

THE SEVEN AGES OF MAN'S LIFE

Introduction of the poet

William Shakespeare was an English dramatist and poet, considered to be the greatest of all writers. Shakespeare was not only a writer and poet, but also an actor who devoted his life to the theatre.

Introduction of the poet

The poem entitled **Seven Ages of Man** is one of the best known passages from Shakespeare's work. This speech is delivered by Amiens in **act III, scene VIII** of the play **As You Like It**. Amiens is one of the group of noblemen leading a life of exile with Dukes in the forest of Arden.

Summary

The world is like a stage of drama. All the men and women are only players. Every man has to play seven parts in his drama of human life. At the first stage, a man is a baby. He only pucks or cries in the arms of his nurse. At the second stage, he is a boy and goes to school unwillingly. The third stage is the stages of youth. Now a man adopts the role of a lover. He sighs and writes poem in praise of his beloved. At the fourth stage, the man becomes a soldier. He wears a sunny beard, abuses others and is ready to pick up quarrels with others. He is ready to go into the mouth of death for the sake of good names. At the fifth stage, he retires from active life and becomes a justice of peace. He accepts bribes and decides the cases. The sixth stage comes and man is changed completely. He wears spectacles and keeps a pouch of snuff with him. He grows lean and thin. The seventh stage reduces a man to nothing. Now he loses his teeth, his eyes and taste. He is a child for the second time.

Moral

Shakespeare has perfectly described this truth in Seven Ages of Man that man is an actor, life is a drama and this world is a stage. Each person plays the roles assigned to him and tries to justify it.

“Our whole life is like a play”

Q1. Why does William Shakespeare compare the man's life to the stage?

Ans: William Shakespeare compares the man's life to the stage because according to him this world is just like a stage where men and women are actors and actresses. Every person in this world comes for a particular time just like actors and actresses and leave the stage after performing their/his role. Same as every person of this world has left the world after leading his/her life.

Q2. Describe the first and second stage of a person?

Ans: In the first age of a man, he is a little born baby who is totally dependent on others, specially on mother. It is the age of infancy in which he mews and pucks in the nurse's arm.

In the second age, his age of infancy ends when he becomes a cute school going boy with a morning face and his bag hanging on his back, walking inappropriately on his way to the school.

Q3. Why does he go to school undeliberately in the second stage/age?

Ans: He goes to school undeliberately in the second age because he is very attached with the atmosphere of his house and it is very difficult for him to leave that atmosphere.

Q4. Why does a person indulge in the love of someone in the third age?

Ans: The person indulges in the love of someone in his third age due to lack of maturity. At that time he sings a woeful ballad and admires the beauty of his beloved all the time.

Q5. Describe the emotions and feelings of a lover for his beloved.

Ans: When a person indulges in the love of someone then he admires the beauty of his beloved. He sings melodies and ballads for his beloved. He wants to see her, talk her and want to live with her all the time. In fact he is ready to do anything for her beloved.

Q6. Why does the poet compare the fourth age of a person to a soldier?

Ans: The poet compares the fourth age of a man to a soldier because in this he is very passionate, brave and ambitious. He is like ready to fight over minor issues which gives him a more aggressive look and he want to become famous at every cost just like a soldier.

Q7. Describe the fifth and sixth age of man's life?

Ans: in the fifth age of a man he enters into a mature and sensible phase and plays the role of justice. Due to excessive eating of well fat cock he becomes corpulent. In this age he knows much about the life and society and delivers lectures and wise sayings.

In the sixth age, he becomes an old man, he looks like a cartoon on the stage with loose pantaloons, spectacles on nose, slippers and a pouch hanging on its side.

Q8. What sort of resemblance does the poet find between the first and the last age?

Ans: The resemblance which the poet finds between the first and the last age is that in the first age when a man is a new born baby at that he is totally dependent on his mother or family members, similarly when he enters in the last age or seventh age of his life where he comes an extremely old fellow then once again he depends upon his family. It is second childhood and a miserable time for him.

1. Seven ages of man composed by _____.

William Shakespeare	Lord Amiens	Jacques	John Milton
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2. The song "Seven Ages of Man" occur in Act II scene _____.

V	VII	IV	III
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3. The song "Seven Ages of Man" is sung by _____.

Lord Amiens	Jacques	Pope	Rector
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4. William Shakespeare divides the role of a man into _____.

VII	V	III	IV
-----	---	-----	----

5. _____ is the 1st age.

School boy	Infancy	lover	Soldier
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6. _____ is the 2nd age.

School boy	Infancy	lover	Soldier
------------	---------	-------	---------

7. _____ is the 3rd age.

School boy	Infancy	lover	Soldier
------------	---------	-------	---------

8. _____ is the 4th age.

School boy	Infancy	lover	Soldier
------------	---------	-------	---------

9. _____ is the 5th age.

School boy	Judge	lover	Soldier
------------	-------	-------	---------

10. _____ is the 6th age.

School boy	Infancy	Old age	Soldier
------------	---------	---------	---------

11. _____ is the 7th age.

School boy	Infancy	lover	2nd Childishness
------------	---------	-------	------------------

12. William Shakespeare was born in _____.

1600	1616	1564	1515
------	------	------	------

13. William Shakespeare was died in _____.

1600	1616	1564	1515
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14. William Shakespeare famous due to _____.

Dialogue	Characterization	Plot	Theme
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15. The duke was robbed by his dominion by his _____.

Brother	Sister	Brother-in-law	Father
---------	--------	----------------	--------
16. All the world's a _____.

Drama	Stage	School	Place
-------	-------	--------	-------
17. Seeking the _____ reputation.

Bubble	Temporary	Fast	Rapid
--------	-----------	------	-------
18. Duke and his group living a life of exile in the forest of _____.

Arden	Africa	Asia	Europe
-------	--------	------	--------
19. This speech is written in the _____ form of Verse.

Blank	Rhyme	Close	Open
-------	-------	-------	------
20. Ballad means _____.

Song	Article	Ode	Translation
------	---------	-----	-------------
21. Pard means _____.

Donkey	Lion	Cat	Leopard
--------	------	-----	---------
22. The seven ages of the man is a _____.

Drama	Comedy	Novel	Play
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THE MAN OF LIFE UPRIGHT

Introduction

Thomas Campion was a prominent scholar, poet and musician of his time. Man of Life Upright is simple in expression but it contains depth of thought and feeling. The poem presents the concept of an ideal personality, leading a highly disciplined and controlled life. He is master of himself.

Summary

The pure and innocent heart of an upright man is free from evil ideas and intentions. He passes his life in simple happiness. He has perfect control over his wishes and emotions. As a result, worldly loss and problems fail to disturb him.

He is confident and brave. He does not count on power or material resources. In a battle he depends upon God and seeks help from him. He does not have strong forts, weapons of war or secret cellars for his safety.

This man faces the natural calamities such as stormy winds, heavy rains and tempest calmly and courageously. His faith in God remains firm and unshaken.

“Faith is the force of Life.”

- Tolstoy

The poet says that this man shows complete indifference to the happy and unhappy events of Life. He is aware of that all worldly things and events are temporary and worthless. He seeks knowledge from the heavenly books and study the objects of Nature adds to his wisdom and refines his intellect.

Campion says that the man of upright life considers the world a place for brief stay. It is no more than an inn, without any glamour or charm. He believes that his good deeds are his only assets and earning. When called upon by God, he will have to embark on the journey to the next and eternal world.

“It matters not how long we live, but how we live.”

- Bailey

Q1. How does he spend his silent days?

Ans: He spends his silent days in a joyful mood but his joy don't cause any harm to others because he has knowledge about the heavenly books.

Q2. How is he got command over his hopes and sorrows?

Ans: He has perfect commands over his hopes and sorrows because he is not so ambitious. That's why false hope can't deceive him or sorrow is not made him dissatisfied. That's why he always looks happy and content.

Q3. Why does he not need any tower nor armour for defence?

Ans: He does need any tower or armour for defence because he has no enemies. He has no underground rooms to save himself from the thunder bolt. The reason is that he envies none. He knows the reality of life and follows the same philosophy in his life.

Q4. The poet says "He faces the danger with unafraid eyes". What does it means?

Ans: The poet means to say that only an upright man has the courage to face the danger with unafraid eyes b/c he lead a simple, peaceful, honorable and a chaste life. He is only afraid of God that's why nothing can hurl the disaster on him. It means he faces the danger bravely and courageously.

Q5. Why does the poet compare world to an inn?

Ans: The poet compares the world to an inn because this world and its beauty is temporary and all the people who are here has to leave this world after completing their time. The poet wants to say that as we are here for very short time so we should lead a very pious life and should commit good deeds.

1. The poem "The Man of Life Upright" is written by _____.

Sir Henry Wotton	Thomas Campion	Sir Walter Scott	Shelley
------------------	----------------	------------------	---------

2. This poem describes the life of _____ man.

Pious	Cunning	Cruel	None of them
-------	---------	-------	--------------

3. Thomas Campion was born in _____.

1567	1568	1560	1566
------	------	------	------

4. The theme of the poem is _____.

Romantic	Religious	Philosophical	None of them
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5. Vanity means _____.

Pride	Innocence	Conceit	Variety
-------	-----------	---------	---------

6. Vaults means _____.

Court	Cellar	Dungeon	Hotel
-------	--------	---------	-------

7. Deep means _____.

Sea	Ocean	River	Profound
-----	-------	-------	----------

8. He acquired his higher education from _____.

Oxford	Cambridge	Harvard	Esol
--------	-----------	---------	------

9. Thomas Campion was died _____.

1567	2016	1620	1616
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10. From all dishonest deeds, or thought of _____.

Pride	Vanity	Possession	Ownership
-------	--------	------------	-----------

11. Whom hopes cannot delude, nor sorrows _____.

Content	Discontent	Satisfy	Dissatisfy
---------	------------	---------	------------

12. That man needs neither towers, nor armour for _____.

Defence	Safeguard	Safty	None of them
---------	-----------	-------	--------------

13. The horrors of the deeps, and terrors of the _____.

Cloud	Sky	Earth	Storm
-------	-----	-------	-------

14. He makes the heaven his book, His wisdom _____ thing.

Heavenly	Earthly	Worldly	None of them
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15. The earth his sober inn, and quiet _____.

Pilgrim	Pilgrimage	Rule	None of them
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LINES FROM SAMSON AGONISTES

Introduction of the Poet

John Milton is regarded as one of the most famous poets of English Literature. His masterpiece Paradise Lost, Paradise Regained, Samson Agonistes earned him fame and honour. His individual style has a touch of sublimity and majesty which is quite appropriate to his noble and powerful ideas.

Introduction of the Poem

Samson Agonistes is an adaptation of the Greek drama form in blank verse, which recounts the tragedy of Samson in his blindness beset by enemies. This hero performed the decisive role in crushing the philistines who were the deadly enemies of his race. Samson, too got killed in that disaster but his heroic act saved his tribesman from the deadly enemy. By virtue of his glorious deed, his name earned eternity. It is rightly said:

“THOSE WHO DIE FOR THEIR NATION LIVE FOREVER.”

Summary

Once the Philistines arranged a grand feast in a temple. The huge gathering included gentry from all parts of the country. A prisoner, Samson, was brought to display his immense strength and stamina through different stunts. Though he was blind, but performed very well and the leaders enjoyed it. After performing for some time, he felt exhausted and wished to be taken between the pillars for rest. He placed his arms on the pillars and stood with his head inclined as if he was lost in some profound thoughts or was busy in prayer. The foundation of great temple rested onto these two pillars. Ultimately he addressed the gathering and informed them that his final performance would be according to his own will and it would leave them amazed and fascinated.

After the speech, Samson started to exert all his force and energy onto these massy pillars. The way he was jerking the pillars, it seemed as if the forces of nature had also come to his assistance and were enclosed in his body. Eventually, he was able to remove the pillars from their place and the whole roof collapsed with a loud rumble and explosion. All the people assemble there were buried alive under the pillars. Samson was unable to save himself from the claws of death and was also buried with them, but remained alive among the hearts of his people. In this way, he set an example of great sacrifice by giving up his life but eliminating his rivals.

Q1. Who was Samson and how did he become captive?

Ans: Samson was a great hero of immense power. He fought against the philistines on number of occasions, the deadly enemy of his race. At last, his wife betrayed him and he was taken prisoner through the treachery of his wife.

Q2. What sort of performance did he perform?

Ans: He performed different sort of performance in front of philistines superordinators. First of all, they put out his eyes to make him less dangerous. At the annual feast, he was brought to the temple. He was asked to show his feat of power. He lifted weight, pulled, drew or broke different things. He performed whatever could be done by the blind man. Everybody was surprised to see his immense strength.



Q3. What did people assume when Samson felt the pillar in the arm?

Ans: When Samson felt the pillar in the arms, so he stood silent for a while with his head bowed and eyes fast fixed on the ground. So the people assume that he was going to offer the great matter or thinking about a critical problem or he is praying.

Q4. How did Samson save his people?

Ans: When the Samson was taken captive by the philistines. They arranged feast in the temple. The huge gathering included gentry from all part of the country was come to see him. Samson was brought to display his immense strength and perform whatever he could. When the show was ended he feel exhausted and requested the guides to take some rest between pillars. He felt the pillars in his arms and straining all the nerves and horribly shook the pillars to and fro. The whole roof felt with the burst of thunder over the super-ordinators. He also became the victim of the complete destruction.

Q5. Who were assembled under the arched roof and why did they come?

Ans: The lords, ladies, captain, councilors, priests, their selected noble man and the finest members of their society but also each philistine from the neighboring cities were assembled under the arched roof. They came their to celebrate the feast of victory.

1. The Poem "Lines from Samson Agonists" have been written by _____.

John Milton	Thomas Camion	Alexander Pope	Thomas Gray
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2. Samson was the man of great _____.

Height	Strength	Anger	Hair
--------	----------	-------	------
3. Samson became captive due to the treachery of his _____.

Sister	Wife	Mother	Cousin
--------	------	--------	--------
4. _____ is the moral lesson of the poem.

Sacrifice	Revenge	Patriotism	Separation
-----------	---------	------------	------------
5. _____ was the deadly enemy of Samson's race.

Philistine	Russian	Greek	German
------------	---------	-------	--------
6. John Milton was born in _____.

1608	1609	1611	1610
------	------	------	------
7. The poem "Samson Agonistes" is written in the form of _____ verse.

Rhyme	Black	Mix	Blank
-------	-------	-----	-------
8. Philistine leaders made Samson _____ to make him less dangerous.

Blind	Deaf	Dumb	Limper
-------	------	------	--------
9. John Milton was himself _____.

Deaf	Blind	Dumb	Limper
------	-------	------	--------
10. John Milton was died in _____.

1608	1674	1647	1648
------	------	------	------
11. John Milton was the great poet of _____ language.

Latin	Russian	Greek	German
-------	---------	-------	--------
12. To heave, pull, draw, or _____, he still performed.

Break	Broke	Broken	None of them
-------	-------	--------	--------------
13. None daring to appear _____.

Samson	Antagonist	Achilles	Him
--------	------------	----------	-----
14. Antagonist means _____.

Challenger	Powerful man	Genius man	Bold man
------------	--------------	------------	----------
15. Samson agonists felt _____ pillars in his arms.

3	2	5	4
---	---	---	---
16. Flowers means _____.

Worst	Finest member	Top	Best
-------	---------------	-----	------
17. Choice means _____.

Best	Worst	Corrupted	Lay
------	-------	-----------	-----

18. Hitherto, lords, what your commands _____.
- | | | | |
|-------|---------|----------|--------------|
| Given | Imposed | Directed | None of them |
|-------|---------|----------|--------------|
19. Now, of my own _____, such other trial.
- | | | | |
|------|--------|------|--------------|
| Will | Accord | Boss | None of them |
|------|--------|------|--------------|
20. When mountains tremble, those two massy pillars, with horrible convulsion _____.
- | | | | |
|--------|----------|------------|--------------|
| Rotate | Circular | To and fro | None of them |
|--------|----------|------------|--------------|
21. Samson, with these in mixed, _____.
- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------|--------------|
| Inevitable | Separated | Avoid | None of them |
|------------|-----------|-------|--------------|

LINES FROM AN ESSAY ON MAN

Introduction

The poem entitled An Essay on Man is composed by a prominent English poet Alexander Pope. He has discussed in his typical style, the nature, conduct and destiny of Man..

“The Proper study of Mankind is Man.”

- Pope

Summary

In the opening lines of the poem, Pope says that God has concealed future and fate from all creatures. They are absolutely unaware of the forth-coming event. God has hidden from animals what he has given to man and from man what he has given to the angles, otherwise, it would be impossible to live here in, God has given to his creatures only what they can afford to know.

The lamb does not know that it is going to be sacrificed. Would it know, it would not skip and play. Man knows that the lamb is going to be sacrificed and he can afford this knowledge but the lamb can not. Pleased to the last it licks the hand, which is going to shed its blood. The poet says that God remains indifferent to the day to day happenings and rise or fall of human beings. In his eyes, the death or decline of a great hero or the death of a tiny bird are incidents of similar significance. Since God prefers none to none there is no possibility of any injustice from God, whatever is given is nothing but in our interest. So we should hope and wait the great teacher Death and pray to God.

Hope soars high with flattering wings. We should uphold the banner of hope and thankful to God for this gift of unawareness. In the concluding lines of the poem, Pope gives his views on the condition of human soul and the role of hope in human life. He says that hope never deserts human beings. It remains alive and active in human heart forever.

It is hope, which inspires human beings to keep striving and moving ahead. Man is never contented with his present condition and circumstances. He always hopes and struggles to get into a better position. The light of hope gives courage and will to work to the moral beings.

Conclusion

About human soul, the poet remarks that it never enjoys a moment of real joy and peace in this world. It is constantly restless, disturbed and far from its real and eternal home. The eternal abode of human soul is Heaven. It aspires to liberate itself from the material cage of human body and go back to its original and final home. Human soul hopes to live there permanently enjoying peace comfort freedom and happiness.

“When all else is lost, Future still remains.”

- Bovee

Q1. Why do the living creature remain happy?

Ans: The living creatures remain happy because God has concealed their fate and future to them. They are absolutely unaware of the forth coming events but God has categorized the reasons for creatures to creatures, otherwise it would be impossible to live here in. God has given to his creatures only what they can afford to know.

Q2. The poet says "From brutes what men" how?

Ans: The poet says "From brutes what men" in this case he give the example of the lamb (animal) to prove his views. The lamb does not aware that he is going to be sacrificed. Would it know, it would not skip and play and does not have the flowery food but men know that the lamb is going to be sacrificed. Men can afford this knowledge but lamb can't.

Q3. How does the poet remarks that "Who sees in equal eye as God all" briefly explain?

Ans: The poet remarks that "Who see with equal eye as God of all" mean God knows each and everything and gives similar. The poet compares the importance of all atom to the system and a bubble burst to this world and the death of the hero to the death of the bird. He says all these things have same significance before god. He says that we don't know but Allah knows that this world and its system has to be ended on day and on that day God will run everything.

Q4. How do the lines from "An essay on man" justify pope's opinion the ignorance of the future and hope are the two blessings?

Ans: Ignorance of the future and hope are the two great blessings for man-kind. In the opening lines pope says that the living creatures remain happy because God has conceited their fate and future to them. They are absolutely unaware of the forth coming events but God has categorized the reasons for creatures to creatures, otherwise it would be impossible to live here in. God has given to his creatures only what they can afford to know.

In the last stanza, Pope says that hope never desert in human being, in remains alive in the human heart. It is hope which inspires the person to keep struggling and moving ahead because men are not satisfied to his present state and want to get better and prosperous life in the society. The light of hope gives courage and will to work for the moral being.

1. The poem "Lines from an Essay on Man" is written by

Alexander pope	John Milton	Shelly	Tennyson
----------------	-------------	--------	----------
2. Alexander pope completed his poem "An essay on man" in

1733	1766	1787	1777
------	------	------	------
3. The poem "Lines from an Essay on Man" is

Romantic	Religious	Philosophical	Natural
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 poem.
4. Alexander pope was born in

1688	1888	1666	1687
------	------	------	------
5. God has hidden the book of

Faith	Fate	Mystery	Depth
-------	------	---------	-------

 from all creatures.
6. The human know about the

Present	Past	Future	None of them
---------	------	--------	--------------
7. Ignorant from the future and hope are the

Boon	Bless	Blessing	Nuisance
------	-------	----------	----------

 for mankind.
8.

God	Whom	Which	Who
-----	------	-------	-----

 see with equal eye, as God of all.
9. Alexander pope was died in

1733	1780	1744	1775
------	------	------	------
10. Heaven from all creatures hides the book of

Faith	Fate	Mystery	Depth
-------	------	---------	-------
11. From brutes what men, from men what

Angle	Vision	Animals	Spirits
-------	--------	---------	---------

 know.
12. Pleased to the last, he crops the

Vegetable	Food	Foods	Flowery food
-----------	------	-------	--------------
13.

Unaware	Blindness	Deafness	Dumbness
---------	-----------	----------	----------

 to the future! Kindly given.

14. But gives that _____ to be thy blessing now.
- | | | | |
|------|------|-------|--------|
| Hope | Will | Power | Wisdom |
|------|------|-------|--------|
15. Man never is, but always to be _____.
- | | | | |
|-------|---------|------|--------------|
| Bliss | Blessed | Boon | None of them |
|-------|---------|------|--------------|
16. An essay an man addressed by _____ to lord Bolingbroke.
- | | | | |
|------|----------------|--------|-----|
| Lord | Alexander pope | Shelly | Men |
|------|----------------|--------|-----|
17. In the poem spirit means _____.
- | | | | |
|-------|-------|------|-------|
| Angle | Ghost | Soul | Fairy |
|-------|-------|------|-------|
18. Alexander pope refers _____ blessing in the poem.
- | | | | |
|-----|------|-------|-----|
| Two | Four | Three | One |
|-----|------|-------|-----|
19. In the poem perish means _____.
- | | | | |
|-----|---------|----------|------|
| Die | Develop | Progress | Rise |
|-----|---------|----------|------|
20. In the poem bliss means _____.
- | | | | |
|-----|-----|-------|--------------|
| Joy | Sad | Happy | None of them |
|-----|-----|-------|--------------|
21. _____ springs in the human breast.
- | | | | |
|------|------|--------|------|
| Hope | Will | Ideals | Idea |
|------|------|--------|------|

THE SOLITARY REAPER

About the Poet

Williams Words Worth is a poet who has developed his own immensely valuable theories concerning poetry. This is the reason why he possesses a unique and artificial style. His work shows his life long love for natural beauty, which gives hi the title Poet of Nature.

About the Poem:

The poem entitled The Solitary Reaper relates to an incident, which deeply inspired the poet when he was walking alone through the barren hills of Scotland. He was fascinated by the sweet voice of a girl, who was singing a song in her native language.

Summary

The poet was on one of his long walks along the barren hills of Scotland when he saw a young girl. She was all alone in the field, harvesting the crops and singing a song in a pensive tone. The poet was profoundly fascinated by the bewitching melody and her voice left an everlasting and indelible impression on the mind of the poet. This impression motivated the poet to write a poem in appreciation of the melodious voice of the girl.

The poet says that the voice of the girl scattered all over the deep valley. He says that the musical notes of the young singer are symmetrical to the thrilling songs of the Nightingale and the Cuckoo. They were far sweeter than the humming of birds and impressed the heart deeply. The sweet melody appeals to the tired travelers of the Arabian Desert, who need relaxation after a long and monotonous journey. The voice leaves a deeper impact than the song sung by the Cuckoo birds. It gives more than just breaking the serenity and tranquility of the lonely seas.

The poet says that although he failed to understand the exact wordings of the song, as the girl was singing in her native language, he could feel the sorrow and grief in her voice. It was a song of lamentation describing some suffering of everyday life.

In the end, the poet realizes that although he would never again get the opportunity to listen to that melodious voice, it would remain fresh in his mind forever. The beautiful gift of nature the girl had, became a source of ceaseless joy for the poet.

“Great music is that which penetrates the ear with facility and leaves the memory with difficulty. Magical music never leaves the memory.”

- Sir Thomas Beecham

Q1. Who was singing and what was she singing about?

Ans: The Highland girl was singing a melancholy strain, which was spreading in the valleys. Perhaps she was singing about former issues, sadness or about the future. Perhaps she singing about the pain or familiar matter today.

Q2. Briefly describe in the incident that led Wordsworth to write "The Solitary Reaper"?

