun forming a mountain of great height.
9. The mountain was torn to pieces.

10. These pieces became planets and the earth is one of them.
11. Gradually they cooled down and now get their heat from the radiation which the sun pours down on them.
12. In the course of time they gave birth to life.
13. When we discover the nature and purposes of universe we are terrified,
14. Life can only exist in temperature zones.
15. Life outside these zones will be frozen.
16. Life within these will be shriveled up.
17. It seems incredible that universe had been designed to produce life like our own.
18. We don't know whether suitable physical conditions necessary for life exists in the planets or not.
19. One school of thought holds that as the earth cooled down, life was inevitable.
20. Another hold that one accident brought the earth into existence and the other brought life into existence.

LIFE IN THE UNIVERSE

1. What is life? A little scum of not much importance on this earth.
2. The earth is neither the biggest nor the most important planet in the solar system.
3. The scientists of the period of Sr. Jeans believed that this universe was not a fit place for life, and every form of life came there by chance.
4. The scientists of the present period, however; believed that life in the universe if the natural and final result of the matter acting upon matter.
5. According to a recent theory all three planets came into being on account of the break up of another sun in the remote past.
6. Man's knowledge of the universe is incomplete and a good deal of this knowledge is based on conjectures.
7. Scientists have for that reason to enquire into process which is involved in the life coming into existence.
8. The laws of gravitation and evolution have played a very important role in man's life.
9. The knowledge acquired by scientists so far is incomplete and cannot be fully relied upon.
10. The deficiency can be made up by further studies about living structures.

J.E ACADEMY
SCIENCE & COMMERCE

ADMISSIONS OPEN
IX, X, XI, XII
I.COM & B.COM



POETRY SECTION

SEVEN AGES OF MAN

**Q1: What roles does man play on the stage of the world according to the poet ? OR
What are the seven stages or roles into which Jacques divides a man's life ?**

Answer: The speech "THE SEVEN AGES OF MAN" is taken from "AS YOU LIKE IT" is written by Shakespeare, who is one of the greatest dramatists and poets in English literature. He divides the human life into seven stages in this poem. Or man performs seven roles on the stage of the world and they are as under;

- (i) At first man performs the role of an infant or infancy.
- (ii) Then he performs the role of dis-interested and untidy school boy.
- (iii) In the third stage he performs the role of a crazy or blind lover and wastes his valuable time.
- (iv) Then he becomes an emotional soldier or professional and faces every danger for honour or name which is short lived.
- (v) After it, he becomes an arrogant and corrupt judge.
- (vi) In the sixth stage he becomes an old and weak man and looks as funny as a clown in his wide pantaloons and socks.
- (vii) The last stage which brings the end of his eventful life in his second childhoodness. In this stage he is good for nothing as he is without all his senses and then he dies.

Q2: How does Shakespeare look at the world and man ? Answer it with reference of the poem ?

Answer: In the poem "The Seven Ages of Man", William Shakespeare describes various stages or roles of human life. He compares this world to a stage where all men and women are actors and actresses by birth perform the drama of life. The birth and death of human beings are similar to the entrance and exit of characters of the stage. This point of view reflects the poet's deep affiliation with theatre or stage.

Q3: Why does the school boy go to school at a snail's pace ?

Answer: In the second stage, man performs the role of an uninterested and lazy school boy. He goes to school very slowly because he is always disinterested in attending school. He wishes to play the whole day long and does not understand the value of education.

Q4: Briefly describe the fifth stage OR the role of the justice of peace of man's life ?

Answer: In the fifth stage, man plays the role of a justice of peace. Due to excessive eating of rich food

like cooked cocks at different parties he becomes fat and bulky and even his looks become severe or arrogant in his talk too, he poses to have become wise and learned and often quotes famous sayings and gives instances of modern thinkers. In this way, with the help of his shallow knowledge he keeps people convinced of his ability but he becomes corrupt as he takes bribes and becomes a man of vanity till he enters the sixth stage when he becomes an old and feeble man.

Q5: Describe the last two stages of man's life as depicted by Jacques in the poem ?

Answer: In the sixth stage of life man becomes an old man and looks as funny and weak as a clown in a circus in his loose dress and with glasses sleeping on his nose. In this stage, his legs are thin and a strong voice changes into a piping voice like that of a child.

"AN OLD MAN IS TWICE A CHILD"

In the last stage of his life which is very painful and pathetic and the time of his exit, he performs the role of an extremely old man. It is his second childhood. In this age he is deprived of all his senses and energy of life. Everything of the world for him goes into complete oblivion. He is good for nothing. Then a time comes when, his breaths his last and leaves the world behind.

"All paths of glory lead but to the grave" (THOMAS GREY)

Q6: The poet takes a disrespectful and humorous view of man in all the parts he plays.

Discuss ?

Answer: There is no doubt the poet makes fun of a man in all the parts he plays through life. His description of a newly born child totally depending on his mother and then as a school boy who is always unwilling and untidy to go to school and then as a young blind lover sighing like a furnace and wasting his golden time in wait of his mistress is humorous. The funny description of justice who becomes fat and corrupt shows his prosperous position in society. The description of an emotional soldier dying for bubble reputation (Temporary/ material success) and that of the old man is looking funny in his floppy pantaloons and the pathetic picture of his extremely old age. The time of his exit are all the examples of a disrespectful and humorous view of life by the poet.

Q7: What are the main characteristics/features/qualities of soldier?

Answer: Soldier is the professional age of human life. It is the transitional period from idealism to realism. He is more realist than idealist now. He achieves some sort of maturity but not fully. He joins army as profession and shows replete patriotic emotions and feelings. He gains physical power and strength and is ready to face challenges.

Bubble reputation He is quite impulsive, impatient and envious in getting reputation, name and fame as early as the sun rises. He is quite jealous in earning fame. He wants quick and rapid reputation and Shakespeare names it "Bubble Reputation". It refers to temporary reputation rather than life long and permanent fame.

Jealous in honor and quick in quarrel Due to his physical strength and professional power, he has turned aggressive and impulsive. He is ready to fight even on minor matters. He is quite impatient and suffers in professional jealousy. He wills to achieve his desired targets as early as the sun rises.

THE MAN OF LIFE UPRIGHT

Q1: What are the important qualities of the man of life upright? OR Briefly describe the character of Campion's upright man?

Answer: The musical poem "The Man of Life," written by Thomas Campion a famous religious Poet, is a good lesson in goodness, in Piety and humanity. In this poem, the poet describes the virtues and qualities of an honorable and honest man. The upright man is innocent, pious and a strict follower of religious dogmas. His heart is free from all evils of society possessing no thought of vanity; he is simple, humble and honest.

"To be simple is to be great"

Emerson

The upright man passes his peaceful life in harmless joys. He is the friend of all and foe(enemy) to none. That is why he neither needs weapons nor tall buildings and cellars for his protection having a strong moral courage and firm faith in God; he is fully capable of facing all the challenges of time and faith.

"Faith is the force of life."

To him the world is a sober inn where a guest stays for some-time. In other words, the upright man does not give any importance to the timely charms and attractions of the world.

Q2: Bring out the religious element in the Poem? OR The Poem is religious in spirit. Discuss.

Answer: The musical Poem "The Man of Life Upright" is divine in nature. It deals with a number of religious elements. For Instance, the upright man spends most of his time in reading heavenly books. Where ever he encounters any mishap, he turns to God for help and refers to the religious book to seek guidance.

"If God is before us, who can be against us" BIBLE

The upright man regards the world as a rest house where a person stays for some time. In other Simple words, he assures that his stay in the world is short and temporary. That is why the virtuous man attaches no importance to the timely charms and attractions of the world. The worldly events are temporary and worthless for him. He is only trying to get spiritual success and remain in the same way.

Q3: How does an upright man defend himself from natural disasters?

Answer: An upright man has a strong faith in the God. Since, he has committed no crime nor any sin, natural disasters and the worldly problem fail to disturb him. So he needs no fort and no secret cellars for his defense. His strong faith in God, his noble thoughts and good deeds actually save him from worldly evils and losses. He is not ambitious at all. So all un-fulfilled desires and problems do not disturb him. As he is the friend of all and foe to none, he needs no weapon to defend himself from angry violence.

Q4: How does an upright man considers the world?

Answer: The man of life upright considers the world as a sober inn because he knows that his stay in the world is necessary like a traveler who stays for a short time in an inn and then leaves it on his onward journey. In short, when called upon by God, he will have to embark upon the journey to the next external world.

"You have to grow from the inside out. None can teach you, none can make you spiritual.

There is no other teacher but your own soul" (Swami Vivekananda)

LINES FROM SAMSON AGONISTES

Q1: How did Samson destroy or take his revenge upon the philistines- that his deadly enemies? OR How did Samson become an unforgettable hero? Explain in detail.

Answer: Samson, a great legendary warrior of the ancient time was made captive through the treachery of his wife by the Philistines the deadly enemy of his race. The Philistines once gathered in a hall of a big temple and brought Samson there to entertain themselves with the trails of his great strength.

Samson after entering the hall, lifted, Pulled even broke huge stones with his astonishing bodily Strength and amused the viewers. At last, during the intermission the exhausted hero was allowed to relax against the two massy Pillars on which the arched roof of the hall rested. Samson felt the pillars in his arm and stood silent with his head bowed. After a little while he raised his head up and told the philistine leaders that he was going to display the most wonderful feats of his own accord. On saying this the great hero again applied his full strength to the pillars which eventually began to move horribly like mountains which trampled against the fury of storms of water and winds. He continued pushing and pulling the pillars till they fell down with the roof of the hall upon the heads of all Philistines beneath. They were all crushed to death Samson too was mixed with them, and brought the same destruction upon him. Thus, Samson became an unforgettable hero by sacrificing his own life.

"The strongest man is he, who stands most alone."

Q2: What request did Samson make to his guide?

Answer: During the short break, while Samson was displaying the fantastic feats of his bodily strength. He was allowed to relax for some time. He requested his guide to let him lean for a while against the two massy pillars as he felt tired. He was exhibiting his strength by Performing various feats and asked for a rest when became over tired.

"Human power is limited to the human only"

Q3: Why is Samson regarded a great hero?

Answer: Samson, a great legendary warrior of immense strength, is regarded as a great hero because he sacrificed his own life at the same time when he destroyed his people from the atrocities, cruelties of the philistine leaders.

"Hard times don't create heroes, it is during the hard times when the 'her' within us is revealed"



Q4: What is the moral of the poem?

Answer: In the poem, Samson is a symbol of heroism. The poem effectively conveys the message that graceful death is far better than the long life of disgrace in the hand of enemies. If the loss of one's life brings destruction of the enemies, one should not hesitate to sacrifice one's life. Freedom is the most important thing and every one must be ready to prevent it at the difficult time as the Samson did.

"Those who die for their nation, live forever"

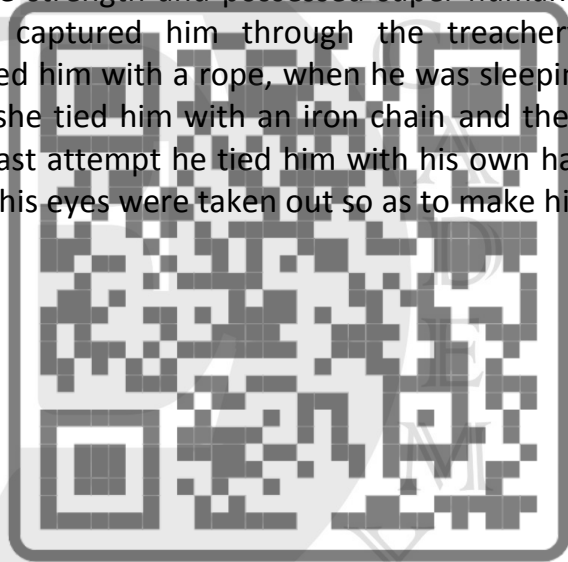
Q5: Trace similarities between Samson and John Milton's life?

Answer: Samson Agonistes is biographical, classical and historical poem and there are various similarities between the two heroes. John Milton was evil antagonist; he fought against social evils throughout his life consistently. Like Samson, John Milton became blind at end of his age. He was captured in prison by existing ruler for long time like Samson.

Q6: Who was Samson? How was he captured by the Philistines?

Answer: Samson, who was the man of immense strength and possessed super human force. The Philistines, deadly enemies of Samson, captured him through the treachery and faithlessness of Samson's wife. His wife firstly tied him with a rope, when he was sleeping and he broke it in the morning. In Second attempt she tied him with an iron chain and the result was same from the side of Samson and in her last attempt he tied him with his own hair and after he was unable to broke it. After capturing, his eyes were taken out so as to make him less dangerous.

MORE!!!



LINES FROM AN ESSAY ON MAN

Q1) Alexander pope throws flood light or elucidates on human destiny or fate in the poem

Discus?

Answer: The long Poem from which these lines have been taken “An essay on Man” is an ambitious, Philosophical and religious theory of the poet on human existence and fate and motive.

Pope, one of the most brilliant poets of his time, makes a philosophical studding of the fact that God hides the happenings of the future from His creatures. He is of the opinion that all living being are totally blind to their fate or future. Human beings are unaware of how angles have been commanded to deal with them and animals do not know that they have been fated to be slaughtered. Only prescribed pages can be seen and these pages show only our present condition. In fact, it is beings do not know of their future. If a man had come to know of his future worries and sorrows, no one then would have willingly borne the hard-ships and life would have become a great curse and man would never be happy in life.

Q2) Blindness to the future is a blessing of God. Prove it with an example?

Answer: Alexander Pope, a great Poet of his time, observes in the poem that all living beings are totally blind to their future the poem is of the opinion that whatever God has given us is nothing but the present condition. God sees every one with equal eyes. In his eyes, the decline of a great hero and the death of a tiny bird are the incidents of singing significance. Ignorance of the future is, infact, a great blessing to justify this point of view the poem quotes an example of a lamb that goes on eating fondly flowery food or grass till the end even liking the hands of his master who has decided to slaughter it. If the lamb had come to know of his fate it could not have jumped away.

Likewise, if a man were to know in advance about his end he would never be happy. So the poet is right to say that blindness to the future is indeed a blessing.

Q3) What is the other or second blessing of God? OR Hope is a significant factor in human life. Discuss it?

Answer: Pope presents the idea of hope in a unique way. He tells us that God has not given us knowledge of our future blessings at all but he has given us hope which is another blessing for human beings.

The poet is of the view that man by nature never feels satisfied with his present but always hopes that he will be blessed more in the future then what he is at Present. Hopes spring eternal in man’s heart. It never deceives him. It is always active and alive in human heart and gives us courage, strength and inspiration to fight or struggle hard and in our disappointments and failures in life.

“Where there is life, there is hope”

So, the poet considers hope another everlasting blessing for all human beings.

Q4) What is kept secret from human beings and what is revealed?

Answer: The book of fate or the future has been kept secret from all human beings for their benefits and the present page that is, what is going on now, had been revealed.

Q5) When does the soul rest and feel contented?

Answer: The soul always feels uneasy as long it is confined in human body or the cage of bones and flesh in the present situation. It always hopes to be free and get freedom from this body. And the soul rests and expatiates in the life to come or when this body of human being dies.

Q6: Why did Alexander pop call death as great teacher? Give some reasons.

Answer: He calls death as great teacher due to certain reasons and logic. It is believed that everything that teaches something can be called teacher. There are various instances that are non human but teach us something, for instance "Time" a team of scholars called time a great teacher because it teaches something that human cannot teach. Similarly "Death" teaches us many lessons including man is mortal. The weakest and strongest person of world will face certain death irrespective of his age, nation, religion and else. It is a lesson for all of us.

Death is non human teacher

Death is certainly non human teacher but in some cases it teaches what human cannot teach. Alexander Pop suggested his readers that all human must worship to Almighty and wait the great teacher death. All will face certain death without any doubt that is why he should be humble and submissive rather than arrogant.

**ANY CORRECTION & SUGGESTION WILL BE HIGHLY APPRECIATED AT
(say2rafay@gmail.com)**



LINES FROM AN ELEGY WRITTEN IN A COUNTRY CHURCHYARD

Q1) Whom the poet Thomas Gray pays tribute in his poem “An elegy written in a country churchyard”?

Answer: Thomas Gray who has composed the poem “An Elegy Written in a country Churchyard”. He was standing in churchyard of the village. He thought about great men who were lying dead in the churchyard. He paid tribute to those who lived in the past but dead now.

Q2. What scene does the poet present in his poem?

Answer: The poet presents a very sad and poetic scene in his poem. There is no disturbing of the people in the graveyard. Few interesting and charming sounds like beetles song, twinkling of the bells and the owl can be heard.

Q3. What does the poet remind while standing in the churchyard?

Answer: The poet reminds the past years of the people who are lying still in their graves. He thinks their graves are mostly under Elm and Yew trees but once they were famous, the people liked them.

Q4. How does the dead people enjoy the peaceful sleep ?

Answer: Thomas Gray says that the dead people in the churchyard are enjoying their peaceful sleep because no one is there to disturb them. Neither the fragrant breeze blowing throw the leaves nor the twitter of swallow from her nest, nor the sharp crowing of the croak nor the blowing of the horn awake them from their sound sleep in their graves.

Q5. Who will not comfort and love those dead people ?

Answer: The poet says that the blazing heart can give them no pleasure. Their lives can no longer provide them comfort and their children will no more welcome them because they are dead.

Q6. What does the poet remind to the living people of the world ?

Answer: The poet reminds to the living people of the world that the end of everything is death. The people who think themselves the most powerful or proud and those who are respected here due to their beauty and health must die one day. The people who spend a glorious life must die one day.

Q7. What does the poet complain to the people of the world about those who are laying still ?

Answer: The poet complains to the living people of the world that they have forgotten those great men who are no more among them. He advises them to remember those people in their prayers because there was a time when they devoted their say and life for them

THE SOLITARY REAPER

Q1) Briefly describe the incident that led the Words Worth to compose the poem “The solitary Reaper?”

Answer: On one of his solitary walks through the empty hills of Scotland, William Words Worth came upon a highland girl working by herself in a field at the bottom of the valley singing at her work and breaking the science of calm hills with her beautiful signing in a mysterious language. The poet could not understand the meaning of her song but felt so much charmed by the melody that he preserved it into his heart. The beautiful melody of the song supplemented by the natural scenes of valley made him write this beautiful poem when he recalled the occasion later on.

Q2) Why does the poet compare the reaper’s song to the two birds?

Answer: Both the nightingale and the cuckoo are famous for their songs full of melody in highland region. Their sweet voices inspire the listeners. But to the poet, the song of the highland girl was more melodies and life generating than the songs of the two above said birds. It was echoing the whole deep valley and moved the poet so intensely that he compared the reaper’s song to the birds.

Q3) What does the poet mean when he says: “Will no one tell me, what she sings?”

Answer: Gaelic, the Celtic language of the song which the girl was singing, was unknown to the poet even then he felt perfectly absorbed in the sweet melody of the song and aspired to know its theme. So, he guessed it from the rise and the fall of the song. In imagination, he felt that the song might be about some old and unhappy incidents or the battles fought by her late fathers in the past or the song about some painful matter of her daily life or about some personal loss or pain of love. However, it touched the poet’s heart and left a deep impression on his mind.

Q4) What is the impact of the song on the poet’s mind? OR What do you think, is the moral of the poem?

Answer: Words Worth successfully tries to convey that the charm of beautiful things is not short lived. Beautiful things live forever in memory. When the poet climbs another higher hill and leaves the girl behind and hears her no more he still feels the impact of the music in his heart for a long time. In other words, we may say that the observation of beauty becomes immortal in memory and is a source of permanent joy.

“A thing of beauty us a joy forever.” (John Keats)



MUSIC WHEN SOFT VOICE DIES

Q1) What according to the poet vibrates in the memory when soft voices die?

Answer: According to P. B. Shelley, one of the very prominent romantic poets. The sweet music or its melody times for long in the memory of listeners after the real source of music is over or after the singer has stopped singing.

Q2) What do the flowers leave behind after they are dried up?

Answer: According to the poet, the lovely flowers of violets and those of roses leave sweet fragrance or the beautiful scene of good smelling long after they are dried up. The flowers are mortal but their fragrance is immortal.

Q3) Love is predominant theme of the poem. Elaborate it?

OR

The poem "Music when soft voices die presents a unique concept of love Discuss?

Answer: In this short and lovely lyric, Shelley tells us that beauty is immortal, true love is unchangeable and separation does not kill true love for its beloved. To prove it, he quotes the example of sweet music, of sweet fragrance of violets and beauty of rose's petals. According to him, when sweet music fades away it continues to vibrate in our memory; when lovely violets are sickened, their sweet smell can still be enjoyed and our minds get refresh. Similarly when rose petals fall down, they still retain beauty and sweet smell is used for decorating the beloved's room. In a similar way, the poet hopes to enjoy the sweet memory of love for his beloved who has left him. The poet means to say that like sweet music or fragrance or the beauty of petals, the memory of his beloved is sweet & passion that it will neither die nor change with time & distance.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

Q4) What's the message of the poem?

Answer: The poet believes in spiritual existence of objects. Physical importance of object is secondary. The flowers may die but their fragrance is of real value & permanent. Similarly, the poet faintly admits that it doesn't matter if his sweet heart is physically she is with him & will always remain in his mind.



LINES FROM ENDYMION

Q1) What is the belief of John Keats about beauty?

Answer: According to John Keats, beauty is a perpetual source of joy and pleasure for us. The influence of beauty is shorter charm and soothing affect which gives us sweet dreams, health and sweet life.

Q2) What does Endy-Mion mean?

Answer: In classical mythology, Endy-Mion was an extremely handsome youth with whom the moon goddess fell in Love and on whom she induced a perpetual sleep in order to kiss him without his knowledge. So, the source of inspiration for the poet to compose this poem is Endy-Mion on his beauty.

Q3) "A thing of beauty is a joy forever." Discuss or prove it? OR Beauty is an essential part of life. Discuss the statement.

Answer: The above lovely line refers to the poem "Lines from Endy-Mion", composed by John Keats, one of the most popular poet in English literature. He is also known as the poet of beauty.

Keats' concept of beauty is quite unique from the traditional ideas. To him, an object of Real beauty communicates to us the message of lasting joy or pleasure. The joy of every beautiful object is permanent and goes on increasing with the passage of time. The beauty of a beautiful object fills us with joy, peace and ease similar to a pretty garden where peace and ease prevail and which induce sound sleep or good health. In other words, beauty has a comforting and soothing effect on our souls. It is our love for beauty which makes us attach to the world and every morning we find ourselves busier with the worldly affairs than we were on yesterday. Nature, human history and literal are full of beauties and so they are sources of joys for us.

Q4) What is the significance of beauty in human life?

Answer: According to John Keats, beauty is an essential part human life. Beauty gives us joy, courage and strength to pass life lively. In fact, life is full of sorrows, disappointments and failures. There is great shortage of noble and kind human beings. The evil practices of life which we move and have no way out, are turned into a garden full of peace and ease but the sweet influence of beauty. In short, beauty gives us courage to resist the suffers of life. The presence of a great many beautiful objects around us influences us and makes our life worth living. So, it is said human life is incomplete without beauty.



SAY NOT THE STRUGGLE NAUGHT AVAILETH

Q1) What is the moral or message of the poem?

Answer: The poem 'Say Not the Struggle Naught Avaieth' that has been composed by A.H. Clough, is completely encouraging and inspiring in its letter and spirit. It teaches us that labor never goes waste and optimism is the key to success in all kinds of adventures of life. The hum efforts which are taken to achieve goals of life never go in vain. They bring a slow, silent and sweet fruit of the success.

Q2) Bring out the significance or importance of struggle in life with reference to poem "Say not the struggle Naught Avaieth?"

OR

What example does the poet give in last two stanzas to prove his point of view in poem?

Answer: In the inspiring poem "Say Not.....Availed," A.H. Clough is of the opinion that it is wrong to think struggles bear no fruit and no good change is possible in the prevailing conditions but persistent labour ultimately brings success.

"Next to faith in God, is faith in labour" (BOVEE)

The poet gives two very striking and apt examples to prove that every struggle bears sweet fruit. The third stanza presents the picture of the man watching the tides coming from the sea and thinking that the waves do not seem to be advancing and their dashing against the sea shore is useless. But in reality the same tides which work their way steadily, actually penetrate through inlets so far and we find the sea water rushing through them and flooding the shore.

Q3) What does the poet prohibit to say?

Answer: The poet prohibits saying that it is useless or wrong to say that struggle is something worthless and it is not effective on the contrary, the labour and wounds or pains in the way of struggle are not useless, they always bring in results.

Q4) What do "The tried waves" symbolize in the poem?

Answer: The inspiring poem "Say not.....Avaieth" composed by A.H. Clough teaches us that optimism is the key to success in all kinds of adventures of life. The poet says that to the man watching the tides from the sea, the waves do not seem to be advancing and their striking against the shore is useless. But in reality, the same tides which work their way steadily, penetrate through creeks or fissures and we find the sea water rushing through them and flooding the sea shore.



LINES FROM ULYSSES

Q1) Whom Is the poet addressing in the poem Ulysses?

Answer: The inspiring poem “Lines from Ulysses” has been composed by Lord Tennyson, a popular victorian poet. In this poem Ulysses, a great Greek hero, is addressing his fellow mariners who will sail his ship on his last great voyage (Journey by sea) of discovery and exploration of a new world. He first admires the service of his true mariners before he starts his memorable journey. Now, he urges upon them to rise once again and go around the world to find the happy isles.

Q2) Who was Ulysses and what was his goal in life?

Answer: Ulysses was a great Greek hero and king of Ithaca. He was both a great leader and a brave warrior. His goal in life was to face dangers and to go on errands (jobs) for discovering the new world. He spent most of his life in voyages and was always filled with the spirit and adventure and coverage. For him, life is a continuous struggle. The old hero is seeking one great adventure of exploration before he dies and symbolizes the human spirit at its bravest and strongest.

Q3) What is the weakness that Ulysses realizes about himself and his mariners? OR Briefly describe the how Ulysses inspires his sailors to start the last voyage of their life?

Answer: Before the start of his memorable voyage of discovery, Ulysses first of all reminds his companions that they have become old with the passage of time. But old age do not mean to sit idle it has got its own dignity and toil to do. So he wants his companions to be greatly courageous and bold to perform some noble work before they died. He further reminds them they have also been made weak by time and fate but their will power is still very strong. So, with the help of their Iron like will power and confidence they would go ahead and continue struggling till they achieve their mission.

Q4) Explain Ulysses symbolizes the human spirit its bravest and strongest?

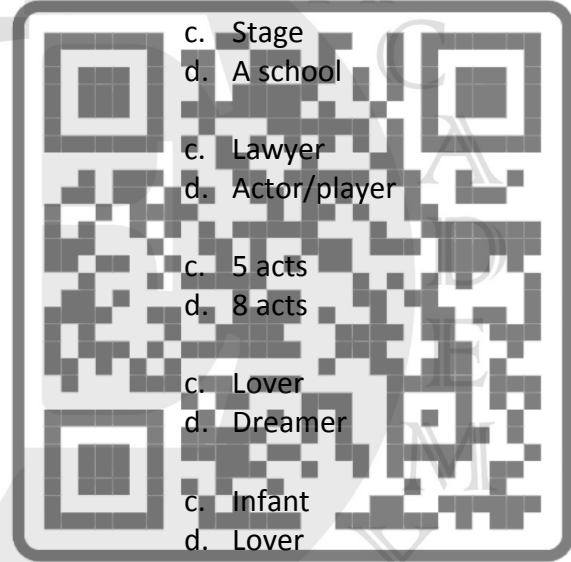
Answer: “Lines from Ulysses,” composed by Lord Tennyson, is the poem which describes about human spirit and courage Ulysses, the king of Ithaca fought with Greek against the Trojans during 10 years war of Troy. Now, he who has reached his old age is seeking one great adventure of exploration and discovery of the blessed Island. He encourages and prepares his sailors to join him in his last voyage. Thus, he symbolizes the human spirit at its bravest and strongest.



MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

THE SEVEN AGES OF MAN

1. Seven ages of man is taken from:
 - a. As you like it
 - b. As you dislike it
 - c. As you know it
 - d. As you admire it
2. Shakespeare has written the poem:
 - a. Lucy Grey
 - b. The Seven ages of Man
 - c. Characters of a happy life
 - d. The man of life upright
3. Shakespeare compares the world with:
 - a. Dream
 - b. A film
 - c. Stage
 - d. A school
4. Shakespeare compares the man with:
 - a. Teacher
 - b. Doctor
 - c. Lawyer
 - d. Actor/player
5. A man in his life plays:
 - a. 7 acts
 - b. 6 acts
 - c. 5 acts
 - d. 8 acts
6. The fourth stage of man's life is:
 - a. Justice
 - b. Soldier
 - c. Lover
 - d. Dreamer
7. The first stage of man is:
 - a. School boy
 - b. Child
 - c. Infant
 - d. Lover
8. For going to school, the school boy is:
 - a. Dislike
 - b. Happy
 - c. Agree
 - d. Disagree
9. The School boy face shines like:
 - a. Morning
 - b. Evening
 - c. Moon
 - d. Sun
10. The School boy goes to school:
 - a. Happily
 - b. Slowly
 - c. Fast
 - d. Running
11. In the third age a man is:
 - a. Happy
 - b. Rejoicing
 - c. Full of grief/ sad / Depress
 - d. Relaxed
12. The beard of a soldier is like a :
 - a. Tiger
 - b. Loin
 - c. Eagle
 - d. Pared



- 13.** The man in his soldier life is:
 a. Querulous
 b. Patient
 c. Angry
 d. Furious
- 14.** The man is very healthy when he is:
 a. Soldier
 b. Justice
 c. Young
 d. School boy
- 15.** In Justice Life a man's eyes are:
 a. Shining
 b. Serve
 c. Red
 d. Normal
- 16.** A justice keeps his beard as:
 a. Short bear
 b. Formal bear
 c. Long bear
 d. Normal bear
- 17.** A justice advices people by:
 a. Quotations
 b. Verses
 c. Examples
 d. Poems
- 18.** In sixth age a person become:
 a. Healthy
 b. Victorious
 c. Powerful
 d. Weak / lean
- 19.** In sixth age a man is like a:
 a. Pantaloon
 b. Baboon
 c. Loin
 d. Gentleman
- 20.** The two signs of sixth age are:
 a. Book and pouch
 b. Spectacles & pouch
 c. Bear & pouch
 d. Glasses & book
- 21.** The voice of a weak man becomes like a:
 a. Young man
 b. Woman
 c. Child
 d. Patient
- 22.** The man forgets everything in his:
 a. Second stage
 b. Sixth stage
 c. Fourth stage
 d. Last stage
- 23.** The last stage is compared with the age in which a person:
 a. Forget everything
 b. Remember everything
 c. Learn everything
 d. Memorize everything
- 24.** Shakespeare was born on:
 a. 1552
 b. 1554
 c. 1547
 d. 1560
- 25.** Shakespeare was died on:
 a. 1618
 b. 1620
 c. 1616
 d. 1615
- 26.** For a weak man, this world becomes:
 a. Corseted
 b. Beautiful
 c. Heaven
 d. Wide



27. An Essay on man is a:
- Religious poem
 - Political poem
 - Social poem
 - Tragic poem
28. The poem "Lines from an essay on man: is written by:
- John Milton
 - Alexander pope
 - P.B Shelly
 - W.Wordsworth
29. God has hidden the book called the:
- Book of fortune
 - Book of Divine
 - Book of fate
 - Book of English
30. The Only page described by God is the:
- Normal state
 - Past state
 - Future State
 - Present state
31. The man is blind about his:
- Future
 - Past
 - Present
 - Normal
32. God sees everybody with:
- Glowing eyes
 - Equal eyes
 - Sever eyes
 - Merciful eyes
33. The unawareness of the future is God's:
- Knowledge
 - Wisdom
 - Blessings
 - Justice
34. We do not know about our future but we should be:
- Hopeless
 - Disappointed
 - Despair
 - Hopeful
35. The great teacher is called:
- Death
 - Life
 - Dream
 - Sleep
36. Hope give us:
- External happiness
 - Internal happiness
 - Satisfaction
 - Ordinary feelings
37. The soul in our body is:
- Restrict
 - Free
 - Confined
 - Permanent
38. Many things are hidden from brutes but they are known by:
- World
 - Women
 - Beast
 - Men
39. Many things are hidden from men but they are known by:
- Animals
 - Spirits
 - Students
 - Beasts
40. If we had the knowledge about our future it would become difficult for us to:
- Suffer in this world
 - Sleep
 - Read
 - Live
41. The poet tries to make us understand his point of view by giving the example of:
- Goat
 - Cow

- c. Lamb
- 42.** The lamb plays and skips because he:
- Aware about future
 - Discovered his future
- 43.** The poet Alexander Pope called creatures as:
- Blindness of the future
 - Far-sighted of the future
- 44.** God sees everybody with:
- Sever eyes
 - Equal eyes
- 45.** It is equal for God to burst a bubble or to destroy the whole:
- Cities
 - Countries
- 46.** Although we don't know about the blessings of future but eternal happiness springs in us through:
- Peace
 - Hate
- d. Tiger
- c. Hopeful about future
- d. Unaware about his future
- c. Having knowledge
- d. Familiar with future
- c. Blessing
- d. Meaningful eyes
- c. World
- d. Globe
- c. Love
- d. Hope

Lines from an Elegy written in a Country Churchyard

- 47.** This poem is written by:
- Thomas Gray
 - John Keats
- 48.** The poet composed this poem while he was standing in the:
- City
 - Village
- 49.** He was thinking about the great men who were:
- Living
 - Dead
- 50.** The poet gave tribute to the people who lived in the:
- Present
 - Future
- 51.** The evening bell announced the:
- End of the day
 - Beginning of the day
- 52.** The silence was broken by the 5th thing wore by sheep around its neck?
- Bell
 - Song
- 53.** Many graves were under the:
- Elm Tree
 - Plan Tree
- 54.** According to the poet the dead people are enjoying the:
- Second sleep
 - Music
- c. W.Shakespeare
- d. W.Wordsworth
- c. Churchyard
- d. Graveyard
- c. Injured
- d. Ill
- c. Cities
- d. Past
- c. Start of the day
- d. Mid of the day
- c. Air
- d. Water
- c. Snobber Tree
- d. Herbs
- c. Song
- d. Sleep

- 55.** The poet said that no one was in churchyard to:
- Console the dead people
 - Beat the dead people
 - Disturbed the dead people
 - Call the dead people
- 56.** When the dead people were young they used to keep their harvest with their:
- Axe
 - Sickle
 - Spade
 - Plough
- 57.** Ambitious people with hard labor of those dead great men should not:
- Criticize
 - Reject
 - Accept
 - Mock
- 58.** The achievements of those dead great people had:
- Forgotten
 - Remembered
 - Welcomed
 - Memorized
- 59.** The end of everything is:
- Life
 - Peace
 - Death
 - Grave
- 60.** If those dead great people are forgotten by the people they will be remembered in the tune of prayer in the:
- Mosque
 - Church
 - Temple
 - Alter
- 61.** Many people who are lying in their graves:
- Fought in the world
 - Taught in the world
 - Ruled in the world
 - Slaves in the world
- 62.** The dead people were thirsty for knowledge when they were alive so they were also:
- Rich
 - Warrior
 - Wealthy
 - Poor
- 63.** Many precious stones which will never be seen and appreciated are at the bottom of the:
- Sea
 - Pond
 - Lake
 - Well
- 64.** Many people do not have enough time to furnish the:
- Graves
 - Rooms
 - Houses
 - Personality
- 65.** Among those dead great people there are many people who had the capability of:
- Scientist
 - Student
 - Leadership
 - Teacher
- 66.** Among dead great people some had the capacity to make the world:
- Bad place
 - Heaven
 - Prosperous
 - Hell
- 67.** The dead great people were strait forward and did not hide the:
- Truth
 - Falsehood
 - Wealth
 - Money
- 68.** Dead great people spend their lives away from:
- Villages
 - Town
 - Countries
 - Cities
- 69.** Elegy is a sort of poem or song that expresses:
- Sadness
 - Happiness
 - Boldness
 - Joy

70. Samson is John Milton's:
- Character
 - Villain
 - Heroine
 - Hero
71. Samson Agonists is written by:
- John Milton
 - William words worth
 - William Shakespeare
 - John Keats
72. Samson was patient and:
- Brave
 - Undaunted
 - Determined
 - Afraid
73. Samson performed all those activities which could be done without:
- Eyes
 - Head
 - Hands
 - Tongue
74. Samson was standing between two:
- Small pillars
 - Giant pillars
 - Long pillars
 - Massive Pillars
75. The massy pillars supported the:
- Flat roof
 - Triangular roof
 - Arched roof
 - Rounded roof
76. When Samson fixed his eyes he looked like a man who:
- Juggled
 - Prayed
 - Worship
 - Weep
77. Samson Strongest looked like:
- Iron
 - Giant
 - Hero
 - Wind & water
78. Samson addressed the gathering that he will perform the trick by his own:
- Will
 - Hands
 - Power
 - Talent
79. All the people were setting under the roof to celebrate:
- Christmas
 - Holy
 - Eid
 - Basant
80. Samson also:
- Saved himself
 - Wounded
 - Brother
 - Mother
81. Samson had been taken captive by the treachery of his:
- Wife
 - Sister
 - Egyptians
 - Europeans
82. The building fell down upon the heads of:
- America
 - Philistines
 - Strength
 - Bravery
83. Samson was being made to entertain a great gathering of Philistine people With feast of:
- Unity
 - Power
 - Recalled
84. Samson inclined his head and fixed his eyes as some great matter in his mind:
- Circled

- c. Remembered
85. Samson sacrificed his eye for the sake of his:
- Country
 - Nation
 - Family
 - Parents
86. By word "flower" in the poem Samson Agonists means:
- Simple people
 - Ordinary people
 - Finest members
 - Happy people
87. Samson couldn't save himself because he was also:
- Unmixed
 - Unmixed with the people
 - Separated
 - Co-operative

MUSIC WHEN SOFT VOICES DIE

88. "Music when soft vices die" is written by:
- P.B. Shelley
 - W. Wordsworth
 - W. Shakespeare
 - John Keats
89. According to P.B. Shelley, beauty is:
- Artificial
 - Everlasting
 - Ordinary
 - Permanent
90. After withering the leaves they are heaped on:
- Brother's bed
 - Father's bed
 - Beloved's bed
 - Mother's bed
91. In poem "Music when soft voices die", P.B. Shelley weeps for his beloved:
- Separation
 - Sadness
 - Meeting
 - Death

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

Lines from Endymion

92. A beautiful thing is ever:
- Lasting
 - Dying
 - Fading
 - Rejoicing
93. Endymion is written by:
- John Keats
 - P.B. Shelley
 - William Wordsworth
 - Shakespeare
94. We survive in this world due to:
- Breathing
 - Beauty
 - Oxygen
 - Eating
95. Our life is full of:
- Money
 - Education
 - Sorrows
 - Wealth
96. The only thing that moves away our palls is:
- Consolation
 - Nature
 - Sympathy
 - Beauty
97. The word death mean:
- Lack of something
 - Beauty of something
 - Nature of something
 - Hate of something

SAY NOT THE STUGGLE NAUGHT AVAILETH

98. Struggle never:
- Vain
 - Loss
 - Die
 - Wasted
99. Our fear some time:
- Cheat
 - Beat us
 - Make happy
 - Fall us
100. The flood is the result of hard working of the:
- Tides
 - Waves
 - Ocean
 - Sea
101. In the last stanza of the poem "Say not the struggle naught availeth" the poet gives the example of:
- Galaxy
 - Moon
 - Sun
 - Stars
102. By the word "dupes" means:
- Deceit
 - Hope
 - Forget
 - Remember
103. We should not weep on our failures but our work is to:
- Try
 - Sit idle
 - Read
 - Struggle

SOLITARY REAPER

104. The Solitary Reaper is written by:
- William Wordsworth
 - W. Shakespeare
 - P.B. Shelley
 - Charles Mackay
105. The poem "Solitary Reaper" Contains:
- Two stanzas
 - Three stanzas
 - Four stanzas
 - Five stanzas
106. William Wordsworth saw a girl who was singing and:
- Cutting the crops
 - Sowing the seeds
 - Watering the plants
 - Harvesting the crops
107. William Wordsworth advised his companion to either to stop or to:
- Call gently
 - Pass gently
 - Lay
 - Speak gently
108. The singing girl belonged to the:
- Valley
 - Mountain
 - Plain
 - Hill
109. In the field, the singing girl was/were:
- Two
 - Four
 - Alone
 - Three
110. First William Wordsworth compared her song with the bird:
- Nightingale
 - Cuckoo
 - Eagle
 - Sparrow

111. Secondly William Wordsworth compared the song with the bird:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| a. Cuckoo | c. Crow |
| b. Nightingale | d. Parrot |

112. Nightingale bird sings the song to welcome the weary:

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a. Bands | c. Insects |
| b. Animals | d. Camels |

113. The shady haunts are for taking rest for the tired:

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| a. Birds | c. Horses |
| b. Travelers | d. Animals |

114. The sound of the Cuckoo bird is very:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| a. Thrilling | c. Boring |
| b. Teasing | d. Interesting |

115. Cuckoo bird sings among the island of:

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| a. Arab | c. Hebrides |
| b. Utopia | d. Isles |

116. The Cuckoo bird sings in the season of:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a. Autumn | c. Winter |
| b. Spring | d. Summer |

117. William Wordsworth listened the song but couldn't understand the girl's:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| a. Language | c. Tone |
| b. Lay | d. Appearance |

118. The girl was singing the song in her native language:

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a. English | c. Persian |
| b. French | d. Gaelic |

119. William Wordsworth desired as if her song could have no:

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| a. Tart | c. Music |
| b. Ending | d. Beginning |

120. William Wordsworth enjoyed the song in his:

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| a. Computer | c. Imagination |
| b. Recorder | d. Radio |

121. The girl was cutting the crop with her:

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| a. Sickle | c. Spade |
| b. Hoe | d. Axe |

122. William Wordsworth thought that the song might be about some:

- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| a. Tragedy | c. Misfortune |
| b. Sadness | d. Natural sorrow |

123. William Wordsworth was born at:

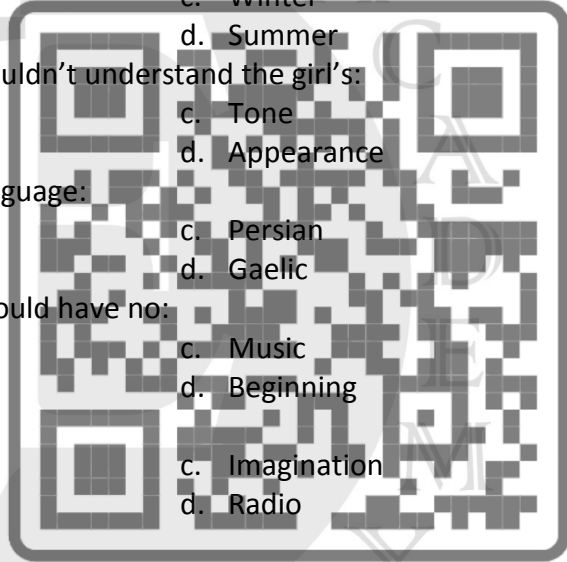
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| a. Cocker mouth | c. Indonesia |
| b. South Africa | d. China |

124. William Wordsworth was born on:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a. 1777 | c. 1779 |
| b. 1778 | d. 1780 |

125. William Wordsworth was graduated from:

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| a. Kansas | c. Oxford |
| b. Chicago | d. Cambridge |



THE MAN OF LIFE UPRIGHT

- 126.** The man of life upright is written by:
- Thomas
 - Campion
 - John Keats
 - Thomas William
- 127.** The man of life upright is:
- Shameless
 - Guiltless
 - Fearless
 - Sinless
- 128.** The man spends his life:
- Unhappily
 - Sadly
 - Sorrowfully
 - Peacefully
- 129.** The man of life upright means:
- A good character person
 - A bad person
 - Greedy person
 - Wealthy person
- 130.** An upright man is:
- Dishonest
 - Fearless / unaffrighted
 - Liar
 - Dishonest
- 131.** This man gets his wisdom from:
- Books
 - Teachers
 - Heavenly things / nature
 - Experience
- 132.** The man friendship with:
- Boys
 - Politicians
 - Happiness
 - Good thoughts
- 133.** The man's wealth is:
- A well – spend age
 - Property
 - Bank balance
 - Money
- 134.** The man leaves this world like a/ an:
- Pious person
 - Holy person
 - Pilgrimage
 - Sinful person
- 135.** For a man of character this life is:
- Ordinary
 - Very special
 - Permanent
 - Common
- 136.** The poet Thomas Campion was born in:
- 1668
 - 1569
 - 1567
 - 1566
- 137.** Thomas Campion was born in:
- America
 - Germany
 - India
 - London
- 138.** Thomas Campion studied at:
- Cambridge
 - Oxford
 - Chicago
 - Kansas
- 139.** In the poem "The man of life upright" the poet pays a high tribute of:
- Truth
 - Dignity
 - Dishonesty
 - Loyalty
- 140.** An upright man is free from the thought of:
- Violence
 - Peace

- c. Education
141. By the phrase silent day's day the poet means:
 a. Disturbed life
 b. Dull life
 d. Vanity
 c. Lazy life
 d. Peaceful days

Lines from Ulysses

- 142.** The poem Ulysses is written by:
 a. G. Alana
 b. Shakespeare
 c. Wordsworth
 d. A.L. Tennyson
- 143.** In this poem Ulysses the poet addressed his:
 a. Mariners
 b. Father
 c. Brother
 d. Son
- 144.** Ulysses is a/an:
 a. American hero
 b. Greek hero
 c. African hero
 d. Australian hero
- 145.** Ulysses and his companions become:
 a. Tried
 b. Young
 c. Old
 d. Weak
- 146.** Old age has also its:
 a. Honour
 b. Insult
 c. Problems
 d. Effects
- 147.** The history of a person is closed by:
 a. Disease
 b. Book
 c. Life
 d. Death
- 148.** Ulysses advised his companions to do some work of:
 a. Noble note
 b. Reputed
 c. Destructive
 d. Research
- 149.** Ulysses reminded his friends that they were so brave that even they fought with:
 a. Nations
 b. Heroes
 c. Gods
 d. Enemies
- 150.** When Ulysses fought the light begin to twinkle from:
 a. Guns
 b. Rocks
 c. Stones
 d. Glass
- 151.** Ulysses advised his friends to find a new:
 a. World
 b. Country
 c. Ocean
 d. Continent
- 152.** Ulysses advised his friends to:
 a. Drive their boats
 b. Push off their boats
 c. Run their boats
 d. Leave their boats
- 153.** Ulysses wanted to go beyond the:
 a. Sunset
 b. Moon set
 c. Star set
 d. Space
- 154.** Ulysses and his friends wanted their journey to last until they:
 a. Live
 b. Fight
 c. Die
 d. Become aged
- 155.** Ulysses also expected that during their journey they might drown into the:

- a. Gulf
- b. Stream

- c. Lake
- d. River

156. Ulysses also hoped to touch the:

- a. Mountain during his journey
- b. Ground during his journey

- c. Happy isles during his journey
- d. Equator during his journey

157. Ulysses was also hopeful that during their journey they might meet to their great warrior:

- a. Tennyson
- b. Achilles

- c. Ulysses
- d. Columbus

158. In their young age Ulysses and his companion moved:

- a. Earth and heaven
- b. Earth and moon

- c. Building
- d. Space

159. Although Ulysses and his friends were old but they had:

- a. Strong hearts
- b. Heroic hearts

- c. Powerful hearts
- d. Weak hearts

160. Time and fate have made Ulysses and his companions weak but they were strong in their:

- a. Body
- b. Power

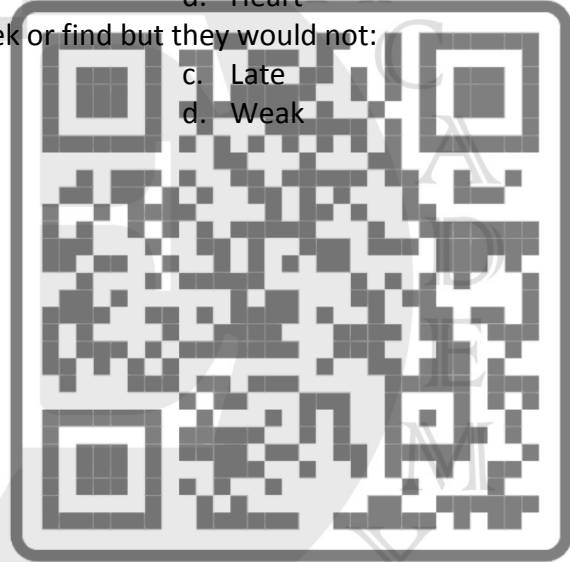
- c. Will
- d. Heart

161. Ulysses and his friends intended to strive, seek or find but they would not:

- a. Yield
- b. Die

- c. Late
- d. Weak

**JOIN
FOR
MORE!!!**



INFORMATION



Bertrand Arthur William Russell was born at Trelleck on 18th May, 1872. His parents were Viscount Amberley and Katherine, daughter of 2nd Baron Stanley of Alderley. At the age of three he was left an orphan. His father had wished him to be brought up as an agnostic; to avoid this he was made a ward of Court, and brought up by his grandmother. Instead of being sent to school he was taught by governesses and tutors, and thus acquired a perfect knowledge of French and German. In 1890 he went into residence at Trinity College, Cambridge, and after being a very high Wrangler and obtaining a First Class with distinction in philosophy he was elected a fellow of his college in 1895. But he had already left Cambridge in the summer of 1894 and for some months was attaché at the British embassy at Paris.

In December 1894 he married Miss Alys Pearsall Smith. After spending some months in Berlin studying social democracy, they went to live near Haslemere, where he devoted his time to the study of philosophy. In 1900 he visited the Mathematical Congress at Paris. He was impressed with the ability of the Italian mathematician Peano and his pupils, and immediately studied Peano's works. In 1903 he wrote his first important book, *The Principles of Mathematics*, and with his friend Dr. Alfred Whitehead proceeded to develop and extend the mathematical logic of Peano and Frege. From time to time he abandoned philosophy for politics. In 1910 he was appointed lecturer at Trinity College. After the first World War broke out, he took an active part in the No Conscription fellowship and was fined £ 100 as the author of a leaflet criticizing a sentence of two years on a conscientious objector. His college deprived him of his lectureship in 1916. He was offered a post at Harvard university, but was refused a passport. He intended to give a course of lectures (afterwards published in America as *Political Ideals*, 1918) but was prevented by the military authorities. In 1918 he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for a pacifistic article he had written in the *Tribunal*. His *Introduction to Mathematical Philosophy* (1919) was written in prison. His *Analysis of Mind* (1921) was the outcome of some lectures he gave in London, which were organized by a few friends who got up a subscription for the purpose.

In 1920 Russell had paid a short visit to Russia to study the conditions of Bolshevism on the spot. In the autumn of the same year he went to China to lecture on philosophy at the Peking University. On his return in Sept. 1921, having been divorced by his first wife, he married Miss Dora Black. They lived for six years in Chelsea during the winter months and spent the summers near Lands End. In 1927 he and his wife started a school for young children, which they carried on until 1932. He succeeded to the earldom in 1931. He was divorced by his second wife in 1935 and the following year married Patricia Helen Spence. In 1938 he went to the United States and during the next years taught at many of the country's leading universities. In 1940 he was involved in legal proceedings when his right to teach philosophy at the College of the City of New York was questioned because of his views on morality. When his appointment to the college faculty was cancelled, he accepted a five-year contract as a lecturer for the Barnes foundation, Merion, Pa., but the cancellation of this contract was announced in Jan. 1943 by Albert C. Barnes, director of the foundation.



Russell was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1908, and re-elected a fellow of Trinity College in 1944. He was awarded the Sylvester medal of the Royal Society, 1934, the de Morgan medal of the London Mathematical Society in the same year, the Nobel Prize for Literature, 1950.



James Grover Thurber (December 8, 1894 – November 2, 1961) was an American author, cartoonist and celebrated wit. Thurber was best known for his contributions (both cartoons and short stories) to *The New Yorker* magazine.

Thurber worked hard in the 1920s, both in the U.S. and in France, to establish himself as a professional writer. However, unique among major American literary figures, he became equally well known for his simple, surrealistic drawings and cartoons. Both his skills were helped along by the support of, and collaboration with, fellow *New Yorker* staff member E. B. White. White insisted that Thurber's sketches could stand on their own as artistic expressions — and Thurber would go on to draw six covers and numerous classic illustrations for the *New Yorker*.

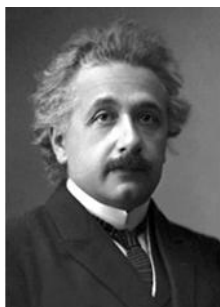
While able to sketch out his cartoons in the usual fashion in the 1920s and 1930s, his failing eyesight later required him to draw them on very large sheets of paper using a thick black crayon (also, on black paper using white chalk, from which they were photographed and the colors reversed for publication). Regardless of method, his cartoons became as notable as his writings; they possessed an eerie, wobbly feel that seems to mirror Thurber's idiosyncratic view on life. He once wrote that people said it looked like he drew them under water. (Dorothy Parker, contemporary and friend of Thurber, referred to his cartoons as having the "semblance of unbaked cookies."). The last drawing Thurber was able to complete was a self-portrait in yellow crayon on black paper, which appeared on the cover of the July 9, 1951, edition of *Time Magazine*. The same drawing also appeared on the dust jacket of *The Thurber Album*.

John Galsworthy (1867-1933) [The Nobel Prize in Literature 1932] was educated at Harrow and studied law at New College, Oxford. He travelled widely and at the age of twenty-eight began to write, at first for his own amusement. His first stories were published under the pseudonym John Sinjohn and later were withdrawn. He considered *The Island Pharisees* (1904) his first important work. As a novelist Galsworthy is chiefly known for his *roman fleuve*, *The Forsyte Saga*. The first novel of this vast work appeared in 1906. *The Man of Property* was a harsh criticism of the upper middle classes, Galsworthy's own background. Galsworthy did not immediately continue it; fifteen years and with them the First World War intervened until he resumed work on the history of the Forsytes with *In Chancery* (1920) and *To Let* (1921). Meanwhile he had written a considerable number of novels, short stories, and plays.



The Forsyte Saga was continued by the three volumes of *A Modern Comedy*, *The White Monkey* (1924), *The Silver Spoon* (1926), *Swan Song* (1928), and its two interludes *A Silent Wooing* and *Passersby* (1927). To these should be added *On Forsyte Change* (1930), a collection of short stories. With growing age Galsworthy came more and more to identify himself with the world of his novels, which at first he had judged very harshly. This development is nowhere more evident than in the author's changing attitude toward Soames Forsyte, the «man of property», who dominates the first part of the work. Galsworthy was a dramatist of considerable technical skill. His plays often took up specific social grievances such as the double standard of justice as applied to the upper and lower classes in *The Silver Box* (1906) and the confrontation of capital and labour in *Strife* (1909). *Justice* (1910), his most famous play, led to a prison reform in England. Galsworthy's reaction to the First World War found its expression in *The Mob* (1914), in which the voice of a statesman is drowned in the madness of the war-hungry masses; and in enmity of the two families of *The Skin Game* (1920).





Albert Einstein was born at Ulm, in Württemberg, Germany, on March 14, 1879. Six weeks later the family moved to Munich, where he later on began his schooling at the Luitpold Gymnasium. Later, they moved to Italy and Albert continued his education at Aarau, Switzerland and in 1896 he entered the Swiss Federal Polytechnic School in Zurich to be trained as a teacher in physics and mathematics. In 1901, the year he gained his diploma, he acquired Swiss citizenship and, as he was unable to find a teaching post, he accepted a position as technical assistant in the Swiss Patent Office. In 1905 he obtained his doctor's degree. During his stay at the Patent Office, and in his spare time, he produced much of his remarkable work and in 1908 he was appointed

Privatdozent in Berne. In 1909 he became Professor Extraordinary at Zurich, in 1911 Professor of Theoretical Physics at Prague, returning to Zurich in the following year to fill a similar post. In 1914 he was appointed Director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Physical Institute and Professor in the University of Berlin. He became a German citizen in 1914 and remained in Berlin until 1933 when he renounced his citizenship for political reasons and emigrated to America to take the position of Professor of Theoretical Physics at Princeton*. He became a United States citizen in 1940 and retired from his post in 1945.

At the start of his scientific work, Einstein realized the inadequacies of Newtonian mechanics and his special theory of relativity stemmed from an attempt to reconcile the laws of mechanics with the laws of the electromagnetic field. He dealt with classical problems of statistical mechanics and problems in which they were merged with quantum theory: this led to an explanation of the Brownian movement of molecules. He investigated the thermal properties of light with a low radiation density and his observations laid the foundation of the photon theory of light.

In his early days in Berlin, Einstein postulated that the correct interpretation of the special theory of relativity must also furnish a theory of gravitation and in 1916 he published his paper on the general theory of relativity. During this time he also contributed to the problems of the theory of radiation and statistical mechanics.

After his retirement he continued to work towards the unification of the basic concepts of physics, taking the opposite approach, geometrisation, to the majority of physicists.

Albert Einstein received honorary doctorate degrees in science, medicine and philosophy from many European and American universities. During the 1920's he lectured in Europe, America and the Far East and he was awarded Fellowships or Memberships of all the leading scientific academies throughout the world. He gained numerous awards in recognition of his work, including the Copley Medal of the Royal Society of London in 1925, and the Franklin Medal of the Franklin Institute in 1935.

Einstein's gifts inevitably resulted in his dwelling much in intellectual solitude and, for relaxation, music played an important part in his life. He married Mileva Maric in 1903 and they had a daughter and two sons; their marriage was dissolved in 1919 and in the same year he married his cousin, Elsa Löwenthal, who died in 1936. He died on April 18, 1955 at Princeton, New Jersey.



Oscar Fingal O'Flahertie Wills Wilde (16 October 1854 – 30 November 1900) was an Irish playwright, poet and author of numerous short stories and one novel. Known for his biting wit, he became one of the most successful playwrights of the late Victorian era in London, and one of the greatest "celebrities" of his day. Several of his plays continue to be widely performed, especially *The Importance of Being Earnest*. As the result of a widely covered

series of trials, Wilde suffered a dramatic downfall and was imprisoned for two years' hard labour after being convicted of homosexual relationships, described as "gross indecency" with other men. After Wilde was released from prison he set sail for Dieppe by the night ferry, never to return to Ireland or Britain.

Ever the aesthete, Wilde himself was profoundly affected by beauty and lived and dressed flamboyantly compared to the typical Victorian styles and mores of the time. He was often publicly caricatured and the target of much moral outrage in Europe and America. His writings such as *Dorian Gray* with homoerotic themes also brought much controversy for him but he was part of the ever-growing movement of 'decadents' who advocated pacifism, social reform, and libertarianism. While many vilified him, he was making his mark with style and wit and enjoyed much success with many of his plays. Wilde was lauded by and acquainted with many influential figures of the day including fellow playwright George Bernard Shaw, American poets Walt Whitman and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and English author and social critic John Ruskin. His works have inspired countless fellow authors, have been translated to numerous languages, and have been adapted to the stage and screen many times over.



The English mathematician, physicist, and astronomer Sir James Hopwood Jeans (1877-1946) made important contributions to the development of quantum theory and to theoretical astrophysics, especially to the theory of stellar structure.

On Sept. 11, 1877, **James Jeans** was born in Ormskirk, Lancashire, the son of a parliamentary journalist. He was brought up in a strict, very religious Victorian home atmosphere. A precocious child, he was reading by age 4 and had a remarkable ability to memorize numbers. At an early age he also became interested in physics, as well as in mechanical devices, especially clocks - the subject of a short book he wrote at age 9.

In 1897 Jeans entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1903 received his master's degree. In 1904 he was appointed university lecturer in mathematics at Cambridge; and in 1906, at the very early age of 28, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society - all this in spite of the fact that during 1902-1903 tuberculosis of the joints forced him to go to several sanatoriums. During his illness, from which he completely recovered, he wrote his first book, *The Dynamical Theory of Gases*.

Jeans taught applied mathematics at Princeton University, N.J., from 1905 to 1909. He returned to Cambridge as Stokes lecturer in 1910 but 2 years later relinquished the position and thereafter devoted full time to research and writing.

In 1907 Jeans married Charlotte Tiffany Mitchell; she died in 1934, leaving one daughter. The following year he married Suzanne Hock, a concert organist, with whom Jeans wrote his very popular and informative book *Science and Music* (1938). They had two sons and a daughter.

In the first period of his scientific life (1901-1914), Jeans's interests were centered mainly on the kinetic theory of gases and the theory of radiation, especially applied to the new quantum theory of Max Planck and others. Through a vigorous interchange of ideas, Lord Rayleigh and Jeans, in 1905, separately derived what later came to be called the Rayleigh-Jeans law. Despite the fact that this law implied a failure of classical theory when applied to blackbody radiation, Jeans, during the ensuing years, repeatedly attempted to sustain classical theory instead of accepting quantum theory. Only after Henri Poincaré's 1912 paper on the quantum theory did Jeans become convinced. Two years later Jeans wrote a brief but comprehensive *Report on Radiation and the Quantum Theory* which, after World War I, was extremely influential in convincing physicists of the importance of the new quantum ideas.