Ans: William Wordsworth used to take long tours on foot. Once upon a time he was on one of his long tour of the barren hill of Scotland. When he saw a young girl who was singing and binding the crops along. The poet was profoundly fascinated by the bewitching melody of her voice left the everlasting impression on his mind. This impression motivated the poet to write a poem in the appreciation of the melodious voice of the girl.

Q3. Why does the poet not understand the exact meaning of the song?

Ans: The poet does not understand the exact meaning of the song because she was the highland girl of Scotland, and was singing in Gaelic and Celtic language still spoken in the highland of Scotland and the Hebrides. That's why he could not only understand the exact meaning of the song.

Q4. What was the William Wordsworth feeling on hearing the solitary reaper?

Ans: William Wordsworth was feeling that her singing was ever flowing with the sound. He felt nightingale did ever chaunt this sort of melody, no cuckoo-bird did ever sing so beautifully in the spring and her beautiful and thrilling voice was breaking the silence of the deserts and seas.

1. The poem "Solitary Reaper" has been written by

William Wordsworth	Shelly	Milton	Robert Frost
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2. William Wordsworth was born in

1770	1780	1767	1769
------	------	------	------
3. William Wordsworth was the poet of

Romance	Nature	Religion	Thought
---------	--------	----------	---------
4. William Wordsworth was born at

Cocker mouth	Somber	Sussex	London
--------------	--------	--------	--------
5. Solitary Reaper was singing in

English	Greek	Scottish	Gaelic
---------	-------	----------	--------
6. She was the inhabitant of

Scott land	Paris	Dutch	Poland
------------	-------	-------	--------
7. William Wordsworth was remained ignorant to the

Subject	Theme	Moral	Gist
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8. William Wordsworth prelude was completed

1985	1850	1856	1859
------	------	------	------
9. William Wordsworth visited the valley alongwith

Companion	Sister	Brother	Father
-----------	--------	---------	--------
10. Celtic language is spoken in the highlands of

Australia	Scott land	England	Poland
-----------	------------	---------	--------

 and the Hebrides.
11. William Wordsworth was died in

1850	1856	1859	1855
------	------	------	------
12. William Wordsworth compare the voice of the solitary girl by

Donkey	Birds	Lata	Cuckoo
--------	-------	------	--------
13. Lay means

Song	Approval	Absurdity	Length
------	----------	-----------	--------
14. Melancholy means _____.

	Happy	Nice	Sad	Pleasure
15.	Alone she cuts and binds the grain, and sings a _____.			
	Song	Ballad	Melancholy strain	Ode
16.	Of travelers in some shady haunt, among _____.			
	Valley	Rock	Ocean	Hebrides
17.	In spring-time from the _____.			
	Cuckoo	Nightingale	Gnat	Frog
18.	Will no one tell me what she _____.			
	Tell	Sing	Sings	Songs
19.	Some natural sorrows, loss, or _____.			
	Pain	Chain	Lane	Main
20.	Whatever the theme, the _____.			
	Virgin	Maiden	Nymph	Girl
21.	I listened, _____ and still.			
	Motionless	Unmoved	Vacant	None of them

MUSIC WHEN SOFT VOICES DIE

Introduction

The poem entitled Music when Soft Voices Die is a short one, yet the theme that it contains is very deep and profound. In this poem, we are told that we cannot forget our loved ones even though they are no longer with us.

Summary

The poem tells us that even after we stop listening to good music, this soft music lingers on in our memories for a long time to come. Another example that he gives is of flowers like violets, telling us that even after flowers die away, their sweet scent lingers with us for a long time to come.

Giving yet another example, the poet tells us that even after a rose withers away its petals, are scattered on the bed of loved ones in order to make the room sweet scented. In the last, he expresses the central idea asserting that everything and every one that we love can never be forgotten by us even though they are not with us any longer. Therefore, the poet declares that even though his beloved is no longer with him, yet her loving though shall live in his memory and even though the poet will not be able to actively show the love for her, yet in a silent, quite manner, he shall continue to love her as long as he lives.

Conclusion

The conclusion then to draw from these lines is that the poet feels very rightly so that our loved ones are so precious and dear to us that no matter what happens we cannot forget them.

Q1. What sort of example does the poet give in the poem "Music when the softy voices die"?

Ans: The poet gives three examples in the poem "Music when the softy voices die". The first is that "The music when the soft voices die remains fresh in the mind". "The second are violet flowers, which wilt away but their smell refreshes our senses. In the third example the poet is given the example of rose flower that when it's become wilter but still its petal are of some use. He is giving these sorts of example to show his loved for his beloved.

1. The poem "Music When Soft Voices Dies" has been written by _____.

Shelly	John Milton	Tennyson	Shakespeare
--------	-------------	----------	-------------

2. P.B. Shelly was born in _____.

1792	1892	1888	1890
------	------	------	------
3. This poem shows the emotions of _____.

Love	Romance	Religion	Nature
------	---------	----------	--------
4. Her wife committed the _____ in 1815.

Sui-Site	Hang	Choke	None of them
----------	------	-------	--------------
5. He wrote the tragedies in _____ verse.

Rhyme	Blank	Poetic	None of them
-------	-------	--------	--------------
6. He died by _____.

Drowning	Natural	Cancer	Heart failed
----------	---------	--------	--------------
7. P.B. Shelly was died in _____.

1792	1822	1892	1885
------	------	------	------
8. Basically P.B. Shelly was _____.

Communist	Atheist	Jew	Christian
-----------	---------	-----	-----------
9. In 1811, he got marriage to _____ year old girl.

16	17	18	19
----	----	----	----
10. P.B Shelly was exiled by university due to the publication of _____.

Necessity of atheism	Necessity of culture	Necessity of religion	Necessity of grouping
----------------------	----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------
11. _____ was the wife of P.B Shelly.

Mary Goodwin	Mary Shelly	Kenith Goodwin	Eve Shelly
--------------	-------------	----------------	------------
12. P.B Shelly gives _____ examples to express his love.

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---
13. P.B Shelly composed the poem on the separation on his _____.

Sister	Brother	Friend	Beloved
--------	---------	--------	---------
14. Thought means _____.

Perception	Idea	Subject	None of them
------------	------	---------	--------------
15. Slumber means _____.

Awareness	Deep	Sleep	Ill
-----------	------	-------	-----
16. P.B. Shelly composed the poem "Music When Soft Voices Dies" on the _____ of his wife.

Separation	Death	Birthday	None of them
------------	-------	----------	--------------
17. Music, when soft voices die, vibrates in the _____.

Mind	Memory	Thought	Span
------	--------	---------	------
18. Odours, when sweet violets sicken, Live within the _____ they quicken.

Mind	Memory	Thought	Sense
------	--------	---------	-------
19. Rose leaves, when the rose is dead, are heaped for the _____ bed.

Wife	Beloved	Own	Girlfriend
------	---------	-----	------------
20. And so thy thoughts, when thou art gone, _____ itself shall slumber on.

Love	Scorn	Romance	Hate
------	-------	---------	------

LINES FROM ENDYMION

Introduction of the Poet

John Keats is one of the finest English poets. In spite of living only for twenty-six years, he contributed a lot to English Poetry. His poems are spirited and lively. His personal life was a tale of sorrow and bereavement, but his keen observant eye made him an admirer of nature, which is fully reflected in his poems.

Introduction of the Poem

Endymion is poem of great beauty. In this poem John Keats has expressed his conception of beauty and has given a unique definition of beauty. According to Classical Mythology Endymion was a beautiful youth with whom moon Goddess fell in love and on whom she induced a perpetual sleep in order to kiss him without his knowledge.

Summary

Endymion is a poem of great beauty. In this poem John Keats has expressed his conception of beauty and has given a unique definition of beauty. According to Classical Mythology Endymion was a beautiful 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.

In this poem the poet says that beauty is a constant source of joy. Its loveliness increases with the passage of time. Beauty is immortal. It appears in many shapes. The world is full of misery but the beautiful objects of nature such as the sun, the moon, old and new trees and flowers give us great pleasure and we forget our griefs.

“Beauty moves away the pall from our dark spirits.”

We also see glimpses of beauty of the grand places, which we imagine for the mighty dead. Similarly we derive great pleasure from lovely tales which we have read or heard. There are masterpieces of literature and Art which serve as source of eternal joy. Heroic deeds and lives of great men of the past too, are among these objects of beauty. It is the heights of Keats's imagination. All these visions of beauty are like a fountain, which gives an immortal drink to our thirsty souls.

“Imagination is the eye of the soul.”

- Joubert
Conclusion

Beauty is truth, truth beauty that is all

Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know

- John Keats

John Keats is an ardent lover of beauty. This is his fundamental belief and it operates in all his poems. He is really in search of Truth. He wants to enjoy beauty to the best possible degree. Endymion is a magnificent poem, which reflects profound love of the poet for beauty as it is a constant source of spiritual joy. Therefore one must not forget:

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever"

Q1. In how many shapes the thing of beauty is the poet find in the poem "Lines from Endymion"?

Ans: The things of beauty are three in the shape

- The first is the nature like the sun, the moon, the shady trees, the running streams and the forest are full of sweet blooming flowers.
- The second is the human history. Beauty is also found in the human history because the great deeds of great man is the source of excitement and courage.
- Literature is another source of beauty. By reading the stories we feel that we are drinking immortal water.

Q2. What can things of beauty do for us?

Ans: Beauty is immortal and its loveliness increases with the passage of time. It appears in many shapes. The world is full of miseries but the beautiful objects of nature like sun, moon and forest or the history of the human and the literature gives us great pleasure. By the way we forget our grieves.

1. The poem "Lines from Endymion" has been written by _____.

John Keats	Shelly	John Milton	Shakespeare
------------	--------	-------------	-------------

2. John Keats was born in _____.

1795	1798	1792	1788
------	------	------	------

3. He acquired early education from _____.

ENGLISH NOTES FOR GRADE XII (KARACHI BOARD)

	Ensfield school	Christ's hospital	Cambridge school	Edinburg
4.	John Keats was died due to the severe criticism on his _____ poem.			
	Endymion	Ode to autumn	Ode to night angle	Ode to melancholy
5.	Lines from Endymion was published by John Keats in _____.			
	1815	1817	1816	1814
6.	John Keats _____ increases with the passage of time.			
	Beauty	Love	Romance	Life
7.	P.B Shelly compose _____ elegy on keat's death.			
	Adonais	The saint of eve	Autumn	None of them
8.	Despondence means _____.			
	Satisfaction	Disappointment	Disagreement	Worry
9.	Dearth means _____.			
	Decrease	Increase	Scarcity	Sweet
10.	Spirits means _____.			
	Soul	Emotion	Love	Angle
11.	Rills means _____.			
	Valley	Streams	River	Lake
12.	Blooms means _____.			
	Flower	Shadows	Twinkles	Lights
13.	Dooms means _____.			
	End	Final	Final fate	Death
14.	Tales means _____.			
	Stories	Poems	Elegies	Books
15.	John Keats divides the beauty into _____ shapes.			
	3	4	2	5
16.	A thing of beauty is a joy _____.			
	For ever	Perpetual	Always	None of them
17.	Full of sweets dreams, and health, and quiet _____.			
	Bower	Shady	Innocence	Breathing
18.	Spite of despondence, of the inhuman _____.			
	Dearth	Decrease	Scarcity	Sweet
19.	All lovely tales that we have _____.			
	Listen	Heard	Read	Recited
20.	Pouring unto us from the _____.			
	Heaven bank	Heaven bring	Heaven corner	Heaven brink
21.	John Keats was buried at _____.			
	Germany	Scott land	Rome	London

SAY NOT THE STRUGGLE NAUGHT AVAILETH

About the Poet

He is a great poet but known and admired more for his friendship with a greater poet and educationist, Mathew Arnold and for his support to Florence Nightingale.



About the Poem

This poem teaches the moral lesson of inflicting courage, ceaseless struggle and sunny optimism of hope and aspiration. The poet through various images conveys a great message that without struggle, man cannot accomplish anything really great in this world. Struggle is the key to success in human life. It is rightly said:

"All honour to those who try."

Summary

It is wrong to say that our struggle is useless. It is not right to say that the enemy suffers no loss, and can never be defeated. Circumstances never remain the same always. Sometimes we fail to achieve our desires. But we should not be hopeless. Our fears may also be false. To explain this the poet gives three examples.

In the battlefield, sometimes a soldier thinks of running away. He should not do so. It is possible that beyond the smoke of guns, his friends may be winning. If he ran away, he would lose the honour of victory. Then we see the waves, striking against the shore. We should not think that they strike without any success. Somewhere might have broken the shore. Again the sun rises in the east, and its light comes only through the eastern windows. As the sun rises in the east, and its light spreads everywhere, so our struggle does pay us somehow or the other.

Q1. What is the moral of the poem?

Ans: The poem teaches us the moral of inflecting courage. The poet through various images conveys that without struggle man cannot accomplish anything in the world. It confesses that struggle is the key of success, it right said.

1. The poem "Say Not the Struggle Naught Availeth" has been written by _____.

Shelly	John Keats	Thomas Campion	Arthur Hugh Clough
--------	------------	----------------	--------------------
2. "Say Not the Struggle Naught Availeth" is a _____.

Saying	Proverb	Sentences	Statement
--------	---------	-----------	-----------
3. The poet gives example to clarify your _____.

View	Perception	Mentality	None of them
------	------------	-----------	--------------
4. Arthur Hugh was born at _____.

London	Sussex	Paris	Liverpool
--------	--------	-------	-----------
5. Arthur Hugh Clough was born in _____.

1819	1821	1820	1822
------	------	------	------
6. Say Not the Struggle Naught Availeth was become in _____ world war.

1 st	2 nd	Ceriman	Troy
-----------------	-----------------	---------	------
7. This song was sung between the war of America and _____.

British	German	Russia	Holland
---------	--------	--------	---------
8. In this poem Naught means _____.

Not	Nay	Nothing	None
-----	-----	---------	------
9. In this poem vain means _____.

Useless	Worth full	Use full	Advantageous
---------	------------	----------	--------------
10. In this poem fields means _____.

Playground	Battle-field	Park	Plain
------------	--------------	------	-------
11. In this the poet preaches _____.

Patriotism	Revenge	Hope	None of them
------------	---------	------	--------------
12. The _____ and the wounds are vain.

Labour	Work	Pain	None of them
--------	------	------	--------------
13. The enemy _____ not, not faileth.

Faint	Unconscious	Unaware	None of them
-------	-------------	---------	--------------
14. If hope were _____ fears may be liars.

Deceive	Delude	Dupe	None of them
---------	--------	------	--------------
15. Your comrades chase e'en now the _____.

Fliers	Friend	Companion	None of them
--------	--------	-----------	--------------
16. Seem here no painful inch to _____.

Get	Achieve	Gain	Acquire
-----	---------	------	---------
17. Comes silent, flooding in, the _____.

Deep	Sea	Ocean	Main
------	-----	-------	------

18. Arthur Hugh Clough was died in _____.

1861	1860	1862	1859
------	------	------	------

LINES FROM ULYSSES

Introduction of the Poet

Lord Alfred Tennyson occupies a very important and prominent position in the domain of English Literature. He is the representative poet of Victorian era. He is a prolific poet and has composed a number of poems. Tennyson's poetry is rich in imagery as that of Keats but it lacks the romantic fine of Wordsworth and Coleridge.

Introduction of the Poem

Ulysses is a long, magnificent, symbolical and moral boosting poem. The poem is written in the dramatic monologues of the powerful blank verse and tells the story of the most prudent and bravest of the Greek heroes, Ulysses of Homer's Odyssey. He is the symbol of adventurous spirit, indomitable courage, inexhaustible zeal; unflinching faith; unshakable determination and unquenchable thirst for knowledge. Ulysses wants to set out on a journey of discovery because he believes that it is not too late to find a New World.

Summary

Ulysses was a Greek hero and the King of Ithaca. He had spent most of his life in voyages and was always filled with the spirit of ventures and courage. His life was based on the principle of struggle and courage.

In this speech, Ulysses pays high tribute to his mariners who laboured and worked with him. He reminded them of the past endeavors and motivated them to get prepared for another voyage. Ulysses believed that struggle should continue as long as they lived. They had to prove their eagerness, enthusiasm and the ability to fight even with deities. Ulysses invited his sailors to set off for another voyage in the hope of discovering new land in the far west. He was conscious of the dangers and hazards involved in such an exploitation but he was prepared to meet all the challenges.

Ulysses admitted that with the passage of time, the major part of their lives and much of their energies have been used up and they had grown weaker. But their determination was as strong as ever and they do not find themselves lacking in strength and vitality. They find themselves still a force to reckon with. They are always bent upon making ceaseless efforts to discover new lands, and under no circumstances, giving up their struggle until ultimate success is achieved.

Moral

“Struggle is the father of all things ... it is not by the principles of humanity that man lives or is able to preserve himself above the animal world, but solely by means of the most brutal struggle.”

- Adolf Hitler

Q1. Who was Ulysses and why did he want to go on the voyage?

Ans: Ulysses was a great hero and king of Ithaca. He had spent most of his life in voyaging the different shores. After many years of adventures on sea, he came home but found the home's life dull and colourless. He wanted to go on the voyage in search of adventures or new lands.

Q2. How did he encourage his comrades?

Ans: First of all, he paid tribute to his comrades who worked really hard and face the danger of nature. He reminded them of the past endeavors, the contriving and motivated them to get prepared for another voyage because he believed that struggle has no ending. Perhaps we will find the newer land.

Q3. What sort of possibilities were revolving in Ulysses' mind?

Ans: Ulysses as the man of great courage and sprit. He told his mariners that it is possible that they may be drowned in the great dept of the sea. Or it is also possible that they may be reached the Isles of the blessed and met the great Greek warrior (Achilles). Whom they knew very well.

Q4. What great adventure is he proposing?

Ans: He was proposing a great adventure of finding a newer world. A/c to him there was never too late for anything that's why he wanted to do s/t noble and adventurous b/f his death.

Q5. What did the Ulysses ask the sailors to do in their old ages?

Ans: First of all, Ulysses paid high tribute to his mariners by reminding their past efforts. He invited them to set off for the new voyage. He was conscious of the hazards but prepared to meet all the challenges. He knew with the passage of time they had grown weaker but they are strong in will power. They still have the ability to find the new lands in the far East, if they strive, search and not to accept the defeat.

Q6. Why did he want to do something special before death?

Ans: He wanted to do something special before his death because life is the name of struggle, or we can say that Ulysses was the King and was a brave person who always suffered for the sake of others. That's why he wanted to do something noble for his people before his death so that they would remember after his death.

1. The poem "Lines from Ulysses" is composed by

Shelly	John keats	Alfred Lord Tennyson	G. Allana
--------	------------	----------------------	-----------
2. Lord Alfred Tennyson was born in

1809	1811	1810	1808
------	------	------	------
3. Lord Alfred Tennyson was the great poet of

Renaissance	Romanticism	Victorian	Chaucerian
-------------	-------------	-----------	------------

 age.
4. Lord Alfred Tennyson accepted the peerage in

1830	1840	1850	1884
------	------	------	------
5. Lord Alfred Tennyson was born at

Liverpool	Rome	Paris	Somersby
-----------	------	-------	----------
6. In the poem touch means

Stop	Rice	Rich	Reach
------	------	------	-------
7. Ulysses remind his men the war between Greece and

Troy	British	Latin	Romans
------	---------	-------	--------
8.

Mariners	Companion	Friend	None of them
----------	-----------	--------	--------------

 souls that have toil'd and wrought, and thought with me.
9. The thunder and the

Sunrays	Sunshine	Enemy	None of them
---------	----------	-------	--------------

 and opposed.
10.

Young age	Old age	Infancy	Childhood
-----------	---------	---------	-----------

 hath yet his honour and his toil.
11.

Death	Life	Infancy	Childhood
-------	------	---------	-----------

 closes all; but something ere the end.
12. Not unbecoming men that strove with

Troy	God	Monster	Ghost
------	-----	---------	-------
13. The light begin to twinkle from the

Rock	Valley	Mountain	Hill
------	--------	----------	------
14. The sounding

Waves	Furrows	Clouds	Sky
-------	---------	--------	-----

 for my purpose holds.
15. It may be will shall touch the happy

Island	Eve	Isle	None of them
--------	-----	------	--------------
16. And see the great

Aristotle	Plato	Achilles	John
-----------	-------	----------	------

 whom we knew.

17. Moved earth and _____ that which we are, we are.

Eden	Heaven	World	Sky
------	--------	-------	-----

18. _____ to seek, to find and not to yield.

Try	Strive	Struggle	Sought
-----	--------	----------	--------

19. Alfred Lord Tennyson was died in _____.

1892	1890	1891	1889
------	------	------	------

Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb

Introduction

Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb is an effective little piece of emotional drama written by Frank Arthur. Frank Arthur is known for his achievements as a civil servant, novelist and scriptwriter.

It is a rare specimen of a melodrama filled with thrill and suspense. The play is notable for the skilful manipulation of suspense. The story is based on the theme of revenge, crime and punishment.

“Revenge renders ears deaf.”

- William Shakespeare

Summary

It was a stormy winter's evening of 1955. A heavily wrapped lady entered the waiting room of a country railway junction, followed by a porter who lighted the fire for her, as it was very cold. Soon a male passenger also entered the waiting room and came near the fire in order to warm himself. The porter told them that they had to wait for 20 minutes for the arrival of the train, bound for Stainthorpe. After the departure of the porter the two passengers were left alone. They were strangers to each other, but soon they started a conversation to while away the time.

The man told the woman of two half-minute meetings, which had the most profound effect on his life. 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. His smile made him realize what his daughter would have been like if she had lived. She was killed along with her mother in a road accident. They were overrun by a car, which was being driven recklessly by Mrs. Judy Oakentubb. She was held guilty of manslaughter and was sentenced to 18-month imprisonment but according to him it was a plain deliberate heartless murder. So, he was going to Stainthorpe in order to avenge the murder of his wife and daughter.

The woman told the man that his wife and daughter were killed in the accident. It was not a murder. But he did not agree. He said that she was drunk and was driving the car very fast to reach the coast from Stainthorpe. She led a bet with one of her companies to cover the long distance within 15 minutes while it could be covered in half an hour. She drove recklessly and killed his wife and daughter. So, it was a deliberate murder.

By chance he read the name of Mrs. Oakentubb, written on the label of the suitcase, which belonged to the lady who was conversing with him. He was sure that the lady, who was standing before him, was Mrs. Judy Oakentubb. He pulled a revolver from his pocket and pointed at her. Mrs. Judy Oakentubb recoiled and told him that she had been in perpetual agony ever since the accident took place. She posed herself as a repentant lady over the tragic accident. She instead of asking for her life implored for her death that according to her was a means of escaping from the mental torture. Believing in her statement, he decided to leave her and give her no punishment, as living with a sense of self-reproachment was an ideal punishment for the lady. He says: “Yes! You are right! It would be a greater punishment to live.”

He pocketed his revolver and walked out leaving her sobbing. As soon as he left the room, she came to her real self. She expressed her hatred for the man observing her from outside. He opened the door suddenly, raised the revolver and shot her dead. It is rightly said:

“Often a clever culprit is caught by the trap of his own blunders.”

Conclusion

Those who cause tragedies in the lives of others inevitably meet the tragic end. Beyond any shadow of doubt an evildoer is the engineer of his own catastrophe.

Q1. What is the significance of the tie on label on the suitcase of Mrs. Oakentubb?

Ans: The label which is tie on the suitcase has the profound significance. When she was strolling the room took a position with her back to her suitcase it appear that she had tucked the label under the flap so that it was no longer visible. That was sufficient for the man to disclose the identity that she was the same lady who killed his wife and daughter in the motor accident.

Q2. Explain the importance of the label on Mrs. Oakentubb suitcase. Why did he hide it?

Ans: The label which was attached to the suitcase of Mrs. Judy Oakentubb has the greatest importance because if the person remained ignorant from the identification of the lady there could no progress in the play at all. The lady hide the label on her suitcase because she felt that disclosure of her identify will make trouble for her.

Q3. At what point of the play do we come to certain that the man knows that the woman in the waiting room is Mrs. Judy Oakentubb? When in fact do you think he discovered his identity?

Ans: According to me the author is quite sure at the beginning of the play that the lady who is sitting in the waiting room is Mrs. Judy Oakentubb. When they start talking about the casual meeting of the people once in life, sometime change the life. This story focuses on her (Judy). At the time of narrating the facial expression made his mind clear that she is Mrs. Judy Oakentubb.

Q4. When is the audience likely to begin suspect that she might be Mrs. Judy Oakentubb?