During the war years Jeans experienced his finest hour as a scientist - now a theoretical astrophysicist. His researches on stellar structure were most significant, especially his proof that a rotating incompressible mass will, with increasing rotational velocity, first become pearshaped and then cataclysmically fission into two parts (one

model for a single star evolving into a double-star system). This and other important results, including a tidal encounter nebular hypothesis that replaced the classical Kant-Laplace nebular hypothesis, were published in his 1919 Adams Prize essay, *Problems of Cosmogony and Stellar Dynamics*.

The next decade of Jeans's life (1918-1928) was marked by a rather sharp decrease in his reputation as a theoretical astrophysicist. Already, in 1917, he had a famous debate with Arthur S. Eddington on stellar structure and, though not really apparent at the time, Jeans by and large emerged the loser. In 1929 Jeans turned to popular science writing, especially in astronomy, and soon became very successful. His *Universe around Us* ushered in a series of eight books between 1929 and 1942. All are stimulating expositions, though they suffer in one degree or another from presenting the results of scientific research a bit too dogmatically, thereby giving a distorted picture of such research in progress.

Jeans was awarded numerous honorary degrees and professional offices. He was knighted in 1928 and won the coveted Order of Merit in 1939. He was a modest and unassuming man and a devoted father. Jeans died on Sept. 16, 1946, at his home in Dorking, Surrey.



John Alfred Valentine Butler was the British physical chemist greatly contributed to theoretical electrochemistry, particularly, to connection of electrochemical kinetics and thermodynamics. The famous Butler-Volmer equation was named after him (and Max Volmer too). John Alfred Valentine Butler was born on February 14, 1853, in Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, England.

J.A.V. Butler, the British physical chemist, was the first to connect the kinetic electrochemistry built up in the second half of the twentieth century with the thermodynamic electrochemistry that dominated the first half. J.A.V. Butler had to his credit, not only the first exponential relation between current and potential (1924), but also (along with R.W. Gurney) the introduction of energy-level thinking into electrochemistry (1951).

However, Butler did not get all quite right and therefore it is necessary to give credit also to Max Volmer, a great German surface chemist of the 1930 and his student (at that time) Erdey-Gruz. Butler's very early contribution in 1924 and the Erdey-Gruz and Volmer contribution in 1930 form the basis of phenomenological kinetic electrochemistry. The resulting famous Butler-Volmer equation is very important in electrochemistry.

Later Butler contributed to biochemistry, particularly relevant to cancer research. John Alfred Valentine Butler was the first to carry out kinetic studies with a pure enzyme, trypsin (1941). Many studies of the same kind have been made, with a variety of enzymes, and the results have contributed greatly to the understanding of enzyme action.

Butler was the quintessential absent-mind research scientist of legend, often lost to the world in thought. During such periods of contemplation he sometimes whistled softly to himself, though he was known on occasion to petulantly instruct nearby colleagues to be quiet.





-) **Born:** 23 April 1564
-) **Birthplace:** Stratford-upon-Avon, England
-) **Died:** 23 April 1616
-) **Best Known As:** The famed author of *Romeo and Juliet*

William Shakespeare Information about the life of William Shakespeare is often open to doubt. Some even doubt whether he wrote all plays ascribed to him. From the best available sources it seems William Shakespeare was born in Stratford on about April 23rd 1564. His father William was a successful local businessman and his mother Mary was the daughter of a landowner. Relatively prosperous it is likely the family paid for Williams education, although there is no evidence he attended university.

In 1582 William, aged only 18, married an older woman (26) named Anne Hathaway. Soon after they had their first daughter, Susanna. They had another 2 children but William's only son Hamnet died aged only 11.

After his marriage information about the life of Shakespeare is sketchy but it seems he spent most of his time in London writing and performing in his plays. It seemed he didn't mind being absent from his family. Only returning home during Lent when all theatres were closed. It is generally thought that during the 1590s he wrote the majority of his sonnets. This was a time of prolific writing and his plays developed a good deal of interest and controversy. Due to some well timed investments he was able to secure a firm financial background leaving time for writing and acting. The best of these investments was buying some real estate near Stratford in 1605, this soon doubled in value. Some academics known as the "oxfords" claim that Shakespeare never actually wrote any plays they suggest names such as Edward de Vere. They contend Shakespeare was actually just a successful businessman. Nevertheless there is some evidence of Shakespeare in theatres as he received a variety of criticism from people such as Ben Johnson and Robert Greene.

Thomas Campion was born in London and studied at Peterhouse, Cambridge, but left without taking a degree.^[1] He later entered Gray's Inn to study law in 1586. However, he left in 1595 without having been called to the bar. On 10 February 1605 he received his medical degree from the University of Caen.

Campion was first published as a poet in 1591 with five of his works appearing in an edition of Sir Philip Sidney's *Astrophel and Stella*. The *Songs of Mourning: Bewailing the Untimely Death of Prince Henry* (1613), were set to music by John Cooper. He also wrote a number of other poems as well as a book on poetry, *Observations in the Art of English Poesie* (1602), in which he criticizes the practice of rhyming in poetry.

Campion wrote over one hundred lute songs in the *Books of Aires*, with the first collection (co-written with Philip Rosseter) appearing in 1601 and four more following throughout the 1610s. He also wrote a number of masques, including Lord Hay's Masque performed in 1607, along with *Somerset Masque* and *The Lord's Masque* which premiered in 1613. Some of Campion's works were quite ribald on the other hand, such as "Beauty, since you so much desire" (see media). In 1615 he published a book on counterpoint, *A New Way of Making Fowre Parts in Counterpoint By a Most Familiar and Infallible Rule*, which was regarded highly enough to be reprinted in 1660.



He was implicated in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, but was eventually exonerated, as it was found that he had delivered a bribe unwittingly.

Campion died in London, possibly of the plague.

Early dictionary writers, such as Fétis saw Campion as a theorist. It was much later on that people began to see him as a composer.

He was the writer of a poem, Cherry Ripe, which is not the later famous poem of that title but has several similarities.



-) **Born:** 9 December 1608
-) **Birthplace:** London, England
-) **Died:** 8 November 1674
-) **Best Known As:** The author of the epic poem *Paradise Lost*

John Milton lost paradise, but in doing so he gained worldwide fame and influenced generations of writers. Though he died more than a hundred years before its inception, John Milton is considered one of the forefathers of the Romantic period. His seminal work, the epic poem *Paradise Lost*, influenced Romantic and Gothic writers such as Mary Shelley, whose novel *Frankenstein* even features a quote from Milton's masterpiece. Throughout his life, he had strong opinions about government, religion, education, and society, and his pamphlet campaigns on these matters led to his incarceration and nearly cost him his life. Though *Paradise Lost* is a reflection of the failure of the Commonwealth period that Milton supported so ardently, it succeeded in catalyzing two centuries of English poetry.



-) **Born:** 21 May 1688
-) **Birthplace:** London, England
-) **Died:** 30 May 1744
-) **Best Known As:** Author of 1733's *Essay on Man*

Alexander Pope was called "The Wicked Wasp of Twickenham" for his stinging literary satires of his fellow writers. But Pope also was a poet whose mastery of the heroic couplet has kept him in the canon of English literature since the 18th century. Largely self-educated, Pope began writing poetry as a teen and was first published in 1709. *An Essay on Criticism*, published in 1711, established him as a technically adept and malicious wit, and Pope became a celebrity in London's literary circles. His mock-heroic poem *The Rape of the Lock* (1712-14) cemented his reputation, and his translations of [Homer](#) made him financially secure enough that in 1719 he settled in a villa in Twickenham. Pope made a career out of mocking other poets, and his sharp-edged jabs earned him the 'Wicked Wasp' nickname. Pope was undeniably skilled at verse, and his literary reputation has waxed and waned over the years, but his work is generally considered a major influence on English satire. His other works include *The Dunciad* (1728-42), *Moral Essays* (1731-35) and *Essay on Man* (1733). He is the source of many commonly-used (and often unattributed) quotes, including: "To err is human, to forgive divine," "A little learning is a dangerous thing," and "For fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

Pope suffered an infection as a child that permanently curved his spine (he stood 4'6" tall)... Pope was a Roman Catholic; his spotty education as a youth was due to restrictions against Catholics in Protestant-ruled England... Some other Pope gems are "Fools admire, but men approve," "The proper study of mankind is man" and "Hope springs eternal in the human breast."



The English poet Thomas Gray (1716-1771) expressed deep and universal human feelings in forms derived from Greek and Roman literature. Although his output was small, he introduced new subject matter for poetry.

Thomas Gray was born on Dec. 26, 1716, of middle-class parents. He was the only one of 12 children to survive [infancy](#). In 1727 Thomas became a pupil at Eton, where he met several [bookish](#) friends, who included Richard West (his death, in 1742, was to reinforce the [melancholy](#) that Gray often felt and expressed in his poems) and Horace Walpole, son of England's first modern-style prime minister and later an important man of letters.

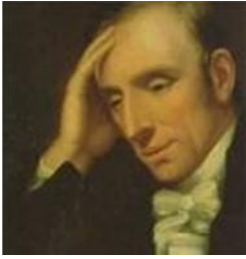
Gray attended Cambridge University from 1734 to 1738 and after leaving the university without a degree undertook the grand tour of Europe with Walpole from 1739 to 1741. During this tour the two friends quarreled, but the [quarrel](#) was made up in 1745, and Walpole was to be a significant influence in the promulgation of Gray's poems in later years. In 1742 Gray returned to Cambridge and took a law degree the next year, although he was in fact much more interested in Greek literature than in law. For the most part, the rest of Gray's life, except for an occasional [sojourn](#) in London or trip to picturesque rural spots, was centered in Cambridge, where he was a man of letters and a scholar.

Gray's poetry, almost all of which he wrote in the years after he returned to Cambridge, is proof that personal reserve in poetry and careful imitation of ancient modes do not rule out depth of feeling. (He was one of the great English letter writers; in his letters his emotions appear more unreservedly.) The charge of artificiality brought against him later by men as different in their poetic principles as Samuel Johnson and William Wordsworth is true, but there is room in poetry for [artifice](#), and while spontaneity has its merits so also does the [Virgilian](#) craftsmanship that Gray generally practiced.

The "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College" (1747) certainly inflates its subject when it describes [schoolboy](#) swimmers as those who "[delight](#) to cleave/With [pliant](#) art [the Thames's] [glassy](#) wave," but it concludes with a memorably classic [sentiment](#) that deserves its [lapidary](#) expression: "where ignorance is [bliss](#)," 'Tis folly to be wise." Even so [playful](#) a poem as the "Ode on the Death of a Favourite Cat, Drowned in a Tub of Gold Fishes" (1748) concludes with the chiseled wisdom, "Not all that tempts your [wand](#)'ring eyes ...is lawful prize;/Nor all that glisters, gold."

In his greatest poem (and one of the most popular in English), the "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" (1751), Gray achieves a perfect fusion of the dignity of his subject and the [habitual](#) elevatedness of his poetics. His style and his melancholy attitude toward life are perfectly adapted to the expression of the [somber](#), time-honored verities of human experience. In the two famous Pindaric odes "The Progress of Poetry" and "The Bard" (published with Walpole's help in 1757) Gray seems to anticipate the rhapsodies of the romantic poets. Some readers in Gray's time found the odes obscure, but they are not so by modern standards. Much of Gray's energy in his later years was devoted to the study of old English and Norse poetry, a [preoccupation](#) that reveals itself in his odes.

Gray declined the poet laureateship in 1757. After a somewhat [hypochondriacal](#) middle age he died on July 30, 1771.



-) **Born:** 7 April 1770
-) **Birthplace:** Cockermouth, England
-) **Died:** 23 April 1850
-) **Best Known As:** The author of the poem "Tintern Abbey"

William Wordsworth was one of the great Romantic poets of 19th-century England. His poems celebrated the glories of nature and the human spirit while using the simple language of the "common man" -- a radical idea for the time.

Wordsworth studied at Cambridge University and then traveled in France during the Revolution, an experience which affected deeply his own political leanings. On his return to England he met [Samuel Taylor Coleridge](#), and in 1798 they published the collection *Lyrical Ballads*. It included both Coleridge's "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" and Wordsworth's "Tintern Abbey," a rumination on man and nature inspired by the "steep and lofty cliffs" and "pastoral farms" around the stone ruins of the ancient church. Critics hooted at Wordsworth's poems and his politics early in his career, but in later years he became accepted as a key voice in the Romantic movement. His other works include *Poems in Two Volumes* (1807) and *The Excursion* (1814). He was poet laureate of England from 1843 until his death in 1850. His autobiographical epic, "The Prelude," was published by his wife after his death.

Wordsworth's younger sister and close confidante Dorothy (1771-1855) was also an accomplished writer; he praised her lavishly in "Tintern Abbey"... While traveling in France, Wordsworth fathered a daughter, Caroline (b. 1792) with a woman named Annette Vallon; they were never married. In 1802 Wordsworth married a childhood friend, Mary Hutchinson... The title of the 1961 movie *Splendor in the Grass* (starring [Natalie Wood](#) and [Warren Beatty](#)) was taken from a line in Wordsworth's ode "Intimations of Immortality," which reads: "Though nothing can bring back the hour / Of splendour in the grass, of glory in the flower."



-) **Born:** 4 August 1792
-) **Birthplace:** Near Sussex, England
-) **Died:** 8 July 1822 (drowning)
-) **Best Known As:** 19th century romantic poet

The English romantic poet Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822) ranks as one of the greatest lyric poets in the history of English literature.

Percy Bysshe Shelley was born at Field Place near Horsham, Sussex, on Aug. 4, 1792. He was the first son of a wealthy country [squire](#). Shelley as a boy felt persecuted by his [hardheaded](#) and practical-minded father, and this abuse may have first sparked the flame of protest which, during his Eton years (1804-1810), earned him the name of "Mad Shelley." In the course of his first and only year at Oxford (1810-1811), Shelley and his friend Thomas Jefferson Hogg issued a [pamphlet](#) provocatively entitled *The Necessity of Atheism*. Their "atheism" was little more than a [hieroglyph](#) connoting their general [revulsion](#) against establishment [authoritarianism](#). However, both students were expelled from the university.

This event - soon combined with the influence of *Political Justice* by anarchist reformer William Godwin - merely intensified Shelley's rebelliousness against accepted notions of law and order, both in his private life and in the body politic. In the summer of 1811 Shelley met and married Harriet Westbrook, and he tried to set up, with her and Hogg, one of those triangular relationships that were to become characteristic of his love life, presumably because he saw in them a way to materialize his noble ideal of freedom in love and togetherness in human relationships. In the early months of 1812 Shelley



evinced more than theoretical interest in the Irish cause, another manifestation of his desire for political reform.

Shelley's First Poems

Shelley attempted to convey his views on these and [sundry](#) other topics in *Queen Mab* (1813), a juvenile [allegorical](#) romance that, nevertheless, contained the [germ](#) of his mature philosophy: the ontological notion that throughout the [cosmos](#) there is "widely diffused/A spirit of activity and life," an [omnipresent](#) nonpersonal energy that, unless [perverted](#) by man's [lust](#) for power, can lead mankind to [utopia](#).

By the summer of 1814 Shelley had become closely involved with [Godwin](#), his debts, and his daughter Mary. For a brief while, the poet contemplated settling down with both Mary (as his "sister") and Harriet (as his wife); but the latter did not agree, and in late July Shelley eloped to the Continent with Mary, taking along her half sister, Claire Clairmont.



- } **Born:** 31 October 1795
- } **Birthplace:** Near London, England
- } **Died:** 23 February 1821 (tuberculosis)
- } **Best Known As:** Romantic poet who wrote "Ode to a Nightingale"

The English poet John Keats (1795-1821) stressed that man's quest for happiness and fulfillment is thwarted by the sorrow and corruption inherent in human nature. His works are marked by rich imagery and melodic beauty.

John Keats was born on Oct. 31, 1795, the first child of a London lower-middle-class family. In 1803 he was sent to school at [Enfield](#), where he gained a favorable reputation for high spirits and [boyish](#) pugnaciousness. His father died in an accident in 1804, and his mother in 1810, presumably of [tuberculosis](#). Meanwhile, Keats's interest had shifted from fighting to reading.

When he left school in 1811, Keats was apprenticed to an apothecary-surgeon in Edmonton. Then it was that Edmund Spenser's *Faerie Queene* awakened him to the charm and power of poetry. The imaginative beauty of Spenser's world of fantasy fulfilled some romantic yearning in his [adolescent](#) mind, and he was even more impressed by the poet's [mastery](#) of language as evidenced in the [aptness](#) and the sensory intensity of his imagery. It was probably during his last months at Edmonton that Keats first tried his hand at writing: four stanzas entitled "Imitation of Spenser."

On Oct. 2, 1815, Keats was registered at Guy's Hospital, where he was to pursue his medical studies. He was a [conscientious](#) student, but poetry gained increasing hold on his imagination. Some growing sense of alienation may be perceived in his first published poem, the [sonnet](#) "O [solitude](#)! If I must with thee dwell," which Leigh Hunt printed in the Examiner on May 5, 1816.

Autumn 1816 brought decisive weeks in the maturation of Keats's art and personality. In late September he read George Chapman's translation of Homer, and this impressed upon him a new aspect of both Elizabethan and Greek poetry: no longer the [mellow](#) sensuousness, the [exquisite](#) fantasy that he had found in Spenser, but a [virility](#) in theme and style that was to encourage him in his turn to "speak out loud and bold." In October he made the [acquaintance](#) of Hunt and of some of the young men who were

to become his devoted friends and to whom he addressed so many admirable letters over the next 4 years. During November and December he wrote most of the poems for his first volume, which was published in March 1817.

Although it contains many [felicitous](#), and at times arresting, phrases, the book testifies to the young poet's [inexperience](#) and immaturity. The derivative mannerisms of some of the sonnets, the easy sybaritic nature description in "I stood [tiptoe](#)," the romantic diffuseness and facile escapism of "Sleep and Poetry" do much to account for the criticism - though not the [venomous](#) malice - it received at the hands of *Blackwood's Magazine* in October. In retrospect, this first volume has a character of anticipation rather than achievement.

Arthur Hugh Clough's father was a Liverpool cotton merchant who emigrated with his family to America.



In 1828 Clough was sent back to England to be educated. He attended Rugby school where he began a lifelong friendship with the headmaster's son, the future poet and critic Matthew Arnold. After Rugby he went to Oxford, and eventually became a fellow of Oriel College.

At this time Oxford dons were required to subscribe to the Thirty Nine Articles detailing the beliefs of the Church of England. Clough's religious doubts meant that he felt unable to do this, and he resigned his fellowship in 1848, the same year he published *The Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich*. Following his resignation he became Head of

University Hall, London, for a short while, and also lectured in America, before eventually taking up a post as an examiner for the Department of Education.

Clough's religious difficulties were part of his general dislike of the established political and religious establishment of his day. He hated the Victorian capitalist system, and regarded himself as a republican. His sensitivity to the limitations imposed by class barriers provides a recurrent theme in his poetry.

Although Clough's beliefs (or lack of them) prevented his professional career from developing, his poetic achievement is considerable. As well as Matthew Arnold, he counted literary figures such as Ruskin and Carlyle among his friends, and his marriage to Blanche Smith in 1854 brought him much happiness. He contracted Malaria on a visit to Italy in 1861 and died in Florence. Ten years later Arnold composed an elegy for him, entitled 'Thyrsis'.



Alfred Tennyson (1809-1892), English poet often regarded as the chief representative of the Victorian age in poetry. Tennyson succeeded Wordsworth as Poet Laureate in 1850.

Alfred, Lord Tennyson was born on August 5, 1809 in Somersby, Lincolnshire. His father, George Clayton Tennyson, a clergyman and rector, suffered from depression and was notoriously absentminded. Alfred began to write poetry at an early age in the style of Lord Byron. After spending four unhappy years in school he was tutored at home.

Tennyson then studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he joined the literary club 'The Apostles' and met Arthur Hallam, who became his closest friend. Tennyson published *Poems, Chiefly Lyrical*, in 1830, which included the popular "Mariana"

THE PRISONER OF ZENDA

Q1: Where does the real king meet Rassendyll first time and how ?

Answer: Rudolf Rassendyll aims at going to Strelsau, the capital city of Ruritania. He sends his luggage by vehicle but reaches the station on foot. After walking for some 10 miles approximately he takes rest under a tree and also takes some puffs of cigar. Being tired he gets asleep, on opening his eyes he finds two people standing over him and gazing at him. The persons are Col. Sapt and Fritz the man in the service of the real king. After a little while Rudolf Elphberg also comes over there and joins them. He was also very astonished as well as pleased to see the close resemblance which Rudolf Rassendyll shares with the king. Both were having pointed noses and red hair, the distinguished marks of Elphberg dynasty.

Q2: Why could not Michael succeed in his conspiracy to be the king of Ruritania and how ?

Answer: Duke Michael could not materialize his dreams to be crowned as king of Ruritania despite the absence of the drugged king because Rudolf Rassendyll who, as if a good luck were there, resembled the king very closely no body except Col. Sapt and Fritz knew the truth in the whole country that Rassendyll was not the real king but an imposter. Rassendyll performed the acting of the real king so successfully that nobody including princess Flavia during the whole process of the coronation ceremony, could not suspect him. Thus, Rassendyll threw cold water on Michael's conspiracy to be the king.

Q3: What is a ball and why was it arranged? OR

Briefly describe the ball arranged in honour of Princess Flavia ?

Answer: The ball is a dancing and music party. In it, wines of various types are served. A confidential report from the Perfect of Police in Strelsau stated that there was popular discontent among the people of Ruritania because the king appeared to be neglecting Princess Flavia and consequently there was strong Public opinion in favor of Michael's marrying her. Col. Spat and Fritz were very much worried by this sad situation. They made a plan and asked Rassendyll to make a show off false love to the Princess. For this purpose they arranged a ball. It was a great success. Rassendyll and the Princess danced together and the people felt very happy to see them together during the whole course of the party. After the dance, at coffee in a separate room they got a chance to express their feelings of love for each other. Here Rassendyll knew that the Princess was in love with him sincerely, he felt much worried. He could not let the real king rot in captivity and marry Flavia. So he faced the temptation boldly and delayed the official announcement regarding his engagement with Princess Flavia as long as he could do.

Q4: Who kept the keys of the Cellar of the kidnapped king?

Ans: Johann, Michael's servant in the castle of Zenda told Rassendyll that the keys of the Cellar of the imprisoned king in the castle of Zenda were always kept by the six trusted men of Michael.

Q5: Who was the last man to resist Rassendyll in his attempt to liberate the king?

Answer: Detchard was the last man to resist Rassendyll in his attempt to liberate the real king. He rushed to the cellar of the king and Rassendyll followed him. The king would have been surely killed if the doctor had not heroically grappled with Datchard and checked him. In retaliation, Datchard first killed the doctor and then returned to Rassendyll. Both of them fought fiercely but Datchard proved the better swords man. He pressed Rassendyll hard and would have surely killed him if the king had not intervened and not managed to push the chair against his leg. In reaction, he first wounded the king and intending to fight Rassendyll again, he slipped on the blood lying on the floor and during this time Rassendyll Killed him.

Q6: What was the Plan of Col. Sapt in case the king was killed?

Answer: In case the real king was murdered by Michael, Col.Sapt had planned that Rassendyll would continue to be the king and marry to Princess Flavia. He had decided that in no case the throne of Ruritania would pass over to Black Michael.

Q7: Why did not Black Michael kill the King?

Answer: Duke Michael was sailing in two boats at the same time. He neither tolerated Rudolf Rassendyll's romance with Princess Flavia nor did he afford to kill the real King. He was killed, in result of this. Rassendyll would rule over Ruritania for the whole life. However, he could use the king as a pawn for black mailing the king's Party. There was not even a single chance for him to wear crown but in case Rassendyll gave up and left Ruritania, he could then easily kill the king and could have access to the throne.

Q8: Who were the Michael's three men (friends or ruffians or hirelings)?

Answer: The three ruffians presented by Michael one by one to Rudolf Rassendyll were Degaute, French who was a tall and lean man. He was covered by hair that stood upright and had waxed his moustache. Then coees Bersonin. He was a Belgian, a fat man of medium height with bald head. The third one was Detchard, an English with close cut hair and bronze complexion. The other three men were Ruritaniens and they were Lauengram, Crafstein and Rupert of Hentzau. Rupert was the most daring and dangerous of the six.

Q9: Who tried to kill Rupert and how ?

Answer: The Duke's man tried their level best to kill Rupert but he had had a hair breath escape. Lady De- Mauben decided at once to avenge Michael's death and tried to shoot him with her pistol but she missed her aim. When she was going to aim at him for the second time, Rupert quickly dived into the moat and ran away. Despite Rassendyll's will to fight and his long chase to counter him, he and his men failed to kill him.

Q10: Did lady De-Mauban Love Michael? If so, why did she support the king's Party?

Answer: Actually speaking Madam De-Mauban loved Michael deeply and sincerely. She was very loyal and faithful to the Duke. It was indeed her passionate love for the Duke that she supported the king's party. She always pleaded Duke Michael to give up his evil designs to

usurp the thrown of Ruritania. She thought that by acquiring the thrown, Micheal would definitely marry the princess and she would then lose her love. So she supported the king's party to foil the evil designs of Michael.

Q11: How did Princess Flavia learn the truth about Rassendyll? What was its effect on her?

Ans: Princess Flavia actually learnt that the king lay wounded in the castle of Zenda. She came to see him at once. She started in her carriage for the castle.

Flavia's carriage drove up the hill near the forest. Rassendyll and Fritz was their behind some trees in the forest. Rassendyll who had been wounded in the fight saw princess Flavia going to the castle of Zenda. He did not want to meet her at that time but a farm girl ran to princess Flavia and informed her that the king was lying in bushes.

Flavia herself came to the bushes where Rassendyll was lying. Then, Rassendyll himself told her that he was not the real king. Thus, she came to know the truth about him.

Flavia felt shocked to find that the person she loved sincerely and deeply was not the real king but an imposter. She felt so much disappointed and shocked that she stared falling forward. Rassendyll took her into his arms and placed her on the ground softly where she fainted.

Q12: Briefly describe how did Rudolf Rassendyll go through the coronation?

Ans: Rudolf Rassendyll went through the coronation quite successfully. Having passed through the streets of the new and the old city which were surrounded by merrily dressed men and women, Rudolf Rassendyll finally reached the cathedral. It was a beautiful decorated building. In the church he met Princess Flavia for the first time and the Duke of Strelsau, Michael. There he knelt before the altar and the cardinal anointed his head. Then he took from him the crown of Ruritania and set it on his head and swore the old oath of the king. Then the great organ pealed out again, the Marshall bade the heralds proclaim him, and he was finally announced the king of Ruritania.

Q13: In Princess Flavia's place, Rudolf Rassendyll met black Michael. Why was it a tense meeting?

Ans: When Black Michael came to see Princess Flavia in her palace, Rudolf Rassendyll was already there. He was with the Princess in an inner room and Black Michael had to wait in the antechamber. It was a royal attribute that no one could be announced while the king with the princess. Finally when Rudolf Rassendyll brought Black Michael in the inner room, he asked Rassendyll about his injured hand. Rassendyll held a "Mongrel Dog" responsible for the injury. No need to mention that he wanted to stir Black Michael. Black Michael clearly understood what Rassendyll meant and it roused him. Since others were present, they both controlled their tempers and kept up the pretend that Rassendyll is the real king.

Q14: Who did actually invite Rassendyll to "Summer House" and what happened there?

Discuss the tea-table incidence

Ans: The letter of invitation was written by Madame de Mauban on order of Black Michael. Despite of the objection of Col. Sapt, Rassendyll kept the promise and reached "Summer House" at mid-night. His meeting with Madam de Mauban proved to be very informative, but



she told him in fright. "In twenty minutes, three men will be here to kill you". The three out of "The Six" reached before the set time. Some speeches were exchanged between Rassendyll and the Six. Rassendyll escaped from the summer house with the help of a Tea-Table, firing at them. Out of three, two got unconscious and one was wounded in hand. Rassendyll ran fast and met Col. Sapt, who was guarding outside

Q15: Where was Michael killed and who was the murderer?

Ans. As Rudolf Rassendyll entered the old castle, to restore the king, he heard Mauban in her room, shouting to Michael to help as Rupert of Hentzua had entered Mauban's room after mid-night. Michael rushed to Mauban's room where Rupert savagely fought with Black Michael and his followers during this fight Rupert killed Black Michael.

Q16: How will you describe the last painful meeting between Flavia and Rudolf Rassendyll?

Ans. This was the most tragic episode of the story. She had come to know the true identity of her love, Rudolf Rassendyll. The war for crown had scattered her dreams. She had absolute sense of responsibility of her family, Elphberg and her country Ruritania. All in despair and disappointments, she decided to feel contented with Rudolf Elphberg. She had admirable sense of liability. She was very much concerned about the integrity and prosperity of her country. She wanted to see the people of her state free from the agonies and troubles.

Q17: Why did duke Michael not succeed in his conspiracy to become the king of Ruritania in spite of his all efforts? OR Why is Black Michael not regarded a right person to be the king of Ruritania?

Ans. Black Michael is evil by nature and most of the cruel and evil actions in the plot of the story come from him. Throughout the novel, he is called by the name of Black Michael because of his wickedness and cruelty. He does not even feel pity for his brother, the king. He is the son of the king's second and morganatic marriage and that's why he is not a legally entitled to the throne. He is also heartless and cruel. Black Michael is not sincere to anyone and has no respect even for his most trustworthy friends. These are the reasons that make Black Michael unsuitable to be the king of Ruritania.

"Wickedness is always easier than virtue, for it takes the short cut to everything". (Samuel Johnson)

Q18: What scene of the novel, "The prisoner of Zenda", do you like most? Discuss in detail.

Ans. The scene in which a messenger came from England and requested the king of Ruritania that an Englishman has lost. To me this scene is very interesting. Though in the plot it has less importance but Rudolf's acting as a real king is very interesting, he meets with messenger very beautifully and assures him that his country will take action in the matter. He orders his police for the search of his own self.

"That is why this scene has become a favourite scene to me."



Q19: Who was the most devilish Rupert of Hentzau or Black Michael? Give reasons.

Ans. Both characters were devilish because they were evil schemers but Black Michael was far more devilish than Rupert. Rupert was leading member of Black Michael ruffians.

Q20: "Say, I am Christian or say I am jealous. May God shall I see him marry her."

Ans. This is the statement of Madam de Mauban. When she invited Rassendyll in Summer House. She gave some important secrets to him. Rassendyll became doubtful about her but she cleared that she not only wanted to help him because she was sincere but she loved Michael so much that she couldn't bear any other person in his life. She also explained that she couldn't see Michael to marry Princess Flavia and reject her.

Q21: "Before God, you are finest Elphberg of them all about I have been eaten the King's beard and I am the King's servant." Discuss.

Ans. On the occasion when Rassendyll impressed by the beauty of Princess Flavia and he was near to disclose his identity. Colonel Sapt interrupted him. He became angry at him and reminded him that who he was. Rassendyll was very much confused and didn't want to prolong his impersonation so he requested Sapt to go to Zenda and brought the real King back. Colonel Sapt admitted before him that Rassendyll was a wise and intelligent, and more than that he was a good and sincere friend. He could be the suitable person for the poet of King but he could not deceive the king because he was eaten his bread.

Q22: Describe the scene of coronation ceremony that how it took place?

Ans. Coronation ceremony was the most important and striking scene that took place in the novel. "The Prisoner of Zenda". When the real King became unconscious Rassendyll impersonated and played the role of the King. Rassendyll, Sapt and Fritz were welcomed by the Ruritaniens and nobody could suspect that the King was not real. The procession rode to the church through cheers, blessings and waving handkerchiefs all around. The King knelt before the priest in church and he was crowned, Princess Flavia and the high officials including Michael kissed the hands of Rassendyll.

Q23: Describe briefly that how did Flavia sacrifice her love for the sake of her country?

Ans. At the end of the novel when Rassendyll was wounded and became fainted. He didn't know that what was happening. The king was also released and Fritz arranged a meeting between Rassendyll and Princess Flavia. Rassendyll's reality was disclosed and Flavia felt that she had already been fallen in love with him but she said to him "Your ring always be on my finger your heart in my heart. But you must go and I must stay." She agreed to sacrifice her love for the sake of her people and country.

Q24: Describe the double standard role of Madam de Mauban and also explain that why did she do so?

Ans. Madam de Mauban played a very strange role in the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda". She loved Black Michael but he only used her for his evil plans when she came to know that he wanted to marry Flavia only to get throne. She became jealous and helped Rassendyll to get



the king free so that Michael couldn't fulfill his evil plans. She also informed Flavia to avoid her meetings with Michael. She knew that her success was only in the failure of Michael. She wanted to make the Michael's opponents successful to win Black Michael.

Q25: Even a strongest man sometime, bows before his passions and commits mistake. Discuss with the reference of the character of Rassendyll.

Ans. It is fact that Rassendyll was strong and brave person. He was an adventurous person when at the point, he met Flavia, he was impressed so much by the touching beauty of Flavia that he was near to expose himself before the lady if Sapt would not have come on the nick of time. It showed that sometimes a strong person becomes weak against the evil forces.

Q26: Black Michael always used others for his evil purposes and never fought himself. Discuss.

Ans. Black Michael was clever, cunning and coward person. He always used others to fulfill his evil plans. He hired six ruffians to fight. In the whole novel he never fought, and sent his guards for fighting.

Q27: How and why did Black Michael kidnap the King?

Ans. Black Michael kidnapped the King Rudolf because he was jealous and he wanted to be the King of Ruritania. He was the step brother of the king and didn't deserve for that post according to the rule of the country so he tried to get it by using the illegal ways. He sent drugged wine to his brother and made him unconscious. He also sent guards to kidnap the King and kept him into his prison. He knew that if the King couldn't reach in coronation he would be the king of Ruritania and also marry Princess Flavia.

Q28: Describe Rassendyll's last attempt to release the King. How did Rassendyll and his men get the Castle of Zenda? OR Describe the last affray in Zenda. OR How was Black Michael killed and the leing got free?

Ans. First Rassendyll party got full information about Black Michael and then planned to enter into the Castle by the help of Johann, they planned that Mauban would cry and they would arrest Michael when he would come out to help the lady. Sapt will fight with Rupert and kill him. They acted upon his plan but Michael was killed by Rupert. Rassendyll got the keys from De Gaute by killing him. They at once reached the prison and took the King under their custody.

Q29: Why is the play "The Prisoner of Zenda" called an adventurous play?

Ans. The play "The Prisoner of Zenda" is called an adventurous play because the whole of novel is full of adventures. Every Character of the novel is connected with the different adventurous acts. The hero of the novel Rudolf Rassendyll's life is totally circled around the different characters face many tragedies and extraordinary situations. So the play is rightly called the adventurous story.

Q30: Whom do you think was the villain of the play and why?

Ans. Villain is that person who plays obnoxious things. In this regard we can say that all the negative and cheap roles are connected with the personality of Black Michael so he is duly called to be the villain of the play. In whole of the novel Black Michael remained selfish, conspirator and evil did. He was rightly called to be the villain of the play.

Q31: What was the role of Colonel Sapt in the play "The Prisoner of Zenda"?

Ans: Colonel Sapt was in the service of King Rudolf. He was a loyal brave and courageous soldier. He devoted his life for the King and in spite of King's irresponsibility. He was not ready to disfavour him. He was the person who persuaded Rassendyll to impersonate and save Ruritania. He was always in front of every critical situation. He was not only brave but intelligent and active. He also stopped Rassendyll to disclose his reality in the presence of Princess Flavia. One can call him as the second hero of the play "The Prisoner of Zenda."

Q32: What do you know about the lady Madam de Mauban? What role did she play in the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda"?

Ans: Madame Antoinette de Mauban was a handsome and rich widow aged about thirty. She was also a foreigner and visited to Ruritania to enjoy the coronation ceremony of the King of Ruritania. She was one of the great ladies who always favoured Black Michael and applauded him. She played double role in the novel that on one side she wanted to help Rassendyll and on the other hand she was compelled to save Black Michael. She proved herself to be the loyal and faithful of Black Michael but due to his oblique nature she couldn't save him.

Q33: What are your views about the King of Ruritania? Do you favour him to be the king of Ruritania?

Ans: King Rudolf was newly ascended to the throne and all the people around Ruritania came to take part in the great ceremony called the coronation ceremony. The People of Ruritania wanted to see him as King. But due to his irresponsible nature, he drank wine and became unconscious right before one day of coronation. It's Rassendyll and Sapt who saved throne for him. He even became disappointed and shamed on his deed. He remained confined and waited for his death, although he was liked among the people of Ruritania but no sensible person could favour him to hold the post of king due to his drunken and irresponsible nature.

Q34: Who are "the Six" ? What part do they play in the novel ?

Ans: The six, is the gang of ruffians, hired by Black Michael, in order to get rid of Rudolf Rassendyll, the fake king and to help Black Michael to become King. From the six, three are Ruritians, (Lauengram, Krasftin and Rupert of Hentzau) and the other three are foreigners, (De Gautet, Bersonon and Dethard). They are all ruthless killers, but Rupert is by far the most daring and dangerous of the six. He is the leader of the gang and the only one, who survives, till the end of the novel. The six are described in the novel as.

Multinational cut throats, who could kill anyone without batting an eyelid. Black Michael hires their services, to ascend to the throne of Ruritania, by fair means or foul.



In fact Rupert makes a couple of attempts on Rudolf Rassendyll's life, but luck saves him. At the summer house too, three of the six make an unsuccessful attempt on his life, but he manages to escape. So, the main job of the six is to kill Rudolf Rassendyll.

Q35: What is meant by a morganatic Marriage ? Explain it with the reference to the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda" ?

Ans: In the context of European royalty, a morganatic marriage is between people of unequal social rank, which prevents the passage of the husband's titles and privileges to the wife and any children born of the marriage. It is also possible for a woman to marry a man of lower rank morganatically. There are two results of morganatic marriage with the reference of novel, one is Black Michael which is openly mentioned and the second one is Rudolf Rassendyll which is not mentioned but we can judge it with the similarities between Elphberg and Rassendyll, blue eyes, red hair, long nose and both are alike. Sapt and Fritz got confused when they randomly met with him in a forest.

Q36: Discuss about the letter which is sent to Flavia from the side of Madam ?

Answer: "I have no cause to love you" it's the first line of the letter to Flavia from the side of Madam. The main purpose to write the letter is to inform about the danger of Black Michael towards her (Flavia). She said accept no invitation of Black Michael because Madam wants to save the love and save the Flavia as well. Alarmed her not to visit Zenda and informed about the secrets of Black Michael regarding the capture of crown through the treachery. If Michael succeeded in his plan then Flavia certainly have to marry him and in a result of this Madam lose everything in terms of Love.

Q37: How and why was Rassendyll persuaded to impersonate the King of Ruritania?

In point of fact, Rassendyll came to visit Ruritania first time, for the purpose to attend Coronation ceremony and to see Rudolf Elphberg. He did not inform his family the reality but told them that he had to visit Tyrol and Dresden for outing. He came to Ruritania but could not get accommodation at Strelsau and stayed nearby Zenda.

Unexpected meeting

Unexpectedly he met Elphberg and both were quite happy and surprised because of their striking physical resemblance. The next day Elphberg was unconscious due to drugged wine, a present from Michael. Colonel Sapt and Fritz requested, convinced and urged him to be the king of Ruritania only for one day.

Reasons to be imposter

Rassendyll had striking similar resemblance to Elphberg and had royal family background. Michael could be the King of Ruritania if Rassendyll was not convinced for one day king. Rassendyll became imposter just to encounter and defeat Michael's evil plan for seizing throne.



Q38: Compare and contrast between the characters of two Rudolfs. OR**How do you analyze the roles and characters of two Rudolfs.**

Rudolf Rassendyll and Rudolf Elphberg had striking physical resemblance but were entirely changed in their behavior, attitude, norms and the way to tackle the problems.

Similarities

Both Rudolf belonged to the Royal or Ruling class. They had good family background and had leading position and status. By nature, both were optimist, mannered, brave, wise, honest and intelligent individual figures. Both of them were not greedy, selfish, self-centered at all.

Differences

Rudolf Rassendyll was an English person and knew three languages; English, German and French while Rudolf was a Ruritanian but did not know even the culture, custom and civilization of Ruritania, because he spent his life abroad. Rassendyll was a good shot, horseman, swordsman and swimmer. He knew the art to communicate and comprehend public mentality.

Rudolf Rassendyll	Rudolf Elphberg
<ul style="list-style-type: none">) Rudolf Rassendyll is quite sensible and has ability to judge, understand and view people's minds critically.) Rassendyll is brave and risk-taker. He took many dangerous attempts to rescue the real king like the summer house and the last rescue operation.) Rassendyll is a pretender, not real king but he displays kingly skills and leadership throughout the novel.) He acts as the hero and pretender king in the novel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) Rudolf Elphberg does possess the ability to understand, view and critically analyze individuals' minds. He believes in every one even his step brother Black Michael.) He is courageous persons, faces a lot of trouble in prison. He bears the hardest time of life in prison but does not complain.) He is a good person but as a king, he is weak and does not know ins and outs, kingly skills and leadership.) He acts as a prisoner in the novel.

Q39: Compare and contrast two females' characters in the novel. OR**Briefly discuss the similarities and differences between Princess Flavia and Madame De Mauban.**

Answer: Princess Flavia and Madame De Mauban played leading roles in the novel. Both played positive roles and were quite sincere to their beloved. Princess Flavia was more dignified, respected and trusty lady than Mauban.

Princess Flavia	Madame De Mauban
<p>] Princess Flavia was a Ruritanian, unmarried, beautiful and first cousin of Rudolf Elphberg. People of Ruritania liked her a lot and she was an immediate heir to the throne.</p> <p>] She was a responsible lady and knows her limitation well. She was quite aware about the demands and wishes of Ruritaniens.</p> <p>] She sacrificed her love for the sake of stable peace in Ruritania.</p> <p>] She looked like a real fairy. She was a symbol of beauty and love. Her beauty and attitude attracted Rassendyll.</p>	<p>] Madame De Mauban was a French widow, leading figure and liked Michael a lot sincerely. She was not a native rather a foreigner.</p> <p>] She was jealous and envious. She felt ultimate envy to Princess Flavia when she came to know the wedding between Michael and Princess.</p> <p>] Mauban loved Michael truly and selflessly. She was noble, sincere and faithful to Michael till the end.</p> <p>] She was a charming, attractive and smart lady. Her beauty attracted both Michael and Rupert and both became enemies to each other.</p>

Q40: Princess Flavia acted nobly in the novel. Briefly discuss. OR Princess Flavia was an ideal heroine, symbol of love, beauty and nobility. Briefly comment. OR Princess Flavia played memorable role and unforgettable sacrifice. Briefly elucidate.

Answer: Princess Flavia was the heroine besides leading figure in the novel. She was the first cousin of Rudolf Elphberg and an immediate heir to the throne. She was quite wise, sensible and intelligent lady. She acted sensibly in the novel in several places.

Sense of duty

She was quite aware regarding her status among Ruritaniens. She knew well what she must do and must not do. She knew her limitation and entirely aware of her responsibilities. When she came to know the reality of Rassendyll, she decided to leave him due to her moral sense and sense of duty to her country.

Sense of political affairs

She was a good orator, well-versed in political issues of Ruritania. She spoke well and solved the political problems in various places. She even warned Rassendyll from Black Michael and his gangsters.

True love for Rassendyll

She loved Rassendyll selflessly and truly. She boldly confessed her love before Rassendyll in various places. She once told him that she could accompany him in rags. She loved him deeply whether he was king or not, did not matter for her.



Q41: Briefly discuss about two letters which were received by Princess at her place?

After Ball party, Rassendyll went to Princess Palace for an informal meeting so as to discuss some political and social issues. Princess was quite delighted, excited and glad to see Rassendyll in her Palace. She showed him two different letters.

Letters' description

- ⌋ The first letter was sent by Black Michael in which he invited Princess Flavia in his castle. He requested her to spend some days in the Castle of Zenda.
- ⌋ The second letter was sent by Madam De Mauban who warned her not to accept Michael's invitation and ultimately not to come in the Castle of Zenda.

After realizing and observing condition, Rassendyll suggested, guided and urged her not to accept Michael's invitation and ultimately not to visit because Michael planned to kidnap or kill her and would blame Rassendyll, finally he would seize the throne.

Q42: Rudolf Rassendyll was a perfect creation of Anthony Hope. Briefly elaborate. OR Rudolf Rassendyll was the hero of the novel. OR Rudolf Rassendyll was a better King than Rudolf Elphberg. Do you agree or not? Justify your answer. OR "Heaven does not always make the right man king" spoken by Sapt. OR Rassendyll deserved to be king of Ruritania. Do you agree or not?

Answer:**Brief description**

Rudolf Rassendyll was the hero and central figure of the novel. He possessed all heroic characteristic and belonged to English Royal class. His elder brother was Lord Burlesdon and sister-in-law was lady Burlesdon. He had good command over French and German languages besides English. His physical features resembled to Rudolf Elphberg, blue eyes, red hair and straight nose.

Leadership skill

He had inborn skill to lead masses confidently and justly. He faced ups and downs during his entire reign as an imposter of Ruritania. He comprehended Michael and his evils schemes, Rupert and his temptations and finally used his resources, wisdom and Kingly power to release King Elphberg.

Sense of morality

He knew his limitation that was the reason he never took any self-benefits during his imposter period. He wanted to reveal his real identity in Ball before Princess Flavia but Captain and Colonel forbade to do so. His sense of honour kept him away from Princess as a lover. He performed his responsibility honestly, justly and selflessly.

Skills to tackle challenges

He had natural talent to face and ultimately solve crucial challenges tactfully. It was Rassendyll, who wisely tackled the crucial challenges like; summer house, coronation ceremony and the last rescue operation successfully. He faced and fought with Michael and his gangsters wisely and gallantly, finally rescued the King Elphberg.

Q43: Briefly elaborate the statement 'If Love were all' OR "Your ring will always be in my finger, your heart in my heart. You must go and I must stay" OR "If love were the only thing I could follow you in rags." "Love is not after all everything." OR Briefly elucidate the last meeting between Rudolf Rassendyll and Princess Flavia.

Answer: Princess Flavia was a dignified, sensible, straight forward and pleasant personality. She knew her position, responsibility, limitation and expectation of Ruritaniens. She sacrificed her love before her sense of duty.

Last meeting with Rassendyll

It was very painful and hurting situation when she knew the reality of Rassendyll. She called Rassendyll for last meeting. The meeting was arranged by Captain Fritz. The Princess Flavia confessed her affection and deep love with Rassendyll and sensibly spoke golden and memorable words;

- J "Honour binds a woman too, Rudlof. My honour lies to my country and house. I do not know why God had let me love you; but I know that I must stay and you must go."
- J "Your ring will always be in my finger, your heart in my heart. But you must go and I must stay. Perhaps I must do what it kills me to think doing."
- J She whispered at last, nothing but Rassendyll, and that over and over again –and again; and then he left her. It was a short meeting and both agreed to sacrifice their deep and true love for the interest of Ruritaniens. Rassendyll went to station with Sapt and Fritz and said good-bye them with affection.

Q44: Rupert is a dashing daredevil, Comment.

Answer: Rupert of Henszua had been known as far-daring wicked person. He fiercely fought with Michael and his servants all along with his sword at Mauban's room. He killed Michael, injured his servants along with Johann and rushed towards drawbridge rapidly.

Rupert's agility in escaping

After killing Michael, he was running towards drawbridge and to dive in the water so as to escape. Michael's servants followed and chased him unsuccessfully. Mauban De Mauban determined to avenge, she took a pistol, aimed at him, fired at him but Rupert dived into water and escaped. Rassendyll tried to catch him. After crossing moat, Rupert reached the edge the forest and seized a horse from a farm girl and returned towards Rassendyll.

That's why Rupert is a dashing daredevil.

PAIR OF WORDS

	<u>WORDS</u>	<u>MEANINGS/DESCRIPTIONS</u>
01.	01. Allowed 02. Aloud	01. Permitted 02. Noise/high voice or sound
02.	01. Aisle 02. Isle	01. To walk b/w seats in a theater/class 02. Small island
03.	01. Guarantee 02. Warranty	01. The guarantee is promise made by the producer, to the purchaser, that on the off chance that the item is of low quality, it will be supplanted, repaired or the cash kept will be refunded. 02. Warranty is a written confirmation that the realities determined in the item is genuine and veritable, however in the event that they are not true then it will be supplanted or repaired.
04.	01. Ark 02. Arc	01. Boat 02. Bow-shaped
05.	01. Arms 02. Alms	01. Human body part, from shoulder to wrist 02. Aid/donation/offering
06.	01. Quite 02. Quiet	01. Very 02. Silent
07.	01. Alter 02. Altar	01. Next 02. Change
08.	01. Refute 02. Deny	01. To prove false 02. To reject due to inability or worthlessness
09.	01. Ascent 02. Assent	01. Upward movement/rising movement 02. To agree, to concur
10.	01. Aural 02. Oral	01. Relating to ear, sense of hearing 02. Uttered by mouth, spoken
11.	01. Bail 02. Bale	01. to grant or obtain the liberty of (a person under arrest) on security given for his or her appearance when required, as in court for trial. 02. Bundle, package
12.	01. ball	01. Round shaped like football, volley ball etc. 02. To cry, to shout out

	02.Bawl	
13.	01.Band 02.banned	01. Group, gathering, many 02. To prohibit, to forbid
14.	01.Bear 02.Bare	01. To endure 02. Without
15.	01.Berry 02.Bury	01. Juicy fruits 02. To put in the ground, to cover with earth.
16.	01.Berth 02.Birth	01. Bed like 02. To give birth, act of being born
17.	01.Born 02.Borne	01. Brought forth by birth 02. Past participle of bear/, cylindrical back piece at the center
18.	01.Break 02.Brake	01. To tear, to separate 02. Damper, hindrance, a device to slow down speed.
19.	01.Cannon 02.Canon	01. A large gun, heavy artillery 02. Rule, law, standard
20.	01. Cereal 02. Serial	01. Edible grain, wheat, rice etc 02.Sequential, continual
21.	01.Sealing 02.Ceiling	01. Make airtight, secure, evidence of authenticity. 02. Overhead interior surface of a room
22.	01.Compliment 02.Complement	01. Praise, admiration 02.Sth that completes or make perfect
23.	01.Councillor 02.Counsellor	01. Member of council, appointee, representative. 02. Mentor, lawyer, one who counsels
24.	01.Current 02.Currant	01. On going, recent, now 02. Edible,
25.	01.Deer 02.Dear	01. Animal 02. Beloved, close one
26.	01.Desert 02.Dessert	01. Wasteland, barren, infertile 02. Sweet, Edible

27.	01. Dependent 02. Dependant	01. Adjective, rely on someone, contingent on, supported by. 02. Noun, dependant is a person, reliant on
28.	01. Duel 02. Dual	01. Deadly contest/fight b/w two 02. Double, two, sth that contains two
29.	01. Ensure 02. Insure	01. To secure, to guarantee, 02. To guarantee against loss or harm
30.	01. Elicit 02. illicit	01. Draw out, bring out, evoke 02. Not legally permitted, unlawful, unlicensed
31.	01. Fair 02. Fare	01. Justice, right, good etc 02. Price of conveyance in a bus, car etc.
32.	01. Fiance 02. Fiancee	01. A man engaged to be married 02. A woman engaged to be married
33.	01. Gambol 02. Gamble	01. To skip about, Spring, romp, tumble playfully 02. Bet, speculation
34.	01. Grease 02. Greece	01. Fatty, lubricant, sth is oily, 02. A country
35.	01. Great 02. Grate	01. Nobel 02. Shred, grind down
36.	01. Heroine 02. Heroin	01. Actress, celebrity 02. A sort of drug
37.	01. Knight 02. Night	01. A mounted soldier fights for noble cause. 02. During after sunset till sun rise.
38.	01. Idle 02. Idol	01. Not working, lazy 02. Image or statue for worship
39.	01. Male 02. Mail	01. Man, boy, masculine 02. Letters or else by means of postal system
40.	01. Marshal 02. Martial	01. Military designation 02. Military, soldierly
41.	01. Morning	01. Period after sunrise till noon 02. Lamentation, sorrowing

	02.Mourning	
42.	01.Peace 02.Piece	01. Opposite to fight/war 02. Parts, division
43.	01.Pigeon 02.Pidgin	01. A sort of bird 02. A sort of language used by different L1 people.
44.	01.Practise 02.Practice	01. Verb 02. Noun
45.	01.Principal 02.Principle	01. Head of educational institution 02. Rule, standard
46.	01.Rain 02.Rein 03.Reign	01. Water drops fall on earth 02. Any means of curbing or controlling 03. Tenure, ruling duration
47.	01.Sale 02.Sell 03. Sail	01. Noun 02. Verb 03. To start boat/ship
48.	01.Ring 02.Wring	01. Rounded shaped object for wearing in finger. 02. To twist or compress
49.	01.Slight 02.Sleight	01. Small in amount, little 02. Skill, art
50.	01.Steal 02.Steel	01. To take sth without permission secretly 02. A sort of metal
51.	01.Stationary 02.Stationery	01. Standing still, not moveable 02. Writing materials; pen, pencil etc
42.	01.Waist 02.waste	01. Part of body 02. Consume, spend, misuse else
53.	01.Wait 02.Weight	01. Stay, hold up, in a state of response 02. Amount or quantity
54.	01.Accept 02.Except	01. To take, receive, admit 02. With exclusion of, excluding, only
55.	01.Access	01. Ability, right or permission to approach

	02.Excess	02. Sth is more than necessary, more quantity
56.	01.Advice 02.Advise	01. Noun 02. Verb
57.	01.Allusion 02.illusion	01. Reference to, comment on, 02. A deceptive appearance or impression
58.	01.Afflict 02.Inlict	01. Trouble, bother, cause pain or trouble 02. Impose, force, press She inlicted her beliefs on others.
59.	01.Addition 02.Edition	01. To add, increase, enlarge 02. Edition of books or else
60.	01.Ambiguous 02.Ambivalent	01. Unclear, complex 02. Multiple, mix
61.	01.Angle 02.Angel	01. View point, direction, position 02. Spirit, spiritual creature
62.	01.Childlike 02.Childish	Childish has negative cannot actions and is often used to refer silly or immature behavior while childlike has positive cannot action like innocence etc.
63.	01.Cloth 02.Clothes	Uncountable, piece of cloths to make clothes. Countable, clothes like pants, shirts else
64.	01.Critic 02.Critique	A critique is a detailed evaluation of something. The formal way to request one is "give me your critique," though people often say informally "critique this"—meaning "evaluate it thoroughly." But "critique" as a verb is not synonymous with "criticize" and should not be routinely substituted for it. One who crticise/one who has critique
65.	01.Disability 02.Inability	"Inability" means you can't do something because you don't have the skills or knowledge to do something, "disability" means you are not able to do something because of a physical or mental problem.
66.	01.Continual 02.Continuous	Continual means start and stop, while continuous means never-ending.
67.	01.Especially 02.Specially	01. This is a favorite question of grammar checkers. Most of the time there is little or no difference between the words especially and specially. Special is a common adjective. Specially is its adverb form. Special means "particular, distinguished in a distinct way, or designed for a particular purpose." Specially means "particularly, in a

		distinguishing manner, or for a particular purpose." Especial is an uncommon adjective. Especially, its adverb form, is much more common. Especial means "exceptional, noteworthy, or particular." Especially means "exceptionally, in a noteworthy manner, or particularly."
68.	01. Historic 02. Historical	Something that is historical is simply something that happened in the past, regardless of its significance. As William Safire once said, "Any past event is historical, but only the most memorable ones are historic." This is a good way to think about the difference between these two words.
69.	01. Human 02. Humane	01. "Human" signifies being a member of the mammalian class of Homo sapiens as opposed to other members of the animal (not just mammal) and plant world. 02. "Humane" signifies a certain "ethical" quality of the way you conduct yourself as a human being .
70.	01. Goal 02. Gaol	Aim, objective Prison
71.	01. Gourmand 02. Gourmet	Epicure, one who is fond of eating and drinking A gourmet is someone with refined tastes who enjoys (and knows a lot about) fine food and drink. As an adjective, gourmet refers to high-quality or exotic food.
72.	01. Ingenious 02. Ingenuous	Something ingenious shows creativity and inventiveness. If someone compares you to Einstein, they're implying that you, too, are ingenious. Someone who is ingenuous shows a childlike innocence, trust, and openness. One of the things kindergarten teachers value is the chance to work with kids while they're still relatively ingenuous—their open, trusting natures are a joy.
73.	01. Fictional 02. Fictitious	The adjective fictitious began as a variant of fictional, but the words have differentiated over time. Although both can be used to mean imaginary or fabricated, fictional is often used to describe imaginative works of art and things relating to them. A science-fiction novel, for instance, is fictional, as are its characters and story. Fictitious usually means, more generally, imaginary or fabricated, without necessarily referring to fictional works of art. For example, a nonexistent illness one invents to get out of work is fictitious.
74.	01. Final 02. Finale	The ending, the last. The grand end of something, especially a show or piece of music. The last round.
75.	01. Envelop	Noun

	02. Envelope	Verb, to fold, to surround
76.	01. Equable 02. Equitable	Equable means unvarying, free from extremes, or calm disturbed. Equitable means capable of being equated (usually applied to two or more comparable things). Equitable means fair, impartial, or proportionate.
77.	01. Envisage 02. Visualize	contemplate or conceive of as a possibility or a desirable future event, predict, forecast, form a mental image of; imagine, make (something) visible to the eye.
78.	01. Enquiry 02. Inquiry	Either spelling can be used, but many people prefer enquire and enquiry for the general sense of "ask", and inquire and inquiry for a formal investigation: I enquired his name. The first enquiry in my inbox today was about lost property. We are going to inquire into the incident.
79.	01. Flagrant 02. Fragrant	Shockingly noticeable or evident; like flagrant crime. Pleasant scent or aroma
80.	01. Precede 02. Proceed	To go before, in order, to introduce sth preliminary. Onward, go forward
81.	01. Personnel 02. Personal	Sth Private, individual it is used for staff, business else Sth is private for individuality
82.	01. Moral 02. Morale	. 01. moral is the lesson learnt from a story. Moral is an adjective meaning ethical or virtuous. Morals are the standards someone adopts to determine right from wrong. Morale means mental or emotional state (e.g., spirit or attitude).
83.	01. Motive 02. Motif	Purpose, aim Theme, idea
84.	01. Regretful 02. Regrettable	Something that causes regret is regrettable. <u>1</u> A person who feels regret is regretful, as is something expressing regret (e.g., a regretful letter of apology) or anything else that is full of regret (e.g., a facial expression or a morning before).
85.	01. Respected 02. Respectful 03. Respectable	Respectable, means you have the character that makes you respectable Respectful refers to showing respect: Be respectful of the people around you, especially if they have sticks. Respected...past participle
86.	01. Prophecy	Noun

	02. Prophecy	Verb
87.	01. Raise 02. Rise	The verbs raise and rise both refer to something going "up". The main difference between them is that raise is transitive (it must have a direct object) and rise is intransitive (no direct object).
88.	01. Proof 02. Prove	Noun (evidence) Verb (establish)
89.	01. Suit 02. Suite	verb, a suit means to fit or work well, to be acceptable, or colloquially, to put on a uniform or set of clothes. noun, a suit can refer to a set of clothes or one of the four categories in a deck of cards.
90.	01. Tenure 02. Tenor	01. the period or term of holding something. 02. Continuous, progress or movement
91.	01. Substitute 02. Replace	1. Alternate 2. exchange
92.	01. Rout 02. Route	01. Defeat someone completely 02. Way, path
93.	01. Urban 02. Urbane	01. Characteristics of a city 02. Manner, behaviour, sophistication
94.	01. Lay 02. Lie	The verbs <i>to lie</i> and <i>to lay</i> have very different meanings. Simply put, <i>to lie</i> means "to rest," "to assume or be situated in a horizontal position," and <i>to lay</i> means "to put or place." (Of course, a second verb <i>to lie</i> , means "to deceive," "to pass off false information as if it were the truth," but here we are focusing on the meaning of <i>to lie</i> that gives writers the most grief.)
95.	01. Fortunate 02. Fortuitous	Fortunate means lucky, derived from the word fortune, which means luck, either good or bad. ... That's because the common usage of fortuitous implies both chance and luck – in other words, a fortuitous meeting might be one that was accidental, but which worked out well for those who met.
96.	01. Farther 02. Further	Farther" refers to a physical distance, while "further" refers to a figurative distance
97.	01. Comma 02. Coma	Punctuation Prolong state of unconsciousness
98.	01. College	A college is an educational institution. A collage can be a collection or combination of various things, or in