Ans: The audience is likely to suspect that she might be Mrs. Judy. When the male character made his intensions clean that he is going to kill her.

Q5. What motive has the man to murder Mrs. Judy Oakentubb?

Ans: The man became her bitter enemy out of grief. She killed her wife and daughter in motor accident. She was drunken and driving car with rapid speed only for bet. That was his motive. It's mean that his motive was to take revenge.

Q6. Draw a brief character sketch of Porter?

Ans: The Porter is most humorous character of the play. His role is to relief the tension in the play. He brings the lady passenger into the waiting room. He appears to be a kind hearted man. Who furls joy in providing comforts to the passenger time & again?

Q7. Why is your opinion does the author make the Porter a humorous character?

Ans: The author makes the Porter a humorous character to create the moments of tensions, suspense and relief.

Q8. Write the brief character sketch of Judy Oakentubb?

Ans Mrs. Judy Oakentubb is the central character of the play. She is an ordinary character. Nothing very remarkable about her. Her dress suggests that she belongs to a rich class. She is very genius and cruel lady, because when the male character makes her intensions that he comes here only to kill Mrs. Judy Oakentubb. At that time she gets frightened but control her nerves. She also convinces that man, that she is facing is misearable due to her mistake. In fact she does not repeat on it. We meet her for too shorter period of time to establish any opinion about her but in short, there is nothing admirable in her character. She is the symbol of deceiving.

“Treachery, the name is women”

“john milton”

Q9. Is the play has happy ending?

Ans: Yes, the play has the happy ending because its ending touch the peak of the reader mind. She commits the sin by killing the innocent pedestrian. That's why get the same treatment.

Q10. Give the brief character sketch of male character?

Ans: Basically, male character is the most important character of the play. He is the husband and the father of the innocent pedestrian. Who became the prey of Oakentubb rush driving. He is the slightly leaves on social scale. He is clean shaven and at its first exhibits a flamboyant air. The gentleman entered in the waiting room and find out the identity by glancing on her suitcase. Afterwards he puts the light on the importance of casual meeting and illustrates his experience about them. She also tells lady he is going to Strain Thorpe to take the revenge to Mrs. Oakentubb who killed his wife and daughter in the motor accident. When the person becomes certain that the lady in the waiting room is Mrs. Oakentubb, he pulled his revolver at her. She plots a plan and compels him to leave her b/c her life is more miserable and beyond your expectations. So that he dropped the idea of killing her. When he realized that she is playing to him. He puts the revolver and shot her dead and hurries out from there.

1. Twenty minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb is written by _____.

Bertrand Russell	Frank Arthur	D.Y. Morgan	Stephen Leacock
------------------	--------------	-------------	-----------------
2. Frank Arthur was a novelist and _____.

Historian	Psychologist	Play-Wright	Poet
-----------	--------------	-------------	------
3. In twenty Minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb the total characters are _____.

Three	Four	Two	Five
-------	------	-----	------
4. In twenty Minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb, the waiting room is _____.

With three passengers	With two passengers	Full with passengers	Empty
-----------------------	---------------------	----------------------	-------
5. The lady puts her suitcase down on the _____.

Floor	Chair	Bench	Table
-------	-------	-------	-------
6. Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb is an effective piece of _____.

Fiction	Melodrama	Tragedy	Comedy
---------	-----------	---------	--------
7. Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb is notable for its skilful manipulation of _____.

Suspense	Defectiveness	Tragedy	Comedy
----------	---------------	---------	--------
8. The porter says, "This job is only fit for a shaggy _____.

Dog	Cow	Sheep	Deep
-----	-----	-------	------
9. When the man throws his hat and coat on the bench his glance falls on the _____ of lady's suitcase.

Address	Label	Name	Living place
---------	-------	------	--------------
10. Mrs. Oakentubb was about _____.

Four foot eight	Five foot two	Five foot five	Five foot three
-----------------	---------------	----------------	-----------------
11. He was wounded in Korea in June _____.

1954	1953	1955	1952
------	------	------	------
12. Mrs. Oakentubb lived at _____.

Stainthorpe	Village	Town	Station
-------------	---------	------	---------
13. He saw once in a newspaper Mrs. Oakentubb's _____.

Address	Picture	Photograph	None of them
---------	---------	------------	--------------
14. The Korean girl was about _____.

Thirteen	Sixteen	Fifteen	Fourteen
----------	---------	---------	----------
15. Before seeing the Korean girl, the man wanted _____.

To take revenge	To live	To die	To go to Stainthorpe
-----------------	---------	--------	----------------------
16. "There are several sorts of men. But there are only two kinds of _____.

Woman	Passions	People	Human beings
-------	----------	--------	--------------
17. He tells her that she was driving at _____ miles an hour.

Forty	Sixty	Thirty	Fifty
-------	-------	--------	-------
18. "She pulled out to overtake a _____.

Car	Bus	Lorry	Carrier
-----	-----	-------	---------
19. She was driving fast for a _____.

Prize	Race	Murder	Bet
-------	------	--------	-----

20. She made bet for wagered _____.

Three pounds	Four pounds	Two pounds	Five pounds
--------------	-------------	------------	-------------
21. Her rotten-set had wagered that she would not driven from _____ cross to the coast under _____ minutes.

Twenty	Fourteen	Sixteen	Eighteen
--------	----------	---------	----------
22. "So everything is true about your story except that you have come here to kill _____".

Mrs. Oakentubb	She	He	The porter
----------------	-----	----	------------
23. He pulls a _____ from his pocket and point at her.

Pen	Revolver	Mobile	Knife
-----	----------	--------	-------
24. "All the time I had one _____ in my mind".

Plan	Scene	Picture	Map
------	-------	---------	-----
25. Frank Arthur is of opinion. "His dress and speech define him as slightly lower in the social scale a _____ or a superior artisan.

Bachelor	Cook	Clerk	Craftsman
----------	------	-------	-----------

REFLECTIONS ON THE RE-AWAKENING EAST

Introduction

The chapter entitled Reflections on the Re-awakening East, has been written by Bertrand Russel. He is the most outstanding writer and thinker of our time. His more popular 3orkds have been notable for their introduction of scientific attitudes into the discussion of politics and sociology.

Summary

According to Russel, power has never stayed permanently in the world. Initially at the beginning the East and the Eastern nations had more power then the West but gradually the power slipped out of the hand of the Eastern nations and went into the hands of the Western countries. The West became all powerful and the East lost its power.

This chapter has been written in the year 1954 so Russel is talking about the conditions of year 1954. When Russel is talking about the conditions of year 1954. When Russel wrote this essay in 1954, he thought that power was once again passing out from the hands of the West and the East was beginning to re-awaken and to gain power, therefore, what we have learnt so far is that power changes from hand to hand. Russel is expressing his thoughts and his opinions as to what the Eastern nations should do on their re-awakening Russel is offering advice to the Eastern awakening.nations as to what should they do in order to prosper and be successful.

First and foremost Russel advises the Eastern awakening nation not to adopt communism because Russel describes communism as a poison. The next advice that he gave them is to adopt industrialization and mechanization because according to Russel any country that does not accept industrialization will lag behind. He advises the Eastern countries to stay away from war, to struggle for peace.

The next advice is not to follow the West blindly but to take from the West what is good and to leave out what is bad. After that Russel goes on to declare that Asia has some excellent and major civilizations. These civilizations should never be mixed with each other. Furthur more another excellent advice that Russel gave was that it is definitely agreed that we can't progress without mechanization yet the fact remains that side by side with mechanization we should not forget poetry, arts, friendship, character-building, all these come side by side. We must see to it that on one hand we progress in science and on the other hand we build our moral value.

Last but not the least, Russel concludes with the optimistic thought that the Eastern and Asian nations shall contribute to the betterment and the progress of the world and will not imitate the mistakes of the West.

Q1. Why does Bertrand Russell want the reawakening of the east to preserve their traditional culture and abstain from copying in the west?

Ans. The author preaches so view of the particular social and moral values of the east. He points out to the fact that supremacy of the east was nothing military, science, philosophy, poetry & the art. All flourished in the China & Mohammedan World at a time when Europe has a such call this period the dark ages. But it was only in Europe that it was dark. Europe has as such cheated the East to establish and is the that east may preserve their traditional culture and abstain from copying the west.

Q2. What does Bertrand Russell mean by the reawakening east?

Ans. By this he means rapid progress of various social & political and the values & in comparison downfall of all such values in the East.

Q3. What does Russell says about the relation b/w the East and the West?

Ans. The East and the west have been powerful by turns. Now again the east is becoming powerful. Russia & China have great power and Western countries can't keep their rules over eastern countries.

Q4. What does Russell say about industrialization?

Ans. Russell says that Eastern countries should make use of science & technology. It is difficult to keep our independence without them. They are necessary for progress. Russell rightly advices eastern countries not to use science for destructive purpose. They should not like the west to use science & technology for the production of weapons for war. They should not use scientific and mechanical power to fight against and over power other nations.

The west has no doubt use science and machine for better purpose too. It has explored the whole world to use scientific & mechanical means. It has learnt the secrets of atoms & stars. It has provided the world to many comforts & machinery. The east can also put science & machinery to such constructive use. Russell thus asks the east to make such positive use of science, technology & machinery. He should not copy the mistakes of the west in using these negatively that is for destruction.

Q5. Why is insular for European historians to turn the centuries after the fall of the Roman Empire “the dark ages”?

Ans. European historians call the centuries after the fall of Roman Empire the dark ages because the European & western countries were backward. The Muslims countries including Spain & eastern Asian countries were advanced in comparison. But European historians did not consider this, & described the ages till the 15th-Century as dark.

Q6. On what ground does the argue that communism is the most modern & the most virulent form of western imperialism?

Ans. Communism is the most virulent because it threatens the ancient & glorious traditions of Asia. Then it is imposed by military force.

Q7. To what cause does the author attribute the power of England in the early 19th century & the power of United States & Russian today?

Ans. The attribute the industrialism & scientific technique the power of England in the 19th century & the power of United States & Russian today.

Q8. What does the author consider it useless to resists industrialism?

Ans. It is useless to resists industrialism because civilization depends on it. Further wars are not possible without industrialization & countries have to prepare for war.

Q9. How is traditional culture threatened in age dominated by science & machinery?

Ans. Traditional culture is threatened by science & machinery that put an end to every thing good and bad in it. Science & machinery sweep away all cultural traditions & ways & make people think mechanically.

Q10. What is the author's view had been the most serious flaw in the character of the west of the last few centuries?

Ans. The most serious flaw in the character of the west has been the use of scientific technique in the preparation of war.

Q11. What in the authors opinion should Asian countries accept from the west and what should they reject?

Ans. The Asian countries should have advance scientifically and industrially like the west. They should show tolerance and have democratic quality like west. But they should not put science to destructive use should not prepare for war. They should not put an end to their old traditions & social ways & not become slaves to industrialism.

1. In the earliest history, the _____ predominated.

East	West	South	Muslims
------	------	-------	---------

2. Reflection on the re awakening east is written by _____.

James Thurber	Bertrand Russell	Oscar Wilde	Liaquat Ali Khan
---------------	------------------	-------------	------------------

3. Bertrand Russell was an eminent _____ and philosopher.

Mathematician	Socialist	Communist	Physician
---------------	-----------	-----------	-----------

4. War between German and other occidental enfeebled _____.

Asia	Europe	South Africa	West
------	--------	--------------	------

5. The British cling _____.

Malaya	Italy	Bhutan	Pakistan
--------	-------	--------	----------

6. _____ is not recognized by east and west.

Communism	Atheism	Religion	None of them
-----------	---------	----------	--------------

7. _____ is the most virulent form of western imperialism.

Atheism	Education	Religion	Communism
---------	-----------	----------	-----------

8. The world is divided into _____ blocks.

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

9. _____ led the world in science.

Muslims	Hindus	East	West
---------	--------	------	------

10. The protests against industrialism is mentioned in _____ book.

Carlyle	Milton's	Ruskin	Newton
---------	----------	--------	--------

11. The philosophy of communism is _____.

German	Italian	Greece	Chinese
--------	---------	--------	---------

12. The eastern should refrain themselves copying the mistakes of _____.

West	Americans	English	Carabians
------	-----------	---------	-----------

13. In Asia, there are _____ distinct civilizations.

3	2	4	5
---	---	---	---

14. Poetry and music were forgotten in _____ philosophy.

German	Industrial	Machine	None of them
--------	------------	---------	--------------

15. Asia and Africa were tortured in the hands of _____.

Western	Eastern	Southern	Jews
---------	---------	----------	------

16. The west, however, acquired the lead in civilization with the rise of _____.

Greece	Latin	Alexander	None of them
--------	-------	-----------	--------------

17. In power with the conquests of _____.

Pluto	Aristotle	Alexander	None of them
-------	-----------	-----------	--------------

18. West lost his position through the war between Roman and _____.

Dutch	Americans	Other Occidental	Germans
-------	-----------	------------------	---------

19. Europeans, with unpardonable insularity, call this period _____.

Black Age	Bleak Age	Dark Age	None of them
-----------	-----------	----------	--------------

20. Columbus and Vasco-Da-Gama were the pioneers of the new western imperialism and _____ was its main weapon.
- | | | | |
|---------|------|----------------------|--------------|
| Machine | Cane | Scientific Technique | None of them |
|---------|------|----------------------|--------------|
21. It is now Europe whose freedom is threatened by the alliance of _____.
- | | | | |
|--------|--------|----------|--------------------|
| Moscow | Peking | Napolean | Moscow with Peking |
|--------|--------|----------|--------------------|
22. Asia has suffered under the insolence of the _____.
- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Americans | White men | Black men | Christians |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
23. There are, it is true, some remnants of _____ to be wept away.
- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| White Imperialism | American Imperialism | Mughlia Imperialism | None of them |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|
24. There is only one Imperialism which now offers any menace to Asia. It is that of _____.
- | | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| Europe | Russia | Italy | German |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|
25. The power of England in the early Nineteenth Century was based upon a virtual monopoly of _____.
- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| Science | Machinery | Industry | None of them |
|---------|-----------|----------|--------------|
26. It is the source of _____.
- | | | | |
|-------|--------|-----------|--------------|
| Power | Energy | Potential | None of them |
|-------|--------|-----------|--------------|
27. When industrialism was new in England, it roused _____ on account of its ruthlessness and destruction of beauty.
- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| Indignant Protest | Vital Protest | Favour | None of them |
|-------------------|---------------|--------|--------------|
28. Gandhi, in spite of his immense influence over his compatriots, was totally unable to restore the _____.
- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| Spinning Wheel | Industrialism | Machinery | None of them |
|----------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
29. The most sinister application of scientific technique is in regard to _____.
- | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|-----|
| Ideas | Peace | Threat | War |
|-------|-------|--------|-----|
30. The organization of the world into _____ blocks.
- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|
31. Asia contains _____ of the world population.
- | | | | |
|-------------------|------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1/3 rd | Half | 1/4 th | 1/5 th |
|-------------------|------|-------------------|-------------------|
32. Modern cosmopolitanism is based upon _____.
- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|----------|-----|
| Science | Machinery | Industry | Art |
|---------|-----------|----------|-----|
33. If human life is to be tolerable, it cannot be wholly _____.
- | | | | |
|------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| Mechanized | Industrialized | Systematic | None of them |
|------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
34. The west throughout the last five centuries has displayed _____.
- | | | | |
|--------|-----------------------|----------|-------|
| Energy | Extra Ordinary Energy | Strength | Power |
|--------|-----------------------|----------|-------|
35. I have not the gift of _____ and I cannot plumb the depths of human folly
- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|----------|--------------|
| Speculation | Prediction | Prophecy | None of them |
|-------------|------------|----------|--------------|

THE DAY THE DAM BROKE

Introduction

The Day the Dam Broke is a fascinating, captivating, remarkable humorous story written by the great American humorist James Groves Thurber. He has written a number of witty and humorous articles.

In this story, the writer has depicted the mob mentality with great dexterity. He has narrated the experiences of his Aunt Edith Taylor and his own experiences about the "Great Run" of the afternoon in Columbus city. This short story is a good example of Thurber's sardonic but affectionate view of human behavior.

"Humour is an emotional chaos recollected in tranquillity."
- James Thurber

Summary

James Thurber recalls an interesting incident of his early childhood when he lived in Columbus City, situated near the Ohio River in the U.S.A. All of a sudden, on March 12, 1913 a rumour spread that the River Ohio was in flood and the

water would rush towards the city as the dam had broken. The people became panicky after hearing the rumour and came out on the High Street. They started running towards the East for safety without confirming the news about the flood. In calamity even rumour is believed. Men, Women and children were running helter-skelter towards the East. Normal business was going on in the market, but when the rumour spread about the flood, the people who were busy in selling and buying, started to run in utter confusion for saving their lives. Two thousand people were abruptly in full flight. Go East! Go East! The Dam has Broke was the clarion cry, being heard everywhere.

The writer's aunt Edith Taylor was in a movie theatre, she wrote:

"When I reached Grant Avenue, I was so spent that Dr. H.P Mallory passed me, there was a boy behind him on roller-skates and Dr. Mallory mistook the swishing of the skates for the sound of rushing water. He eventually reached the Columbus School for Girls where he collapsed."

The panic-stricken people ran out for safety leaving fires burning and food cooking and doors wide open. Some of the people covered the distance 12 miles in order to save their lives. At last the military men riding through the city in motor-lorries announced that the news about the flood was false and that the dam had not broken. At first the announcement added to the confusion and increased the panic, for many stampedes the militiamen were announcing, The Dam has now Broken! Thus setting an official seal of authentication on the calamity. But after repeated announcements the misunderstanding was removed and order was restored. The people heaved a sigh of relief when they heard that the dam had not broken. The people returned to their homes and started their normal business the next day, but they did not joke about the happenings of the previous day. It is rightly said:

"How much have cost us the evils that never happened."
- Jefferson

Conclusion

This story is a good study of human behaviour. It shows that men lose all their wit and wisdom in a panic. In fact, this humorous story is also a satire on human follies.

"The mob has many heads but no brains."

- Rivarol

Through all the funny references Thurber has tried to point out that all of us no matter how serious and sober, behave in one and the same idiotic manner when we are thrown in a trying situation.

"Stuffing the ear with false report."

- William Shakespeare

Thurber has presented, in this story, his sardonic but affectionate view of life. It is a commendable effort to tell something serious through fun and laughter. But in fact the author has tried to study human characters thrown in difficult and trying circumstances because:

"Man alone suffered so cruelly in the world that he was compelled to invent laughter."

- Nietzsche

Q1. How can you say that "The Day the Dam Broke" is an interesting & humorous story?

Ans. The River Ohio in America was in flood in 1913. The writer was in Columbia, a city near the dam across the river. In high street, the main city market a person suddenly started running east towards the restaurant. A newsboy also started running. Other people also started running east saying that the Dam had broken. They were running from floodwaters to the eastern part of the city that was higher part. Thus the broken dam rumour began.

All people in the offices, shops, factories, homes etc came out in the street hearing the broken Dam rumour. They were moving east. The writer's grandfather behaved very strangely. He was afraid that some soldiers on horses were attacking the city. Other people hit him on his head to make him running in the fear. Later, soldiers announced from Lorries that the dam had not broken. At first the people were confused. Then they understood their foolishness & started running back to their homes & places of work.

Q2. How accurate is the title of Thurber's essay?

Ans. The title is accurate because the essay is about the false news about the breaking of the dam in America. The title at once raises some questions in our minds that what happened after the news spread around, & what was the condition & situation of the writer who has written the essay the first person.

Q3. How can we gather about grand's father age, physique & mental condition?

Ans. The writer's grand father was surely very old, perhaps more than 75 year in age. He was more than six feet in height & weighted about a hundred & seventy pounds. It means that he was quit heavy & well built. For his age he was strong & active. Mentally he was not much ready to understand others. He did not accept the rumor of the breaking of the demand instead thought that it was an attack of army that was upsetting the people that was also wrong.

Q4. How was the panic appear to have started?

Ans. The panic started at the busy trade center on high street. Somebody began to run perhaps to meet his wife waiting for him somewhere. Another person began to run also for some reason. Then all the people started walking fast or running east and the words dam and then the dam had broken spread around like wild fire.

Q5. What caused the Lieutenant colonel of infantry to lead a fleeing company of three hundred person.

Ans: It was a cry of a little child goes ear that set the lieutenant colonel running & leading the eastward. This army officer behaved thus as he was in the habit of obeying order's or commands.

Q6. How long did the panic last & how was the order restored?

Ans. The panic lasted about two hours. Order was at last restored when militiamen announced from lorries through megaphones that the dam had not broken.

Q7. How did panic start in the cinema high street?

Ans. The panic started in the cinema when the people inside heard the sound of the feet of the crowd & shouting of the road. Somebody cried fire in the cinema that made the audience jump from their seats & run towards the east.

Q8. Why did Dr. Mallory think that the floodwaters were shout to engulf him?

Ans. Somebody was running behind Dr. Mallory upon skating shoes. The hissing sound thus produced appeared him like the sound of rushing water.

Q9. How did Thurber obtain the description of the events in the cinema?

Ans. Thurber got all this information from his aunt who too had gone to see the show.

Q10. Why did the citizens of Columbus did not care to talk about these events?

Ans. The citizens of Columbus did not care to talk about these events b/c there were ashamed of become panicky about something which never actually happened?

1. "The Day The Dam Broke" has been written by _____.

James Thurber	Johns Galsworthy	Bertrand Russell	Frank Arthur
---------------	------------------	------------------	--------------

2. James Thurber is one of the foremost-----humorist .

English	Scottish	American	Polish
---------	----------	----------	--------

3. -----is the good example of Thurber sardonic but affectionate view of human behaviour.

The Day the Dam Broke	The Seal in the Bedroom	Let Your Mind Alone	Fables For Our Times
-----------------------	-------------------------	---------------------	----------------------

4. ----- was the native town of Thurber.

ENGLISH NOTES FOR GRADE XII (KARACHI BOARD)

5. The flood rumor was spread in -----

Columbus	Auburn	Moscow	Paris
----------	--------	--------	-------
6. The author Grand Father was _____ in height.

1913	1813	1826	1823
------	------	------	------
7. His weight is about _____.

8	6	6.5	7
---	---	-----	---
8. People were screaming _____.

60	160	70	180
----	-----	----	-----
9. Grandfather thought that _____ has attacked on us.

Go East	Go West	Go South	Go North
---------	---------	----------	----------
10. Only the rise of -----feet could caused the flood.

Nathan Force	Army	Enemy	None of them
--------------	------	-------	--------------
11. Somebody began to run, perhaps -----.

92	95	90	100
----	----	----	-----
12. Inside ----- minutes everybody started running.

School boy	News boy	Ward boy	College boy
------------	----------	----------	-------------
13. GO EAST was the -----.

15	20	10	5
----	----	----	---
14. The mother of the author took-----eggs and two loaves of bread.

Shout	Cry	Slogan	None of them
-------	-----	--------	--------------
15. A person was running to the _____ to meet his wife.

One dozen	Two dozen	Six	Nine
-----------	-----------	-----	------
16. _____ added the colour to the surging billow of people.

Maramour Restaurant	Park	Coffee Shop	Office
---------------------	------	-------------	--------
17. Dr. Mallory was resembled _____.

Old lady	Cop	Girl	News Boy
----------	-----	------	----------
18. Marie Celeste was a _____.

John Milton	Shelly	Robert Browning	Shakespeare
-------------	--------	-----------------	-------------
19. Edith Taylor was _____ of the author.

Troop ship	Ship	Bus	Train
------------	------	-----	-------
20. _____ People took part in the Great run.

Aunt	Mother	Sister	Wife
------	--------	--------	------
21. Dr. Mallory was running by hearing the voice of _____.

100	1200	1000	Uncountable
-----	------	------	-------------
22. Author & Dr. Mallory met _____.

Roaring water	People	Swishing sound	Shoe skates
---------------	--------	----------------	-------------
23. This Chapter describes the behavior of the people at the time of _____.

Parson avenue	Ohio avenue	Maramor Restaurant	Sherman
---------------	-------------	--------------------	---------
24. James Groves Thurber, who died in _____?

Panic	Anger	Worry	Examination
-------	-------	-------	-------------
25. The Day the Dam Broke is a good example of Thurber's _____ but affectionate view of human behavior.

1961	1971	1951	1981
------	------	------	------
26. The city was in hell it was during that frightful and perilous afternoon in _____.

Irony	Criticism	Satire	Sardonic
-------	-----------	--------	----------
27. The fact that we were all as safe as _____ under a cook-stove.