	02. Collage	the context or art it is an artwork made by sticking various different materials such as photographs and pieces of paper or fabric to form a picture.
99.	01. Corpse 02. Corps	01. The dead body of a human 02. a main subdivision of an army in the field, consisting of two or more divisions.
100.	01. Device 02. Devise	01. Noun 02. Verb
101.	01. Disability 02. Inability	"Inability" means you can't do something because you don't have the skills or knowledge to do something, "disability" means you are not able to do something because of a physical or mental problem.
102.	01. Broil 02. Boil	Cooked by radiant heat, as under grill Cooked in hot water
103.	01. Affect 02. Effect	Effect is most commonly used as a noun meaning "result" or "consequence," The verb affect means "to act on; produce an effect or change in" as in The cold weather affected the crops. It can also mean "to impress the mind or move the feelings of," as in The music affected him deeply.
104.	01. Abuse 02. Misuse	01. Its means bad words 02. To take the use of someone in favor of you and against of someone
105.	01. Connotation 02. Denotation	When you're talking about the implied subtext of words rather than their literal meaning, reach for the noun connotation. Denotation means the literal meaning of a word or name.
106.	01. Adopt 02. Adept 03. Adapt	Adept is an adjective that means "good at doing something difficult." Adapt is a verb that means "to change for a new situation or purpose." Adopt is also a verb, and it means "to legally take something as your own," or "to begin to use something." It is always transitive
107.	01. Didactic 02. Pedantic	Didactic and pedantic: they're both connected to teaching. Didactic is used when the lesson being taught is annoying or unwanted—such as an attempt to school people on what's proper or moral. Pedantic is used more narrowly. It typically describes a particular

		kind of annoying person. You know the sort: the person who tends to correct small errors other people make and who pays way too much attention to minor details.
108.	01.Assume 02.Presume	Assume isn't only used to mean "accept as truth without checking"; it also means "take on the form of." If you presume something, it means you act as though it's true before all the evidence is in.
109.	01.Bathe 02. Bath	01. Verb 02. Noun
110.	01.Loath 02. Loathe	Adjective, unwillingly or reluctant Verb, hate intensely, dislike greatly
111.	01.Beside 02.Besides	1. <i>next to , at the side of , along</i> 2. <i>as well, in addition, above and beyond</i>
112.	01.Adverse 02.Averse	Both are adjectives, and used for negative connotation. 01. adverse is Often used for effects or events, it conveys the sense of hostility or harmfulness; adverse reviews, adverse winds, adverse trends. 02.Averse describes people and means "feeling opposed or disinclined"
113.	01.Alley 02.Allay 03.Ally	01.Narrow passage between or behind houses 02.Make something less, relieve. 03. Associate, partner, friend.
114.	01.Defuse 02.Diffuse	01. to make a situation less tense or dangerous 02. to spread over a wide area
115.	01.Appraise 02.Apprise	01. <i>To assess the value or quality</i> 02. <i>To inform someone</i>
116	01.Balmy 02.Barmy	01. <i>Pleasantly warm weather</i> 02. <i>Foolish, crazy</i>
117.	01.Broach 02.Brooch	01. <i>To raise a subject for discussion</i> 02. <i>A piece of jewellery</i>
118	01.Coarse 02.Course	01. <i>Rough</i> 02. <i>Subject</i>
119.	01.Disinterested 02.Uninterested	01. <i>Impartial</i> 02. <i>Not interested</i>

120.	01.Discreet 02.Discrete	01. <i>Careful not to attract attention</i> 02. <i>Separate and distinct</i>
121.	01.Draught 02.Draft	01. <i>A current of air</i> 02. <i>A piece of writing</i>
122.	01.Fawn 02.Faun	01. <i>A sort of deer</i> 02. <i>A mythical being; partly goat and partly human</i>
123.	01.Foreword 02.Forward	01. <i>An introduction of a book</i> 02. <i>Onwards, ahead</i>
124.	01.Horad 02.Horde	01. <i>A store</i> 02. <i>A large crowd of people</i>
125.	01.Freeze 02.Frieze	01. <i>Turn to ice</i> 02. <i>A decoration along a wall</i>
126.	01.Grisly 02.Grizzly	01. <i>Gruesome, revolting</i> 02. <i>A type of bear</i>
127.	01.Loose 02.Lose	01. <i>To unfasten, to set free</i> 02. <i>To be deprived of, to be unable to find</i>
128.	01.Meter 02.Metre	01. <i>A measuring device</i> 02. <i>A metric unit; rhythm in verse</i>
129	01.Pole 02.Poll	01. <i>Slender piece of wood, a long</i> 02. <i>Voting in election</i>
130.	01.Prescribe 02.Proscribe	01. <i>To authorize use of medicine</i> 02. <i>To officially forbid sth</i>
131.	01.Wreath 02.Wreathe	01. <i>A ring-shaped arrangement of flowers</i> 02. <i>To surround or encircle</i>
132.	01.Tortuous 02.Torturous	01. <i>Full of twists, complex</i> 02. <i>Full of pain or suffering</i>
133.	01.Yoke 02.Yolk	01. <i>A wooden crosspiece for harnessing a pair of oxen.</i> 02. <i>The yellow centre of an egg</i>
134.	01.Pour 02.Pore	01. <i>To flow or cause to flow</i> 02. <i>A tiny opening; to study sth closely</i>

135.	01. Conscious 02. Conscience	01. <i>Awake</i> 02. <i>Sense of morality</i>
136.	01. Dairy 02. Diary	01. <i>Place where milk products are produced</i> 02. <i>Personal journey</i>
137.	01. Dyeing 02. Dying	01. <i>Changing or adding color</i> 02. <i>Losing life</i>
138.	01. Eminent 02. Imminent	01. <i>Prominent</i> 02. <i>About to happen</i>
139.	01. Gorilla 02. Guerrilla	01. <i>Animal</i> 02. <i>A soldier specializing in surprise attacks</i>
140.	01. Later 02. Latter	01. <i>After a time</i> 02. <i>Second one of two things</i>
141.	01. Lightning 02. Lightnning	01. <i>Making lighting</i> 02. <i>Storm related electricity</i>
142.	01. Meet 02. Meat 03. Meter	01. <i>To encounter, to see</i> 02. <i>Animal flesh</i> 03. <i>To measure</i>
143.	01. Miner 02. Minor	01. <i>A worker in a mine</i> 02. <i>Less important</i>
144.	01. Peak 02. Peek 03. Pique	01. <i>Top point, maximum</i> 02. <i>To peer through, to look furtively</i> 03. <i>Fit of resentment, Feeling of wounded vanity</i>
145.	01. Waive 02. Wave	01. <i>Give up, surrender</i> 02. <i>Flutter, move back and forth</i>
146.	01. Week 02. Weak	01. <i>Seven days</i> 02. <i>Not strong</i>
147.	01. Taught 02. Taut	01. <i>Past participle of teach</i> 02. <i>Tight</i>
148.	01. Formally 02. Formerly	01. <i>Officially, conventionally</i> 02. <i>Previously</i>

149.	01.Plain 02.Plane	01. <i>Clearly understood, simple</i> 02. <i>Flat, level, surface</i>
150.	01.Capital 02.Capitol	01. <i>City, investment</i> 02. <i>Main building of US Congress</i>

**JOIN
FOR
MORE!!!**



J.E ACADEMY
SCIENCE & COMMERCE

**ADMISSIONS OPEN
IX, X, XI, XII
I.COM & B.COM**



CONTEXTUAL WORDS

S. NO	WORD	MEANING
1	Manipulation	Act of manipulating/artful management/guidance
2	Wrapped up	Clothing that is worn over the warmth/folded/covered/Enclosed/Surrounded/
3	Glisten	Shimmer/to reflect sparkling light/shine lustrously/glimmer/flash
4	Sobbing	Wailing/weeping/bawling/to weep with a convulsive catching of the breath
5	Hysterical	Uncontrollable outburst of emotion or fear/state of extreme upset/nervousness/agitation
6	Blot out	Kill/end up/obliterate
7	Haunt	
9	Vividly	Clearly/distinctly/with clarity
10	Smash	Collision/blast/collapse/crash/crack up/blow/slam/
11	Propose	To offer or suggest (a matter, subject, case, etc.) for consideration, acceptance, or action. Suggest/present for action/
12	Frown	To look displeased/scowl/give the evil eye/to show disapproval
13	Rattling	Sound of knocking the door/knocking noise
14	Recoil	To draw back/to shrink back in alarm or in horror/shrink away/shudder
15	Lashing	Thrashing/beating/floundering/hitting- severe scolding
16	Gesture	Body language/movement in communication/
17	Spine	Back bone/back/the spinal or vertebral column; backbone.
18	Gallantly	Boldly/bravely/fearlessly/dauntlessly/valiantly
19	Indignation	Anger/displeasure/fury/rage/wrath/scorn/exasperation/resentment
20	Gaol	Prison/confinement
21	Pavement	Blacktop/sidewalk/ground covering/like footpath
22	Relentless	Cruel/merciless/ruthless/ferocious
23	Scornfully	Given to scorn/contemptuous/disdainful/arrogant/hated
25	Convict	To prove or declare guilty of an offense, especially after a legal trial.
26	Peg out	To die/to kill/to end up
27	Malevolent	Hateful/malicious/malignant/vicious/bad-natured/ill-will/wishing evil or harm another

28	Vengeance	Revenge/repayment/retaliation for another one/counterblow/reprisal
29	Persuaded	Convinced/asking/requesting someone to do something/pursuing/impelled/motivated
30	Strapped	Needy/wanting/destitute/fortuneless
31	Dumped	Drop/throw away/leave/flip down
32	Alter	Change/vary/modify/amend
33	Curious	Desiring knowledge/inquisitive/
34	Flamboyant	Strikingly bold or brilliant/showy/conspicuously dashing or colorful
35	Streaked	a long, narrow mark, smear, band of color, or the like/grooved/brindled
36	Soaked	Saturated/drowned/wet/sodden/thoroughly wet
37	Briskly	Energetically/quickly/rapidly/promptly/enthusiastically
38	Enormous	Very large/colossal/gigantic/huge/immense/mammoth/mountainous/vast/stupendous
39	Unpardonable	Unforgivable/indefensible/inexcusable/intolerable/unjustifiable
40	Barbarism	Savagery/crudity/inhumanity/brutality/cruelty/barbarity/atrocities
41	Abyss	Something is very deep/immeasurable space-gulf, cavity/layers
42	Perspective	View/outlook/angle/over view/view point/panorama
43	Enfeeble	Make very weak/weak/frail physically or morally
44	Dynasty	a sequence of rulers from the same family, stock, or group
45	Pioneer	One who is first or among the earliest in any field/early/first
46	Occidental	Western
47	Subjection	Bondage/enslavement/servility/slavery
48	Alliance	Formal agreement or treaty between two nations to cooperate for some purpose
49	Insolence	Contemptuously rude or impertinent behavior/disrespect
50	Resistance	Opposition/fighting
51	Imperialism	Power or authority of an empire or nation over foreign countries
52	Salvage	Act of saving ships/rescue/save
53	Doomed	Ruined/wrecked/ill-fated/menaced/destroyed/devastated
54	Regime	System of govt/establishment/govt
55	Impartial	Unprejudiced/fair/neutral/objective
56	Spectator	Person who watch events/observer/onlooker/standee/viewer

57	Indignant	Angry/annoyed/furious/resentful/heated/wrathful
58	Ruthlessness	Atrocity/inhumanity/barbarity/brutality/offense/outrage
59	Compatriot	Fellow country man/national/native or inhabitant
60	Sinister	Menacing/dangerous/evil/dire/threatening
61	Hostility	Enmity/antagonism/aggression/aversion/hatred
62	Disastrous	
63	Swamped	Overwhelm/removed/to drench or flood with water or like
64	Trifle	A thing of little value/matter of trivial significance/less important
65	Endeavor	Attempt to achieve sth/venture/struggle/effort/
66	Uphold	Maintain/support/hold/advocate
67	Adulation	Overenthusiastic praise/excessive devotion/servile flattery
68	Militaristic	Expertise in military affairs/hawk/Chauvin/jingoist
69	Fatal	Deadly/mortal/capable of causing death/
70	Ingenuity	Inventiveness/cleverness or skillfulness of conception or design/creativity/shrewdness
71	Apprehension	Suspicion/anticipation/fear of future trouble or evil/doubt/ fear for future happening
72	Ingenious	Innovative/creative/inventive/subtle/originality of invention or construction
73	Exploitation	Use or utilize for self profit/selfish utilization/taking advantage
74	Folly	Nonsense/ridiculous idea/stupidity/madness/foolishness/absurdity/idiocy/craziness
75	Rational	Realistic/reasonable/sensible/agreeable to reason/judicious/wise/intellectual
76	Humorist	Comedian/entertainer/satirist/jester/one who knows the sense of humor
77	Turmoil	A state of great commotion/confusion or disturbance/chaos/riot/tumult/turbulence
78	Perilous	Dangerous/hazardous/full of grave risk/risky/threatening
79	Ennobled	Honor/dignify/praise/exalt/respect/to elevate in degree or excellence
80	Splendor	Brilliant or gorgeous appearance or colorful/magnificence/grandeur/glory/radiance
81	Menace	Danger/pest/peril/jeopardy/annoyance/scare/nuisance
82	Stun	To make unconscious someone/to deprive of consciousness/shock
83	Inert	Not moving/lifeless/immobile/inactive/paralyzed
84	Engulfed	To swallow up in/engross/overwhelm/absorb
85	Wheedling	Artful persuasion/talk into/to convince someone by smooth, flattering or beguiling

86	Mumble	Say low and inarticulately/whisper/murmur/mutter/grumble/utter
87	Abruptly	All of a sudden/suddenly/unexpectedly/rapidly/quickly
88	Cripple	Disable to walk/one who is partially or totally unable to use one or more limbs
89	Refuge	Shelter or protection from danger/safety/place for shelter/place for relief
90	Throng	Crowd/assembled together/multiple people/large number/huge quantity
91	Consciousness	Awareness/heedfulness/carefulness/realization/alertness/state of being conscious
92	Mob	Large number of people/crowd/mass/throng/
93	Exhorted	To urge, advice or caution /urged/warned/to give urgent advice or command
94	Drowsed	To be sleepy or half-sleep/sleepy condition/in nap/in snooze/slumber
95	Bounded off	
96	Tilt	To cause lean, incline, slope, or slant /lean/slope/
97	Waddling	To walk with short steps swaying or rocking from side to side/to move in slow
98	Gasped	Short intake breath/convulsive effort to breathe/short or convulsive utterance
99	Evacuation	The act or process of evacuating/to leave empty or vacant/emptying
100	Dispelled	To drive off in various directions/disperse/dissipate/to cause to vanish
101	Bawling	Loud shout/loud cry/announcing loudly
102	Calamity	Disaster/tragedy/adversity/misfortune/catastrophe
103	Stampeder	A sudden, frenzied rush or headlong flight of a herd of frightened animals/scatter
104	Authentication	Confirmation/certification/verification/testament/evidence/validation
105	Straggling	Wander/stray/to stray from road/line of march
106	Agitated	Excited/dispersed/disturbed/aroused
107	Phenomenon	Rare occurrence/wonder/rarity/miracle/incident
108	Peculiar	Queer/odd/strange/distinctive/unique/typical/unusual
109	Tranquil	Quiet/silence/peacefulness/calmness/from from disturbance
110	Abandoned	Left alone/deserted/unrestrained/ruined
111	Steadily	Firmly/stable/fixed/substantial/durable/reliable
112	Persistent	Consistent/continuous/determined/steadfast/perpetual/resolute
113	Mumble	Say low and inarticulately/whisper/murmur/mutter/grumble/utter
114	Aisle	Passage or path or walking track between seats in class, theatre or stadium
115	Shoving	Push without gentleness/hustle/to move along with force from behind/push

		roughly
116	Clawing	Using sharp nail/scratch
117	Desperado	A bold, reckless criminal or outlaw/law breaker/criminal/gangster
118	Bluff	Blunt/abrupt/crusty/rude/direct
119	Sprawling	To be stretched or spread out in an unnatural or ungraceful manner
120	Puffed	A short, quick blast, as of wind or breath/an act of inhaling or exhaling
121	Conviction	Creed/doctrine/faith/dogma/belief
122	Oblivion	Forgetfulness/un mindfulness/mental blankness
123	Civil liberty	Freedom of civilian/mass liberty/liberty for common men
124	Maladjustment	Unsatisfactory adjustment/inability to adjust/faulty or in inadequate adjustment
125	Hierarchy	Govt by ecclesiastical rulers/dominion of a hierarch/high ranked in any system
126	Inheritance	Possessions gained through someone's death/heritance/bequest/sth given in will
127	Eclipsed	Shadow of the sun/declined/obliteration/darkening/extinction/
128	Monotheist	Doctrine or belief that there is only one God/Muslims/
129	Polytheist	Doctrine or belief that there are only many gods/Hindus
130	Era	Period/time period in history/epoch/age/century/tenure
131	Accumulation	Gathering or amassing/collection/quantity/heap/stock/chunk
132	Orator	Public speaker/speaker/recite/lecturer/preacher/sermonizer/declaimer
133	Compassion	Tender feeling/mercy/commiseration/sympathy/kindness/softheartedness
134	Eloquence	Skillful way with words/expressiveness/fluency/expressivity/articulation/oral skills
135	Steer	Guide/direct on a course/follow or pursue a particular course/beacon/lead
136	Conferment	Act of conferring/bestowal/bestowment/conferral
137	Exposition	Written description/detailed statement or explanation/commentary/elucidation
138	Assassinated	Act of killing of famous person/manslaughter/butchery/slaying/
139	Exploitation	Use or utilize for self profit/selfish utilization/taking advantage
140	Thwart	Stop/hinder/to oppose/to prevent from accomplishing/impede
141	Inhibited	Overly restrained/reserved/guarded/passionless/constrained
142	Inculcate	Implant, infuse information/shape up
143	Aggression	Hostile or forceful behavior or attitude/attack/assault/invasion/encroachment/
144	Expectation	Anticipation/possibility/assumption/prediction/expectancy/apprehension

145	Miserable plight	Bad situation/worse condition/in extreme poor/broken/bad circumstance
146	Jeopardy	Danger/trouble/peril/hazard/venture/insecurity/double-trouble
147	Allotted	Assign, divide among/share/cut/to set apart for a particular purpose
148	Vigilance	Alertness/carefulness/attentiveness/watchfulness/quality of being vigilant
149	Pace	Steps/speed/tempo of motion or progress
150	Outworn	Useless/out-dated/not acceptable
151	Proud-torch-bearers	Follower of some culture, system, or civilization /feeling pride in following or adopting
152	Stagnant	Motionless/still/constant/static/stationary/not movable/stopped
153	Virility	Manly character/masculinity/manhood/maleness/vigor/maleness
154	Steadfast	Steady/stable/consistent/reliable/firm in doing sth/persistent
155	Synthesis	Combining/combination/act of joining/integration/blend/act of joining parts into whole
156	Prosperity	Accomplishment/progress/growth/welfare/well-being/good-fortune
157	Indivisible	Indissoluble/unified/not divisible/integration/unbreakable
158	Disequilibrium	Instability/un-balance/uncertainty/fluctuation/changeability/up-down
159	Gratitude	Appreciation/acknowledge/thanks/gratefulness/thanks giving
160	Shirk	Get out responsibility/avoid/leave responsibility/to evade work, duty or responsibility
161	Conception	Perception/understanding the idea/concept/thought/notion/idea/intellection
162	Limp	Not stiff; weak/faltering walk/walk with faltering step/drooping
163	Dissolute	Immoral or improper conduct/ill-natured/lacking values/unprincipled
164	Charwoman	Cleaning woman/maid/house cleaner/servant/housemaid/cleaning lady
165	Seedy	Looking-of shabby and unhealthy appearance
166	Abominable	Detestable/aweful/abhorrent/repulsive/hateful/loathsomeunpleasant
167	Engendered	To produce, cause or give rise to/come into existence/cause to happen/cause an action
168	Manifestation	Clarification/detailed/interpretation/explanation/elucidation
169	Penetrate	Pierce; get through physically/to enter the interior of/pass into or pass through
170	Gang one's own way	To make their own way / will
171	Bogey	Fearful/hateful/disliked
172	Pageant	Spectacle or contest/celebration/a show or exhibition
173	Sentient	Conscious/able to recognize/informed/perceiving/responsive

174	Sublime	Great/magnificent/noble/glorious/gorgeous/eminant/superb/extra-ordinary
175	Tyrant	Dictator/autocrat/oppressor/despot/authoritative ruler
176	Scoundrel	One who is deceptive/dastard/criminal/rogue
177	Geniality	Extreme niceness/cordiality/affability/kindness/congenialness/heartiness
178	Detachment	Disconnection/division/disengagement/disunion/partition/split-up
179	Contemptible	Detestable/aweful/abhorrent/repulsive/hateful/loathsome/unpleasant
180	Endeavour	Struggle/effort/attempt to do sth/venture/attempt to achieve sth
181	Exert	Make use of/to put into/to apply/to exercise/to utilize
182	Compulsion	Act of compelling/coercion/necessity/obligation/to do at any cost
183	Consolation	Satisfaction/relief/comfort/alleviation
184	Brief sojourn	Brief time/short space/limited period
185	Monumental	Unforgettable/very significant/overwhelming/impressive/tremendous
186	Mortal	Deadly/fatal/not lively
187	Rap	Hit quickly and lightly-rap the door/beat or blow
188	Errand	Task/assignment/difficult work/challenge/mission/adventure
189	Envy	Jealousy/ill-will/malice/rivalry/prejudice/resentment
190	Porridge	Dish; cereal boiled in water or milk/a food made of oatmeal
191	Pleasant odors	Good fragrance/appealing smell/nice perfume
192	Exquisitely	Extraordinarily fine or admirable/special beauty or charm/excellent/finely detailed
193	Doctrine	Principle/rule/philosophy/concept/dogma/creed/belief/conviction/canon
194	Aesthetic	Artistically beautiful/concerned with pure emotion as contrary to intellectuality
195	Stanchion	Upright bar or support/an upright bar, beam, post or support
196	Con	Give steering directions/against a proposition, opinion
197	Great Scott	Exclamation of surprise
198	Sigma belt	A fictitious scientific label for a zone round the moon
199	Conglomeration	A set of objects gathered together/accumulation/aggregation/collection/mass
200	Squiggle	Wiggly line/curl/twist/wriggle/squirm
201	Merely	Only/just/solely/purely/simply/wholly
202	Mewling	Crying/bawling/out cry/
203	Puking	Being sick/vomiting/coughing up

204	Satchel	School bag/small bag/hand bag/backpack
205	Fate	Destiny/luck/predetermined course/fortune/destination
206	Discontent	Dissatisfaction/displeasure/restlessness/uneasiness/discontentment/fretfulness
207	Vaults	Cellar/underground/dungeon/basement/depository
208	Armours	Protective covering; often made of metal/bullet proof vest/protection/defense
209	Pilgrimage	Holy journey/long travel/sacred travel
210	Undaunted	Brave/fearless/gallant/bold/dauntless/courageous/valiant/unafraid
211	Assayed	Attempted/Examined/exercised/analyzed
212	Ballad	Song/narrative song/story
213	Pard	Leopard/panther
214	Saws	Quotations/statements/sayings/proverb/moral/dictum
215	Severe	Intense/stern/uncompromising/relentless/serious/strict/firm/unsmiling
216	Instances	Example/case or occurrence of anything/ proof as example or as reason
217	Pantaloon	Trousers/jester/like pants/loose trousers/pajama
218	Tremble	Shake/vibrate/shiver/quiver/flutter
219	Solemnize	To observe or hold or celebrate or conduct ceremonies/formalities
220	Dearth	Scarcity/insufficiency/shortage/lack/absence/famine/default
221	Brutes	Animals/beastly/very strong-animal like/barbarian
223	Perish	Die/decline/decay/expire/destroy/obliterate/breakdown/pass away
224	Slumber	Sleep/drowse/nap/rest/snooze
225	Bower	Leafy shelter/rustic dwelling/grove/shady place/summer house/ like-hut
226	Quiet	Silence/tranquil/calmness/without or with little sound/mute
227	Wreathing	Shape of wreath/encircle/fold/spiral
228	Noble nature	Good character/ positive natured/good doers/optimist individuals
229	Pall	Gloom and dark covering/dismay/state of displeasure or sorrow
230	Rills	Stream/brook/creek/channel/small river
231	Brink	Edge of an object or area/verge or top or corner or border
232	Oblivion	Forgetfulness/unconsciousness/mental blankness/un mindfulness/insensibleness
233	Sans	Without/devoid/lacking/bare/unprovided with
234	Sighing	Cry bitterly/moan/breathe out heavily/sobbing/weeping

235	Snail	A type of reptile/slowpoke/idler
236	Incredible	Unbelievable/beyond belief/almost impossible/marvelous
237	Stupendous	Wonderful/amazing/breath taking/gigantic/miraculous/monumental/huge/enormous
238	Antagonist	Person who causes problem/foe/enemy/opponent/competitor/contender/adversary
239	Hitherto	Until now/yet/here/on board/till now/on the spot
240	Behold	Look at/observe/note/see/to spy
241	Unsuspecting	Doubtless/credulous/believing/unsuspecting/gullible
242	Treachery	Faithlessness/disloyalty/treason/betrayal/falseness/deception
243	Spectacles	Something showy; exhibition/display/demonstration/show or event
244	Shank	<i>Anatomy.</i> the part of the lower limb in humans between the knee and the ankle; leg.
245	Guiltless	Without guilt/blameless/not responsible/crimeless/sinless/faultless/spotless
246	Inn	Place to stay/accommodation for travelers/hotel/hostel
247	Delude	Deceive or make someone fool/misguide/mislead/double cross
248	Vanity	Conceit/evil thought/vice/conceitedness/badness/egotism/arrogance
249	Pinion	Wing/feather/bind/attach/connect
250	Expatriate	Freedom/enlarge/expound/elaborate
251	Lass	Young woman/female/maiden/girl/unmarried girl
252	Band	Group/something which encircles/collection/bond/gathering
253	Melancholy	Gloomy/sad/depressed/mournful/somber/sorrowful/despondent
254	Despondence	Desperation/hopelessness/depression/despondency/dolefulness/gloominess
255	Faint	Little effect or sense/unconscious/damaged
256	Gulf	Depth of sea/sea inlet
257	Ere	Before/sooner than/rather/prior
258	Chaotic	Utterly confused/disorganized/disordered/anarchic/
259	Infinitude	Boundlessness/eternity/immortality/timelessness/endlessness
260	Constellations	Positions of stars/inevitability/destiny
261	Odours	Smell/fragrance/perfume
262	Dupe	One who is fooled/make fool someone
263	Comrade	Companion/partner/fellow/ally/buddy/co-worker/mate/friend/associate

264	Vain	Useless/futile/egotistical
265	Toil	Work hard/effort/moil/labour
266	Wrought	Struggled/formed/made/constructed/hammered
267	Frolic	Have fun/merriment/happily/excitedly/amusement/revel
268	Wane	Pass/diminish/lessen/die down/weaken
269	Sounding furrow	Noisy waves
270	Cosmos	Universe/ordered system/world
271	Blur	Moral stain/darken/dim
272	Immensity	Infinity/vastness/enormity/gigantism/hugeness/immeasureableness/boundlessn ess
273	Eternity	Forever/immortality/timelessness/perpetuity/boundlessness/always
274	Irrefutable	Cannot be refuted/undeniable/indisputable/inarguable/irresistible/unanswerable
275	Attaché	Diplomat/ambassador
276	Gamekeeper	One who looks after the preserved birds and beasts /warden/custodian
277	Moat	Ditch/a large ditch
278	Chateau	Fortress/castle/estate/mansion/place or large country house
279	Liege	Lord/master/baron/commander/ruler/superior
280	Cuirassiers	Mounted soldiers wearing cuirasses
281	Buffet	Refreshment room/Meal set out on table for choosing
282	Nave	Area of a church/ largest part normally, of a church or cathedral
283	Reverie	Day dream
284	Partie carree	Party of four people
285	Punctilious	Extremely correct and attentive
286	Bosom friend	Close friend/fast friend/long and deep friend
287	Tete-a-tete	Private conversation between two people
288	In dudgeon	In a state of great annoyance
289	Fauna	Animals/beasts
290	Flora	Plants
291	Wrung heart	Tormented heart
292	Metamorphosis	Change/replacement

293	Au revoir	Good bye
294	Engulfed	Swallowed up
295	Portal	Gateway
296	Ere	Before
297	Pikes	Spears
298	Cortege	Procession
299	Affray	Noisy fight/fight/encounter/assault/clash
300	Clinch	Firmly settle/to settle matter/problem decisively/secure a goal/hold securely
301	All agog	Full of excitement
302	Derelictions	Failure to perform duty/Abandonment/delinquency/desertion
303	Quarry	Hunted creature
304	Feint	Pretence
305	Courier	Official messenger
306	Nosegay	Bunch of flowers
307	Rife	Active and widespread
308	Remissness	Slack and neglectful behavior
309	Quadrille	Type of dance for four pairs
340	Doubling back	Running back in the opposite direction
341	Stole back	Went back silently and secretly
342	In the nick of time	At the critical moment/at the last moment
343	Dodged	Followed
344	On the last ground	On the last reason
345	Ante-room	Room leading to another room
346	Acquaintances	Known people/relative
347	Coronation	Oath taking eremoney
348	Accommodation	Residence
349	Supper	Evening meal/dinner
350	Seize	Dominate/occupy
351	Throne	Crown

352	Banquet	Formal dinner; usually ceremonial
353	Fork	Division into branches/tool for food
354	Lodge	Motel/inn/summer cottage
355	Convenient	Proper/appropriate
356	Imposter	Pretender/deceiver/fake
357	Betraying	Faithlessness/deception/disloyalty/falseness/treason/treachery
358	Forthwith	Promptly/instantly
359	Confidential	Secret/hidden/unrevealed /unseen/mysterious
360	Consequently	Therefore/accordingly
361	Temptation	Evil wish/lure/appealing feelings for evils
362	Courtesy	Polite behavior/social conduct
363	Persuade	Convince to do/urge to do
364	Dagger	Sword like weapon
365	Bulletins	News/headline
366	Reconnaissance	Inspection/survey/examination
367	Embarrassed	To make intricate/complicate
368	Unscrupulous	Unprincipled/conscienceless
369	Solemnize	To sanctify/celebrate
370	Betrothal	Marriage/engagement
371	Fortnight	Two weeks
372	Survivor	Person or thing that survives
373	Molest	To annoy/bother
374	Swift raid	Careful attack
375	Withdraw	Take back/draw back
376	Savagely	Cruel/ferocious/fierce
377	Uproar	Noisy disturbance
378	Stabbed	To penetrate sharply
379	Castle	Palace/fortress/fort
380	Overtake	To catch up with and pass
381	Pursuit	Quest/hunt/inquiry/seeking



382	Fiercely	Frighteningly/savagely/forcefully
383	Illegal detention	False/unjustifiable imprisonment
384	Recuperate	To improve health
385	Venerated	Regard with great respect/revere/idolize/admire/adore/respect/value
385	Longing	Strong desire/yearning/desirous/wishful/persistence desire for unattainable
386	Geo-political	Geographical and political factors of a region/ground reality
387	Un-trammeled	Free/unchecked/allowed/unrestricted/permitted/independent/
388	Strains and stresses	State of uneasiness/eternal state of anxiety/worry and tension
389	Crack	To break with a sudden/sharp sound/succumb/break down/attempt to do sth
390	Upheavals	Major change/strong or violent change or disturbance/an act of upheaving
391	Constant discontent	Continuous dissatisfaction/eternal displeasure/ long restlessness/long discontentment
392	Backwardness	Underdevelopment/not progress/slow in growth/lack of facilities or resources
393	Impatience	Unwillingness to wait/haste/intolerance/rashness/agitation/restlessness
394	Moral doubts	Confusion in morality/doubt over values/state of confusion about moral values
395	Halting	Tentative/weak/faulty/imperfect/hesitating/limping or lame
396	Disruption	Division/turmoil/splitting/severance/forcible separation
397	Menacing	Dangerous/jeopardy/threatening/peril/hazard/risk
398	Chalked out	Selected/written/decided/fated/transcribed



PHRASAL VERBS

S.NO		MEANINGS	SENTENCES
01.	Break down	❖ Fail, ❖ collapse, ❖ go out of working order, ❖ give into tears	❖ She broke down during the speech. Collapse ❖ We couldn't reach in time because the car broke down ❖ The vacuum cleaner has broken down.
	Break off	❖ Stop suddenly ❖ Separate	❖ John Bright broke off in the middle of his speech. (= He stopped suddenly.)
	Break out	❖ Start abruptly	❖ Panic broke out as soon as the news of the explosion arrived.
	Break up	❖ Come to an end ❖ Disperse ❖ Divide	❖ The meeting broke up at 9.30 ❖ The police broke up the demonstrators. ❖ Teacher has broken the entire syllabus
	Break into	❖ Enter by force	❖ Robbers have broken into the bank.
	Break away	❖ Run away ❖ Get loose ❖ Escape	❖ The all thieves have broken away after stealing. ❖ All boys broke away from the class.
	Break through	❖ Over obstacles	❖ He always achieved low marks in Maths but this time he earned a brilliant break through and got 99 marks.
	Break upon	❖ Come upon suddenly	❖ The teacher broke upon the class when students were making a noise.
02.	Bring about	❖ Cause something to happen	❖ The new Prime Minister brought about many positive changes in politics.
	Bring forward	❖ Present, introduce	❖ Scientists brought forward many research based inventions in 2016.
	Bring on	❖ To cause to appear	❖ Unhygienic edibles bring on many illnesses.
	Bring round	❖ To cause to adopt an opinion ❖ To take a certain course of action ❖ To cause to recover consciousness	❖ After a lot of efforts, doctors brought him around from deep unconsciousness.
	Bring up	❖ To educate, to grow	❖ She was brought up in civilized environment.