1910	1912	1913	1915
------	------	------	------
28. The Columbus, Ohio, broken-dam rumor began, as I recall it, about noon of _____.

Kitten	Fawn	Spy	Sparrow
--------	------	-----	---------
29. The next day, the city went about its business as if nothing had happened, but there was no _____.

1910	1912	1913	1915
------	------	------	------
30. The next day, the city went about its business as if nothing had happened, but there was no _____.

Ridiculing	Joking	Mocking	Jeering
------------	--------	---------	---------

PAKISTAN AND THE MODERN WORLD

Introduction

After the creation of Pakistan in the year 1950, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan went on an official tour of the United States of America. His mission was to introduce to the Americans the newly formed country of Pakistan, to tell the Americans all about Pakistan and to bring the two countries close together. This chapter Pakistan and the Modern World, actually is the explanation of Liaquat Ali Khan's speech at the Kansas city, while he was thanking them for the degree bestowed on him.

Summary

While Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan was in the United States of America, on this trip the University of Kansas City awarded him an honorary degree for his services rendered to his country. As far as the contents of the speech are concerned, these are what that makes the speech all important and interesting. Mr. Liaquat Ali begins by thanking the administration of the University of Kansas City and tells them that he will talk about Pakistan in his speech because his mission is to make the Americans familiar with the history and origin of Pakistan. Mr. Liaquat Ali then goes on to say that there are similarities between the fight for independence that the Muslims waged against the British and the fight that the Americans put up for their independence. Thus there are similarities between fight for Indians and Muslims and Americans.

After that Liaquat Ali goes on to explain as to why the Muslims wanted a separate homeland and the Muslims of Indian Sub-Continent were not willing to line with Hindus. There are religious, economic and social differences between the Hindus and the Muslims. Further more, Mr. Liaquat Ali goes on to say that many people did not agree to the partition of India. However, later on they realize that the creation of Pakistan has made the Asian Continent more stable, also Mr. Liaquat Ali goes on to explain what advantages the creation of Pakistan has brought about in the region. According to Mr. Liaquat Ali whereas in other countries there is backwardness, inner confusion, discontentment, religious difference but in Pakistan there is no internal struggle, no religious difference and there is democracy in the country. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan then praises the Pakistani nation and declares that when Pakistan was created there was no proper government, no money and no security, but it was due to the hard work and unity of Pakistani nation that we managed not only to survive but also to progress.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan makes yet another point while introducing Pakistan to the Americans, he declares that even the Pakistani people have duties to fulfill towards their country, the duty of each Pakistani is to guard and protect his freedom and the freedom of his country. After that Mr. Liaquat goes on to make a very very important point. He declares that in order to progress we must have strong faith in our religion and at the same time we must accept scientific technology and progress. Then Mr. Liaquat Ali goes on to suggest that we must stay away from war and we must follow the progress of the West and take from the West what we considered to be good.

Finally, he requests to the Americans to help Pakistan on the path of progress and the United States could do that by lending its fund of knowledge and progress to backward Pakistani nation. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan ends the speech on an optimistic and hopeful note wanting Pakistan and United States to be friends for all times to come.

Q1. What reason did Liaquat Ali Khan give for the creation of Pakistan? OR How has Liaquat Ali Khan justified the creation of Pakistan?

Ans. Liaquat Ali Khan says that the Muslim and the Hindus were two nations. They have so many differences that they could not live together. The Muslims believed in one God & the Hindus believed more than one god. Muslims believed in equality while the Hindus believed in differences of castes. The Muslims had laws inheritance different from those of Hindus. They had different economic views. Thus they were to separate nations.

Further the Muslims were quite backward while the Hindus were advanced. The Hindus were in majority and undivided India. Without Pakistan, all the Indian Muslims would have become a minority after independence. The Muslims wanted a country of their own to promote their religion and culture and to progress, so Pakistan created.

Q2. What are the aims of Pakistan? What Pakistan wants to do?

Ans. Pakistan is based on believe on God, democracy, justice and peace. The Pakistanis want to work for peace & justice. At the same time, they are ready to fight against cruelty. They will fight if they are attacked.

Pakistan wants to make us full on science & machinery like America. Pakistan wants to be a successful democracy. She wants to strengthen Asia & the whole world. She wants to cooperate with the advanced countries like America. She wants to get their help & advice and aims to progress like them.

Q3. Write a short note on the duties of the West towards the people of Asia?

Ans. The West should help Asian in keeping peace. If there is aggression in any part of Asia, the West should help Asia. Western countries like America should help Asia, whenever strong military powers trouble them.

The Western-World should help Asian countries like Pakistan with their knowledge and facilities. It has great knowledge of Science. It should give this knowledge to Asia. It should help Asia in becoming advanced in scientific, industrial and technical fields.

Western countries like America should help Pakistan and other Asian countries in becoming strong, prosperous, and democratic. As a new democracy, Pakistan can learn well form America's experience to become strong & important like her.

Q4. Briefly state the main reason given by Liaquat Ali Khan for the Muslims desire not to continue living in a united India?

Ans. The main reason why the Muslims did not want to live in a united India. After independence was that they were not ready to accept the Hindus as their new masters.

Q5. What main differences does Liaquat Ali Khan point out b/w Muslims & Hindus belief and Attitudes?

Ans. Liaquat Ali khan points out the belief of Muslims in one God and the Hindus in more than one god, they believe in the Prophet of the Arabia & Christ and in the belief of the right of private ownership & distribution of wealth through inheritance and the practice of the Hindus to promote the increase of wealth.

Q6. What advantages does Liaquat Ali Khan show the Hindus to have gained from the creation of Pakistan?

Ans. The Hindus would have true freedom to develop their own culture after independence. They could live peacefully untroubled by the dissatisfaction of the Muslim.

Q7. Our administrative machinery had to be built up from scratch, what does this sentences mean?

Ans. This sentence means that the Muslims independent in Pakistan had no regular official machinery, armed forces, commerce and industry. They had to build every institution from the start.

Q8. On what ground does Liaquat Ali Khan assert that the first duty of the Pakistan as a free people is to themselves?

Ans. It means that the people of Pakistan should do their duty whenever they are to make the nation & the country strong & stable. It is they who will strengthen the country and not foreigners.

Q9. What is meant by a synthesis?

Ans. A synthesis means a combination or coming together of different elements.

Q10. What is the synthesis that Liaquat Ali Khan believes in necessary for Pakistan to achieve?

Ans. The synthesis or combination desired is that of ancient faith or old traditions of the east & modern science & technology of the west.

Q11. What does state the real meaning of freedom for the common man, to be?

Ans. He says that the real freedom for the common people means freedom from wants, freedom from disease & freedom from ignorance.

Q12. Liaquat Ali Khan contrasts two notions that the Asian people tend to feel when they view the Western world. What are these two emotions?

Ans. On the one hand, the Asian nations are filled with admiration at the progress of civilization in the west, while on the other they feel uneasy at their own backwardness. They are their contrasting emotions.

Q13. What does he put forward as the two main duties today of the western world?

Ans. He says that the first duty of the western world is sharing its great fund of Knowledge, experience & skills with those numerous countries that were denied their opportunities. Its second duty is to demonstrate that true democracy is to international in its very conception and is essential for the maintenance of the world.

1. "Pakistan and the Modern World" has written by _____.

Liaquat Ali Khan	Frank Aurther	Oscar Wild	James Thurber
------------------	---------------	------------	---------------

2. ----- was the right hand of Quaid-e-Azam during independence.

Sir Syed Ahmed	Maulana Johar	Liaquat Ali Khan	Iskander Mirza
----------------	---------------	------------------	----------------

3. Liaquat Ali Khan was educated at the-----.

Aligarh university	Sindh madarsa	Chicago university	Oxford university
--------------------	---------------	--------------------	-------------------

4. Liaquat Ali Khan practiced law in -----.

America	England	India	German
---------	---------	-------	--------

5. ----- awarded the honorary degree to Liaquat Ali.

Kansas university	Chicago university	Oxford university	Cambridge university
-------------------	--------------------	-------------------	----------------------

6. ----- was the 1st prime minister of Pakistan.

Quaid-e-Azam	Liaquat Ali Khan	Iskander Mirza	None of them
--------------	------------------	----------------	--------------

7. Liaquat Ali Khan was also known as the name of _____.

Shaheed e Millat	Mard e Mujahid	Nawab Zada	None of them
------------------	----------------	------------	--------------

8. Liaquat Ali Khan acquired his early education from _____ University.

Aligarh university	Sindh madarsa	Chicago university	Oxford university
--------------------	---------------	--------------------	-------------------

9. Liaquat Ali Khan was born on 1st October _____.

1985	1987	1982	1988
------	------	------	------

10. He died on 16th October _____.

1950	1951	1955	1960
------	------	------	------

11. Liaquat Ali Khan made the speech in -----.

1950	1951	1955	1960
------	------	------	------

12. For my address today I have advisedly chosen the subject of _____.

Pakistan Zindabad	Problems of Pakistan	Pakistan and the Modern world	None of them
-------------------	----------------------	-------------------------------	--------------

13. We are living in era of widening-----

Horizon	Longitude	Remoteness	None of them
---------	-----------	------------	--------------

14. Pakistan is a new state; or to be more exact, a new _____.

Democracy	Country	State	Aristocracy
-----------	---------	-------	-------------

15. As a democracy it is not yet _____ years old.

Five	Four	Three	Two
------	------	-------	-----

16. Three years ago, Pakistan was only an ideal and a _____.

Longing	Speculation	Want	Desire
---------	-------------	------	--------

17. Before 1947,-----ruled over south asia.

Bristish	Americans	English	German
----------	-----------	---------	--------

18. The Muslims believed in the Prophet of Arabia and in Christ and the Prophet of the _____.

Old testamnet	New testament	Modern testament	None of them
---------------	---------------	------------------	--------------

19. The Hindus believed in a _____ system.

Caste	Communist	Athestic	Religious
-------	-----------	----------	-----------

20. The Muslims believed in the right of private owner-ship for everyone, whether man or woman, and had laws of _____ and economic institution.
- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Irregularity | Interruption | Inheritance | Caste System |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
21. The Muslims believed in the _____ of all men
- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Equality | Inferiority | Superiority | Inequality |
|----------|-------------|-------------|------------|
22. Muslims believed in -----.
- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------|--------------|
| Polytheises | Monotheises | Holiness | None of them |
|-------------|-------------|----------|--------------|
23. Hindus believed in-----
- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------|--------------|
| Polytheises | Monotheises | Holiness | None of them |
|-------------|-------------|----------|--------------|
24. Muslims had laws in-----
- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| Inheritance | Matrimony | Caste system | Interruption |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
25. Liberty does not-----upon the people.
- | | | | |
|--------|--------|------|--------|
| Decend | Reveal | Rely | Depend |
|--------|--------|------|--------|
26. It is the-----that must be earned before it can be enjoyed.
- | | | | |
|-------|------|-------|--------------|
| Fruit | Show | Power | None of them |
|-------|------|-------|--------------|
27. Muslims had no capital and no-----
- | | | | |
|------|----------|--------|--------|
| Flag | Homeland | Leader | Trader |
|------|----------|--------|--------|
28. We had no----- equipment.
- | | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| Military | Industrial | Machinery | None of them |
|----------|------------|-----------|--------------|
29. South Asia was vast enough for _____.
- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|
30. Pakistanis believed in universal-----
- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| Priesthood | Brotherhood | Fraternity | None Of Them |
|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
31. Our share of the military equipment of British India which was allotted to us on paper remains largely undelievered even today when _____ years have elapsed.
- | | | | |
|------|------|-------|-----|
| Five | Four | Three | Six |
|------|------|-------|-----|
32. That freedom means freedom only from foreign domination, is an _____.
- | | | | |
|----------------|---------|------|--------------|
| Difficult idea | Thought | View | Outworn idea |
|----------------|---------|------|--------------|
33. We cannot hold the clock back and therefore it is we who must go forward at _____.
- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------|------------|
| Double pace | Fast pace | Speed | Rapid pace |
|-------------|-----------|-------|------------|
34. I sincerely believe that war and peace and progress and prosperity are all _____ today.
- | | | | |
|-------------|--------|----------|--------------|
| Indivisible | United | Separate | None of them |
|-------------|--------|----------|--------------|
35. America began mainly as an _____ country
- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Industrial | Agricultural | First world | None of them |
|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
36. I came here to bring Pakistan and -----closer on the name of humanity and peace
- | | | | |
|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| America | England | India | Syria |
|---------|---------|-------|-------|

ACT III OF THE SILVER BOX

Introduction

John Galsworthy is a famous novelist and playwright whose works contains a great deal of criticism of British society, particularly of the values of the well-to-do professional class. Like all the writers of the time, John Galsworthy is a satirist and at bests an ironist.

The Silver Box is a powerful and bitter play. Through the character of James Jones, Galsworthy criticizes the British society in which the rich are favoured by law and injustice is done to the poor.

“Law grinds the poor, and richmen rule the law.”

- Oliver Goldsmith

Summary

Mr. Barthwick was a member of the British Parliament. He posed himself as a social reformer who seemed to have

great sympathy and compassion for the poor and Dow-trodden people. In a drunken state his dissolute son, Jack Barthwick, stole a lady's purse. He returned home very late at night. James Jones, a poor and jobless person, happened to pass near the house of Mr. Barthwick. He saw Jack Barthwick trying to find the keyhole on the wrong side of the door. He helped Jack in unlocking the door of his house. As Jack had nothing to give him, so he invited him to have a drink. Jones entered the house with Jack. He drank whisky excessively and under the influence of whisky he stole a silver cigarette box and the same purse, stolen by the jack. In the morning Thomas Marlowe, Butler to Barthwick, found the silver box missing. He communicated the loss to Mr. Barthwick who sent him to the police station to lodge the report of the theft.

The police acted promptly and arrested Jones along with his innocent wife who was employed as a charwoman in the house of Mr. Barthwick. Jones became violent and resisted the police when they arrested his wife who did not commit any crime. The police took her into custody because they suspected that she might have stolen the silver box or helped her husband in entering the house of Mr. Barthwick. Owing to the scoundrel Mrs. Jones lost her job and had to vacate the house in which she lived with her three children.

Jones was aried in the court of law for stealing the silver cigarette box and making an assault on the police. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour. He protested against this injustice, for Jack who committed the identical crime, was not punished. He says to Magistrate:

"Call this justice? What about him? He got drunk! He took the purse. But its his money got him off-Justice!"

Mrs. Jones was also tried for stealing the silver box and helping her husband in obtaining access to the house of Mr. Barthwick. But the charges leveled against her could not be proved and she was acquitted. At the end of the trial she looked at Mr. Barthwick with a silent request for re-employment but he made a gesture of refusal and hurried out of the court. Thus the poor family was ruined completely.

Conclusion

The dramatist concludes that it is the poor people who always suffer and pass through mental and physical torture and they are the one, who face these adversities with patience and endurance. While the opulent make use of their resources and enjoy a trouble free life even after committing the most abhorrent crimes.

"How easy it is to judge rightly after one sees what evil comes from judging wrongly."

- Elizabeth Gaskell

Q1. What is the massage of the Galsworthy's plays of the Silver Box?

Ans. Two poor girls were presented before a magistrate in London court. They told the magistrate that they had no home, their father had no work & their mother had left them. A Government officer had found them crying in the street. Then the case of Jones, the poor girl's father, was admitted Jones before the magistrate that had stolen the silver cigarette boxes from the house of Mr. Barthwick a Member of Parliament. Mrs. Jones who worked in Barthwick's house was present. She said that her husband had stolen the cigarette box when he was drunk.

Jones said that the Barthkwick's son had taken him into his father house. There Jones took wine with Jack Jones took some money form Jack who had stolen it from some woman. Jones was unemployed. Barthwick was also present in the court. He told the officer of the court that purse should not be discussed.

Q2. Discuss the main theme or moral of the silver box.

Ans. First of all the writer shows the condition of poor & jobless people. Poverty is the first important theme of the play. A poor person who is also jobless & can not support his family. Jones in the play was poor & jobless. Galsworthy shows that how necessary is to private work & money to poor helpless people. Society & the government should do this.

Poverty can force a person to steal. Jones stole a cigarette case & took a purse of money form Barthwick's house. He was badly in need of money. He might have drunk, but it was his need to force him to steal.

Secondly, the writer shows the injustice of English courts of his time. The magistrate punished the Jones for stealing the cigarette box but said nothing to Jack. He knew that Jack had stolen a purse of money from woman. Jack had given this purse to Jones. The magistrate did not talk at all this. It shows that how much unfair it was to punish a poor man and not to punish a rich or powerful person for the same crime.

Q3. What purpose in your opinion is served by beginning this act of the play with the case of Livens girls that has nothing to do with the main play?

Ans. The main purpose of Act III of the play with Livens girls is to introduce poor and helpless children. The presence of Theresa Livens and Maud Livens with their helplessness and fatherlessness draws our attention to need for help to poor people by the government and the rich. They help the main action of the play that concerns Jones.

Q4. Why are Mr. Barthwick and his son so anxious that as little as possible should be said in the court about the purse and money that Jones had in his possession?

Ans. It is so because the Jack son of Mr. Barthwick had snatched or taken the sky-blue purse from s/b when he was drunk. Jones had later taken or stolen this purse from Mr. Barthwick house. So Mr. Barthwick and Jack did not want to have the purse talked about as it could involve them in the case.

Q5. What function is Mr. Roper discharging in the Magistrate's court?

Ans. Mr. Roper is the solicitor of the Mr. Barthwick and his son. He is helping the court to understand the situation regarding them, as they want it to be explained.

Q6. What fact does Marlow's evidence establish?

Ans. Marlow, the manservant of Mr. Barthwick, established that Mr. Jones was above in his room when the silver box was stolen. He reported the loss of the box to the police station on Mr. Barthwick asking.

Q7. From the constable's evidence we learn that Mr. Jones was the first to be charged with the theft. Why was this so?

Ans. Mr. Jones was the first charged to be theft because she worked at Mr. Barthwick house as a charwoman she looked responsible for bringing her husband there, and she thus looked involved in the theft.

Q8. What led the constable to arrest & charged Jones as well?

Ans. The constable arrested Jones as well because Jones had entered Mr. Barthwick house when he did not worked there. As he himself confused he had stolen a silver box in a drunken condition he had to be arrested.

Q9. Assuming That Jones has received a fair trial, why does this act of the play leave us with a feeling that injustice had been done?

Ans. He explain the Magistrate did not do even justice she let Mr. Barthwick son go scat free without questioning him about the purse of the lady he had perhaps attacked. Thus the magistrate did not do full justice.

Q10. What do you imagine to be the unspoken plea that Mr. Jones makes to Mr. Barthwick at the very end?

Ans. Perhaps, Mr. Jones wants to request Mr. Barthwick to speak to the magistrate on her behalf to have his husband excused and freed. Though it is too late, but she does not know the law and she is an uneducated woman, she tries to beg him to help her through her gestures.

1. The Silver Box is written by-----

Oscar wilde	John Galsworthy	Frank Arthur	James Thurber
-------------	-----------------	--------------	---------------
2. John Galsworthy s work contains the criticism on-----society.

British	American	Scottish	Indian
---------	----------	----------	--------
3. ----- cases came up for hearing.

2	3	4	1
---	---	---	---
4. Magistrate remanded the little girls for-----

Club	Home	Lodging	School
------	------	---------	--------
5. The silver box is a powerful and ----- case.

Strong	Harsh	Bitter	Soft
--------	-------	--------	------
6. Mr. Barthwick, a Liberal Member of -----.

Assembly	Parliament	State	Cabinet
----------	------------	-------	---------
7. Jack was the son of-----

Mr.Jones	Roper	Livens	Barthwick
----------	-------	--------	-----------
8. He said that he had too much to drink and something -----.

Came	Came over	Came over him	
------	-----------	---------------	--
9. Mr. Jone stole purse and -----.

Silver box	Money	Bottle	Mobile
------------	-------	--------	--------
10. The silver Box was stolen at-----to-----

8-45 to 11	9 to 12	10 to 11	1to5
------------	---------	----------	------
11. Mr. Barthwick took back the case of -----.

Assulting the police	Silver box	Purse	Drinking
----------------------	------------	-------	----------
12. Mr. Jone Made quarrel with -----.

Jack	Roper	Mrs.jones	Marlowe
------	-------	-----------	---------
13. Roper was a -----.

Clerk	Guard	Constable	Solicitor
-------	-------	-----------	-----------
14. ----- was the butler at BARTHICK house.

marlowe	Roper	Jones	Jack
---------	-------	-------	------
15. Mr. Jone came at -----

12 a.m	1a.m	2a.m	1.50 a.m
--------	------	------	----------
16. When Mr. Jone came at home, he was -----.

Unconconscious	Drunk	Sleeping	Died
----------------	-------	----------	------
17. Mr. Jone assists Jack in opening the -----

Window	Bottle	Door	Lock
--------	--------	------	------
18. Mr. Jone got the punishment of ----- month.

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---
19. John Galsworthy was born in -----.

1878	1879	1898	1867
------	------	------	------
20. John Galsworthy was died in -----.

1932	1934	1987	1933
------	------	------	------

THE WORLD AS I SEE IT

Introduction

The World as I See It is an interesting essay in which Albert Einstein has expressed his personal views about the purpose and ideals of life; democracy and dictatorship; war and peace; mystery and religion.

Albert Einstein is one of the most famous scientists and the greatest mathematical physicist of the current century.



However, in this chapter, he gives us his views not about science but about the world as he sees and understands it.

Summary

There are several things that Einstein mentions in this connection. Firstly, Einstein tries to find out the purpose of the existence of human beings and giving an answer. He feels that we human beings are created for each other and we are dependent on each other.

Einstein goes on to declare that he does not believe in class differences. Einstein also declares that he believes in simple living and a simple way of life. Next, he expresses his opinion regarding freedom. Einstein declares that he definitely believes in freedom but he does not believe in unlimited freedom because according to Einstein unlimited freedom is not possible, freedom has to be limited.

Further, Einstein goes on to talk about his ideas and goals in life. These are for three in number truth, goodness and beauty. Einstein says that friendship should be made only with like-minded people. Einstein at time prefers to be alone so that he can think well. Einstein now moves to another factor and that is the system of Government. According to Einstein democracy if practiced correctly, is the best for of Government for any country. While talking about Governments, he goes on to declare that he is totally against war and he has always favoured peace.

He goes on to say that he loves to solve the mysteries of the Universe. As such he was fond of solving all mysteries. In the end, Einstein is very grateful for the fact that he is still living and that he is trying to contribute in solving the mysteries of this Universe.

“This life which seems so fair, is like a bubble blown up in air.”

Conclusion

After the study of this thought-provoking essay, we come to the conclusion that Einstein is really a great man. He has profound love for humanity. He is a genius and has philosophical bend of mind. In short, we can say that Einstein is a man of keen observation, great wisdom, deep insight and profound knowledge.

Q1. What leads Einstein to feel a strong sense of duty towards his fellow men?

Ans. Einstein thinks that his life depends on the hard work of other men. He wants to help the Society in the same manner as he has received from it.

Q2. What is his attitude to property, outward success and luxury?

Ans. Einstein hates property, outward success, and luxury.

Q3. What are the ‘insecure foundations’ referred to at the end of the last sentence of the fourth Paragraph?

Ans. The insecure foundations are the opinion, habits and judgements of other people.

Q4. What, in brief, is Einstein’s attitude to leadership?

Ans. Einstein is a democrat. He believes that leadership is a necessary thing but the people must be given freedom in the selection of their leader.

Q5. On what grounds does Einstein put the individual before the state?

Ans. Einstein says that individual important then the state. The state should work for the betterment of the individual.

Q6. What example does he give of service by the state to the individual?

Ans. The state should help the needy and provide medical aid to the individual. In the U.S.A. there is provision security of ailing and needy persons.

Q7. What is his attitude to war?

Ans. He hates war. To him war is mean and contemptibly.

Q8. What force does he blame for the persistence of war?

Ans. He thinks that human beings fight for money and power.

Q9. What does he appear to regard as the most precious element in human experience?

Ans. The most precious element in human experience is that of mystery.

Q10. What is his belief concerning the immortality of the soul?

Ans. He does not believe in the immortality of the soul. There is no life after death.

1. "The World As I See It" is written by _____.

Frank Arthur	Albert Einstein	Oscar Wilde	Bertrand Russell
--------------	-----------------	-------------	------------------
2. Albert Einstein was born in Germany in _____.

1877	1878	1879	1880
------	------	------	------
3. Albert Einstein is generally regarded as the greatest mathematical physicist of _____ century.