	Bring off	❖ Accomplish, launch	❖ He brought off new communication device in last year. ❖ They have brought off their main commercial tasks.
	Bring forth	❖ Give rise to, produce	❖ Their campaign against Govt brought forth a resistance among mass.
03	Call at	❖ To stop used for boat and ship	❖ The ship will call at port for 30 minutes.
	Call for	❖ To demand to do sth ❖ To request for sth	❖ He called me for some money. ❖ They call her for some favor in job.
	Call in	❖ To telephone, to inform ❖ Get someone to come	❖ She called in office regarding her two days off. ❖ We have to call in a plumber because sink was leaking.
	Call down	❖ To pray God to do sth to someone	❖ Parents called down blessing for their son
	Call on	❖ Ask for help ❖ Visit ❖ Challenge	❖ He called them on for election campaign. ❖ They called on many historical places. ❖ He called me on my new research paper.
	Call off	❖ To cancel ❖ Order someone to stop	❖ The meeting has been called off. ❖ The manager called off the seminar
	Call out	❖ Expose or accuse someone for wrong doing or incompetence	❖ He called out all his employees for being incompetent.
	Call back	❖ Return a phone call	❖ You must call me back if you get free.
	Call up	❖ Summon someone for military service	❖ The army called up the reserve soldiers when the war broke out.
04	Get about	❖ Visit places ❖ Become known	❖ He can not get about far places because he is in 80s.
	Get across	❖ Communicate successfully ❖ Move things from one side to another.	❖ He was unable to get across his new idea in meeting. ❖ How will you get these bags across the river.
	Get after	❖ Chase	❖ They will get after the criminal very soon.
	Get ahead	❖ Progress	❖ They can not get ahead in this issue.
	Get around	❖ Visit places	❖ They have got around many places.
05	Give in	❖ Surrender, accept defeat	❖ He has given in before his enemies.
	Give up	❖ Leave bad habit ❖ Stop doing sth	❖ He will give up smoking very soon.
	Give off	❖ Emit sth unpleasant ❖ Expand	❖ Give off the air pollution from this locality as early as possible. ❖ The company is giving off its branches in many cities.
06	Look after	❖ Take care	❖ She does not look after her kids
	Look for	❖ Find out	❖ She has been looking for job.
	Look down	❖ Low opinion about someone	❖ He always looks down clerks.

	Look at	❖ See, observe, think	❖ She is looking at her past mistakes.
	Look into	❖ To investigate, to search ❖	❖ Police is looking into the yesterday criminal activity.
	Look out	❖ Be careful	❖ Look out while going to home due to street robbers.
	Look over		
	Make out	❖ To perceive, understand	❖ He does not make out situational meaning.
	Make up	❖ Put on cosmetics ❖ Invent a story ❖ To compensate	❖ She always puts heavy make up. ❖ This kid made up before for being absent. ❖ We will have make up classes in the next week.
07	Put off	❖ Postpone	❖ Exams have been put off for the next month.
	Put on	❖ Start wearing	❖ Please put on court or jacket because it is very cold.
	Put away	❖ To keep	❖ She often puts away her school bag behind the desk.
	Put over	❖ Successfully apply	❖ Put over this formula and you will achieve your aim.

**JOIN
FOR
MORE!!!**

**ANY CORRECTION & SUGGESTION WILL BE HIGHLY APPRECIATED AT
(say2rafay@gmail.com)**



SEEN PASSAGES

PASSAGE # 1

I wanted to die anyway. I had nothing to live for. The pain was pretty bad. I guess I fainted. When I came to, there was a Korean girl bending over me. She was about fourteen; not pretty, of course; but friendly brown eyes, and long black plaits hanging in front of her shoulders. She did not say anything. She just smiled. And I smiled back. Some busy-bodies chased her away. Then the ambulance came up, and I was jolted for miles to a hospital. The pain was much worse. But I could bear it now. I did not want to die any more. I wanted to live.

01. Name of the text and writer.
02. Why did he want die?
03. Why did he say at the end that he wanted to live?
04. What was the background of His story? Briefly discuss.
05. Write down the meaning of the words. (Jolted, Bending over)

PASSAGE # 2

She was driving at fifty miles an hour in a built up area. She pulled out to over take a bus on a blind corner bend and saw herself running slap into a lorry coming the other way. She had a choice; she could ram the lorry and kill herself or she could swerve on to the pavement and kill two innocent pedestrians. She did not hesitate. It was her life or theirs. She mounted the pavement.

01. Name of the text and writer.
02. Who was she?
03. Why was she driving fast in a built-up area?
04. Who are two pedestrians?
05. Why did she mount her car to the pavement?
06. Write down the meaning of the words. (Swerve & ram)

PASSAGE # 3

She had been to a cocktail party, and she was driving fast for a bet. One of her rotten set had wagered her five pounds. She would not drive from Stainthorpe Cross to the coast in under fifteen minutes. You know the road! You know the distance! You know the bends and blind corners and the traffic on threat road! You know it cannot done be done reasonably in much under half an hour.

01. Name of the text and writer.
02. Who are speaker and listener?
03. What is a Cocktail party?
04. Why was she reaching the coast in less than 15 minutes though the distance was of 30 minutes?
05. Write down the meaning of the words (Wagered & blind corners)



PASSAGE # 4

All the time I had one picture in my mind. I swear to you that I did not see them before the smash. But I saw them afterwards! You were spared that. But I see it always! It is with me wherever I am and whatever I am doing. I can see it more vividly than see you. That awful scene will haunt me as long as I live! That is my real punishment- to have ever before my eyes the picture of what I have done. Till I die! Often I think that I cannot bear it! I cannot bear it! Can you punish me more?

01. Name of the text and writer.
02. Name of speaker and listener.
03. What awful scene is being discussed in the above passage?
04. Briefly discuss the background of the above passage.
05. Is the speaker speaking truth or false? If yes or no, give two reasons in both cases.

PASSAGE # 5

The supremacy of the East was not only military but science, philosophy, poetry and the arts also flourished in China and Muhammadan world at the time when Europe was sunk in barbarism. Europeans, with unpardonable insularity, call this period "The Dark Age"; But it was only in Europe that it was dark-indeed only in Christian Europe, for Spain, which was Muhammadan, had a brilliant culture.

01. Name of the text and writer.
02. In what sense has "The Dark Ages" been used in the above passage?
03. What were the domains of the East in supremacy?
04. What was the condition of the **entire** Europe
05. Briefly discuss the background of the above passage.

PASSAGE # 6

Power of England in the early Nineteenth century was based upon a virtual monopoly of machine production, and the power of Russia and the United States in the present day is due to their supermacy in this respect. It is useless to talk against mechanization, because it is the source of power and because those who lag behind have difficulty in preserving independence.

01. Name of the text and writer.
02. Why is it useless to talk against mechanization?
03. What power is being discussed in the above passage?
04. Briefly discuss the background of the above passage.
05. Elaborate the following

Lag behind, Virtual monopoly

PASSAGE # 7

The organization of the world into two vast blocs, filled with bitter hostility to each other, is disastrous. The existence of the states not belonging to either bloc is to be welcomed since, it gives some hope that, if a third World War breaks out, a portion of mankind will escape its horrors. I think Asia should seek to preserve what has been of value in its own traditional civilization and should not allow itself to be swamped by some of the worst features of Western thinking under the impression that it is the only way to preserve independence.

01. Name of the text and writer.
02. What are the two vast blocs? Briefly discuss.
03. What advice does the author give to Asian countries so as to maintain liberty.
04. Briefly discuss the background of the above passage.
05. Define the antonyms of the following words
Hostility, disastrous

PASSAGE # 8

These protests were eloquently expressed in Carlyle's Past and Present; but they remained completely ineffective. They are similarly ineffective in the present day. Gandhi, in spite of his immense influence over his compatriots, was totally unable to restore the spinning-wheel. Machine production and scientific technique generally, is bound to prevail wherever there is sufficient civilization to make it possible.

01. Name of the text and writer.
02. Which protests are being discussed in the above paragraph?
03. What is spinning-wheel?
04. Briefly discuss the background of the above passage.
05. Write down the meaning of the following.
Compatriots, eloquently

PASSAGE # 9

It must be admitted that they are necessary, and they are good if rightly controlled, but it need not to be admitted that adulation of them should sweep away everything else. If human life is to be tolerable, it cannot be wholly mechanized. It must continue to contain poetry and music and art and love and simple joys of life. These are the things that tend to be forgotten in a Machine age.

01. Name of the text and writer.
02. What is necessary if rightly controlled? Briefly discuss.
03. Briefly discussed the background of the above passage.
04. What should be kept in Machine age?
05. Write down the opposite of the following words.
Sweep away, adulation

PASSAGE # 10

The West throughout the last five centuries has displayed extraordinary energy-energy which has taken many forms, some good, and some bad. It has explored the world from pole to pole. It has learnt the secrets of atoms and stars. It has discovered how to produce such an abundance of necessities and comforts as previous ages would have thought unimaginable.

01. Name of the text and writer.
02. What are the good and bad forms of energy?
03. What has discovered and explored which previous ages could not?
04. Briefly discuss the background of the passage.
05. Write down the meaning of the following

Unimaginable, abundance

PASSAGE # 11

Used to quick decision, trained to immediate obedience, the officer bounded off the porch and, running at full tilt, soon passed the child, bawling 'Go east!' The two of them emptied rapidly the house of the little street they were on. 'What is it? What is it?' demanding a fat waddling man who intercepted the colonel. The officer dropped behind and asked the little child what it was. 'The dam has broken!' gasped the girl.

01. Name of the text and writer.
02. Who was running at full tilt and why?
03. Briefly discuss the background of the above passage.
04. How do you see the action taken by officer? Was it rational?
05. Write down the meaning of the following words

Waddling man, intercepted.

PASSAGE # 12

People ran out leaving fires burning and food cooking and doors wide open. I remember, however, that my mother turned out all the fires and that she took with her a dozen eggs and two loaves of bread. It was her plan to make memorial Hall, just two blocks away and take refuge somewhere in the top of it, in one the dusty rooms where war veterans met and where old battle flags and stage scenery were stored.

01. Name of the text and writer.
02. Why were people running?
03. Briefly discuss the background of the above passage.
04. What was the plan of author's mother?
05. Write down the antonyms of the following

Refuge, battle

PASSAGE # 13

Order was restored and fear dispelled finally by means of militiamen riding about in motor lorries bawling through megaphones; 'The dam has not broken!' At first this tended only to add to the confusion and increase the panic, for many stampededers thought the soldiers were bellowing 'The dam has now broken!' thus setting an official seal of authentication on the calamity.

01. Name of the text and writer.
02. What fear was being dispelled by militiamen and why?
03. Why were the stampededers unable to understand correct announcement?
04. Briefly discuss the background of the above passage.
05. Write down the meaning of the following

Calamity, bellowing, authentication, stampededers

PASSAGE # 14

Liberty does not descend upon its people; a people must raise themselves to it. It is a fruit that must be earned before it can be enjoyed. That freedom means freedom only from foreign domination, is an

outworn idea. It is not merely governments that should be free but the people themselves who should be free; and no freedom has any real value for the common man or woman unless it also means freedom from want, freedom from disease, freedom from ignorance.

01. Name of the text and writer.
02. Differentiate between fake freedom and real freedom according to the above passage?
03. Briefly discuss the background of the passage.
04. How liberty can be achieved?
05. Define the following

Foreign domination, outworn idea, descend

PASSAGE # 15

We were asked to set up a new state of eighty million people within the period of two months. We had no capital and no flag. Our administrative machinery had to be built up from the scratch. We were allotted an army, but its personnel were dispersed far and wide and could not come together for months. We had no military equipment. Our share of the military equipment of British India which was allotted to us on paper remains largely undelivered even today when three years have elapsed.

01. Name of the text and writer.
02. What sorts of problems is author discussing at the time of independence?
03. What were the injustices happened to Pakistan according to the above passage?
04. Briefly elaborate the background of the passage.
05. Define the following

Allotted, dispersed, set up, and undelivered.

PASSAGE # 16

Peace loving men and women who lament the strained relations between Pakistan and Bharat- and none laments the more than we do-should at least have this consolation that had Pakistan not been separated from the rest of British India, far more serious and dangerous cracks would have appeared in South Asia resulting in untold upheavals.

01. Name of the text and writer.
02. Why do we lament on the strained relation between India and Pakistan?
03. What would have happened if Pakistan had not isolated from United India?
04. Briefly discuss the background of the above passage.
05. Define the following

Cracks, upheavals, consolation, lament

PASSAGE # 17

As the day of freedom for these four hundred million people drew near, it became increasingly obvious that at the end of the British rule the one hundred million Muslim would have to live their new life as a perpetual political minority. Long experience and the history of several years had taught them that under a dominating majority of three to one, freedom from British rule would mean to the Muslims not freedom but merely change of master.

01. Name of the text and writer.

02. What is learning out from long experience?
03. What would be the sense of freedom for the Muslim at the end of British rule?
04. Briefly discuss background of the above passage.
05. Elaborate the following
Increasingly obvious, perpetual minority, dominating majority, and merely

PASSAGE # 18

The West is to demonstrate that true democracy is international in its very conception and does not shirk its responsibility for maintenance of the world peace; that it discharges this responsibility by defying not only this or that particular aggressor, but aggression everywhere; and that it has a constructive and not merely a defiant outlook. We conceive the role of the Western world to be the enlightened one of sharing its great fund of knowledge, skill and experience.

01. Name of the text and writer.
02. What are the responsibilities of the west according to author?
03. Briefly discuss the background of the above passage.
04. What is to be done to maintain the world peace?
05. Define aggressor and aggression.
06. Elaborate the following
Conception, maintenance, defying, enlightened

PASSAGE # 19

Our ancient steadfast faith which is such a source of strength to us on the ideological front in these modern uneasy times must be wedded to the pioneering virility of modern technology. This is the synthesis we must achieve and achieve quickly, not merely for the sake of progress but for the sake of world peace itself.

01. Name of the text and writer.
02. What is synthesis?
03. What synthesis is being discussed?
04. Briefly discuss the background of the above passage.
05. Define the following
Pioneering, virility, steadfast, wedded.

PASSAGE # 20

For the sake of the world peace, for the sake of the world civilization, Asia must be made stable but it cannot be stable unless discontent is removed and the germs of disruption are killed by better and cleaner living, which means no more and no less than enabling the people of Asia to enjoy the fullest advantages of freedom and democracy. In this situation, we consider the role of Pakistan to be that of a stabilizing factor in a backward and discontented part of the world.

01. Name of the text and writer.
02. How can Asia be developed?
03. What is the role of Pakistan in establishing Asia?
04. Briefly elaborate the background of the above passage.

05. Define the following.

Discontent, disruption, stabilizing, and backward.

PASSAGE # 21

A few stars are known which are hardly bigger than the earth, but the majority are so large that hundreds of thousands of earths could be packed inside each and leave room to spare; here and there we come upon a giant star large enough to contain millions and millions of earths. And the total number of stars in the universe is probably something like the total number of grains of sand on all seashores of the world. Such is the littleness of our home in space when measured up against the total substance of the universe.

01. Name of the text and writer.
02. The status of earth in universe in size and space?
03. Briefly discuss the background of the above passage.
04. Do we have larger stars than our earth?
05. Define the following

Giant, littleness, could be packed, leave room to spare.

PASSAGE # 22

If the universe goes on for long-enough, every conceivable accident is likely to happen in time. It was, I think, Huxley, who said that six monkeys, set to strum unintelligently on the type writers for millions of millions of years, would be bound in time to write all the books in the British Museum, If we examined the last page which a particular a particular monkey had typed and found that it had changed in its blind strumming, to typed a Shakespeare sonnet, we should rightly regard the occurrence as a remarkable accident.

01. Name of the text and writer.
02. What is the main idea of the above passage?
03. Briefly discuss the background of the above passage.
04. Which sort of accident is discussed in the above passage?
05. Elaborate the following

Unintelligently, Occurrence, Blind strumming, sonnet

PASSAGE # 23

One school of thought holds that as the earth gradually cooled, it was natural, and indeed almost inevitable, that life should come. Another holds that after one accident had brought the earth into being, second was necessary to produce life. The material constituents of a living body are perfectly ordinary chemical atom-carbon such as we find in soot or lampblack; hydrogen and oxygen, such as we find in water; nitrogen, such as forms the greater part of the atmosphere. Every kind of atom necessary for life must have existed in the new-born earth.

01. Name of the text and writer.
02. Differentiate the opinions of two school of thought?
03. How did life come into being on earth?
04. Briefly discuss the background of the above passage.

05. Elaborate the following;

Lampblack, gradually cooled, constituents, inevitable

PASSAGE # 24

What is life? A little scum of no importance on the surface of an unimportant globe circling round a second-rate star? An accidental conglomeration of atoms which have come together by an odd chance, the result of an exceedingly improbable happening? This is what some astronomers would have us think. Looking out into depth of space, they have discovered a universe of unthinkable dimensions. A billion suns in our galaxy, beyond it perhaps a billion galaxies, only revealed to us as tiny smudges on a photographic plate.

01. Name of the text and writer.
02. What is galaxy?
03. What is the opinion of astronomers about the length of the universe?
04. What is the main idea of the above passage
05. Briefly discuss the background of the above passage.

PASSAGE # 25

Being a backward people we had no industry, no engineers and practically no traders. Within a few months of independence seven million homeless refugees driven out of India came over to us in a miserable plight Had it not been the unity of our people we might have floundered. But today after three years we are stronger than before. And in spite of some anxious moments when our international rights and our freedom seemed to be in jeopardy.

01. Name of the text and writer.
02. What sorts of challenges/problems are being discussed in the above passage?
03. How did they overcome the refugees issue?
04. Briefly discuss the background of the above passage.
05. Define the following

Driven out, floundered, jeopardy, and anxious moments.

PASSAGE: 26

Your name is Robert snow? You are a detective in the X.B.division of the Metropolitan Police force? According to the instruction received, did you on Easter Tuesday last proceed to the prisoner's lodging at 34, Merthr Street, St. Soame's? And did you on entering see the box produced, lying on the table?

01. Name of the text and writer.
02. Who are the speaker and listener?
03. What case is being discussed in the above passage?
04. Briefly discuss the background of the above passage.
05. Define the following

Easter, instruction

PASSAGE # 24

What is life? A little scum of no importance on the surface of an unimportant globe circling round a second-rate star? An accidental conglomeration of atoms which have come together by an odd chance, the result of an exceedingly improbable happening? This is what some astronomers would have us think. Looking out into depth of space, they have discovered a universe of unthinkable dimensions. A billion suns in our galaxy, beyond it perhaps a billion galaxies, only revealed to us as tiny smudges on a photographic plate.

06. Name of the text and writer.
07. What is galaxy?
08. What is the opinion of astronomers about the length of the universe?
09. What is the main idea of the above passage
10. Briefly discuss the background of the above passage.

PASSAGE # 25

Being a backward people we had no industry, no engineers and practically no traders. Within a few months of independence seven million homeless refugees driven out of India came over to us in a miserable plight. Had it not been the unity of our people we might have floundered. But today after three years we are stronger than before. And in spite of some anxious moments when our international rights and our freedom seemed to be in jeopardy.

06. Name of the text and writer.
07. What sorts of challenges/problems are being discussed in the above passage?
08. How did they overcome the refugees issue?
09. Briefly discuss the background of the above passage.
10. Define the following

Driven out, floundered, jeopardy, and anxious moments.

PASSAGE: 26

Your name is Robert snow? You are a detective in the X.B.division of the Metropolitan Police force? According to the instruction received, did you on Easter Tuesday last proceed to the prisoner's lodging at 34, Merthr Street, St. Soame's? And did you on entering see the box produced, lying on the table?

06. Name of the text and writer.
07. Who are the speaker and listener?
08. What case is being discussed in the above passage?
09. Briefly discuss the background of the above passage.
10. Define the following

Easter, instruction



PAKISTAN SUPER LEAGUE

The 2017 Pakistan Super League (also known as PSL 2 or, for sponsorship reasons, HBL PSL 2017, was the second season of the Pakistan Super League), a franchise Twenty20 cricket league which was established by the Pakistan Cricket Board (PCB) in 2016. On 19th October 2016, in 2017 players draft, the league chairman Najam Sethi announced that the final of the 2017 tournament might be played in Lahore, Pakistan depending on the security situation. The PCB confirmed that it was their intention to play the final in Lahore in January 2017 with players being flown into and out of Pakistan over a short window either side of the final. The board planned to replace overseas players who are unwilling to travel to Pakistan with their teams in a new draft held at the end of February for the final stage of the tournament, if necessary with Pakistani players. DRS was used in play-off matches. The defending champions Islamabad United were eliminated in eliminator. The 2017 PSL was telecasted in more than 10 territories. Ratings were higher as compared to previous season claimed by Najam Sethi.

The opening ceremony of the league was held in Dubai at Dubai International Cricket Stadium, on 9 Feb 2017. It was hosted by actor Fahad Mustafa. Defending Champions Islamabad United walked into the stadium in traditional shalwar kameez. It featured Pakistani cultural performances, and amazing flying drummers, followed by live performance of pop star and singer Shaggy. Then Pakistani singers Shehzad Roy and Ali Zafar also performed on anthems of the league "Ballay Ballay" and "Ab Khel Jamay Ga" respectively which was a fun to watch.

The final was held in Lahore on 5th March and saw Peshawar Zalmi defeating Quetta Gladiators by 58 runs to win the championship. Darren Sammy of Peshawar Zalmi was awarded the man of the match award. Kamran Akmal also of Peshawar Zalmi was named the player of the tournament.

BEST BOWLER	Sohail khan	9 matches	16 wickets
MOST RUNS	Kamran akmal	11 matches	353
FASTEST HUNDRED	Kamran Akmal	60 balls	100 runs
BEST WICKET KEEPER	Kamran Akmal	Total dismiss	12
MOST CATCHES	Pollard	10 matches	8 catches

Above are some facts and figures related to the PSL session 2 official sponsors HBL. Kamran Akmal played an important role and remained the highest runs scorer in PSL and he was also awarded for the fastest hundred as well.

PSL is a healthy activity for the players and audience and the research proved that PSL 2 was much better than the one.

In a nutshell we can say that it may be the sign of prosperity and the future development of sports and cricket in Pakistan and for the long life of CRICKET.

CHINA PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR

China and Pakistan have agreed to build One Belt One Road (OBOR) project more commonly known as China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is expected to bring about both peace and prosperity in South Asia. This corridor will incorporate 2,000 kilometer transport link between Kashgar in north-western China to Pakistan's Gwadar port on the Arabian Sea near the border with Iran via roads, railways and pipelines. There are many internal and external challenges for Pakistan government to implement this multi-dollars project. However, it is a game changer project which will transform the fate of Pakistan and will help Pakistan modernize. It will improve the economy and trade, enhance regional connectivity, overcome energy crises, develop infrastructure and establish people to people contacts in both the countries. This study helps to analyze the challenges and benefits for Pakistan associated with the implementation of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor.

Following is the information regarding the projects which are going on in CPEC. CPEC includes 3 dozen projects spread over 15 years costing close to US\$45bn.

- (1) Development of Gwadar, seaport in southern Pakistan, as the main driver/gateway costing US\$800mn (8 Projects).
- (2) Energy projects costing US\$34.4bn (24 projects) which includes both thermal and renewable energy projects.
- (3) Infrastructure up gradation projects worth US\$9.8bn (4 projects).
- (4) Industrial Cooperation in over 30 Special Economic Zones.

CPEC Benefits for Pakistan

Pakistan has been playing a significant role in South Asia. After the completion of China Pakistan Economic Corridor; economic, commercial as well as geostrategic environment will improve in Pakistan. It will help Pakistan in dealing with the problems of poverty, unemployment and inequities of undeveloped provinces. During his meeting with President Xi Jinping, President Mamnoon Hussain said the China Pakistan economic Corridor would prove to be a game-changer in the whole region by generating massive trade and economic activity and opening new vistas of progress and prosperity for the people of the two countries and about three billion people of the region. CPEC from all counts will prove a game changer and will make China a real stakeholder in Pakistan's stability and security. It is a win-win situation for both. It will greatly expand the scope for the sustainable and stable development of China's economic development. Investments by China will boost Pakistan's \$274 billion GDP by over 15 %. Corresponding progress and prosperity in Pakistan

In a nutshell, it will bring peace and prosperity to both the countries that are joint directly with each other. (Pakistan & China)

CENSUS

The national census in Pakistan has a somewhat checked history. The census is one of the primary long-term planning tools and all developed and most developing states have a decennial (Re-occurring after ten year) census as a matter of routine. The first census was held after Independence in 1951, then in 1961, 1972, 1981 and 1998. It is now 17 years since the last census and the census scheduled for March 2016 has been delayed principally for security as well as political considerations but a new date has now been fixed — March 2017. It is going on now a days. Information on population size and its

distribution by different characteristics and geographical divisions and localities are a legal requirement of the census

-] These results are not only used for representation in legislature but also used for making development program aimed at the welfare of the country and its population.
-] Data on internal and international migration together with fertility and mortality are used to prepare estimated for planning purposes.
-] Cultural diversity can be measured by language spoken, religion and national/ethnic groups.

IMPORTANCE/ ADVANTAGES OF CENSUS

-] Information on population size and its distribution by various characteristics describe the socio-economic and demographic circumstances of a country/area which are essential to formulate and implement policies and development programs.
-] Population census is the principal source of such data which serve as bench mark to develop polices/programs for the welfare of the country and its population.
-] Availability of information at the lowest level of Admin units is also valuable for the management and evaluation of development programs like literacy and education, employment and manpower etc.
-] Housing census provide bench mark housing statistics to formulate housing policies and programs for development of residential housing schemes, industrial areas, etc.
-] Population and Housing census by providing comparable basic statistics for the country and each Admin unit/locality make an important contribution in overall planning process for national development.
-] Census is also unique source of data for producing relevant social indicators to monitor the impact of government policies and programs.

In a nutshell, the Government may consider to use the 1998 census data as the benchmark for the NFC (National Finance Commission) award, allocating of seats in legislatures and job quota in services so that future censuses are not made hostage to these considerations.

NECESSITY OF TOLERANCE

Tolerance means capacity to endure pain or hardship. Tolerance is the key to go on the high level from the low level.

"Tolerance as necessary as oxygen to live"

In past days, there were many problem & the one & only reason was lackness of tolerance, difference in religion led to prosecution, difference in politics created bad effects in a result of that no. of people died and the last but not least difference in opinion ended in gust. A whole community slaughtered by the name of God & god. The single reason of lackness tolerance is in narrow mindedness of people & their perception.

"Without tolerance our world in hell"

It is extremely necessary to the people of today, to continue the life easily. Education is the only key which leads it & converts the darkness of limited thinking & tolerance into brightness and changes the criteria of thinking about something; ultimately it increases the level of tolerance, which is the medicine to pass the life easily.

No. of people on the earth having different opinions. We must have to respect the opinions of others. Cycle of life is running by all the people who live or have died and the hardworking of past people who invented no. of instrument which helps us.

"We cannot help everyone, but everyone can help someone."

Tolerance is not only an abstract good worth, it is considerable influence in the current affairs of life. Man is a social being and has to live in a spirit of harmony and co-operations with others in this process some amount of give and take is necessary, a capacity for compromise.

We cannot persuade others unless we ourselves are at the same time ready to be persuaded by practicing sweet reasonableness. Thus it will be seen that tolerance as a social virtue, is opposed to dictatorship. It is impossible for one to be tolerant if one is bound and having rigidity in his opinions.

"I see humans, but not humanity."

In a nutshell, tolerance is not meant to encourage a weak-kneed attitude to life. It has a limit and beyond that, it may become even a social crime.

"The highest result of education is tolerance." Helen Keller

**JOIN
FOR
MORE!!!**



THE ROLE OF MEDIA

"The media's the most powerful entity on Earth. They have the power to make the innocent guilty and to make guilty innocent, and that's power. Because they control the mind of masses" (Malcolm X)

Media comes from the Latin plural form of Medium. Media means the source of information. It is simply a tool which is used to convey information or data properly for any purpose to the people. There are many types of media, Print Media and social, media, in which Print media is one of the oldest forms of media in history.

In every part of the world, media has maximum freedom to work because its main purpose is to convey news, current or new affairs of the society, entertainment and education. It updates on what is going on locally, nationally, internationally and universally. It presents each issue and project from the aspects of that issue. Media highlights those factors which are good for public but also is to discourage those unethical factors which make worst impression. It is simply a representative of the citizens of the state and tells the whole world its norms and values. The mass media is capable of facilitating short-term, intermediate- term, and long- term effects on audiences to ideas and concepts, creating awareness and knowledge, altering outdated or incorrect knowledge and enhancing audience recall of certain advertisements or announcements, promotion or programmers.

Intermediate- term objectives include all of the above as well as changes in attitudes, behaviors and perceptions of social norms.