17 th	18 th	19 th	20 th
------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------
4. Albert Einstein is regarded as one of the greatest _____ of all time/

Scientists	Dramatists	Actor	Poets
------------	------------	-------	-------
5. Einstein's theory of _____ has transformed scientist's notions of time and space.

Idealism	Socialism	Relativity	Materialism
----------	-----------	------------	-------------
6. Albert Einstein was born in Germany of _____ parents.

Muslim	Jewish	Hindu	Christian
--------	--------	-------	-----------
7. Albert Einstein went to _____ in his early youth.

Switzerland	New Zealand	Scotland	Poland
-------------	-------------	----------	--------
8. Albert was awarded a nobel prize in _____.

1920	1921	1928	1947
------	------	------	------
9. Einstein wrote for the _____ men.

Common	Rich	Intelligent	Lay
--------	------	-------------	-----
10. According to Einstein from the point of view of daily life without _____, men on whose smiles and welfare all our _____.

Fellow men	Enemies	Fame	Partners
------------	---------	------	----------
11. Schopenhauer was born in _____.

1788	1789	1790	1791
------	------	------	------
12. Schopenhauer was a _____ philosopher.

Greek	Latin	German	Dutch
-------	-------	--------	-------
13. Schopenhauer was died in _____.

1959	1960	1961	1958
------	------	------	------
14. I gang my own _____ say Einstein.

Bass	Gait	Theory	Idea
------	------	--------	------
15. Gang one's own gait is _____ dialect.

Scottish	Polish	American	Indian
----------	--------	----------	--------
16. The opinion of Einstein about human race is so _____.

High	Low	Meager	Stable
------	-----	--------	--------
17. Bagay means _____.

Beautiful scene	Fearful thing	Colorful thing	None of them
-----------------	---------------	----------------	--------------

THE DEVOTED FRIEND

Introduction

The Devoted Friend is an interesting short story of two friends having different temperaments and different conceptions of devoted friendship written by Oscar Wilde. He was one of the most eminent and elegant writers of the 19th century. The story is both tender and profound in its treatment of the comically one-sided friendship between poor Hans and the rich Miller.

Summary

The story is narrated by a songbird to a water rat and a duck. There are two characters in the story little Hans and Hugh the miller.

Little Hans was a simple, innocent, kind-hearted and sincere fellow. He was a hard working gardener and earned his living by selling the fruits and flowers into the market of the town. Hugh the miller was a rich but clever and selfish man. He always claimed that he was a devoted friend of little Hans.

In the summer season, the miller would go to the garden of Hans and bring plenty of flowers and fruit without making him any payment. He never gave anything to Hans. Hugh the miller repeatedly exploited Hans. Sometimes, he sent Hans to Market with a heavy sack of flour. Sometimes, he asked Hans to drive his flock of sheep to the mountains for grazing. He would also ask Hans to work on his flourmill or do some work of repair in his barn.

In return, he merely made a promise to give his invalid and damaged wheelbarrow to Hans, free of cost. The miller called it an act of great generosity. Unfortunately, the promise was never materialized.

It is so happened that on a rough and stormy night, Hugh the miller sent little Hans to bring the doctor because the miller's little son had been seriously injured. As usual, little Hans showed compliance and left for the doctor's home as he could never think of displeasing the miller. When poor Hans was returning with the doctor, the storm grew more fierce and he lost his way in the dangerous rocky region. He stranded on the moor and fell into a deep pool of water, where he was drowned. In this way, the innocent fellow lost his life for the sake miller.

Moral

The story suggests that friendship is a noble and respectable bond based on bilateral love and cooperation. Mutual interest is the essence of true friendship.

Q1. Why was Hans unable to look after his garden?

- Ans.** The friendship of the Miller was certainly much costly for poor Hans. The clever Miller had much disturbed his daily routine life badly. He was unable to look after his garden properly due to following reasons.
1. Every now & then, he was assigned with some private job by the Miller such as going to market to sell the flour.
 2. Every now & then, he had to honour the friendly demands of the Miller for flower etc. Such a practice ultimately kept the poor Gardner confused.
 3. Whenever he was ill, he didn't receive any sympathetic attitude from his friend.
 4. Seasonal difficulties were also there to make him unable to look after his garden.

Q2. What was the supreme manifestation of the Miller's selfishness that caused to Hans to loss his life?

- Ans.** The supreme magnification of the Miller's selfishness that caused Hans to loss his life was to keep his friend in inferiority complex with a false promise of wheelbarrow. Being selfish in all respect, the Miller behaved in taking services from the poor to keep him in complete rest. On a stormy night, it was not an easy job to go to town to fetch the doctor for ailing son. So again he played the old trick and asked Hans to cooperate in that hour of need. He with a believed in his superiority complex was sure that poor Hans would do according to his command.

Q3. Briefly explain why the story of Hans & the Miller was applicable to the water rat?

Ans. The water rat was extremely selfish like the Miller. He told the linnet that he expected his friend to be devoted to him alone. It means that just as the Miller used little Hans to his own advantage. The water rat wanted to use his friend for himself alone. Thus, the story of Hans & the Miller was applicable to the water rat.

Q4. When do we first suspect that the Miller was not really a very good friend of Hans?

Ans. This was suspect for the first time when we read about the neighbours thinking that the rich Miller never gave little Hans anything while he took as much of flowers & fruits from Hans garden as he liked.

Q5. How did the Justify not asking Hans to share some of his good things during the winter?

Ans. The Miller justified him not asking Hans to share his things b/c then others would have thought him to be very foolish to let others use them.

Q6. How did the Miller wife reveal that she too was ready to exploit the generosity of Hans?

Ans. The Miller's wife revealed this when she asked him to take the big basket with him to fill it with Hans's flower.

Q7. How did the Miller persuade Hans to carry the large sack of flour to market?

Ans. The Miller persuaded Hans to carry the sack of flour saying that he was going to give him his wheelbarrow, so he must do it.

Q8. What was the supreme manifestation of the Miller's selfishness that caused Hans to lose his life?

Ans. The Miller's greatest indication of his selfishness was not to give his lantern to Hans when it was so dark in night and Hans fall into a ditch and lost his life.

Q9. Comment briefly on the Miller's claim to have been Hans best friend?

Ans. In fact the Miller was Hans's most selfish friend. It was the Miller who was getting service from Hans from all he time and do anything for him. He promised to give his wheelbarrow to Hans, but never gave it. Instead he put him to work for long hours.

1. The Devoted Friend is written by-----.

Oscar Wilde	Frank Arthur	James Thurber	Johns Galsworthy
-------------	--------------	---------------	------------------

2. Oscar Wilde was the discovery of ----- century.

19 th	18 th	17 th	16 th
------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------

3. Oscar Wilde became dazzling famous due to the publication of ----- novel

Dorian Gray	The importance of being earnest	Lady windermers fans	An ideal husband
-------------	---------------------------------	----------------------	------------------

4. Oscar Wilde served the sentence of ----- years.

2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---

5. It is both tender and profound in its treatment of the comically ----- between poor Hans and the Wealthy Miller.

Friendship	Companionship	Partnership	None of them
------------	---------------	-------------	--------------

6. One morning the ----- put his head out of his hole.

Rat	Hans	Linnet	Squirrel
-----	------	--------	----------

7. You will never be in the best society unless you can stand on your -----.

Nose	Head	Foot	Arms
------	------	------	------

8. What disobedient children! Cried the ----- they really deserve to be drowned.

Water-rat	Hans	Linnet	Miller
-----------	------	--------	--------

9. Water-rat had-----beady eyes.

Brown	Black	Green	Purple
-------	-------	-------	--------

10. The tail of water-rat is like a long -----rubber.

Indian	Pakistani	Russian	German
--------	-----------	---------	--------

11. Linnet was sitting on a ----- hard by and had overhead the conversation.

ENGLISH NOTES FOR GRADE XII (KARACHI BOARD)

12. He told the story of the _____.
- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|------|
| Willow tree | Mango tree | Orange tree | Wall |
|-------------|------------|-------------|------|
13. Little Hans lived in _____.
- | | | | |
|--------|------|------------|-----------------|
| Miller | Hans | Friendship | Miller and Hans |
|--------|------|------------|-----------------|
14. Hans worked in his-----.
- | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|------|
| Cottage | Hovel | House | Hart |
|---------|-------|-------|------|
15. ----- was the best friend of Hans
- | | | | |
|--------|------|-------|------|
| Garden | Shop | House | Area |
|--------|------|-------|------|
16. ----- was the best friend of Hans
- | | | | |
|--------|--------|----------|-----------|
| Miller | Linnet | Squirrel | Water-rat |
|--------|--------|----------|-----------|
17. Real friends should have everything in _____.
- | | | | |
|------|---------|--------|--------------|
| Same | Similar | Common | None of them |
|------|---------|--------|--------------|
18. He had a _____ sacks of flour stored away in his mill.
- | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 100 | 101 | 105 | 110 |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
19. Miller had _____ Cows and a large flock of wooly sheep.
- | | | | |
|---|---|----|----|
| 6 | 8 | 19 | 10 |
|---|---|----|----|
20. During the spring, the summer, and the autumn he was very _____.
- | | | | |
|-------|------|-----|---------|
| Happy | Sick | Sad | Worried |
|-------|------|-----|---------|
21. The new method of telling the story was told by-----.
- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|----------|
| Water-rat | Linnet | Miller | Bald-man |
|-----------|--------|--------|----------|
22. He was extremely lonely in _____.
- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Summer | Winter | Autumn | Spring |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
23. Miller does live in a _____ house.
- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|--------|---------|
| Big house | Hovel | Palace | Cottage |
|-----------|-------|--------|---------|
24. If poor Hans is in trouble I will give him half my _____ and show him my white rabbits.
- | | | | |
|------|-------|----------|------|
| Food | Money | Porridge | Milk |
|------|-------|----------|------|
25. What a silly boy you are! "cried the _____".
- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|---------|--------|
| Water-rat | Linnet | Teacher | Miller |
|-----------|--------|---------|--------|
26. _____ is a most terrible thing, and would spoil any body's nature.
- | | | | |
|----------|------|-----|--------------|
| Jealousy | Envy | Lie | None of them |
|----------|------|-----|--------------|
27. I certainly will not allow Hans _____ to be spoiled.
- | | | | |
|--------|--------|------------|--------------|
| Nature | Habbit | Activities | None of them |
|--------|--------|------------|--------------|
28. _____ is one thing and friendship is another.
- | | | | |
|-------|-----------|-------|--------------|
| Money | Sincerity | Flour | None of them |
|-------|-----------|-------|--------------|
29. "Lots of people act well," answered the miller, "but very few people _____".
- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Talk well | Live well | Work well | Played well |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
30. Hans first sold the _____.
- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| Silver button | Silver chain | Big pipe | Wheel barrow |
|---------------|--------------|----------|--------------|
31. Hans sold his _____ second time.
- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| Silver button | Silver chain | Big pipe | Wheel barrow |
|---------------|--------------|----------|--------------|
32. Hans sold his _____ third time.
- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| Silver button | Silver chain | Big pipe | Wheel barrow |
|---------------|--------------|----------|--------------|
33. Miller sold his _____ fourth time.
- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| Silver button | Silver chain | Big pipe | Wheel barrow |
|---------------|--------------|----------|--------------|
34. Miller thinks that generosity is the _____ of friendship.
- | | | | |
|---------|------|-----|--------------|
| Essence | Part | Act | None of them |
|---------|------|-----|--------------|
35. One good action always _____ another.
- | | | | |
|-------|--|--|--|
| Breed | | | |
|-------|--|--|--|
36. It was very hot day, and the road was _____.
- | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-------|--------------|
| Dry | Terribly dusty | Dusty | None of them |
|-----|----------------|-------|--------------|
37. " _____," said the miller, "you are very lazy."
- | | | | |
|------|--------|-----------|----------|
| Hans | Linnet | Water-rat | Bald-man |
|------|--------|-----------|----------|
38. Miller refused to lend----- to Hans.
- | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|--------|
| lantern | Stick | Flour | Flower |
|---------|-------|-------|--------|
39. ----- fell down the ladder.
- | | | | |
|------|--------|--------|--------------|
| Hans | Miller | Linnet | Miller's son |
|------|--------|--------|--------------|
40. _____ is a great sin.

	Idealness	Laziness	Sluggishness	Lie
40.	Miller was always coming round and sending him off on long _____.			
	Errands	Works	Task	None of them
41.	Little Hans died by-----			
	Drowning	Hanging	Storm	None of them
42.	Everybody went to little Hans _____.			
	Funeral	Home	Area	Anniversary
43.	_____ was the chief mourner.			
	Hans	Miller	Linnet	Black smith

The Prisoner of Zenda

Characters

Princess Flavia

Introduction

Princess Flavia is a character from the novel entitled *The Prisoner of Zenda*, written by Anthony Hope. She is the only female character who is not directly involved in the conspiracies, which pervade the entire atmosphere of the novel. She is the cousin and fiancée of King Rudolf Elphberg and is the immediate inheritor to the throne. She bears a bewitching personality and fascinates the readers by the elegant attitude.

Her appearance can be perceived by Rudolf Rassendyll's saying:

"A girl pale and lovely, surmounted by a crown of glorious Elphberg hair."

Beautiful Aspects of her Role

Princess Flavia is a young, captivating and decent lady. She possesses a character full of virtues and commands great respect and admiration among the people of Ruritania. They wish to see her as the future queen of the country. She is a noble and kind-hearted woman.

"Trust men, and they will be true to you; treat them greatly, and they will show themselves great."

- Ralph Waldo Emerson

Soberness and Intelligence

Princess Flavia is a wise woman. Her wisdom keeps her aware of the evil desires of Black Michael, who is not a good man. She very intelligently keeps herself away from all sorts of intrigues. She is a sensible person who has the courage to face the realities of life.

Her intelligence is enlightened when she said to Rassendyll:

"Do be careful," she went on, "you don't – indeed you don't – keep enough watch on him."

Romance

Princess Flavia is a lady with elements of love in her heart. These elements increase the fascination and temptation in her character. She sincerely and quite confidently admits her inclination towards Rassendyll, being impressed by his personality. She was bold enough to propose Rassendyll but her sensibility restricted her to perform any action below dignity. She gave heart and soul to Rudolf Rassendyll considering him to be the real king. She never mourns her decision even after coming to know that he is a pretender. She confessed that Rudolf Rassendyll was acceptable to him even if he

was a beggar.

"The fate of love is that it always seems too little or too much."

- Amelia Barr

Devotion

The princess was a sincere and devoted lady, always worried about the security of Rassendyll. She advised him time and again to be cautious of the wicked plans of Duke Michael. When Black Michael was successful in injuring Rassendyll, she at once reached Zenda to look after him. This action reflects her sense of responsibility and devotion towards the man whom she loved from the depths of her heart.

She said to Rassendyll:

"Oh, if you were not the king, then I could show you how I love you."

Duty and Patriotism

Princess Flavia is a responsible lady. She is very loyal to her country and knows the difference between love and duty. She sets an example of the greatest sacrifice by giving up her love at the altar of duty. This aspect of her character shows that she is not the slave of her passions.

Her sense of duty is enlightened when she says to Rassendyll:

"Your ring will always be on my finger, your heart in my heart. But you must go and I must stay."

The Great Sacrifice

In order to maintain peace in Ruritania and not to disgrace the royal family, Princess Flavia took a sensible and daring step. She sacrificed her love for the sake of her homeland and parted with Rassendyll forever. It was a noble and graceful decision in the interest of Ruritania and the Royal family.

"There is no moral authority like that of sacrifice."

- Nadine Gordimer

Conclusion

Princess Flavia proves to be not only the leading female character of the novel but also the most lively and integral personality. She holds the attentions of the readers because of her charm, duty and incredible virtues. She respected the wishes of the people and the country and gave up her love for the sake of her country. She is a complete symbol of love, beauty and sacrifice, which makes her an admirable character.

To love one person with a private love is poor and miserable, to love all is glorious."

- Thomas Traherne

Rudolf Rassendyll

Introduction

Rudolf Rassendyll is the hero and central character of the novel entitled The Prisoner of Zenda, written by Anthony Hope. The integral character of Rassendyll holds the attention of the readers throughout the exciting events of the novel. Rassendyll possesses a prime personality and is linked with the main

incidents of the novel in one way or the other.

Various Aspects of His Role

Rudolf Rassendyll is a tall, young and handsome man, who belongs to a noble family in England. He is an educated man of twenty-nine, who has perfect command over German and French. He is bold, cultural and knows the art of becoming popular. He has red hair, straight nose, blue eyes and a beard. His physical appearance bears striking resemblance to that of the real king, though there were some points of differences. Rassendyll himself pointed out:

"The king's face was slightly more fleshy than mine, the oval of its contour the least trifle more pronounced and his mouth lacking something of the firmness which was to be gathered from my close-shutting lips."

However, in spite of these differences, Colonel Sapt could not help mentioning to Rassendyll:

"You're an Elphberg, every inch of you."

Adventure

Rudolf Rassendyll is very fond of adventures and loves to roam about instead of sticking to a job. He is also a good mastermind who handles difficult situations seeming effortless. The desire to participate in sensational events is always there in his heart. This desire was fulfilled by his play-acting of King Rudolf Elphberg, who was very identical to him. His likeness with the king of Ruritania helped him to make his mission a success. He pledges in strong and unequivocal terms:

"I have been an imposter for the profit of another, but I will not be one for my own; and if the king is not alive and on his throne before the day of betrothal comes I will tell the truth, come what may."

Wisdom and Prudence

Rudolf Rassendyll proves himself to be a man of outstanding attributes and full of wisdom. He plays the role of the king very intelligently. Once he gets entangled in Ruritanian politics, he becomes conscious not only of the significance of his royal position but also of the responsibility, which lies on his shoulders. He is a wise, cool minded and responsible man.

Faithfulness and Sincerity

Rudolf Rassendyll is a sincere man. He does not want to keep the throne to himself. He carries out all his responsibilities with firmness and confidence. He realizes that it is his duty to restore the real king to the throne and he never tries to take undue advantage as a pretender. His veracity and sincerity is outstanding as he declares:

"If I'm found out, I'll make a clean breast of it, and fight it out with the Duke."

Boldness and Courage

Rudolf Rassendyll is supposed to be gifted with extraordinary courage and chivalry, and does not fall short of our expectations in this matter. He is an expert rider and an excellent sword man. When time and fate offered Rassendyll a challenge, he accepted him as a brave man. His stay in Ruritania unfolds his marvelous sense of responsibility, boldness and wisdom. The role played by him in Ruritania to save the throne from Black Michael was really an act of gallantry and wisdom.

Romance

The romantic aspect of Rassendyll's personality shows that his heart throbs for Princess Flavia but the sense of duty and devotion to the throne is far stronger in him. The circumstances urge him to express love to Princess Flavia but not to feel it. Being deeply conscious of his responsibility and dedication, he declares:

"I had to keep the princess devoted to me and yet indifferent to me; I had to show affection for her and not feel it."

The Great Sacrifice

In order to maintain peace in Ruritania and not to disgrace the royal family, Rudolf Rassendyll took a sensible and daring step. He sacrificed his love at the altar of duty and left Ruritania with tears of regret in the eyes of Princess Flavia, words of gratitude on the lips of king, applause and appreciation from all the countrymen and feeling of satisfaction on his own part.

"There is no moral authority like that of sacrifice."

- Nadine Gordimer

Colonel Sapt

Introduction

Colonel Sapt is one of the most significant and momentous characters of the novel entitled Prisoner of Zenda, written by Anthony Hope. Being the most loyal servant of the king, Colonel Sapt was the man behind the impersonating of King Elphberg by Rudolf Rassendyll. It was due to his guidance that Rassendyll could successfully play the role of king Elphberg.

Colonel Sapt has played the character of an honest person who has sincere wishes to save the throne for the real king of Ruritania. A single glance over the mentioned qualities will bring to light the noble character of Colonel Sapt.

Courage and Bravery

Colonel Sapt is a brave man whose gallantry keeps him motivated for taking personal risks. He shows great valour on all events. He is also very loyal to the king and serves the throne with dedication and faith. Being a sovereign authority, he has enough experience in the art of governing people. His only objective in life is to reinstate King Elphberg. For this achievement, he uses all the persons including Countess Flavia as pieces of chess board.

Sapt's courage and determination is enlightened when he said to Rassendyll:

"If we're detected, I'll send Black Michael down below before I go myself."

Wisdom and Sensibility

Colonel Sapt is a wise man. His superb prudence made him sensible enough not take reckless steps. He uses his mind and intelligence on the battlefield of life. It was merely due to his witticism that Rassendyll's identification was not revealed. Although the Colonel does not accept advises from others, his gorgeous mentality enables him to crush all the obstacles that come in the path of his aim. Due to these qualities, he exalted himself in the eyes of the king and Rassendyll.

His wisdom is enlightened when he said:

"... If you do not go I swear to you Black Michael will sit tonight on the throne, and the king lie in prison

or his grave."

Friendly Attitude

Colonel Sapt is not only a good advisor, but also a sincere friend of Rassendyll. He became Rassendyll's friend as soon as they both met. Colonel Sapt served his friend on every difficult stage. A good example of sincere friendship is seen at the Summer House, when Rassendyll was in a dangerous situation among the enemies.

Bachelorship

Colonel Sapt appears to be a confirmed bachelor having low opinion about women. He never trusts in ladies, but believes that women spoil everything. Even the princess does not come in exception to his hatred for the opposite gender.

When Mme de Mauban invites Rassendyll to the Summer House, he said:

"I do not believe any woman and you shall not go."

Discipline

Colonel Sapt is a well-disciplined man. He has some firm rules, which are strictly followed by him. This discipline and devotion leads the colonial to serve the king and his country.

When Rassendyll went to Marshall for some help without consulting him, Sapt angrily said:

"Sapt likes to be consulted before hand, not informed afterwards."

Loyalty

Colonel Sapt is a colonial in the Ruritania Army. He is the oldest of all the hot-blooded armymen. The colonial is a devoted servant of the king. His loyalty is for the cause of monarchy and not for any particular person. He has a highly productive mind, which enables him to act daringly to restore the throne. He succeeded in liberating who was the actual inheritor to the throne.

Colonel Sapt says:

"I have eaten the King's bread and I am the King's servant."

Conclusion

The character performed by Colonel Sapt is worth-reading. Readers get fascinated by his wisdom, loyalty, courage and good principles.

Rudolf Elphberg

Introduction

Rudolf Elphberg is one of the central character of the novel entitled The Prisoner of Zenda created by Anthony Hope. He is the prisoner in the castle of Zenda. He is son of late king of Ruritania and heir to throne.

Appearance

Rudolf Elphberg is a young, tall and handsome man. He is an educated man. He has red hair, straight nose, blue eyes and a beard. His physical appearance bears striking resemblance to that of Rudolf Rassendyll, though there were some points of differences, which are pointed by Rudolf Rassendyll: "The king's face was slightly more fleshy than mine, the oval of its contour the least trifle more pronounced and his mouth lacking something of the firmness which was to be gathered from my close-shutting lips."

However, in spite of these differences, Colonel Sapt could not help mentioning to Rassendyll:

"You're an Elphberg, every inch of you."

Lack of Responsibility and Common Sense

Rudolf Elphberg, the king is a happy-go-lucky type of young man. He is a pleasure loving man and wishes to pass a happy and care free life. He is devoid of a sense of responsibility and lacks even common sense. He is indiscreet and trusts even his half brother, Black Michael. He does not care even the coronation and drinks excessively. He also drinks the wine sent by his wicked brother. He does not even think or suspect about it. It is well known to the people of Ruritania that Black Michael intends to get through the access to the throne and wants to marry Flavia, but Elphberg is not aware of this fact.

A Weak Man

He has not the quality to face the dangers and odds boldly. His behaviour in prison throws a shadow upon his person. He becomes completely demoralized and loses all grit. His health suffers and he becomes partially insane. He requests Detchard to persuade his brother, Black Michael to kill him. He becomes hopeless and sobs on his fate.

Not a Bad Man

Rudolf Elphberg cannot, however, be called a bad man. He may be a weak king, but as a man, he has some very good qualities. He is a pleasant tempered man, a sincere and good friend. He stands by his friends and has a great trust and faith in them. There is in him a peculiar charm of personality, which inspires confidence in the heart of those who come into contact with him. He loves and admires Flavia. He is sincere, kind and open-hearted.