Finally, long-term objective incorporates all of the aforementioned tasks, in addition to focus restructuring of perceived norms and maintenance of behavior changes.

"The media is absolutely essential to the functioning of a democracy."(Amy Goodman)

Present world is the world of business and trade. The prosperity and welfare of a nation largely depends on the political conditions of a country as politics and trade go hand in hand in the current world. The political activity and foreign investments. The stock market rises and falls with the heartbeat of political activity. The fundamental ingredient making democracy possible is the flow of information. They keep the people informed about the programmers and politics of the Government. Similarly, they keep the government informed of the desires, wishes, and grievances of the people. In this way in a democracy, media plays a dual role and tries to bridge the gap between the Government and people.

"Whoever controls the media controls the mind."(Jim Morrison)

The Western media covers Iraq or Afghanistan, London bombings, Pope's remarks about Islam, but with its own comments and showing one as hero and other as villain. The world is in the grip of war of media. Johann Galtung, a distinguished journalist, maintains that media projects violence without analyzing its causes for unresolved issues portrays one side as 'Evil' and other as 'Liberator'. Kevin Doyle quotes the theory of 'Propaganda Model' and explains that the modern media promotes the division within global village which is enhancing insecurity.

In some ways the harms of media are beyond repair. The vulgarity due to inflow of foreign culture. The English and Indian channels are affecting the moral growth. Time wastage due to constant watching the dramas. Sensationalism of news to get cheap popularity. The glowing trend in broadcast media for attracting anchors on heavy remunerations, anchors who possess skills of creating sensationalism and who spice news with hypothesis, is an example of how media channels are departing from objectively and balanced reporting.

The media as an institution and fourth estate is accountable to the public and responsible for its actions. Media practitioners should stop thinking that they are above the law. Let the media introduce an



internal scheme of checks and balances. Undoubtedly, this is an uphill task. To summarize, media can help to stabilize and strengthen the country and only a well-informed society can develop a positive approach towards life.

MERITS AND DEMERITS OF SOCIAL NETWORKING

“Technology is a gift of God. After the gift of life it is perhaps the greatest of God’s gifts. It is the mother of civilizations of arts & of sciences.”(Freeman Dyson)

Social networking is relatively new advancement in technology. In today’s technology obsessed world, social media and networking have become an intricate part of daily life. Social networking refers to the use of online social networks. Social networks are websites and phone apps that allow people to create a personal profile, upload pictures of their life, update their status. These are very powerful mediums that have the ability to cause great things.

Social networking is very common these days and has tremendous effects and influence over the lives of many people. The debate about social networking has emerged all over the world. There are some who are against it but there are also a lot of people who are in favor of it. In order to make any opinion we should grasp merits and demerits of social networking. Let’s look at all of the pros and cons surrounding social networking.

In the past due to geographical distance and economical concerns, connection between people was limited. A social networking is made up of individuals that are connected to one another by a particular type of interdependent. It could be ideas, values, trades anything. Social networking operates on many levels initially social networking happened at family functions where all relative and friends would conglomerate under one roof. Social networking has always been prevalent; it is just in these times the face of social networking has changed. Where earlier the process was long drawn. Today the process is highly specialized.

This is probably the biggest advantage for business owners using social networking sites. Facebook, Twitter, Google + and many others are greatest forms for you to talk about your business, your services and even exhibit your industry expertise. Some social networking sites provide a business owner with the opportunity to advertise to a very specific demographic for very little money. So you can advertise to exactly the customer that you want to attract and save money versus other forms of advertising and the members make new members and get monetary benefits on the purchases made by down the line members. Members sell the company’s products through social networking.

Companies, artists and musicians can reach an impossibly large and diverse amount of people using social networking sites. This allows them to promote and market themselves and their products in a way that has never been before.

“Latest inventions Bearing comfort as well as calamities”

A huge advantage of these social communities has a reverse side effect that is also a big disadvantage of social networking. Social networking reduces or eliminates face to face socialization. Because of the autonomy afforded by the virtual world, individuals are free to create a fantasy persona and can pretend to be someone else.

It’s incredibly easy and quick to unfriend or un-follow someone or simply block their efforts to make a connection.

A new trend of cyber bullying is wreaking chaos all across the world. Bullying has been a problem among young people, and even adults, they are publically harassing one another, by posting slanderous things which are broadcasted to the entire cyber world. Through social networking perpetuates, false and unreliable information can spread to millions of people within hours or days. This information can cause panic and severe misinformation in society. One of the biggest problems with the social networking craze is that people are becoming addicted of using it. It is number one time waster. All of this has caused people to have literal withdrawals from their social networks.



By considering both aspects of social networking it is somewhere good or somewhere bad. It depends upon intentions of man whether he wants to get benefit or wants to use in another manner.

MERITS AND DE-MERITS OF SCIENCE

"Material prosperity lies in science and Technology."

History witnesses many revolutions of various kinds. The most significant impacts on human life are left by the revolution of science and technology. Its imprints are long lasting.

In the dark ages, men lived in cages and spent their lives with all what he got to complete their needs and had satisfied on that. Their life was narrow, dark and limited. It is a science which has brought a drastic change in human life and timely their lives have started to go towards the great comfort and luxury but on the other hand it also created instruments of death that gave much power to man.

In order to make any opinion about the real images or benefit of modern science whether it is mostly used for the constructive or destructive purpose, we have to analyze both aspects of the modern science then it will help us differentiate between good and bad.

MERITS:

Science has made eye-drizzling progress in the twentieth century. Man has reached the height of progress, touching the stars, crossing the horizons, exploring the abyss of oceans, conquering the world from pole to pole. He is making efforts to discover the whole universe and trampling the dust of the moon under his feet.

"The aim of science is to reduce human suffering and pains."

Modern science has brought the greatest change in every field of life whether it is for the health department or communication side. It has produced many new scientific methods, techniques, tools and procedures that help the human beings to make their lives better and comfortable. In the realm of communication, modern scientific inventions have helped a lot. The far flung corners of the world have been linked together with a wide spread of air network. Distances have lost their meanings and thousands of miles can be covered within hours. Computer, motor vehicles, ships and aeroplanes provide leisure to man. Through these inventions the distance has been annihilated.

Modern science has produced much change and it is a real blessing for the department of the health. Now, by using modern sciences effectively, it has been discovered many drugs and many useful methods of the treatment and the whole medical science has been revolutionized. The development of marvelous synthetic products is a significant gift of science to the under-nourished. The vitaminised medical food stored in the little capsules, invention of hearing aid etc are various gifts of science to mankind. Science has different ways to serve mankind.

There is no denying the fact that intrusion of science in our day to day life has helped in removing superstition and on obscurantism. It has developed in man a habit of logical reasoning. It has shaped a mental attitude based on scientific perspective and reasoning. Hence, it has contributed in producing scientific temperament.

Science has completely changed our life. It has turned the world into a small village i.e. time and distance no longer remain barriers. The gifts of science can be felt in every walk of life. Its services to humanity are immiscible. Science and its wonders appear to be unalloyed blessing. It has made our life longer, easier and comfortable. Undoubtedly, science has revolutionized our life.



DEMERITS:

"Science without soul is but the death of soul."(Montaigne)

The technology which has brought comforts at the door steps of humanity, produced divesting weapons of war. Weapons are the sinister application of modern science when they are used for the destruction of humanity. It is all because human pugnacious nature and illiteracy.

Industries are producing chemical for rapid development but at the same time the smoke emits is highly poisonous for every kind of life.

Because of science parental videos and unsuitable sites are seen by the young people who destroy their social life and moral sense. Electronic media and printing media unfortunately changed their role and they are breeding hatred between nations and different sections of society.

By considering both aspects of science it is somewhere good or somewhere bad. It depends upon intentions of man whether he wants to get benefit or wants to use in another manner.

MERITS AND DE-MERITS OF INTERNET

"The internet is becoming the town square for the global village of tomorrow."(Bill Gates)

The internet is a system which is considered the one global system that is interconnected with millions of private, public, academic, business and government networks that work on the standard Internet Protocol Suite (TCP/IP).

It has been developed to make all the information public that's why everyone can get benefit and to make the entire world same in the field of knowledge.

Internet is considered the one of the most prominent and beneficial innovation in the field of communication which has brought one of the greatest revolution in the history of mankind. The internet is so big, powerful and pointless that for some people it is a complete substitute for life. As every innovation has its own remarkable advantages but internet's advantages prevail over its disadvantages.

Internet is considered the one of the most prominent and beneficial innovation in the field of communication which has brought one of the greatest revolution in the history of mankind. The internet is so big, powerful and pointless that for some people it is a complete substitute for life. As every innovation has its own remarkable advantage where as it also has some major disadvantages where as it also has some major disadvantages but Internet's advantages prevails over its disadvantages.

The internet has opened up new avenues for communication. Email facility has allowed people to communicate with minimum wastage of time. It is now possible to send a message to any part of the world through a simple email address and the message is delivered in a matter of seconds.

"We are all now connected by the internet, like neurons in a giant brain."(Stephen Hawking)

Many services in form of online banking, job seeking, purchasing tickets, hotel reservations etc are most common on internet because of their easy accessibility and less time consuming. E-commerce is the concept used for any type of maneuvering, or business deals that involves transfer of information across the globe.

This is probably the biggest advantage for business owners using Internet. Facebook, Twitter, Google + and many others are greatest forums for you to talk about your business, your services and even exhibit your industry expertise.

Along with getting information on the internet, you can also shop online. You can download innumerable games, musics, videos, and hosts of other entertainment. Software from the internet and most of which are free. Companies, artists, and musician can reach an impossibly large and diverse amount of people using internet. This allows them to promote and market themselves and their products in a way that has never been before.

Internet is the world's largest library. The use of internet at educational level has been highly beneficial for the teachers and students. You can check your examination results with the help of internet. You can give online exams and get instant results. The stuff of all subjects, topics and kinds is available in plenty.

"Internet is the world's largest library. It's just that all the books are on the floor."(John Allen)

Thus, Internet has changed our world through advances in science, business and education.

"Latest inventions bring comfort as well as calamities"

The internet has made valuable contribution for the development progress of mankind. But on the other hand it is also reflecting an uglier side. Internet reduces or eliminates face to face socialization. Because of the autonomy afforded by the virtual world, individuals are free to create fantasy persona and can pretend to be someone else. It is hard to say no, be rude or ignore someone when you are looking them in eyes. It's

incredibly easy and quick to unfriend or unfollow someone or simply block their efforts to make a connection.

IN some ways the harms of Internet are beyond repairs. The magic network sometimes turned out to be the match box. Beside knowledge, education and information it provides a lot of porno stuff. It is fatal to those who make a use of it only for entertainment.

A new trend of cyber bullying is wreaking chaos all across the world. Bulling has been a problem among young people, and even adults. They are publically harassing one another, by posting mean or slanderous things which are broadcasted to the entire cyber world. Through Internet perpetuates, false and unreliable information can spread to millions of people within hours or days. This information can cause panic or severe misinformation in society. One of the biggest problems with Internet craze is that people are becoming addicted to using it.

By considering both aspects of Internet it is somewhere good or somewhere bad. It depends upon intensions of man whether he wants to get benefit or wants to use in another manner.

**JOIN
FOR
MORE!!!**



ENERGY CRISIS

Management of the economy is probably the most excruciating and arduous undertaking that the modern day governments are burdened with, owing to variety of reasons including resource constraints, economic trends in the global economy, international obligations and in certain cases the prevailing security environment that hinders the implementations of economic initiatives. Unfortunately Pakistan has been the victim of the combination of all these factors in regards to surmounting the energy crisis that has devastating impact on the economy and also severely affected the lives of the masses.

"The sign of strength of a state is its economic prosperity"

Energy is considered to be the most essential instrument for the socioeconomically development of a country. Energy is required for running of a country. Energy is required for running machinery in industries, for lighting in our houses, for running of various household products, and for powering the curt mobiles.

"Energy is eternal delight" (William Blake)

Pakistan has been facing worst crisis of energy and fuel. Power break down of electricity has remained the regular phenomena of Pakistan for the last thirty years. Loadshedding of natural gas has emerged as natural calamity to Pakistan recently. All such have not only suspended the pattern of life, but have brought a series of tortures to the people in so many ways. Power break down of electricity affects domestic life and commercial and industrial sector. It also hurdles learning process of students and working of computer and other electronic devices.

It is very strange to mention that Pakistan is among wealthiest countries regarding natural resources and store of natural gas. Despite such a fact, people have been facing acute shortage of gas supply and electricity.

"There is no energy crisis, only a crisis of ignorance." (R. Buckminster)

This is an undeniable fact that the consumption in electricity has enhanced. Modern living is mostly based on electronic goods. All such devices directly or indirectly consume electricity. The production or generation of electricity does not match with its necessity. The shortage of power is mostly balanced by load shedding.

Another easy step which is mostly taken is to increase the price of electricity, natural gas and petroleum goods. This is the measure which can never be admired. This does not resolve the trouble. It rather creates the problems. Finally, the govt advices people "saving Energy"

It is analyzed that there are always solutions to the problem.

"There is a will, there is a way"

If all the institutions of government work with sincerity, the production of fuel can be enhanced. Its supply can also be managed properly. We are economically a backward country. Our troubles require laborious efforts, work and nonstop working. There are various options for Pakistan to produce or import energy at a lower price. If such a step is taken with honest and sincere devotion, it wills minimize the troubles of Pakistan. This may also elevate Pakistan to the status of an industrial state.



IMPORTANCE OF DISCIPLINE

Discipline is important because it teaches a person to be responsible, respectful, and makes smart decisions. If there was no discipline, people would do what they wanted and make mistakes without putting the consideration of others first. Discipline promotes a good human behavior to a better society and makes it a more pleasant place for everyone. Discipline is the process of training oneself in obedience, self-control, skill, etc. The controlled, ordered behavior results from such training. Discipline is the basic of the whole universe.

It was character that got us out of bed, commitment that moved us into action, and discipline that enabled us to follow through.

The first reason that discipline is so important is that we all need to exercise self-discipline to be successful in life. Self-discipline can mean very different things to different people; for students, for example, self-discipline is often about motivating yourself and making yourself concentrate on your studies and get your assignments in on time. For working people, it can be as simple as getting up on time every morning, however it may tire you and how much you may hate your job, getting to work on time and doing your job. Without this kind of self-discipline, people would not be able to enjoy academic success, or be successful in their careers either.

Discipline is the refining fire by which talent becomes ability

Self-discipline is also required for dieters and anyone doing regular exercise, most of us would prefer to be lazy rather than get up and exercise, and eat burgers and fries rather than healthy food. Without it, even more people would be fat and unhealthy, and a lack of self-discipline in some people certainly contributes to the obesity crisis.

Discipline is also something that needs to be used on others where necessary. If parents didn't discipline their children when they were naughty, children wouldn't grow up knowing right from wrong, or be able to become productive members of society who contribute to the system. Equally, schoolteachers need to be able to dish out punishments to children who don't behave themselves. Without discipline in the classroom, there would be a great deal of disruption and nobody would ever learn anything. Indeed, teachers who struggle to command the respect of students and who fail to use discipline effectively will often have trouble even making themselves heard in a classroom.

Discipline is the bridge between goals and accomplishment.

The solar system is governed by certain laws to maintain perfect harmony and beauty. Without this order, there would be utter chaos. Discipline is a basic requirement of a civilized society. Citizens of a disciplined nation work with a spirit of cooperation and unity. Aristotle has rightly said,

Discipline is obedience to rules formed by the society for the good of all.

The importance of discipline in educational institutions is well recognized. There should be a proper balance between discipline and the freedom of the students. The educational institutions should have a peaceful and calm atmosphere to enable the students to acquire knowledge. There is growing discontentment among the students. Because of this discontentment, we notice that discipline in our schools and colleges has considerably declined. Students are disrespectful to their teachers. They misbehave in the classrooms. They organize strikes and take the law into their hands. The government as well as the educational authorities should undertake necessary steps to improve the atmosphere in the educational institutions.



Discipline is not only desirable but indispensable. Wherever discipline and regulation of human conduct are absent, moral and material deterioration has set in. Absence of discipline means decay. To prevent decay, discipline has to be imposed in the common interest and for the common good.

Discipline in schools may reduce the violence and vandalism and help the students to focus better on their studies and career. Discipline is important even in the family. Parents must raise their children in a pleasant and disciplined atmosphere. They should teach them the right values. They should themselves lead an orderly life so that their children can learn from their example. Children growing in disciplined and happy homes become responsible adults

IMPORTANCE OF FEMALE EDUCATION

Women education refers to every form of education that aims at improving the knowledge, and skill of women and girls. It includes general education at schools and colleges, vocational and technical education, professional education, health education, etc. Women education encompasses both literary and non-literary education.

The importance of women education are briefly summarized below:

Economic development and prosperity: Education will empower women to come forward and contribute towards the development and prosperity of the country.

Economic empowerment: So long as women remain backward and economically dependent on men, the helpless condition of them cannot be changed. Economic empowerment and independence will only come through proper education and employment of women.

Improved life: Education helps a woman to live a good life. Her identity as an individual would never get lost. She can read and learn about her rights. Her rights would not get trodden down. The life and condition of women would improve a lot, if we take a broad outlook in the field of female education.

Improved health: Educated girls and women are aware of the importance of **health and hygiene**. Through health education, they are empowered to lead a healthy life-style. Educated mothers can take better care of both herself and her baby.

Dignity and honor: Educated women are now looked upon with dignity and honor. They become a source of inspiration for millions of young girls who make them their role-models.

Justice: Educated women are more informed of their rights for justice. It would eventually lead to decline in instances of violence and injustice against women such as dowry, forced-prostitution, child-marriage, female feticides, etc.

Choice to choose a profession of her choice: Educated women can prove be highly successful in the fields of life. A girl-child should get equal opportunity for education, so that, she can plan to become a successful doctor, engineer, nurse, air-hostess, cook, or choose a profession of her choice.

Alleviate poverty: Women education is a pre-requisite to alleviate poverty. Women need to take equal burden of the massive task of eliminating poverty. This would demand massive contribution from

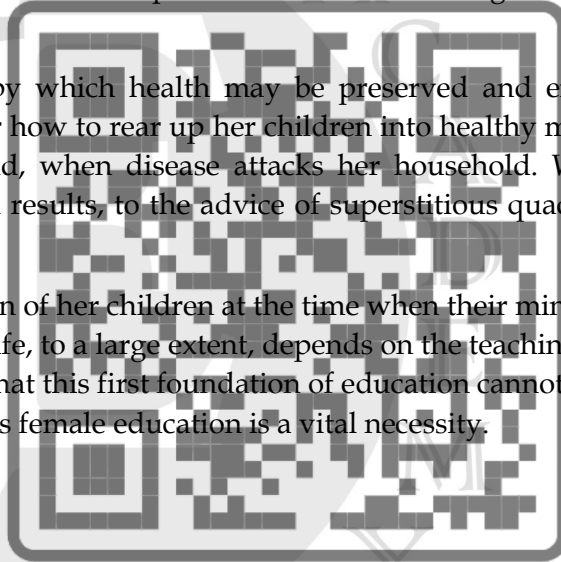
educated women. There cannot be much social and economic changes unless girls and women are given their rights for education.

Until the middle of nineteenth century, girls and women were educated only for traditional household works. Now, the society is witnessing changes in the role-status of women. There is greater emphasis on education girls and women in the same way as we educate boys and men. The modern-day parents want to fulfill the aspiration of their children without gender parity. The educated women should insist on exercising their civil, social, political and economic rights. This will help improve the overall condition of women in the society. We can hope for better days while all women of our country will be enlightened and educated.

“It is the height of selfishness of men, who fully appreciate in their own case the great advantage of a good education, to deny these advantages to women. There is no valid argument by which the exclusion of the female sex from the privilege of education can be defended. It is argued that women have their domestic duties to perform and that, if they were educated, they would bury themselves in their books and have little time for attending to the management of their households. Of course, it is possible for women as it is for men to neglect work in order to spare more time for reading sensational novels.

For education involves knowledge of the means by which health may be preserved and enable a mother to consult such modern books as will tell her how to rear up her children into healthy men and women and skillfully nurse them and her husband, when disease attacks her household. Without education she will not be averse to listen, with fatal results, to the advice of superstitious quacks that pretend to work wonder by charms and magic.

Also, one of a mother's highest duties is the education of her children at the time when their mind is not amenable to instruction. A child's whole future life, to a large extent, depends on the teaching it receives in early childhood and it is needless to say that this first foundation of education cannot be well laid by an ignorant mother. On all these grounds female education is a vital necessity.



PRE-ENGINEERING / PRE-MEDICAL & COMPUTER SCIENCE

ENGLISH 2018

- 1) What period in the history do the Europeans call, THE DARK AGES and why ?

Q1 Reflection on the Re-Awakening East

- 2) What is Einstein's attitude toward property, outward success and luxury ?

Q7 The World As I See It

- 3) How did Sir James Jeans portrayed the universe as terrifying?

Q7 Act III of The Silver Box

- 4) Why was James Jones charged with assault on the police officer ?

Q4 Act III of The Silver Box

- 5) Comment on the Miller's claim to have been little Han's best friend ?

Q2 The Devoted Friend

- 6) What examples of beauty does Keat give in the poem Endymion ?

Q3 Lines From Endymion

- 7) What is the message of the poem, "Say Not The Struggle Naught Availeth"?

Q1 Say Not The Struggle Naught Availeth

- 8) Who were assembled at the temple in Samson Agonistes and how did destruction fall upon them ?

Q1 Lines From Samson Agonistes

- 9) Why does Alexander Pope call death a great teacher ?

Q6 Lines From An Essay On Man

- 10) Describe few qualities of the Character Colonel Sapt OR Rudolf Elphberg V ?

Q31 & Q38 The Prisoner Of Zenda



11) Heaven does not always make the right man kings! Who is referred here and why ?
Discuss in Lecture

12) What does the tea table incident reveal about Antoinette de Mauban's character ?
Q14 The Prisoner of Zenda

13) Why did Black Michael hire The Six ? OR Pinpoint the virtues(qualities) of Princess Flavia?
Q34 & Q40 The Prisoner of Zenda

ENGLISH 2017

14) Is the man cleverer than Mrs. Oakentubb? Discuss.
Q12 Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Judy Oakentubb

15) How does the Millar justify his not asking Hans to share some of his good things during winter?
Q7 The Devoted Friend

16) Why does Bertrand Russell consider industrialization a condition of survival in the modern world?
Q3 Reflection on the Re-Awakening East

17) What is genuine freedom according to Liaquat Ali Khan?
Q3 Pakistan and the Modern World

18) Do you agree with William Shakespeare that all the world's a stage? Give reasons.
Q6 The Seven Ages of Man

19) Mention the things that inspired Wordsworth to write The solitary Reaper.
Q1 The Solitary Reaper

20) How did Ulysses inspire his sailors to embark on a new journey?
Q2 Lines from Ulysses

21) Why did madam de Mauban not want Black Michael to ascend the throne?
Q10 The Prisoner of Zenda

22) Describe the importance of ball.

Q3 The Prisoner of Zenda

23) Rupert is a dashing daredevil, Comment.

Q44 The Prisoner of Zenda

24) How did Rassendyll defend himself in the summer house?

Q14 The Prisoner of Zenda

25) Black Michael is a detestable character, Discuss.

Q17 The Prisoner of Zenda

ENGLISH 2016

1) What are Einstein's views about democracy?

Q7 The World As I See It

2) What is the theme of the poem "Say Not The Struggle Naught Availeth"?

Q1 Say not the Struggle not Availeth

3) Which incident do you enjoy the most in the novel "The prisoner of Zenda" and Why?

Q7, Q12, Q13, Q3, Q18 The Prisoner of Zenda

4) What is the author opinion, should Asian countries accept from the west and what should they reject?

Q5 Reflection on the Re-Awakening East

5) How did the panic start in the cinema on high street?

Q5 The Day the Dam Broke

6) Why was Hans unable to look after his Garden?

Q4 The Devoted Friend

7) "Act III of the silver box" leaves us with a feeling that injustice has been done. Discuss.

Q1 Act III of the Silver Box

8) Highlight at least three quantities of "The man of life upright".

Q1 The Man of Life Upright

9) How does the poem “Lines from an essay on man” suggest that blindness to the future is a blessing for us?

Q2 Lines from an Essay on Man

10) What is the theme of the poem “Endymion”?

Q4 Lines from Endymion

11) How did Samson take revenge from the Philistines---the deadly enemies of his race?

Q1 Lines from Ulysses

12) Why did madam de mauban help ressendyll?

Q10 The Prisoner of Zenda

13) Explain the following lines:

And so thy thoughts,
When thou art gone,
Love itself shall slumber on.

Q3 Music When Soft Voice Die

ENGLISH 2015

1) Why does Bertrand Russell consider it useless to resist industrialization?

Q2 Reflection on the Re-Awakening East

2) What is Einstein attitude to property, outward success and luxury?

Q7 The World As I See It

3) How did Samson take revenge upon his enemies?

Q7 Lines from Samson Agonistes

4) Why does the trial of Jones seem to be unfair in Act III of the silver box?

Q1 Act III of the Silver Box

5) What is the main idea discussed in the poem “Music when soft voice die”

Q4 Music When Soft Voice Die



6) Describe the incident that inspired Wordsworth to write "The solitary Reaper".

Q1 The Solitary Reaper

7) Explain the following lines:

Heaven from all creatures hides the book of Fate,

All but the page prescribed, their present state.

Q2 Lines from an Essay on Man

8) What is 'Ball' State its important in the novel.

Q3 The Prisoner of Zenda

9) Why was Rassendyll forced to impersonate the king of Ruritania?

Q37 The Prisoner of Zenda

10) How does Huge, the Miller deceive little Hans in the lesson "The devoted friend"?

Q2 The Devoted Friend

11) Our administrative machinery had to be built from scratch. What does Liaquat Ali Khan mean by these words?

Q8 Pakistan and the Modern World

12) What things of beauty did Keats find most inspiring in the poem "Lines from Endymion"?

Q4 Lines from Endymion

13) What were the steps taken by the Rudolf Rassendyll for the liberation of Rudolf Elphberg?

Q28 The Prisoner of Zenda



ENGLISH 2014

- 1) How does the Miller deceive little Hans?
Q1 The Devoted Friend
- 2) Describe any important incident of the novel "The prisoner of zenda".
Q7, Q12, Q13, Q3, Q18 The Prisoner of Zenda
- 3) State the reason given by Liaquat Ali Khan for the desire of Muslims not to continue in undivided India.
Q1 Pakistan and the Modern World
- 4) Give the description of the fourth stage in the man's life as given in the poem, "The seven ages of man"
Q7 The Seven Ages of Man
- 5) What does Ulysses mean by the following lines:
Made weak by time and fate but strong in will
To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield
Q3 Lines from Ulysses
- 6) Give the theme of the poem "Music when soft voices die"
Q3 Music When Soft Voice Die
- 7) Describe the incident that inspired Wordsworth to write "The solitary Reaper".
Q1 The Solitary Reaper
- 8) How did Thurber's mother cope with the situation in "The day the dam broke"?
Q3 The Day the Dam Broke
- 9) Give the comparison between Elphberg and Rassendyll.
Q38 The Prisoner of Zenda
- 10) Who was the prisoner of Zenda? Why was he imprisoned?
Q22 The Prisoner of Zenda
- 11) Did Madam de Mauban betray Michael rightly? Comment with reason.
Q10 The Prisoner of Zenda



12) Was the trial of John fair? State the reason.

Q1 Act III of the Silver Box

13) Describe how Ulysses inspired his sailors to embark on a new adventure.

Q1 Lines from Ulysses

14) What according to Bertrand Russell, should Asian countries accept from the west and what should they reject?

Q5 Reflection on the Re-Awakening East

15) Explain these lines:

In front the sun climbs slow, how slowly
But westward, look, the land is bright!

Q2 Say not the Struggle not Availeth

ENGLISH 2013

1) How did Samson show his strength in "Lines from Samson Agonistes"?

Q1 Lines from Ulysses

2) What does Shelly wants to say in his poem "Music when soft voices die"?

Q3 Music When Soft Voice Die

3) Highlight at least any three qualities of the "Man of life Upright".

Q1 The Man of Life Upright

4) What things of beauty did Keats find most inspiring?

Q4 Lines from Endymion

5) Give a comparison between Elphberg and Rassendyll?

Q38 The Prisoner of Zenda

6) How does James Jeans justify his assertion that the universe appears to be actively hostile to life like our own?

Q6 An Astronomer's View of the Universe

7) Why did the meeting with the Korean girl give the man a purpose to live in “Twenty minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb?”

Q13 Twenty minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb

8) What advice does Bertrand Russell give to the eastern nations?

Q5 Reflection on the Re-Awakening East

9) Who was the prisoner of Zenda? Why was he imprisoned?

Q22 The Prisoner of Zenda

10) What do you learn about human behavior from “The day the dam broke”?

Q8 The Day the Dam Broke

11) Describe the incident that inspired Wordsworth to write “The solitary reaper”.

Q1 The Solitary Reaper

12) According to Liaquat Ali Khan, what are the main demands of freedom?

Q3 Pakistan and the Modern World

13) Black Michael is a detestable character. Comment.

Q17 The Prisoner of Zenda

ENGLISH 2012

1) What is the theme of the poem “Endymion”?

Q4 Lines from Endymion

2) In what way is the death a great teacher in the eyes of the Alexander Pope?

Q6 Lines from an Essay on Man

3) Rupert is really a dare-devil, Comment.

Q44 The Prisoner of Zenda

4) What is Einstein’s opinion of war?

Q5 The World As I See It

5) Is the Miller is the best friend of Hens? Answer with reason.

Q6 The Devoted Friend

6) Write a brief character sketch of Mrs. Oakentubb?

Q7 Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Judy Oakentubb

7) What is the Bertrand Russell's advice to the countries of Asia?

Q5 Reflection on the Re-Awakening East

8) Why does the trail of Jones seem to be unfair in "Act III of silver box"?

Q1 Act III of the Silver Box

9) Describe the last scene of a man's life as given in the poem "The seven ages of man".

Q5 The Seven Ages of Man

10) What did Samson do to destroy the enemies of his race?

Q1 Lines from Samson Agonistes

11) What is the message of the poem "Lines from Ulysses"?

Q4 Lines from Ulysses

12) What makes lady Mauban to side with ressendyll and his party?

Q10 The Prisoner of Zenda

13) Who persuades Rassendyll to impersonate as the king of ruritania and why?