Conclusion

Although he remains captive throughout the novel and we cannot see him in action, but the whole story revolves round him. He attracts our attention in the forest as a charming and gay person. He reigns in the readers mind although remains behind the scene.

Black Micheal

Introduction

Black Michael is the villain of the novel entitled The Prisoner of Zenda created by Anthony Hope. He is stepbrother of King Elphberg. He is not the legal heir to the throne because he is the son of the king's second and morganatic marriage. Black Michael is the owner of castle of Zenda and the surrounding estate. Being the favourite of the late king of Ruritania, he was appointed as the Duke of Strelsau. He is schemer and evil by nature.

Selfish and Hypocrite

Black Michael is a selfish man. He loves Princess Flavia just to get the throne. He is a hypocrite and makes a false show of love towards Madam Mauban. He has become popular among a small number of people of the country by his hypocrisy. He is over ambitious and greedy.

A Wicked Person

Black Michael is a sinful man. He makes plot to get the throne with the help of his companions, but always tries to delude them. That is why his followers betray him, when he is expecting complete victory. He invites Rassendyll to the Summer House through a conspiracy, but fortunately Rassendyll survives. This sharp and evil act shows his wickedness.

A Cruel Man

Black Michael is indeed a cruel person. When the king has been in his noose, he treats him in a very harsh and inhuman manner. He does not feel pity for his brother even. Black Michael is a coward man. He wants to save his life at any cost. He does not come out to handle the situation at any time.

A Cool-Minded Criminal

Black Michael is a wicked but a cool minded and genius criminal. When he sees that Rassendyll has impersonated the king of Ruritania he does not make it known to the people to keep his villainy secret. We see that even Rupert's interest and love for Mauban do not irritate him. It shows that he is a controlled emotion criminal.

A Slave of Lust for Power

Black Michael becomes utterly blind for power. At any rate he wants to usurp the sovereignty from his brother. His lust for power corrupts him and brings his decline.

The Tragic End

Black Michael always deceives his close companions. That is why he is killed by one of his own followers. Thus, the villain of the novel receives a tragic end.

Antoinette – De - Mauban

Introduction

Antoinette-de- Mauban is the character of the novel entitled Prisoner of Zenda written by Anthony Hope. Mme-de- Mauban was a widow, rich, beautiful and clever lady. She deeply loved Black Michael, the Duke of Stralsau.

Personal Motives

She was sincerely devoted to the Duke and by this genuine attachment. She followed him at his request from Paris to Ruritania but she was not aware that the Duke whom she thought to be a man of strong passions was actually a cruel, cunning and selfish man who was content to take all but give

nothing.

Peace Acceptance

She was a quite person who had decided to spend a quite and peaceful time in Ruritania with the Duke. With this intention she accepted the Duke's request. Only to discover at her arrival that things were contradictory to what she had thought. It did not take her long to find out that the Duke wanted to kill the King and seize the throne for himself but Mme-de- Mauban did not desire his triumph for she detested his crime and mainly because she knew that if Michael was made the king he would marry Princess Flavia.

Possessive Woman

She was a possessive woman and found her rival and would not bear to see the Duke abandoning her by marrying the Princess so she betrayed Black Michael to Rassendyll by warning him of his plan to kill him in the Summer House. For she knew that in case of Rassendyll's Death the Duke would become the king and would eventually marry Flavia.

Conscientious

She wrote a letter to Flavia as king and warned her not to accept the Duke's invitation in case, she would come in the power of the Duke. She was a pretty lady and at the Zenda, Rupert, one of the king's six men was caught by her beauty. But Mauban hated him for she was sincerely devoted to the Duke. Being aware of Rupert's intentions she had warned Michael of him. Mauban was a compassionate woman and when she learnt of the full measure of his cruelty, she was touched with compassion for the King and from that day she became a well-wisher of Rassendyll and his party.

Duke's Intriguer

Gradually she found herself entangled into the Duke's plan, but she was not a weak woman, tired of quarrels and ills between the Duke and Michael and disappointed by Black Michael's cruel plans and selfish motives. She begs Rassendyll to rescue her from the Duke and Rupert but she still loved Black Michael and hoped to gain his life if not his pardon from the king.

Emotional Woman

She was a woman ruled by her emotions and when Michael was killed by Rupert, she heaving taunts came forth to avenge him.

End to the Drama

This conduct proved that no knowledge of the man's real character was enough to root her regard, for him out of her heart. After these tragic events she withdraws herself entirely from society. She recognized the king's generosity and kindness and so she did not betray the king's trust by letting out the secret.

Q:1 Heaven does not always make the right men kings!" said Sapt. Do you think Rassendyll deserve to be the king of Ruritania? If so, why?

Ans: In his role as the king, Rudolf Rassendyll is far more impressive than the real king Rudolf Elphberg. He carries out his duties as a king majestically and tact fully without revealing his true identity. People love him and none cares to find out whether he is the real king or not. Within few days he makes for himself a place in their hearts. On considering his qualities Colonel Sapt liked him and he wanted that he worked as the king but he was loyal to his state. Due to best qualities of Rassendyll deserved to be the king of Ruritania.

Q:2 De Mauban played a very significant role in the novel! "The Prisoner of Zenda". Comment. What role Madam De Mauban play in the novel?

Ans: Mauban is a widow, rich, handsome and ambitious. She is a graceful, fashionably dressed French lady. She had no political interest but her ambitions to win Black Michael, involves her completely in the intrigues and the counter intrigues.

She has been fellow traveler of Rassendyll. She is standing in one the balconies on the coronation day. She is astonished to see Rassendyll in shape of the king but she does not do any thing. Next, Black Michael compels her to write a letter to Rassendyll and invites him alone in the summer house. He deposes three ruffians to kill him there. Mauban saves Rassendyll from this devilish scheme of Michael. She loves Black Michael but she helps Rassendyll. She is shifted to the castle of Zenda along with Black Michael. The Duke decides to invite Princess Flavia in order to trap her there. She immediately writes a letter to Princess Flavia and informs her and forbids her into accepts the invitation of Black Michael. She is the only female in the castle of Zenda. She attends a nursed the sick king in his cell. She sends a message to Rassendyll through Johann, to rescue the king as he was about to die. Thus Mauban helps Princess Flavia and Rassendyll in order to save the real king of Ruritania.

Q:3 Describe the "Tea Table Incident"?

Ans: Rassendyll is a brave man. He agrees to impersonate the king it take risk of his own life. When Mauban writes a letter to him and wants to meet him a particular house called the " Summer House".

Both Sapt and Rassendyll go to the summer House. Sapt stays behind while Rassendyll go to the summer house. Sapt stays behind while Rassendyll goes into the house. He meets there with Mauban who tells him about the plans of Black Michael to kill him by his three men. She advices him not to go by the front door because it will be closely guarded. When they are talking to each other. Michael to kill him by his three men. She advices him not to go by the front door because it will be closely guarded. When they r talking to each other. Michael's Man arrives there. Rudolf stands behind the door with the rifle in his hand ready to shoot. From outside some one speaks not to shoot and they decided that they should talk through the closed door. Rudolf understands that they r playing game. They want to attack on him. He warns Mauban to stand aside from the line of firing and him self takes up an iron table which is used as a tea table as a shield from their bullets. They open the door and come close together to fire at him but the attackers become caught in the table and all four of them tumble down the stairs. Thus he uses the tea table intelligently for his escape from the summer house.

Q:4 Between Black Michael and Rupert of Hentzau which character strikes you as more devilish? Give reason.

Ans: Black Michael is the more devilish character than Rupert of Hentzau in Anthony Hope's novel "The Prisoner of Zenda". Rupert of Hentzau is a leading member of Black Michael gang of ruffians but he holds a unique positions between the forces of good and evil. He is very ambitious he killed Black Michael only to get Mauban. He is fond of wine and women. He is very sharp both at his tongue and sword.



Black Michael is by nature a schemer, and all the time his mind remains busy in making plots for the establishing his right to the throne. He invites the king to his forest lodge and imprisons him. He is a cruel man. He makes several plots to kill Rassendyll at summer house, at the places of princess Flavia and at many other places. He is a traitor b/c he wants to capture the throne of Ruritania. He is not a courageous man. He always sends his six villains "The hired guns" to deal with his enemies. He is also lustful towards the women. He promises to Mauban to marry her. She leaves her country and comes to him. But now, he is after Flavia only to get the throne. He imprisons the poor widow. He is extremely selfish, cunning and ambitious.

Rupert of Hentzau only takes pride on her strength but Black Michael makes scheme to deal with his enemies so he is more devilish and hateful character. We begin to hate him as soon as his evil nature is exposed to us and our hatred is intensified with the advancement of the history when he is killed, we do not feel any sympathy for him, he is rightly punished for his wickedness.

Q:5 What is the attitude of Michael to Rassendyll during the coronation?

Ans: Rassendyll's life was in danger b/c Black Michael had received the information that the real king was at Zenda and that some one else who was like the king had been crowned. He started to make plans to kill the Rassendyll and he tried to kill him at many places but he could not succeed and at last he was killed by his man due to his evil nature.

Q:6 How is Rudolf Rassendyll trapped to impersonate as King Rudolf?

Ans: Rudolf Rassendyll had a great resemblance with the king. He had to shave off his beard and appeared at the coronation in place of Rudolf Elphberg. Rudolf, Sapt and Fritz got a train for Strelsau. The train reaches there an hour earlier than the fixed time. The information was sent to the city. Soon high officials of the state reached at the station to welcome the king. Sapt kept on whispering the names of officers and Rudolf Rassendyll as the king met there with confidence. No body could suspect that the king was not real. Even Countess Flavia who was to marry the king was not able to notice the replacement.

Q:7 Relate how Sapt and Fritz frustrated Michael's plot to seize the throne for him?

Ans: Colonel Sapt and Fritz both persuaded and guided Rassendyll to work as the king. They took him as the king at the time of coronation. Thus Rassendyll was trapped to impersonate as the king. Later Sapt, Fritz and Rassendyll worked together and tried to release the real king from the prison of Black Michael, thus they prevented Black Michael from achieving the throne.

Q:8 Who are the six? What part do they play in the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda"?

Ans: Black Michael uses his six villains to deal with his enemies, they are known as the six or "The Hire Guns". Rupert of Hentzau is the leading member of Black Michael's gang of ruffians "The Six". The members of the gang of ruffians help Black Michael to complete his schemes. They play a role in fighting with Rassendyll and try to complete the devilish plot of Black Michael.

Q:9 Antoinette de Mauban betrayed Black Michael rightly. Discuss?

Ans: Antoinette de Mauban is a widow, rich and ambitious. She is a graceful fashionably dressed French lady. She is educated and sophisticated lady and moves in the highest circle of the Paris society. She had no political interest but her ambition to win Black Michael, involves her completely in these intrigues. She has come to Strelsau to safeguard her own interest.

She loves Black Michael above her head and sole but she knows very well the intention of Black Michael, who wants to be the king of Ruritania and he can realize his dreams by attracting Princess Flavia. She clearly tells Rudolf Rassendyll.

"Say, I am Christian or say I am jealous.

May God shall I see him marry her"

Madam De Mauban has great courage, determination and will power but participation in the struggle for succession is based upon personal aims and motives, when she sees that Black Michael is neglecting her then she betrays him and tells everything about his devilish plot to Rassendyll and Flavia.

Q:10 Colonel Sapt wisdom and loyalty save the king and throne of Ruritania Or Colonel Sapt Wisdom made it impossible for Black Michael to get the throne the Ruritania Elucidate?

Ans: Colonel Sapt is an old and experienced soldier. He is a brave man. He has got a highly fertile and productive mind. Most of the scheme and plots for the safety of real king in the novel are the creation of his mind. He makes quick decision on all occasion and saves Rassendyll from danger and helps in rescuing the real king. Hence we can say that colonel Sapt wisdom made it impossible for Black Michael to get the throne of Ruritania. Sapt is a faithful servant. He always tries for the betterment of the king. He admits that Rassendyll is a better man to rule over the country, but he does not let him even stay in the country after the freedom of the king.

Q:11 Princess Flavia is an ideal woman. Comment?

Ans: Princess Flavia is the heroine of Anthony Hope's novel. She is the cousin as well as fiancée of the king and the next heir to the throne; she is tall and graceful lady with a pale face, blue eyes and golden hair. She is very young, beautiful and attractive. She is very popular among the people of Ruritania. She is well versed in all political affairs of the country. She warns Rudolf Rassendyll. She frankly makes the confession of love and in last meeting with him; she tells that she can accompany him even in rags. Then the real king appears, she sacrifice that passion for the sake of the king and the state of Ruritania. She is not the slave of her passions. No doubt, she is a very responsible self sacrificing and nice lady and we can say that she is an ideal woman.

Q:12 Why could Black Michael not expose the true identity of the impostor?

Ans: Black Michael knew that the person who had been crowned was not the real king; but he could not expose Rudolf Rassendyll who was working as the king b/c if he did so, he would have to admit that he made the real king a prisoner.

Q:13 Was Madam De Mauban justified in opposing the evil scheme of Black Michael? Give reason.

Ans: Madam De Mauban was quite justified in opposing the evil scheme of Black Michael b/c she loved him much but he was only a selfish person who took interest only to take the throne of the state. She wanted to marry with Princess Flavia only to fulfill his scheme. Madam De Mauban had learnt his character so she told everything about his scheme to Rassendyll and Flavia.

Q:14 "Before God, You are the finest Elphberg of them all" who is being referred to in the quoted lines and why?

Ans: In those quoted lines Rudolf Rassendyll is being referred b/c he has fine characteristics of Elphberg like red hair and long nose. Due to his resemblance he works as an imposter in Ruritania in place of the real king.

Q:15 Describe any event which you like the most in "The Prisoner of Zenda" Or narrate any scene or event from "The Prisoner of Zenda" which you find most interesting and absorbing. Or describe the coronation ceremony as given in the prisoner of Zenda. Or describe any incident you like the most in the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda"?

Ans: The coronation scene in the novel:- The most interesting scene in the novel is the coronation of Rudolf Rassendyll as a king of Ruritania. The real king was lying senseless in the forest lodge b/c he had taken drugged wine. Rassendyll had a great resemblance with the king. He had to shave off his beard and appeared at the coronation in place of Rudolf Elphberg. So Rudolf, Sapt and Fritz got a train for Strelsau. The train reached there an hour earlier than the fixed time. The information was sent to the city. Soon high officials of the state reached there at the station to welcome the king. Sapt kept on whispering the names of officers and the king met them with confidence. No body could suspect that the king was not real. Even Countess Flavia who was to marry the king was not able to notice the replacement.

Then, they rode in a procession to the church. As the King passed through the streets, there were cheers, blessings and waving handkerchiefs all round. All the people were happy when they saw the king. The commander-in-chief of the army ordered the soldiers be very close to the king. The King Didn't agree to the safety me and rode alone. This left a good impression on the people.

The king knelt before the priest giving him a token of respect and then ceremonies started silently when all traditional activities were over; the king was crowned by the priest. Then princess Flavia and other high officials including Michael kissed the hand of the king. Rudolf Rassendyll played the role of the king excellently till he went to the place and entered the sleeping room.

Q:16 Describe Rassendyll role in saving the life and crown of king Rudolf Elphberg?

Ans: Rudolf Rassendyll is the hero in the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda". He is a young man in the prime age. He is a tall, well built and handsome young man, He is a brave man. He agrees to impersonate the king, it take risk of his own life. At the summer house, then at the Jacob Ladder and then at the fateful night, he shows bravery. It is his bravery alone which rescues the king from Duke's prison.

Q:17 How does Princess Flavia show her love for her people and country?

Ans: Princess Flavia is very dignified and pleasant in her behavior. She talks softly and Walks beautifully. She is not proud of her beauty or positions. These r the qualities that the people of Ruritania like her and they want her early marriage with the king. She is sensible and straight forward when she got impressed by the personality and character of Rudolf Rassendyll. She frankly makes the confession of love and in last meeting with him, she tells that she can accompany him even in rags. When the real king appears she sacrifices that passion for the sake of the king and for the people of Ruritania.

Q:18 Who persuaded Rassendyll to impersonate the king and why? Explain.

Ans: Colonel Sapt persuaded Rudolf Rassendyll to impersonate the king. He was a loyal servant and one of the ardent supporters of Rudolf Elphberg. On finding the king senseless, he made Rassendyll as a temporary king. He wanted the king could get his throne. He intended that they would rescue the real king after the coronation in the right time.

Q:19 Why do the king enemies not expose the imposter?

Ans: King's enemies do not expose the imposter who was Rudolf Rassendyll b/c they know if they try to expose him, their own identity will be disclosed before the people of the state and they all will come to know that Black Michael and his companions have imprisoned the king and they wanted to kill him.

Q:20 Why and how did Antoniette de Mauban help Rudolf Rassendyll?

Ans: When Antoniette de Mauban realized that Black Michael was a selfish man and he did not love her. He was trying to marry Flavia only to get the throne. She becomes jealous and she told the schemers of Black Michael. She also help in saving her life at different places.

Q:21 Why do Rupert and Michael have fight?

Ans: At the end of the story, Black Michael is killed by one of his friends, Rupert, inside the castle as a result of rivalry b/w Black Michael and Rupert. When Rupert sees Madam De Mauban, he falls in love with her. Rupert and Black Michael fight and Rupert kills Black Michael only to win a lady Mauban.

Q:22 "Michael clever, cunning and cruel but a coward "Do you agree? Give reason for answer.

Ans: Michael is a clever, cunning and cruel person. He never tries himself to kill the enemy. He always send his six villains "The Hired Guns" to deal his enemies on not a single occasion, he is presented to give face-to-face fight. He only faces Rupert alone and fights with him over Mauban and is killed without any hard fight.

Q:23 How did Rudolf Rassendyll become the king of Ruritania?

Ans: Rudolf Rassendyll visited the state of Ruritania only for entertainment. The real king Rudolf Elphberg was imprisoned by duke Michael. When colonel sap saw his resemblance to the king Elphberg. He persuaded Rassendyll to impersonate as the king and thus he become the king of Ruritania after shaving his bread and after the coronation as the king.

Q:24 Why did Duke Michael kidnap the king?

Ans: Duke Michael kidnapped the king. He wanted that the king could not reach at the place of coronation in time. He gave them drugged sine, The king became senseless and he kidnapped him. If the king could not reach for the coronation the throne would be given to Black Michael but it was bad luck of Black Michael that Rassendyll reached there and ruled in the place of the king.

Q:25 Describe the escape of Rudolf Rassendyll from the trap that was from Antoinette de Mauban?

Ans: When Rudolf Rassendyll read the letter. The letter was from Antoinette de Mauban, She had asked him to come and see her at the summer house. Rudolf was sure that the lady could be of some use to the cause of the king. So he decided to go to the Summer House. Rudolf went inside where he met Mauban. She told him that the duke had made her write the letter and Rudolf would be attacked. He was attacked by three man but he used an iron tea table and fought bravely and was able to escape unhurt.

Q:26 How do you rate "Prisoner of Zenda"?

Ans: Prisoner of Zenda is in fact a romantic tragedy. Rudolf Rassendyll falls in love with Princess Flavia. Rudolf Rassendyll and Princess Flavia both acted nobly. Madame de Mauban thought she loved Black Michael but she told everything about his devilish schemes to Rudolf Rassendyll and Flavia.

Q:27 Describe the last meeting b/w Rudolf Rassendyll and Princess Flavia?

Ans: After the death of Black Michael and the restoration of the king from the castle of Zenda, Rudolf Rassendyll meets with Princess Flavia. Both love each other. In this meeting, Princess Flavia frankly makes the confession of love and she tells that she can accompany him even in rags but she becomes compelled for the sake of the real king and the people of Ruritania. After this, they are parted. Princess Flavia gets married with Rudolf Elphberg and Rudolf Rassendyll goes after leaving that country.

Q:28 Princess Flavia has been portrayed as an intelligent and romantic lady. Verify this statement?

Ans: Princess Flavia is not just an attractive and romantic lady but intelligent as well. She is well versed in all political affairs of the country. She warns Rudolf Rassendyll to be careful from Duke Michael. She guessed that the duke wants to be the king and make her his queen. She deals with all the personal and state matters carefully and intelligently. She is sensible and straight forward in her love. She loves Rudolf Rassendyll but sacrifices her love for the state. She is a very responsible, self-sacrificing and nice lady.

Q:29 "Love is not after all everything". How is this message conveyed to the readers in the novel?

Ans: The message is conveyed to the readers in the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda" that love should not be blind but love is already the name of sacrifice because sometimes one has to sacrifice his love for the sake of humanity as both Princess Flavia and Rudolf Rassendyll sacrifice their love for the real king and for the people of Ruritania.

Q:30 Who killed Black Michael?

Ans: Rupert of Hentza killed Black Michael. He was so ambitious that he killed his master only to get Mauban. He was fond of wine and women.

Q:31 What part does the castle of Zenda play in the novel?

Ans: The castle of Zenda was the real property of Black Michael. It was made quite safe by the mechanical bridges. The king was imprisoned in the castle of Zenda and all the efforts were made to release the king from this castle of Zenda.

Q:32 What was the Jacob's ladder? Give an account of the first attempt of Rassendyll at it?

Ans: The king of Ruritania was imprisoned in the castle of Zenda. The Duke Michael had connected the king's room to the moat through a big pipe. This pipe was of earthenware. It was so large that a man could easily slip through it from the room to the moat. It was called by Rupert as Jacob's ladder. The Duke had ordered the guards that whenever

an attempt was made to liberate the king, they should kill him tie a weight of his body and throw it through the pipe down into the moat. The murderers could also escape the Jacob's ladder similarly.

Rassendyll got full information from Johann about the king's room. When Rassendyll, Sapt and Fritz look three soldiers and went towards the castle. Rassendyll swam across the moat whereas his companions waited at the bank. He saw a guard sleeping there. He got into the boat and rowed towards the bank. He reached at the gate of the castle where he fought with three armed man, this was his first attempt at the Jacob's ladder.

Q:33 How did Princess Flavia learn the truth that Rassendyll was not the real king?

Ans. Princess Flavia insisted on seeing the wounded king at once. Rassendyll supported by Fritz had reached the edge of the forest by the road to the castle. The farm girl, seeing Rassendyll and believing him to be the king, ran to the princess saying that the king was wounded and lying in the nearby bushes. Princess Flavia, with Sapt walked up to the wounded Rassendyll. He and Sapt now had to tell her that the Rassendyll was no the real King,

Q:34 Describe Soberness and intelligence of Princess Flavia.

Ans. Princess Flavia is a wise woman. Her wisdom keeps her aware of the evil desires of Black Michael, who is not a good man. She very intelligently keeps herself away from all sorts of intrigues. She is a sensible person who has the courage to face the realities of life.

Her intelligence is enlightened when she said to Rassendyll:

“Do be careful,” she went on, “you don’t – indeed you don’t – keep enough watch on him.”

Q:35 Briefly explain princess Flavia Romance in the Novel “The Prisoner of Zenda”.

Ans. Princess Flavia is a lady with elements of love in her heart. These elements increase the fascination and temptation in her character. She sincerely and quite confidently admits her inclination towards Rassendyll, being impressed by his personality. She was bold enough to propose Rassendyll but her sensibility restricted her to perform any action below dignity. She gave heart and soul to Rudolf Rassendyll considering him to be the real king. She never mourns her decision even after coming to know that he is a pretender. She confessed that Rudolf Rassendyll was acceptable to him even if he was a beggar.

“The fate of love is that it always seems too little or too much.” - Amelia Barr

Q:36 Princess Flavia is a devoted lady. Give your point of view about this aspect of life inn the novel.

Ans. The princess was a sincere and devoted lady, always worried about the security of Rassendyll. She advised him time and again to be cautious of the wicked plans of Duke Michael. When Black Michael was successful in injuring Rassendyll, she at once reached Zenda to look after him. This action reflects her sense of responsibility and devotion towards the man whom she loved from the depths of her heart.

She said to Rassendyll: **“Oh, if you were not the king, then I could show you how I love you.”**

Q:37 Patriotism is revolving in Princess Flavia’s character? How?

Ans. Princess Flavia is a responsible lady. She very loyal to her country and knows the difference between love and duty. She sets an example of the greatest sacrifice by giving up her love at the altar of duty. This aspect of her character shows that she is not the slave of her passions.

Here sense of duty is enlightened when she says to Rassendyll:

“Your ring will always be on my finger, your heart in my heart. But you must go and I must stay.”

Q:38 How did Princess Flavia sacrifice her love for the state of Ruritania?

Ans. In order to maintain peace in Ruritania and not to disgrace the royal family, Princess Flavia took a sensible and daring step. She sacrificed her love for the sake of her homeland and parted with Rassendyll forever. It was a noble and graceful decision in the interest of Ruritania and the Royal family.

“There is no moral authority like that of sacrifice.”

- Nadine Gordimer

Q:39 How can we say that the Rudolf is adventurous in character?

Ans. Rudolf Rassendyll is very fond of adventures and loves to roam about instead of sticking to a job. He is also a good mastermind who handles difficult situations seeming effortless. The desire to participate in sensational events is always there in his heart. This desire was fulfilled by his play-acting of King Rudolf Elphberg, who was very identical to him. His likeness with the king of Ruritania helped him to make his mission a success. He pledges in strong and unequivocal terms:

“I have been an imposter for the profit of another, but I will not be one for my own; and if the king is not alive and on his throne before the day of betrothal comes I will tell the truth, come what may.”

Q:40 Why do we say that Rassendyll is a wise person?

Ans. Rudolf Rassendyll proves himself to be a man of outstanding attributes and full of wisdom. He plays the role of the king very intelligently. Once he gets entangled in Ruritanian politics, he becomes conscious not only of the significance of his royal position but also of the responsibility, which lies on his shoulders. He is a wise, cool minded and responsible man.

Q:41 How faithfulness and sincerity the life of blood of Rassendyll character?

Ans. Rudolf Rassendyll is a sincere man. He does not want to keep the throne to himself. He carries out all his responsibilities with firmness and confidence. He realizes that it is his duty to restore the real king to the throne and he never tries to take undue advantage as a pretender. His veracity and sincerity is outstanding as he declares:
“If I’m found out, I’ll make a clean breast of it, and fight it out with the Duke.”

Q:42 How is Rassendyll a Romantic Hero?

Ans. The romantic aspect of Rassendyll’s personality shows that his heart throbs for Princess Flavia but the sense of duty and devotion to the throne is far stronger in him. The circumstances urge him to express love to Princess Flavia but not to feel it. Being deeply conscious of his responsibility and dedication, he declares:

“I had to keep the princess devoted to me and yet indifferent to me; I had to show affection for her and not feel it.”

Q:43 How did Rassendyll sacrifice his love?

Ans. In order to maintain peace in Ruritania and not to disgrace the royal family, Rudolf Rassendyll took a sensible and daring step. He sacrificed his love at the altar of duty and left Ruritania with tears of regret in the eyes of Princess Flavia, words of gratitude on the lips of king, applause and appreciation from all the countrymen and feeling of satisfaction on his own part. **“There is no moral authority like that of sacrifice.”** - Nadine Gordimer

Q:44 Briefly describe the bravery and courage of Colonel Sapt.

Ans. Colonel Sapt is a brave man whose gallantry keeps him motivated for taking personal risks. He shows great valour on all events. He is also very loyal to the king and serves the throne with dedication and faith. Being a sovereign authority, he has enough experience in the art of governing people. His only objective in life is to reinstate King Elphberg. For this achievement, he uses all the persons including Countess Flavia as pieces of chess board. Sapt’s courage and determination is enlightened when he said to Rassendyll:

“If we’re detected, I’ll send Black Michael down below before I go myself.”

Q:45 Briefly describe the wisdom and sensibility of Colonel Sapt.

Ans. Colonel Sapt is a wise man. His superb prudence made him sensible enough not take reckless steps. He uses his mind and intelligence on the battlefield of life. It was merely due to his witticism that Rassendyll's identification was not revealed. Although the Colonel does not accept advises from others, his gorgeous mentality enables him to crush all the obstacles that come in the path of his aim. Due to these qualities, he exalted himself in the eyes of the king and Rassendyll. His wisdom is enlightened when he said:

“If you do not go I swear to you Black Michael will sit tonight on the throne, and the king lie in prison or his grave.”

Q:46 Briefly describe the friendly attitude of Colonel Sapt.

Ans. Colonel Sapt is not only a good advisor, but also a sincere friend of Rassendyll. He became Rassendyll's friend as soon as they both met. Colonel Sapt served his friend on every difficult stage. A good example of sincere friendship is seen at the Summer House, when Rassendyll was in a dangerous situation among the enemies.

Q:47 Colonel Sapt helps the low opinion about women. How?

Ans. Colonel Sapt appears to be a confirmed bachelor having low opinion about women. He never trusts in ladies, but believes that women spoil everything. Even the princess does not come in exception to his hatred for the opposite gender. When Mme de Mauban invites Rassendyll to the Summer House, he said:

“I do not believe any woman and you shall not go.”

Q:48 Colonel Sapt is a loyal by nature. Prove this statement.

Ans. Colonel Sapt is a colonel in the Ruritanian Army. He is the oldest of all the hot-blooded army men. The colonel is a devoted servant of the king. His loyalty is for the cause of monarchy and not for any particular person. He has a highly productive mind, which enables him to act daringly to restore the throne. He succeeded in liberating who was the actual inheritor to the throne.

Colonel Sapt says: **“I have eaten the King's bread and I am the King's servant.”**

Q:49 Describe the appearance/ complexion of Rudolf Elphberg.

Ans. Rudolf Elphberg is a young, tall and handsome man. He is an educated man. He has red hair, straight nose, blue eyes and a beard. His physical appearance bears striking resemblance to that of Rudolf Rassendyll, though there were some points of differences, which are pointed by Rudolf Rassendyll:

“The king's face was slightly more fleshy than mine, the oval of its contour the least trifle more pronounced and his mouth lacking something of the firmness which was to be gathered from my close-shutting lips.”

However, in spite of these differences, Colonel Sapt could not help mentioning to Rassendyll:

“You're an Elphberg, every inch of you.”

Q:50 How is Elphberg a weak person?

Ans. He has not the quality to face the dangers and odds boldly. His behaviour in prison throws a shadow upon his person. He becomes completely demoralized and losses all gril. His health suffers and he becomes partially insane. He requests Detchard to persuade his brother, Black Michael to kill him. He becomes hopeless and sobs on his fate.

Q:51 How is Black Michael a selfish, hypocrite, wicked and a cruel man?

Ans. **Selfish and Hypocrite:**-Black Michael is a selfish man. He loves Princess Flavia just to get the throne. He is a hypocrite and makes a false show of love towards Madam Mauban. He has become popular among a small number of people of the country by his hypocrisy. He is over ambitious and greedy.

A Wicked Person:-Black Michael is a sinful man. He makes plot to get the throne with the help of his companions, but always tries to delude them. That is why his followers betray him, when he is expecting complete victory. He invites Rassendyll to the Summer House through a conspiracy, but fortunately Rassendyll survives. This sharp and evil act shows his wickedness.

A Cruel Man: -Black Michael is indeed a cruel person. When the king has been in his noose, he treats him in a very harsh and inhuman manner. He does not feel pity for his brother even. Black Michael is a coward man. He wants to save his life at any cost. He does not come out to handle the situation at any time.

Q:52 Black Michael is a cool minded criminal. How?

Ans. Black Michael is a wicked but a cool minded and genius criminal. When he sees that Rassendyll has impersonated the king of Ruritania he does not make it known to the people to keep his villainy secret. We see that even Rupert's interest and love for Mauban do not irritate him. It shows that he is a controlled emotion criminal.

Q:53 How is Mauban an emotional lady?

Ans. She was a woman ruled by her emotions and when Michael was killed by Rupert, she heaving taunts came forth to avenge him.

Q:54 What is the personal Motive of Mauban?

Ans. She was sincerely devoted to the Duke and by this genuine attachment. She followed him at his request from Paris to Ruritania but she was not aware that the Duke whom she thought to be a man of strong passions was actually a cruel, cunning and selfish man who was content to take all but give nothing.

Q:55 Black Michael is a slave of Lust. How?

Ans. Black Michael becomes utterly blind for power. At any rate he wants to usurp the sovereignty from his brother. His lust for power corrupts him and brings his decline.

Q:56 How Black Michael got his tragic death?

Ans. Black Michael always deceives his close companions. That is why he is killed by one of his own followers. Thus, the villain of the novel receives a tragic end.

Q:57 Describe the appearance of Rassendyll.

Ans. Rudolf Rassendyll is a tall, young and handsome man, who belongs to a noble family in England. He is an educated man of twenty-nine, who has perfect command over German and French. He is bold, cultural and knows the art of becoming popular. He has red hair, straight nose, blue eyes and a beard. His physical appearance bears striking resemblance to that of the real king, though there were some points of differences. Rassendyll himself pointed out:

"The king's face was slightly fleshier than mine, the oval of its contour the least trifle more pronounced and his mouth lacking something of the firmness which was to be gathered from my close-shutting lips."

However, in spite of these differences, Colonel Sapt could not help mentioning to Rassendyll:

"You're an Elphberg, every inch of you."

Q58. Who are six of the Duke of Strelsau and from where they belong?

Answer: Bersonin Krafstein, Detchard, Lauingram, De Gautet and Rupert of Hentzau are the six of Duke of strelsau. He heired them from different places. Bersonin belongs to Belgian while De-Gaytet belongs to France and Detchard belongs to English. The other three belongs to Ruritannia including Rupert of Hentzau Krafstein and lauengram.

Q59. Why did Rose urge Rudolf Ressendyll to try his hand in any job? And why did he used to refuse?

Answer: Rose, the sister in law of Rudolf Ressendyll urged him his hand in any job because she thought that he is aged about 29 and an educated person, who has command over different language. To add the beauty, due to the influence of his brother (Lord Burlesdon) in public affairs in Britain. Jacob offers Rudolf for a suitable job. Rudolf Ressendyll used to refuse because he has a riving disposition and think that it is not necessary to him to apply him in any profession.

Q60. What is the only physical difference between two Rudolf?

Answer: Rudolf Ressendyll and Rudolf Elphberg have the remarkable similarity. The only difference between them is a beard. Rudolf Ressendyll wears beard while Rudolf Elphberg is a clean shaven man.

Q61. Why does Rudolf Ressendyll go to Ruritania and what does he find there?

Answer: Rudolf Ressendyll goes to Ruritania only to attend the coronation ceremony of the Fifth king. He reaches there and find the surrounding corrupt. King half brother (Black Micheal) is playing the game of conspiracy to become the king in the place of the real king (Rodolf Elphnerg).

Q62. Where was madam-de-Mauban going and why?

Answer: Madam-de-Mauban was going to strelsau by train and she was going there on the invitation of Black Micheal.

Q63. Who sends a bottle of rare wine and why?

Answer: Black Micheal the half brother a wicked person send a bottle of rare wine as a present to the king because wine is one of the weakness of the king. Black Micheal sends it to make him unconscious and wear the crown instead of him.

Q64. How do Sapt and Fritz overcome the situation?

Answer: Col Sapt and Fritz are in the service of the kin. They are well bred and loyal to the cause of the king. They request Rudolf Ressendyll to impersonate as a king of Ruritania in order to protect the throne of Ruritannia and to fail the plan of Black Micheal.

Q65. Why does Col Sapt ask Fritz not to allow anybody to see the king?

Answer: Col Sapt asked Fritz not to allow anybody to see the king because Col Sapt and Rudolf Ressendyll (disguised as Sapt orderly) secretly leave the palace ride out the city unobserved to the lodge of Zenda.

Q66. Where does Madam-de-Mauban invite Rudolf and why?

Answer: Madam-de-Mauban invites Rudolf in the summer house at the mid night. She invites him on the call of black Micheal. Black Micheal wants to kill Rudolf Ressendyll because he is the only throne in his way.

Q67. What information does Madam deliver to Rudolf Ressendyll?

Answer: Madam informs Rudolf Ressendyll that she invite him in the invitation of Micheal. Furthermore, she informs Rudolf Ressendyll that in twenty minutes thra men of Black Micheal will come and arrest you along with Col Sapt and Col Fritz.

Q68. How did Rudolf Ressendyll save his life in the summer house?

Answer: Rudolf ressendyll saved his life in the summer house by using iron tea table. When they open the door of the summer house, Ressendyll charges upon them holding infront of himself an iron topped table.

Q69. Why is Rudolf Ressendyll mach criticized by common man?

Answer: People Strelsau are curious to see Rudof and Princess Flavia in the conjugate life but Rudolf Ressendyll is failed to do so that's why he is much criticized by the common ma.

Q70. Why does Rudolf Ressendyll go to Marshal after he meets Princess Flavia?

Answer: Rudolf Ressendyll goes to Marshal after he meets Princess Flavia to insure him that you're for most duty is the save the Queen at every cost.

Q71. What will Marshal do is Rudolf Ressendyll does not come back an hunting expedition?

Answer: Marshal will deprive Duke Micheal of the govership of strelsau and declav a state of siege if hunting expedition after three day.

Q72. How does the helpless king help Rudolf Ressendyll in his fight against Detchard?

Answer: The helpless king Rudolf Ressendyll has courage to push a chair against Detchard's leg and help the king (Rudolf Ressendyll) being killed.

Q73. How does Rudolf Ressendyll draw up a plan of attack on the castle of Zenda?

Answer: Rudolf Ressendyll draws up the following plan of attack on the castle of Zenda. At 2 O'clock in the morning Johann will open the door of the new castle. Sapt will attack with the strong party. At the same moment, Madam acting a litter conveyed by Johann will scream for help as if Rupert is molesting her. This should bring Micheal to her rescue and then Sapt will capture him alive. Sapt will then have the draw bridge run out and it is likely that Rupert, possibly with De-Gautet will run across the bridge to see what is happening. Rudolf Ressendyll, equipped with a small ladder and ridding in the moat, will get into the bridge and kill Rupert and De-Gautet as well. Taking the Keeps and enter in the castle and save the king (Rudolf Elphberg).

Q74. What does the farm girl tell Princess Flavia about the king?

Answer: Col Sapt and Col Fritz treat Rudolf Ressendyll in the friendly way. They escort the frontur and bid him good bye with great affection and respect.

MCQ's

1. The Prisoner of Zenda is written by _____.

William Faulkner	Herman Melville	Sir Anthony Hope	Charles Dicken
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2. The novel "Prisoner of Zenda" was written in _____.

1933	1893	1932	1934
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3. The novel "Prisoner of Zenda" was published _____.

1894	1888	1884	1885
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4. The novel "The Prisoner of Zenda" is edited by _____ for student.

G. Allana	D.Y. Morgan	Ghulam Ali	None of them
-----------	-------------	------------	--------------

5. The language of Ruritania is basically _____ according to the surrounding.

French	English	German	Arabic
--------	---------	--------	--------

6. The hero of the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda" is _____.

Rudolf Ressendyll	Rudolf Elphberg	Black Michal	Marshall
-------------------	-----------------	--------------	----------

7. The Heroine of the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda" is _____.

Countess Helga	Princess Flavia	Madam-de-Mauban	Rose Burlesdon
----------------	-----------------	-----------------	----------------

8. Black Michal keeps _____ guard for his work.

2	6	8	5
---	---	---	---

9. Rupert of Hentzau is the _____ among six.

Dearest	Darest	Courageous	Devlish
---------	--------	------------	---------

10. Rupert of Hentzau belongs to _____.

England	Ruritania	Belgian	French
---------	-----------	---------	--------

11. De Gautet belongs to _____.

England	Runtania	Belgian	French
---------	----------	---------	--------

12. The William of the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda" is _____.

ENGLISH NOTES FOR GRADE XII (KARACHI BOARD)

Rudolf Ressendyll	Rudolf Elphbug	Black Michal	Rupert
13. Bersonin belongs to _____.			
Runtania	England	French	French
14. Detchard belongs to _____.			
Runtania	England	French	Belgain
15. Lauengram, Krafstein and Rupert belongs to _____.			
England	Strelsau	French	Zenda
16. Marshal strakencz wa the _____.			
Colonel	Commander-in-chaif	Gate Keiper	Army officer
17. Bertram Bertrand is a poet and _____.			
Editor	Journalist	Author	Comedian
18. Bertram Bertrand is in the love of _____.			
Madam-de-Mauban	Counters Helga	Rose	Princess Flavia
19. George Featherly is the member of _____ Embarry.			
Rusitannian	British	American	Strelsau
20. Rose is the wife of _____.			
Col Sapt	Col Fritz	Johann	Lord Burlesdon
21. Rose is the _____ of Rudolf Ressendyll.			
Sister	Sister-in-law	Daughter in law	Beloved
22. Johann is the _____ Max Holf.			
Enemy	Brother	Friend	Father
23. Fraulien Holf is the _____ of Max Holf.			
Mother	Daughter	Aunt	None of them
24. Rudolf Ressendyll belongs to a noble family of _____.			
France	England	Russia	German
25. Rudolf Ressendyll is _____ years old.			
29	30	31	35
26. Rudolf Ressendyll had travelled many _____ countries.			
Asians	European	African	Arabian
27. Rudolf Rressendyll speaks French and _____ language.			
Urdu	Italian	German	Scottish
28. Madam-de-Mauban was a _____ woman.			
French	Italian	German	English
29. Madam-de-Muban is aged about _____.			
30	29	35	32
30. Rudolf Elphberg was going to be the _____ king of Ruritannia.			
5	3	1	4
31. Col Fritz was in the love of _____.			

ENGLISH NOTES FOR GRADE XII (KARACHI BOARD)

Princess Flavia	Countess Helga	Land lady	Madam-de-Mauban
-----------------	----------------	-----------	-----------------

32. Col Sapt and Col Fritz was in the service of _____.

Black Michal	Rudolf Ressendyll	Marshall	Rudolf Elphberg
--------------	-------------------	----------	-----------------

33. De- Gautet has _____ moustaches.

Waxed	Curly	Round	Straight
-------	-------	-------	----------

34. The name of the Johann and Max Holf mother is _____.

Fraulein Schmist	Fraulein Kenith	Fraulein Holf	Fraulein Bennet
------------------	-----------------	---------------	-----------------

35. Bersonin had a _____ head.

Round	Flat	Bold	Pan
-------	------	------	-----

36. Madam-de-Mauban was in the love of _____.

Rudolf Ressendyll	Rudolf Elphberg	Johann	Black Micheal
-------------------	-----------------	--------	---------------

37. Madam-de-Mauban reached to Dresden by _____.

Bus	Horse	Train	Victoria
-----	-------	-------	----------

38. The state of Ruritania was divided into groups.

2	6	7	4
---	---	---	---

39. The old people were in the favour of _____ to be the king.

Rudolf Ressendyll	Rudolf Elphberg	Black Micheal
-------------------	-----------------	---------------

40. the new people were in the favour of _____ to be the king.

Rudolf Ressendyll	Rudolf Elphberg	Black Micheal
-------------------	-----------------	---------------

41. Rudolf Elphberg goes to Strelsau from Zenda to be crowned on _____ day.

Thursday	Tuesday	Sunday	Wednesday
----------	---------	--------	-----------

42. _____ sent the bottle of rare wine for Elphberg.

Black Micheal	Josef	Rudolf Ressendyll	None of them
---------------	-------	-------------------	--------------

43. _____ requested Rudolf Ressendyll to impersonate the king of Ruritania.

Fritz	Sapt	Fritz and Sapt	Flavia
-------	------	----------------	--------

44. _____ brought the rare wine for Rudolf Elphberg.

Josef	Joseph	Bersonin	Detchard
-------	--------	----------	----------

45. _____ was left to look after the king in the cellar of the lodge.

Josef	Joseph	Sapt	Fritz
-------	--------	------	-------

46. Rudolf Elphberg is fond of _____.

Party	Wine	Hunting	Cigar
-------	------	---------	-------

47. Two Rudolf met first time in _____.

Cellar	Forest	Dresden	Ruritania
--------	--------	---------	-----------

48. _____ was the result of Morganatic marriage.

Rudolf Ressendyll	Rudolf Elphberg	Sapt	Black Micheal
-------------------	-----------------	------	---------------

49. Bertram Bertrand belongs to _____.

London	England	Paris	New York
--------	---------	-------	----------

50. George Featherly belongs to _____.

ENGLISH NOTES FOR GRADE XII (KARACHI BOARD)

London	England	Paris	New York
--------	---------	-------	----------

51. Rudolf Ressendyll was _____ years old.

30	29	31	34
----	----	----	----

52. Ruput of Hentzan is in love with _____.

Countess Helga	Princess Flavia	Land lady	Madam-de-Mauban
----------------	-----------------	-----------	-----------------

53. Rudolf Ressendyll and Mauben travelled by the same _____.

Bus	Aero plane	Train	Victoria
-----	------------	-------	----------

54. Mauban was invited by _____.

Black Micheal	Rufolf Ressendyll	Col Sapt	Rupert of Hentzau
---------------	-------------------	----------	-------------------

55. Rudolf Eessendyll made the member sure that he is going to _____.

Dresden	Paris	Ruritannia	Strelsaw
---------	-------	------------	----------

56. Rudolf Ressendyll transported to Zenda in the _____.

Morning	Evening	Afternoon	Noon
---------	---------	-----------	------

57. The old lady, who provides shelter to Ressendyll, was the advocator of _____.

Black Micheal	Rudolf Elphberg	Johann
---------------	-----------------	--------

58. Countess Helga was in the service of _____.

Princess Flavia	Sapt	Fritz	Madam-de-Mauban
-----------------	------	-------	-----------------

59. Rudolf Ressendyll is the _____ man.

bearded	Clean shaven	Trimmed
---------	--------------	---------

60. Rudolf Elphberg is the _____ man.

Bearded	Clean shaven	Trimmed
---------	--------------	---------

61. _____ shaved the Rudolf Ressendyll.

Josep	Josef	Joseph	Pope
-------	-------	--------	------

62. _____ put the bucket of cold water on Elphberg.

Col. Sapt	Josef	Col. Fritz	Pope
-----------	-------	------------	------

63. Rudolf Ressendyll decided to send this _____ direct to the train.

Bag	Luggage	Baggage	None of them
-----	---------	---------	--------------

64. When Rudolf Ressendyll opened his eyes, he found _____ men carrying gun.

4	2	3	5
---	---	---	---

65. Rudolf Ressendyll told them about _____ lady.

Princess Flavia	Countess Amelia	Land lady
-----------------	-----------------	-----------

66. _____ invited Rudolf Ressnedyll at the summer house.

Madan-de-Mauban	Micheal	Sapt	Fritz
-----------------	---------	------	-------

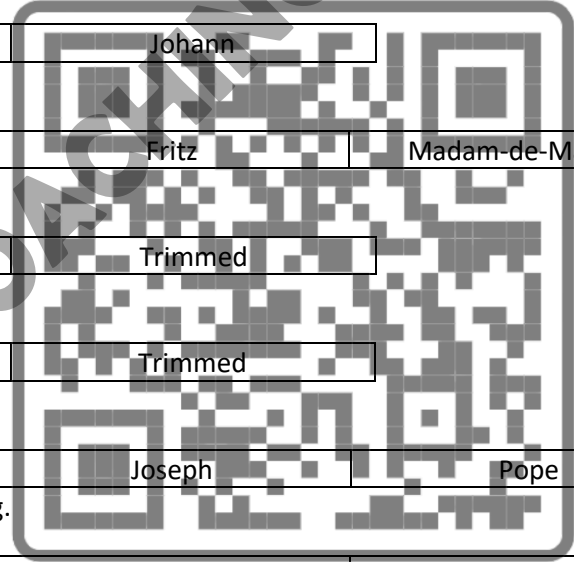
67. _____ Ressendyll Madan-de-Mauban to invite Ressendyll at the summer house.

Miheal	Rupert	Helga	Bersinin
--------	--------	-------	----------

68. The king Elpgberg was kidnapped by _____.

Micheal	Micheal followers	Rupert
---------	-------------------	--------

69. The chanullor of the _____ stood just behind marshal.



ENGLISH NOTES FOR GRADE XII (KARACHI BOARD)

Town	State	City	Kingdom
------	-------	------	---------

70. The city was of _____ party divided into two groups.

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

71. _____ was the most daring and dangerous among the six.

Rupert	Detchard	Bersonin	De-Gautet
--------	----------	----------	-----------

72. _____ killed black Micheal.

Rupert	Rudolf Ressendyll	Rudolf Elpgberg	Col Sapt
--------	-------------------	-----------------	----------

73. Krafstein asn Lauengram was killed by _____.

Rudolf Ressendyll	Rudolf Elpgberg	Saapt	Fritz
-------------------	-----------------	-------	-------

74. Rudolf Ressendyll killed Bersinin by _____.

Gun	Dagger	Detchard	De-Gautet
-----	--------	----------	-----------

75. _____ inform Betram Bertrand about the departure of Mauban.