Q22 The Prisoner of Zenda



ENGLISH 2011

- 1) What motive does the man have for murdering Mrs. Oakentubb?
Q6 Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Judy Oakentubb
- 2) How long did the panic last and how was order restored in the story "The day the dam broke"?
Q7 The Day the Dam Broke
- 3) What are Einstein's views about war?
Q5 The World As I See It
- 4) What is the significance of the last stage of man's life in the poem "The seven ages of man"?
Q5 The Seven Ages of Man
- 5) What are the significant quantities of a "Man of life Upright" according to Thomas Campion?
Q1 The Man of Life Upright
- 6) What does Wordsworth guess about the theme of the girl's song in the poem, "The solitary reaper"?
Q3 The Solitary Reaper
- 7) What message has been conveyed in the poem "Say not the struggle Naught Availeth"?
Q1 Say not the Struggle not Availeth
- 8) What moral does the poem "Ulysses" teach?
Q4 Lines from Ulysses
- 9) According to Liaquat Ali Khan what demands does our freedom make on us.
Q3 Pakistan and the Modern World
- 10) "Call this justice"? Explain this speech of Jones with reference to the play "Act III of the silver box".
Act III of the Silver Box



11) What suggestions does Bertrand Russell give to the Asian nations for their progress?

Q5 Reflection on the Re-Awakening East

12) Comment briefly on the tea table incidence.

Q14 The Prisoner of Zenda

13) Why could Duke Michael not succeed in his conspiracy to become the king of `Ruritania'?

Q17 The Prisoner of Zenda

ENGLISH 2010

1) What main difference does Liaquat Ali Khan point out between the Muslims and the Hindu beliefs and attitudes?

Q2 Pakistan and the Modern World

2) What motive has the man for murdering Mrs. Judy Oakentubb?

Q6 Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Judy Oakentubb

3) Write briefly the qualities of "The man of life upright"?

Q1 The Man of Life Upright

4) What message did Ulysses give to his sailors?

Q1 Lines from Ulysses

5) What role did madam de mauban perform in the story "The prisoner of zenda"?

Q10 The Prisoner of Zenda

6) What does Bertrand Russell consider it useless to resist industrialization?

Q2 Reflection on the Re-Awakening East

7) What system is criticized by the author in the lesson "Act II of the silver box"?

Q9 Act III of the Silver Box

8) Why does Rudolf Ressendyll disguise himself as Rudolf Elphberg?

Q22 The Prisoner of Zenda



9) How does a man act in the fifth stage of his life? Discuss in the light of the poem “The seven ages of man”.

Q4 The Seven Ages of Man

10) What is the central idea of the poem “Music when soft voices die”?

Q4 Music When Soft Voice Die

11) Describe briefly “The coronation ceremony” of Rudolf Ressendyll?

Q12 The Prisoner of Zenda

12) What is Einstein’s attitude to property, outwards success and luxury?

Q7 The World As I See It

13) What happens to Hans when he went to fetch the doctor?

Q5 The Devoted Friend

ENGLISH 2009

1) Explain with reference to the context any one of the following:

a) War seems to me a mean, contemptible thing; I would rather be hacked in pieces than take part in such an abominable business

Q5 The World As I See It

2) Describe some interesting incidents from the lesson, “The day the dam broke”.

Q5 & Q6 The Day the Dam Broke

3) “Act III of the silver box” is a criticism of the British society. Discuss.

Q9 Act III of the Silver Box

4) Explain with reference to the context any one of the following:

a) Last scene of all,

That ends this strange eventful history,

Is second childishness, and mere oblivion,

Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.

Q5 The Seven Ages of Man

b) That which we are , we are,

One equal temper of heroic hearts,

Made weak by time and fate but strong and will

To strive, to seek to find and not to yield.

Q4 Lines from Ulysses

- 5) What has inspired William Wordsworth to compose the poem "The solitary reaper"
Discuss.

Q1 The Solitary Reaper

- 6) Discuss the qualities of "The man of life upright".

Q1 The Man of Life Upright

- 7) Princess Flavia has been portrayed as an ideal heroine. Discuss.

Q40 / Q15 / Q11 The Prisoner of Zenda

- 8) Describe the tea table incident in the novel "The prisoner of zenda".

Q14 The Prisoner of Zenda

- 9) Why do you like Rudolf Reseendyll? Give reasons.

Q42 The Prisoner of Zenda

ENGLISH 2008

- 1) Explain with reference to the context any one of the following:

- a) No I beg for my death! Kill me! Blot out that picture which is I always before my eyes and which I cannot endure!

Q9 Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Judy Oakentubb

- b) If human life is to be tolerable, It cannot be wholly mechanized. It must be continue to contain poetry and music and art and love and the simple joys of life.

Q4 The World As I See It

- 2) Answer any one of the following:

- a) Write a comparison between Hans and the Miller friendship.

The Devoted Friend

- b) Mrs. Oakentubb got the punishment she deserved. Discuss.

Q11 Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Judy Oakentubb

3) Explain with reference to the context any one of the following:

- a) A thing of beauty is a joy forever,
Its loveliness increases; it will never
Pass into nothingness; but still will keep
A bower quite for us, and a sleep
Full of sweet dreams, and health, and quite breathing.
 Q3 Lines from Endymion

- 4) Do you agree with William Shakespeare's idea that, "All the world's a stage"? Give your views referring to the poem, "The seven ages of man".
 Q1 The Seven Ages of Man

- 5) Write a summary of a poem, Lines from Samson agonists.
 Q4 Lines from Samson Agonistes

- 6) How did princess Flavia learn the truth about Rudolf ressendyll and what was her reaction?
 Q11 / Q40 The Prisoner of Zenda

- 7) Describe the interesting scene in the novel, "The prisoner of zenda".
 Q18 The Prisoner of Zenda

ENGLISH 2007

1) Explain with reference to the context any one of the following:

- a) You are very lazy. Really considering that I am going to give you my wheel barrow, I think you might work harder.

Q4 The Devoted Friend

2) Answer any one of the following:

- a) "Twenty minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb" is basically a story of revenge. Elucidate.
 Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Judy Oakentubb

3) Explain with reference to the context any one of the following:

- a) Will no one tell me what she sings?

Q3 The Solitary Reaper

- b) Last scene of all, that ends this,
Strange eventful history.
Is second childishness, and mere oblivion,
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.
 Q5 The Seven Ages of Man

- 4) Describe how Ulysses inspires his sailors to start the last voyage of their lives.
 Q3 Lines from Ulysses

- 5) Describe the qualities of a man who leads an upright life.
 Q1 The Man of Life Upright

- 6) Describe the villainy of black Michael in your own words.
 Q30 The Prisoner of Zenda

- 7) Madam de mauban betrayed black Michael rightly. Discuss.
 Q10 The Prisoner of Zenda

**JOIN
FOR
MORE!!!**



COMMERCE GROUP

ENGLISH 2018 (Private & Regular)

- 1) Explain the importance of the label on Mrs. Oakentubb suitcase ?
Q2 Twenty Minutes With Mrs. Oakentubb
- 2) What caused the lieutenant Colonel of the infantry to lead a fleeing company of three hundred persons ?
Q4 The day the Dam Broke
- 3) Who was Marlowe ? What facts does his evidence reveal ?
Q6 Act III The Silver Box (Discuss in Lecture as well)
- 4) What was the supreme manifestation of the Miller's selfishness which caused Hans to lose his life ?
Q5 The Devoted Friend
- 5) According to Shakespeare, how does a man behave in the last stage of his life ?
Q5 Seven Ages of Man
- 6) What does Wordsworth mean by "Will no one tell me, What she sings?"
Q3 The Solitary Reaper
- 7) Who was Samson ? How did he take revenge from the philistines ?
Q1 Lines From Samson Agonistes
- 8) How does Shelley illustrate that beauty is eternal ?
Q3 Music When Soft Voices Die
- 9) Highlight two significant qualities of Antoinette de Mauban ?
Q10, Q32 & Q39 The Prisoner of Zenda
- 10) Where & how did the king meet Rassendyll for the first time ?
Q1 The Prisoner of Zenda
- 11) Why was it necessary to impersonate the King in the coronation ceremony ?
Q37 The Prisoner of Zenda



- 12) How did Princess Flavia react when she came to know the truth of the fake king ?
Q16 The Prisoner of Zenda

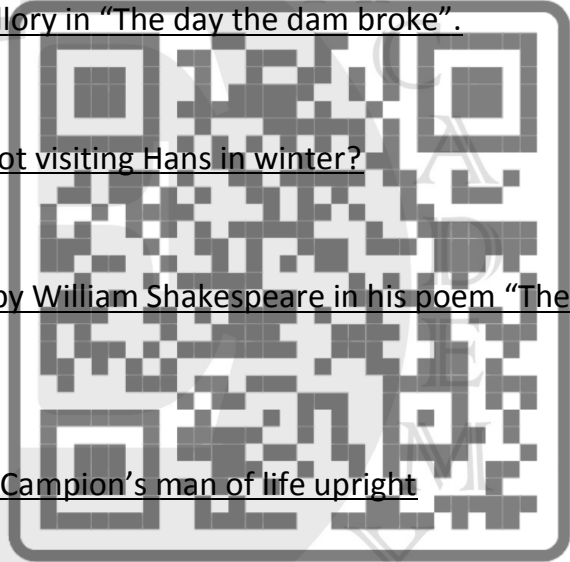
ENGLISH 2017 (Private & Regular)

- 13) What is Bertrand Russell's advice to the countries of Asia?
Q5 Reflection on the Re-Awakening East
- 14) Why does the play act III of the silver box leaves us in a feeling of injustice?
Q9 / Q1 Act III of the Silver Box
- 15) Why did the gentlemen kill Mrs. Judy Oakentubb?
Q6 Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Judy Oakentubb
- 16) What is Einstein's attitude to property, outward success and luxury?
Q7 The World As I See It
- 17) What characteristics does the poet associate with fourth and fifth stage of man?
Q4 The Seven Ages of Man
- 18) How does an upright man consider this world?
Q4 The Man of Life Upright
- 19) How did Samson take revenge upon his enemies?
Q1 Lines from Samson Agonistes
- 20) What is the theme of the poem "say not the struggle naught availeth"?
Q1 Say not the Struggle not Availeth
- 21) How and where do the two Rudolf's meet first time?
Q1 The Prisoner of Zenda
- 22) State three qualities of Rudolf Rassendyll.
Q42 The Prisoner of Zenda
- 23) Describe the 'tea table incidence'.
Q14 The Prisoner of Zenda
- 24) Throw light on three dominating characteristics of Princess Flavia.
Q16 The Prisoner of Zenda
- 25) Why does Mauban write letter to Rassendyll?
Q14 The Prisoner of Zenda



ENGLISH 2016 (Private & Regular)

- 1) Describe the incident of the attack on summer house?
Q14 The Prisoner of Zenda
- 2) Who did kill black michael and Why?
Q15 The Prisoner of Zenda
- 3) Why did the man kill Mrs Oakentubb?
Q6 Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Judy Oakentubb
- 4) What is the real freedom, as explained by Liaquat Ali Khan?
Q3 Pakistan and the Modern World
- 5) Describe the humorous incident of Dr Mallory in "The day the dam broke".
Q6 The Day the Dam Broke
- 6) What justification did the miller give for not visiting Hans in winter?
Q1 The Devoted Friend
- 7) Describe the last stage of life as describe by William Shakespeare in his poem "The seven ages of man".
Q5 The Seven Ages of Man
- 8) What are the distinct qualities of Thomas Campion's man of life upright
Q1 The Man of Life Upright
- 9) How does William Wordsworth compare the song of the solitary reaper with the song of the musical birds?
Q2 The Solitary Reaper
- 10) What were the circumstances that led Ressendyll to impersonate the king?
Q37 The Prisoner of Zenda
- 11) What are Einstein's views about democracy?
Q8 The World As I See It
- 12) Why was Hens unable to look after his garden?
Q3 The Devoted Friend



13) Who was Samson? How was he captured by the Phillistines?

Q6 Lines from Samson Agonistes

ENGLISH 2015 (Private & Regular)

1) What were the characteristics that make black Michael an outright villain?

Q30 The Prisoner of Zenda

2) Describe the effort taken by Colonal Sept to save the ruritanian throne.

Q22 The Prisoner of Zenda

3) What things of beauty did keats find most inspiring?

Q3 Lines from Endymion

4) What was the plan behind arranging ball? By who was it proposed?

Q3 The Prisoner of Zenda

5) How did Ulysses inspire his mariners to accompany him to the new adventure?

Q1 Lines from Ulysses

6) What is the real freedom according to Liaquat Ali Khan?

Q3 Pakistan and the Modern World

7) What is Einstein's attitude towards war?

Q5 The World As I See It

8) Highlight at least three qualities of life as "Man of life upright".

Q1 The Man of Life Upright

9) Describe the last stage of life as describe by William Shakespeare.

Q5 The Seven Ages of Man

10) Why did madam de mauban turn against black Michael?

Q10 The Prisoner of Zenda

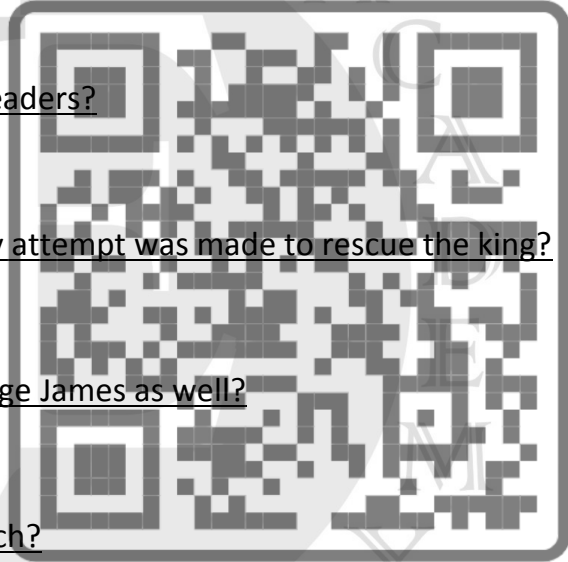
11) Why did the gentleman kill Mrs. Oakentubb?

Q6 Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Judy Oakentubb



ENGLISH 2014 (Regular)

- 1) What reason does Bertrand Russell give for his opinion that the nation of Asia will not find it hard to keep their independence?
Q6 Reflection on the Re-Awakening East
- 2) What is the theme of the poem "Music when soft voice Die"?
Q4 Music When Soft Voice Die
- 3) What are the different shapes or forms of beauty that give joy according to John Keats?
Q4 Lines from Endymion
- 4) Who was the prisoner of Zenda? Why was he imprisoned?
Q37 / Q22 The Prisoner of Zenda
- 5) How did Samson destroy the Philistine leaders?
Q1 Lines from Samson Agonistes
- 6) What was Black Michael's plan in case any attempt was made to rescue the king?
The Prisoner of Zenda
- 7) What led the constable to arrest and charge James as well?
Q4 Act III of the Silver Box
- 8) What moral does the poem "Ulysses" teach?
Q4 Lines from Ulysses
- 9) What events led Rudolf Rassendyll to act as the king of Ruritania?
Q22 / Q37 The Prisoner of Zenda
- 10) What is the significance of the fifth stage of man's life in the poem "The seven ages of man"?
Q4 The Seven Ages of Man
- 11) Why and how did Antoine de Mauban help Rudolf Rassendyll?
Q10 The Prisoner of Zenda



12) What is real freedom according to Liaquat Ali Khan?

Q3 Pakistan and the Modern World

13) Why did Dr Mallory think that the flood water was about to engulf him in the lesson "The day the dam broke"?

Q6 The Day the Dam Broke

ENGLISH 2014 (Private)

1) Who is the villain of the novel "The prisoner of zenda" and why?

Q6 The Prisoner of Zenda

2) Which period was called the "dark age" by Bertrand Russell and why?

Q1 Reflection on the Re-Awakening East

3) What was the "mob mentality" presented by James Thurber in the story "The day the dam broke"?

Q1 The Day the Dam Broke

4) What is the message of the play Act III of the silver box.

Q8 Act III of the Silver Box

5) Make the comparison between the character of the Miller and Hans?

The Devoted Friend

6) What is the effect of the struggle in our personal life as described by author Hugh clough in his poem "Say not the struggle naught availeth"?

Q2 Say not the Struggle not Avaieth

7) What does the poet mean by this line "Oh blindness to the future kindly given" in the poem "An essay on man"?

Q2 Lines from an Essay on Man

8) What is the attitude of Albert Einstein property, outward success and luxury?

Q7 The World As I See It

9) What do you know about Samson's supernatural powers?

Q3 Lines from Samson Agonistes



10) Comment on the summer house incident in the novel “The prisoner of Zenda”?

Q14 The Prisoner of Zenda

11) Why did Rupert kill his own master?

Q27 The Prisoner of Zenda

12) What did Bertrand Russell consider it useless to resist industrialization?

Q2 Reflection on the Re-Awakening East

13) What motive does the man have for murdering Mrs. Oakentubb?

Q6 Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Judy Oakentubb

ENGLISH 2013 (Regular)

1) Describe the scene of the railway waiting room in “Twenty minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb”.

Q1 Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Judy Oakentubb

2) What is Einstein’s attitude towards leadership?

Q4 The World As I See It

3) Highlight the message conveyed in the poem, “Say not the struggle naught Availeth”?

Q1 Say not the Struggle not Availeth

4) Describe ‘Morganatic Marriage’ with particular reference to “The prisoner or Zenda”.

Q35 The Prisoner of Zenda

5) Who was Samson and how was he captures by the Philistines?

Q6 Lines from Samson Agonistes

6) What are the qualities of the upright man described by Thomas Campion?

Q1 The Man of Life Upright

7) What are the two gifts given to the man by god as described by Alexander Pope in his poem “Lines from an Essay on Man”?

Q2 / Q3 Lines from an Essay on Man

- 8) Describe the last stage of man's life as per view of William Shakespeare in his poem "The seven ages of man"
Q5 The Seven Ages of Man
- 9) Why is it insular for European historians to term the centuries after the fall of the Roman Empire "The dark ages"?
Q1 Reflection on the Re-Awakening East
- 10) How long did the panic in the lesson "The day the dam broke" last and how was order restores?
Q7 The Day the Dam Broke
- 11) What is the role of Mr. Barthwick in the play "The silver box".
Q5 Act III of the Silver Box
- 12) Who is the "Fair Weather Friend" Hans and Millar? State with reasons.
Q2 / Q5 The Devoted Friend
- 13) Why is the seventh (last) stage, the most pitiable part of man's life?
Q5 The Seven Ages of Man
- 1) According to Liaquat Ali Khan, what is the true meaning of freedom?
Q3 Pakistan and the Modern World
- 2) Give the description of the man in the lesson "Twenty minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb".
Q8 Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Judy Oakentubb
- 3) Why does Mrs. Mallory refuse to talk about the incident in the lesson "The day the dam broke"?
Q9 The Day the Dam Broke
- 4) What are Einstein's view about leadership?
Q4 The World As I See It
- 5) What is the true source of power for a country according to Bertrand Russell?
Q2 Reflection on the Re-Awakening East

ENGLISH 2013 (Private)

- 6) Why do we say that Hugh the Millar is a selfish friend to little Hens?
Q2 The Devoted Friend
- 7) Give the description of the fourth stage of man's life as given in the poem "The seven ages of man".
Q7 The Seven Ages of Man
- 8) What are the different shapes of forms of beauty that give joy according to John Keats?
Q4 Lines from Endymion
- 9) How does Rudolf Ressendyll behave as a king when he takes part in the procession before the coronation?
Q12 The Prisoner of Zenda
- 10) Compare and contrast the two women characters in the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda".
Q38 The Prisoner of Zenda
- 11) What does Ulysses mean by the following lines?
Made weak by time fate butt strong in will
To strive, to seek, to find and not to yield.
Q3 Lines from Ulysses
- 12) Discuss the end of the play "Twenty minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb"
Q11 Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Judy Oakentubb

ENGLISH 2012 (Regular)

- 1) What should Asian countries accept from the west and what should they reject?
Q5 Reflection on the Re-Awakening East
- 2) How did the panic start in the cinema on high street and how was order restored?
Q5 / Q7 The Day the Dam Broke
- 3) On what grounds does Einstein put the individual before the state?
Q8 The World As I See It
- 4) How and why did madam Mauban betray black Michael?



Q10 The Prisoner of Zenda

5) What events led Rudolf Rensendyll to act as the king of Ruritania?

Q22 The Prisoner of Zenda

6) What message has been conveyed in the poem, "Say not the struggle naught availeth"?

Q1 Say not the Struggle not Avaieth

7) What moral does the poem "Ulysses" teach?

Q4 Lines from Ulysses

8) What is the significance of the fifth stage of man's life in the poem "The seven ages of man"?

Q4 The Seven Ages of Man

9) What motive does the man have for murdering Mrs. Judy Oakentubb?

Q6 Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Judy Oakentubb

10) Was justice done the family of Mrs. James Jones? Explain.

Q1 Act III of the Silver Box

11) Which act of selfishness of the millar caused Hans to lose his life?

Q5 The Devoted Friend

12) Comment briefly on the tea table incident in the novel, "The prisoner of zenda".

Q14 The Prisoner of Zenda

13) What is Einstein's attitude towards war?

Q5 The World As I See It



ENGLISH 2012 (Private)

1) What does Samson plan while performing for the Philistine leader?

Q1 Lines from Samson Agonistes

2) What does pope say about death in "An essay on man"?

Q6 Lines from an Essay on Man

3) Who was the solitary reaper and what was she doing in the cultivation field?

Q1 The Solitary Reaper

4) Give the list of the things that Keats find beautiful in Endymion?

Q4 Lines from Endymion

5) Give the message and examples given in "Say not the struggle naught avileth."

Q1 Say not the Struggle not Avaieth

6) Why was Mrs. Oakentubb sentenced to 18 months imprisonment?

Q7 Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Judy Oakentubb

7) What advise does Russell give to the Eastern countries about modern technology?

Q4 Reflection on the Re-Awakening East

8) According to Liaquat Ali Khan, What were the difference between the Hindus and the Muslims of India?

Q2 Pakistan and the Modern World

9) What crime had Jones committed in the "Silver Box"?

Q4 Act III of the Silver Box

10) Where and how did rumour spread about the broken dam?

Q2 The Day the Dam Broke

11) Which are Einstein's ideals and which are not?

Q7 The World As I See It

12) Give a sketch of Hens, the gardener?

The Devoted Friend



- 13) How does Sept convince Rudolf Ressendyll to play The role of the king for the coronation ceremony?

Q22 The Prisoner of Zenda

ENGLISH 2011 (Regular)

- 1) Why did the gentleman kill Mrs. Oakentubb?

Q6 Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Judy Oakentubb

- 2) Why does Bertrand Russell consider it useless to resist industrialization?

Q2 Reflection on the Re-Awakening East

- 3) What are Bertrand Russell's desire and hopes for the Asian countries?

Reflection on the Re-Awakening East

- 4) Describe the sixth stage of man's life with reference to the poem "the seven ages of man"?

Q5 The Seven Ages of Man

- 5) The blindness of the future is a blessing of god or curse? Explain with reference to the poem "An essay on man".

Q2 Lines from an Essay on Man

- 6) Describe how Ulysses inspires his sailor to embark on a new adventure?

Q1 & Q2 Lines from Ulysses

- 7) Madam de Mauban played a magnificent role in the novel "The prisoner of zenda".Comment.

Q10 The Prisoner of Zenda

- 8) Was justice done to the family of Mr. James Jones? Explain.

Q1 Act III of the Silver Box

- 9) What are the three examples that the poet gives in "Say Naught the struggle not avaieth?"

Q2 Say not the Struggle not Avaieth

10) What real meaning of freedom for the common man does Liaquat Ali Khan state?

Q3 Pakistan and the Modern World

11) What does Einstein appear to regard as the most precious element in human experience? Elucidate.

Q6 The World As I See It

12) Which act of selflessness of the Millar caused Hans to lose his life?

Q5 The Devoted Friend

ENGLISH 2011 (Private)

1) Explain the importance of the label on Mrs. Judy Oakentubb's suitcase.

Q2 Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Judy Oakentubb

2) What is the Author opinion, should Asian countries accept form the west and what they should reject?

Q5 Reflection on the Re-Awakening East

3) Briefly describe, in your own words, the character of campion's upright man.

Q1 The Man of Life Upright

4) Ignorance of the future and hope are two great blessings. Explain with reference to the poem, "An essay on man".

Q2 Lines from an Essay on Man

5) What picture has John Galsworthy presented in "The Act III of the Silver Box"?

Q9 Act III of the Silver Box

6) Describe briefly how Ulysses inspires his sailors to start the last voyage of his life?

Q1 / Q2 Lines from Ulysses

7) Briefly state the reasons given by Liaquat Ali Khan for the Muslims desire not to continue living in undivided India.

Q1 Pakistan and the Modern World

8) How did Thumber's mother cope with the situation in "The day the dam broke"?

Q3 The Day the Dam Broke

9) "Say not to the struggle naught availeth" is a poem which reflects hope. Comment.

Q4 Say not the Struggle not Avaieth

10) What is Einstein's attitude to leadership?

Q4 The World As I See It

11) Explain these lines in your own words:

"The music in my heart I bore

Long after it was heard no more"

Q4 The Solitary Reaper

12) Why does madam de mauban not cooperate with black Michael against Rudolf Ressendyll?

Q10 The Prisoner of Zenda

ENGLISH 2010 (Regular & Private)

1) Do you agree that the Millar was a fair weather friend?

Q2 Act III of the Silver Box

2) What are the three examples that the poet gives in "Say not the struggle naught availeth"?

Q2 Say not the Struggle not Avaieth

3) Princess Flavia is an ideal heroine and the symbol of love, beauty and nobility.

Q40 / Q16 The Prisoner of Zenda

4) How is traditional culture threatened in an age dominated by science and machinery?

Q4 Reflection on the Re-Awakening East

5) Compare and contrast the characters of Rudolf Elphberg and black Micheal.

The Prisoner of Zenda

6) What led the constable to arrest and charge James John as well as Jane Jones?

Q4 Act III of the Silver Box

7) What has inspired Wordsworth to compose the poem. "The Solitary Reaper"?

Q1 The Solitary Reaper

8) Whom do you consider the most lovable and sympathetic character in the novel "The prisoner of Zenda"? Give reasons.

Q37 / Q16 The Prisoner of Zenda

9) What message do we get from the poem. "Lines from an essay of man"?

Q2 / Q3 Lines from an Essay on Man

10) Why did the meeting with the Korean girl give him the purpose to live in "Twenty minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb"?

Q3 Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Judy Oakentubb

11) What does the poet Shelly mean by the given lines? Explain in your own words

And so they thought,

When thou art gone,

Love itself shall slumber on.

Q3 Music When Soft Voice Die

12) According to Liaquat Ali Khan what are the two main duties of the western world for the progress and maintenance of world peace today?

Q5 Pakistan and the Modern World

13) Write the selflessness and self-sacrifice of Rudolf Rensendyll.

Q37 The Prisoner of Zenda

ENGLISH 2009 (Regular & Private)

1) Explain with reference to the context any one of the following:

(a) My political ideal is that of democracy. Let every man be respected as an individual and no man idolized.

Q8 The World As I See It

(b) No I beg for my death! Kill me! Blot out that picture which is always before my eyes and which I cannot endure.

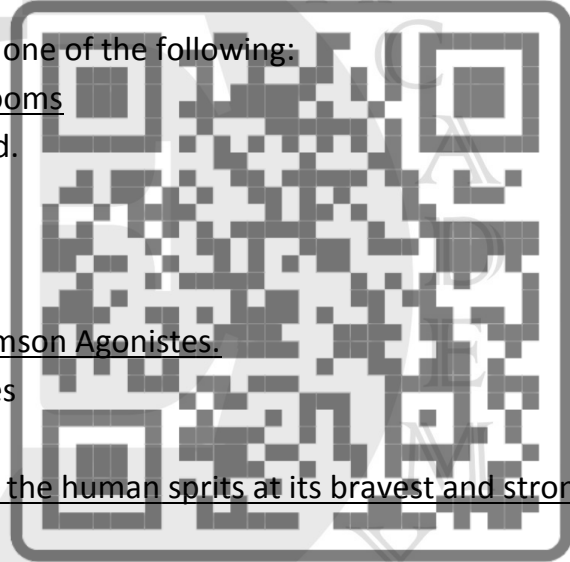
Q9 Twenty Minutes With Mrs. Judy Oakentubb

- 2) Describe the one-sided friendship between Hans and the Millar.
Q2 The Devoted Friend
- 3) The Silver Box is a play about justice dealing differently with box, the rich and the poor. Elaborate.
Q1 Act III The Silver Box
- 4) Explain with reference to the context any one of the following:
(a) Heaven from all creatures hides the book of Fate,
All but the page prescribed, their present state.
Q2 Lines from an Essay on Man
- (b) A thing of beauty is a joy forever.
Its loveliness increases; it will never
Pass into nothingness.
Q3 Lines from Endymion
- 5) Describe 'The seven ages of man'.
Q1 The Seven Ages of Man
- 6) How did Samson Agonistes show his strength in 'Lines from Samson Agonistes'?
Q3 Lines from Samson Agonistes
- 7) Answer any one of the following:
(a) Compare the two Rudolf.
Q38 The Prisoner of Zenda
- (b) Describe the tea table incident in the novel "The prisoner of zenda".
Q14 The Prisoner of Zenda



ENGLISH 2008 (Regular & Private)

- 1) Explain with reference to the context any one of the following:
 - (a) My political ideal is that of democracy. Let every man be respected as an individual and no man idolized.
Q7 The World As I See It
- 2) On what grounds does Liaquat Ali Khan justify the demand of Pakistan in his speech?
Q1 Pakistan and the Modern World
- 3) Prove that Hugh, the Millar, was a fair weather friend in the lesson "The devoted friend".
Q6 / Q1 The Devoted Friend
- 4) Explain with reference to the context any one of the following:
 - (a) And such too is the grandeur of the dooms
We have imagined for the mighty dead.
Q2 Lines from Ulysses
- 5) Answer any one of the following:
 - (a) Describe the death and sacrifice of Samson Agonistes.
Q3/ Q1 Lines from Samson Agonistes
 - (b) Do you agree that Ulysses 'Symbolises the human sprits at its bravest and strongest'?
Q4 Lines from Ulysses
 - (c) What was the incident that led Wordsworth to write 'The solitary reaper'?
Q1 The Solitary Reaper
- 6) Answer any three of the following:
 - (a) Whom do you consider the real prisoner of Zenda?
Q37 The Prisoner of Zenda
 - (b) Why and how did madam de mauban help Rudolf Rassendyll?
Q10 The Prisoner of Zenda
 - (c) Princess Flavia has sacrificed her love by marrying king.
Q23 The Prisoner of Zenda



(d) Rupert of henzau is daring, dangerous, disloyal and devilish of the six in the novel.

Comment

Q19 The Prisoner of Zenda

(e) Describe the wise and patriotic efforts of colonel Sept to save Ruritania's throne.

Q22 The Prisoner of Zenda

ANY CORRECTION & SUGGESTION
WILL BE HIGHLY APPRECIATED

AT (say2rafay@gmail.com)

A MESSAGE TO STUDENTS

Work hard, and make yourself strong to face the challenges of upcoming hard life. Wish you best of luck for the future and paper as well. Remember me in your precious prayers.

THANK YOU ☺ (ABDUR RAFAY)