George feathirly	Johann	Max Holf
------------------	--------	----------

76. Rudolf is more poular in Zenda than Elphberg.

Rudolf Ressendyll	Black Micheal	Princess Flavia
-------------------	---------------	-----------------

77. "Chateau" is _____

Den	Celler	Palace	Valley
-----	--------	--------	--------

78. Rudolf Ressendyll fell a sleep after smoking his cigar in the _____ of Zenda, as he was extremely tired.

Valley	Forest	Hill	Desert
--------	--------	------	--------

79. Rudolf Ressendyll opened his eyes, and found _____ men regarding him with much curiosity in the forest of Zenda.

Five	Four	Three	Two
------	------	-------	-----

80. _____ informed Colonel Sapt that the horsed were ready.

Josef	Johann	Detchard	Bersonin
-------	--------	----------	----------

81. People shouted outside the station of Stelsau: "God save _____!"

King	Princess	Marshall	Duke
------	----------	----------	------

82. Rudolf Ressendyll wanted to bury _____ before he went to Stelsau.

Josef	Johann	Detchard	Bersonin
-------	--------	----------	----------

83. "Anyhow, he (Black Michael) will _____ her (Princess Flavia) and become king, "Madame De Mauban said to Rudolf Ressendyll.

Marry	Arrest	Kill	Kidnap
-------	--------	------	--------

84. Detchard, De Gautet and Bersonin affered Rudolf Ressendyll a safe conduct to the frontier, and _____ thousand pounds English if he would leave Ruritania.

Fifty	Sixty	Seventy	Eighty
-------	-------	---------	--------

85. De Gautet, Bersonin nand Detchard fire their pistols but the bullets merely hit the _____ instead of Rudolf Ressendyll.

Chair	Iron table top	Iron bar	Plank
-------	----------------	----------	-------

86. Rudolf Ressendyll escapes from the summerhouse over the wall of the grounds by means of a _____.

ENGLISH NOTES FOR GRADE XII (KARACHI BOARD)

Windmill	Plank	Pipe	Ladder
87. The Dresden trains stop at _____.			
Yanina	Zenda	Kent	Gwent
88. The king is much criticized by common people for taking no steps about his _____, according to the report from the prefect police.			
Survival	Military	Operation	Marriage
89. Rudolf Ressendyll danced with _____.			
Countess Helga	Countess of Morcef	Princess Flavia	Rose Pickford
90. Rupert of Hentzau answered Rudolf Ressendyll that the king was _____.			
Unconscious	Ill	Dead	Alive
91. Johann reveals before Rudolf Ressendyll that _____ is imprisoned in a small room in the old castle just by the drawbridge a room with one window close to the surface of the moat.			
The king	The princess	The Marshal	The Countess
92. A physician from _____ is sent to look after the king Rudolf Elphberg.			
London	Dublin	Strelsau	Paris
93. Johann is persuaded by _____ to tell what he know about the king.			
Rudolf Elphberg	Rudolf Ressendyll	Black Michael	Rupert
94. Rupert of Hentzau went to the room of _____ in the castle Zenda.			
Princess Flavia	Madame De Mauban	Marshal	Countess Helga
95. De Gautet is stabbed to death by _____ who takes his keys and makes his way to the outer room buy the king's cell where Bersonin and Detchard are on the guard.			
Rudolf Ressendyll	Rudolf Elphberg	Black Michael	Josef
96. Princess Flavia is _____ to king Elphberg.			
Maid	Cousin	Sister	Friend
97. Black Michael was _____ of Strelsau.			
Governor	Master	Duke	Prisoner
98. Col Sapt was _____ to the king Elphberg.			
Servant	Body guard	Army chief	Secretary
99. Col Fritz was _____ to the king Elphberg.			
Servant	Body guard	Army chief	Secretary
100. Bertram Bertrand was a _____.			
Envoy	Spy	Versifier	Soldier

ESSAYS

STATUS OF WOMEN IN ISLAM

In Islam women enjoy an exalted and dignified position which can never be found in any other religion of the world. Islam bestows women a very respectable place. Islam is the only religion that recognizes a woman to be a loving daughter of a kind father, a polite wife of a loving husband, a kind-hearted mother of a good son and a polite sister of a lovable brother. It recognizes the position of women to be the same as the of men. It claims that both come from the same essence.

The position of the mother is very much exalted in Islamic tradition. Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) has gone so far as to say, "Paradise lies underneath the feet of your mothers". As regards the position of a woman as wife, the saying of the prophet (Peace be upon him) is categorical. "The best among you is the one who is best towards his family". With regards to women as a daughter, the Islamic attitude can be realised from the reproaches which the Holy Quran makes against the pagan pre-Islamic behavior at the birth of daughters. Islam abolished all types of such disgraces.

So far as the conjugal and material life is concerned, the mutual relation of husband and wife is described in the Holy Quran as that of a single soul in two bodies. Islam describes the house as a unit in the greater organization of a nation as a whole as a whole. It speaks of husband as being "an administrator and supervisor over the people of the house" and the wife is described as "Administrator of the house of her husband and children. The home is thus described as a kingdom. Where authority is exercised by both the husband and the wife within the boundaries of mutual understanding.

Islam has drawn a clear line of demarcation between the duties of men and women in the business of their daily life. It envisages a natural division of work between men and women. While man is best suited to fight and make his way through the attributes, women is entrusted with the onerous task of bringing up the younger generation because of the preponderance of the quality of love and compassion in her. This functional division of work does not mean that women has entirely been excluded from other kinds of activities in every sphere of life.

We come to the conclusion that Islam recommends the duties of women mostly at home. Islam has laid greater stress on the domestic duties of a woman. Our salvation lies in following the teaching of Islam. Therefore, we must abstain from copying the western culture blindly and must stick to our own Islamic culture as firmly as possible.



ISLAMIC DEMOCRACY



The modern democratic state is a type of state which came into existence in 19th century largely as an effect of the French Revolution and the industrial Revolution of the absolute nation-state of 16th and the 17th century. But the Islamic state came into existence in the 7th century as an effect of the greatest Revolution of the world which was not only political and economic but also social and ethical.

Islam revolutionized every aspect of human life. So, Islamic democracy in its connotation is wider than western democracy. It means not only political equality but also social equality. In Islamic society all are equal. There is no class division or distinctions of birth and social position/ all member of the society enjoy equal status and position. The only criterion of superiority in Islamic society is personal ability and character. Allah says. **“O mankind! I created you out of a single pair of a male and a female, the most honoured of you in the sight of Allah is the who is the most righteous of you”.**

The Holy prophet said. “No one is superior to another except n point of faith and piety. All men are descended from Adam and Adam was made of clay. Is Islam the concept of human brotherhood and equality is vital and basic. The lowest of the low must have the same right as the highest of the high the President of the Republic. The first effective Endeavour of Islam to establish social equilibrium is its emphasis on equality. The Holy Prophet said. “All men are equal in their human rights”.

In Islamic society everyone has got a right for equal opportunities of progress; the restricted scope for personal achievement is the hall-mark of Islamic society. Islam not only emphasizes social equality, but also bans such attitude and activities as are likely to disturb social harmony. Democracy in capitalistic countries grants simply equal political right so, through manipulation of the non restricted freedom, the capitalists make masses their wag slave. It results in mockery and force. All the wealth and resources under a capitalistic democracy are concentrated in the hands of few capitalistic. They through their money power turn the state into servant of their interests as against the interest of the general masses. This dangerous possibility is not expected to occur in the Islamic state.

In capitalistic society, money determines one's place in society. This is against the spirit of Islam. In a true Islamic society no man can lord over others merely on the strength of a swollen purse. Islam cut the very root of the possibility of economic exploitation by prohibiting vested interest, hoarding, profiteering, by imposing Zakat and by declaring that all that is in the heaven and the earth belongs to god alone.

Islam ensures social justice and economic security for all by a comprehensive system of check and balances on the sources of income, the means of living and the avenues of expenditure. It thus acts as a preventive check on the capitalistic tendencies and evils. Islam also enunciates its scheme of economic freedom and security through its scheme of equitable distribution of wealth and resources. It declares the state ownership of all natural resources.

Right to private property is no doubt recognized by Islam, but it is hedged round by salutary checks. Islam imposed heavy social responsibilities on the rich. There is a warning for serious punishment in store for those who abuse their riches to the detriment of society. It has declared that all authority belongs to entitled to exercise that authority. No nobility, no priest has any discriminating privilege. Thus political equality or rule of law of capitalistic democracy is also fully secured in Islam.



FEMALE EDUCATION



The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world. Women should be educated like men, otherwise. There can be no peace and no progress. If you yoke an unbroken horse with a highly trained one, the carriage will be dashed to pieces, and the occupant's lives will be endangered. They cannot pull on they will pull in different direction. The family peace cannot be preserved with such ill matched lifelong companions.

Napoleon was once asked what the greatest need of France was. He unhesitatingly answered. Mothers national progress if impossible without trained and educated mothers. It is well said that if you train a women, you train a whole family.

Women are called the better half of man. It is a pity that this better half should remain in ignorance. Uneducated and ignorance women are a drag on society. Women has the same mental gifts as man has; why, then, should she be deprived of the blessings of knowledge? Of course, the duties of both differ. Man's duties are mostly public, those of women, domestic. Although women are these days coming to the front in public affairs, also. The education of man or women should be such as may fit him or her for the duties which he or she will be called upon to perform in after life.

There is a keen controversy going on in Pakistan whether women should receive higher education or not. Orthodox people recognize the value of education of women, but are opposed giving them high education. If women be mentally fit to receive higher education, there seems to be no reason why they should not be allowed to develop their mental faculties to the utmost. To give them only the rudiments of knowledge, while they are eager and quite fit for advanced studies, is to condemn them to a plea of perpetual inferiority which is extremely unjust. All men, also, are not endowed with the same powers. There are dullards among them, too.

In Pakistan at the present time, considering all circumstance, the ignorance of centuries, the conservative ways of the people, and the religious and social traditions and customs, there is great need of proceeding with great caution in the matter of female education. A wholesale transportation of the Western system is neither desirable nor profitable. A system based on the needs and circumstances of the people should be adopted.

It is a significant sign of the times that people are awakening to the need education the girls. Girls' Schools are being opened everywhere. But still the number of education women. Including literates even, is very, very small hardly one in a hundred.

Domestic duties and religious instruction should form an important part of the curriculum of Girls Schools. Their courses of reading should be different from those for boy. The danger of anglicizing them, which has proved so great and real in the case of boys, should be minimized as far as possible. The School atmosphere should be entirely Pakistan.

An education women is a real blessing in the home. The early education of children is properly looked after, and the whole management of the household is conducted peacefully and most advantageously. Peace and cleanliness prevail. Domestic happiness, it is no exaggeration to say, depends entirely on the women, and the best way to secure it is to educate her in her duties. Women is certainly the better man, as Tennyson says.



MY FIRST DAY IN COLLEGE

I passed the Secondary School Certificate Examination from my school. I obtained 690 marks. I was selected for admission to the local Government college. Lectures began on the 5th of September. I went there in the morning that day, with great pride on my bicycle. I saw a large number of students at the gate. They began to clap their hands, as I went near them. I smelt some mischief. I got down from my bicycle and began to walk. One of them pulled it back. The next moment I saw them drawing my books from over the carrier, one by one by one. I told them to behave properly. But they laughed and began to cut jokes with me. I went to the bicycle stand, and they followed me like a shadow. I locked my bicycle there. There returned me my books, shook hands with me and went away.

I had gone only a few paces towards the office, when I saw two well dressed gentlemen coming towards me. They said that were professors in that college. I greeted them as one of them asked me, if anybody had teased me. Don't worry said the other. "and have a cup of tea with us, in the college tuck shop:. They took me there and became very friendly with me. A shirtless servant placed a tray on the table before us, I blushed to see the tea pot quite empty and "You are a first year fool" printed on the cup and the saucer placed before me. They burst into peals of laughter and others, in the tuck shop, clapped their hands, I left the chair in hot haste, with my face as pale as death.

I met some boy outside. They said that they were first year students. They took me to a class room. We had hardly taken our seats, when a gentleman wearing gown came in. Everybody stood up. But before I could take my seat, I was utterly surprised to see everybody singing Hey Jamalo around me; and the gentleman wearing the gown, dancing on the dais. I wondered at my experiences of the college life, as I came out of the class room. I decided to return home. I went to the bicycle stand. But I found its wheels punctures; and the saddle, lying on the ground beside it. I was still standing there. When I heard an announcement from the loud speaker it. Said that lectures to the first year class would begin on and from tomorrow at 7 A.M., according to the time table put up on the notice board. I dared not go there, lest I should fall into another trap, and returned home.



CO-EDUCATION

Co education means the education of boys and girls in the same schools. Colleges or Universities. This is a modern concept and it has made a remarkable rapid progress. It was first introduces in Switzerland, but now it has become popular almost in all Europe and America. The country opinions sharply differ on the issue of co education in colleges.

The supporters of co education favour it mainly on two grounds, one economical and the other sociological in the first place, they say that co education is an economical measure in a poor country like Pakistan. It is not possible to maintain separate colleges for boys and girls especially in vocational colleges a lot of money is required to equip the libraries, laboratories and workshops. In the second place, the social contacts between the members of the two sexes are useful in many respects. The supporters of co education say that if boys and girls are education together, they will develop in them a sort of mutual understanding; this understanding will be helpful in their future life as men and women. They believe that co education makes boys less coarse and girls less morbid. The boys become civilized and polite and spirit of competition is studies are revived. Both try their hard to outdo each other.

The arguments of the supporters of co education are weighty but of those who are weightier. Demerits of this system make its success in this country doubtful. The opponents of co education argue that in a hot country like Pakistan this system is impracticable. Here boys and girls become young at an early age. Youth is blind and there is every possibility that they may fall a victim to their emotions. Then every one of us knows that ends and aims of education for the two sexes are quite different. Their demands ion educations are different from each other and therefore, it is false economy to teach them in the same institution. Again, in Pakistan colleges are very few and they are overcrowded. Co education can prove economical only in such cases where the number of the students in the college is very small. And moreover we must remember that Islam disallows free mixing of boys and girls. It is for these reasons, the opponents of co education think that the system is not fir our country.

To conclude we may say that co education is above objection in the professional colleges where the ultimate goal of all the students is the same. But in arts and Science College where the two sexes are prepared for the normal routine of life. Co education is unnecessary.



UNEMPLOYMENT

Employment means occupation. To be busy in doing something productive is to be employed. So unemployment means absence of employment. When the people are out of work and have nothing to do, they are said to be unemployed. Unemployment is a worldwide problem. Even advanced countries like U.S.A, U.K And France have this problem. In the third world countries, unemployment is at its peak. Pakistan is no exception.

Unemployment is a social evil of far reaching consequences. It specks starvation, disease and death in its victims. They have no education, no culture, and therefore no concern for right and wrong, good and evil. Dishonesty corruption crime sin and vices of all kinds prevail in a society where population is unemployed on a large scale. Politically unemployment breeds discontent in the masses. Votes are sold and bought. Revolutions and mob violence are the result of unemployment. People bust in finding out job for them cannot pay attention to their rights and duties as citizens. Moreover, when a large portion of population is unemployed, no effort to increase the national income can succeed.

The cause of this wide spread unemployment are four. First, our system of education does not suit our needs. Much attention is paid to general and liberal education. Our country is an advancing country and needs skilled hands. The teaching institutions turn out a peculiar type of young man who hates manual labour. He is good for nothing except reading books and dreaming of high status in society. Secondly our country is not much advanced in industry. We cannot absorb all our young men in factories. Moreover, they are not skilled. Thirdly, In our country a few privileged persons are keeping all the key industries to them. If work and leisure are equally distributes all men will have enough of work and enough of leisure. But the education young men and common men have neither the capital nor the opportunities to try their luck in business. Lastly I our country birth rate is very high. The sources of the country are not enough to maintain such a large population. People are more the jobs are few. The result is unemployment.

Keeping is view the consequences of this evil, the Government of Pakistan much. It has already started many employment schemes. The national man Power Council runs a National Employment Bureau which helps the Pakistan to get jobs. Recently a Youth investment Scheme has been started in Pakistan. They give financial help to young people and assist them in setting up business promotion scheme taste and ability. Labour Department has being established. But in spite of all, much more is needed. Production should be stepped in agriculture. The country should be industrialized to provide new channels of employment. The concept of education should be changed. Planned distribution of wealth should be ensured. Population must be kept within limits. It is only after a long time struggle that we can get rid of this evil and make our country prosperous.



“THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF AN IDEAL STUDENT”

The purpose of education is to produce ideal persons to face the responsibilities of the future. This aim can be achieved only when the students are sincere and they acquire the education in the real sense. Just copying a few questions and passing the examination is not an education. A student can never be educated until and unless he does not put his heart and should to the cause of education. A student is a person, who devotes himself to the pursuits of knowledge and learning. It is therefore, the first and foremost duty of an ideal student to seek knowledge. The pursuit of knowledge demands hard work and full devotion. Unfortunately, the students do not realize their duties. They have confined the education. Their greatest purpose is to get good grade in the examination by hook or by crook. They adopt all the foul means to get through the



examinations. The ideal student enriches himself with knowledge. In practical life only those students come out with best colours, who had acquire knowledge.

An ideal student enjoys learning. He goes deep and deep in search of the knowledge. He is not a bookworm. He knows that a healthy body is necessary for healthy mind. He takes interest in all the activities that promote his physical health. He goes to the play ground with the same pleasure and enthusiasm with which he studies in the library. An ideal student is not unsocial. He loves his fellow students and takes part in all the collective activities.

The ideal student respects and honours his teachers. He knows the place of teachers, who are opening the gate of glories for him. He is humble and obedient. The more he learns from his teachers, the more grateful he is to them. The more knowledge he gets, the more humble he becomes. An ideal student is not a frog in a well but a person with greater visions and ideals. He is regular and punctual. He does not participate in adverse and negative activities. He confines himself to his studies and task. He does not waste his time in useless deeds. He does not keep association with such elements whose purpose is to damage the cause of education. He believes in simple and plain living. He is kind and generous.

“LIFE IN A BIG CITY”

Karachi is the biggest city in Pakistan and also one of the most thickly populated cities in the world. Its population has increased rapidly and accordingly has given rise to many social problems. People of this metropolis are becoming more and more concerned about solving these serious problems, some of which are discussed below.

The ever-increasing rush of heavy traffic on the roads is resulting in heavy loss of human life. One day or the other, people suffer form accidents due to reckless driving. Some lose their vehicles and some go to the police. This is due to lack of civic sense in the citizens and violation of traffic rules. Traffic jams, road quarrels, untidiness and damage of public property is also a result of this problem. The government has not done any planning to control this situation in the past two decades.

In the same manner, the government has never emphasized upon population distribution. As a result, slum areas are rapidly being built, where poor labour lives. The disordered development of small houses is spoiling the outlook of the city, as well as creating problems of illegal electric connections, water supply and pollution. The authorities have failed to reclaim the locations from these people.

The academic career of children in Karachi is unpredictable due to lack of good schools and institutions. The need of recreational institutions, parks and play grounds is also felt at times and most of all joblessness creates problems for poor people.

Another problem faced by the citizens of the city is the frequent power breakdowns. Every other day, K.E.S.C cuts down the electric supply without notice. This becomes a great hurdle for industries and professional that use electric machinery for their work. Disturbance and shortage of water supply is also a cause of discomfort among the citizens. Sometimes, the dirty and unfiltered water becomes a major factor in food poisoning, which usually takes place on festive occasions, when demand of water in the city increases. Any measure to improve the supply of filtered water has also not been adopted by the government. Problems due to improper drainage system are also becoming a matter of concern among the people. The alarming increase in the disorderliness of drainage lines is posing serious threats for people, especially in poor areas. Filth and dirt runs down a channel by the footpath and children play over it. We have malaria, cholera and dysentery still destroying our children because such things exist.

The attitude of beggars in Karachi is the most irritating problem. They are worthless idlers robbing good-natural people. It has become their regular practice to crowd public spots and cheat people. The adverse effects of begging problem are noticeable in sum areas.

There are too many dirty and ownerless dogs roaming about in the streets of Karachi. They spread many diseases and sometime become a danger by injuring people.

Lack of environmental care among people and drivers of public service vehicles is giving rise to pollution problems. Dust fills the air in most of the roads all the time. Improper turned cars fill the atmosphere with deadly smoke at hours of rush, which causes disease among the policemen and common public. The blowing of pressure horns is always there, deafening the ears.

Karachi is also often subjected to terrorist activities. Bomb blasts and firings at public spots are resulting in great loss of human life. The terrorists deserve no less than capital punishment. It is the duty of the police to intensify their investigation to stop such activities.

For the well to do class, life in Karachi may be fascinating, but for other citizens it is a center of drawbacks. It is only through the concentrated efforts of each and every person, including the members of law-enforcing and administrative agencies, can we overcome these serious problems of the metropolis.

“MERITS AND DEMERITS OF SCIENCE”

As we turn over the pages of history, we come across the development made by man in different walks of life over the centuries. From the primitive Stone Age to the modern computerized era, every step of man has proved to be the milestone in the history of civilization. Modern science has evolved over a long period, and has now reached the peak of success. It has worked wonders in our life, but it cannot be said that it is altogether a blessing. When we look at the other side of the picture, we are filled with a sense of horror. The fear of war and destruction hangs over our heads all the time. In order to understand the creative and destructive aspects of modern science, we stand in need of an analysis that will help us differentiate between the good and the bad.

As we look over the brighter side of the achievements of science, we come to realize that there is hardly any sphere of life that has not been enhanced by the creative abilities of man. In the field of medical science, knowledge and research has gone to such an extent that almost all the ailments have found a cure. The threatening clouds of death no longer haunt the patients who were otherwise filled with despair. Epidemics have been wiped out, nutritional standards have been improved, drug therapy has been recognized and hygienic conditions are being created so that the new generation may enjoy a longer and better life.

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 air network. Distances have lost their meaning and thousands of miles can be covered within hours. Traveling today is not only swift, but also full of pleasure and luxury.

Modern science has opened new vistas of entertainment. All the new electronic gadgets have filled our lives with recreational variety. From the small pocket sized transistor to the big screen television and VCR, we are provided entertainment at home and we owe it all to science. Readers are provided illustrated, colourful books due to the blessing of modern science in the form of latest printing machines and techniques. Such means of entertainment have brought about a change in our habits and hobbies.

The advantages of science are not restricted to the urban population. In the fields of agriculture, forestry and fishery, science has provided the rural population with the latest implements and know-how. The new methods of agriculture have boosted the production of farms and fields. With the use of different kind pesticides, the crops remain undamaged and the tillers of the soil get better return of the labour. This increase in output not only improves the condition of the toiling masses, but also brings about a healthy change in the economy of the country. This keeps on moving the nations on the path of progress and prosperity.



As we cast our eyes on the other side of the picture, we cannot help coming to the conclusion that science is also the monster of death and destruction. Man is selfish and pugnacious by nature. To fulfill his jingoist designs, he stands in need of the most destructive weapons, which could bring about the annihilation of his rivals. Man has gained knowledge in the field of science, but due to lack of wisdom, he is misusing this knowledge. All big nations are thinking of fulfilling the dream of becoming the super power. The wars of today are not limited to the battlefield. It brings about epidemic killing of the civilian population. The knowledge of this domain has added immeasurable danger to war. All the leading powers possess fatal weapons, and it seems that the weaker countries are their mercy. These big nations talk a lot about reduction in arms and they hold disarmament conferences. However, their practice is quite contrary to their preaching.

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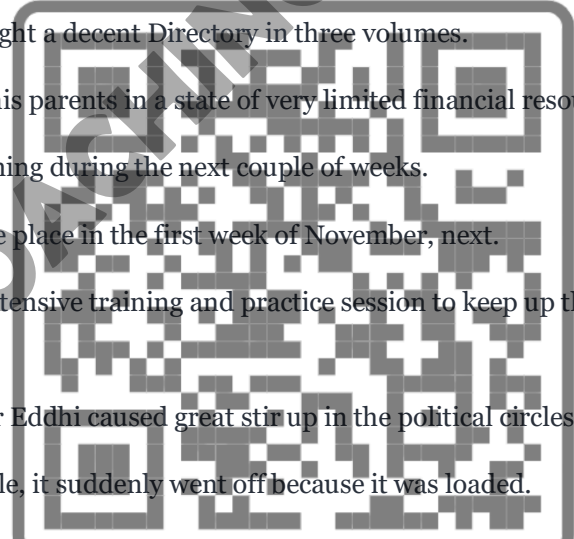
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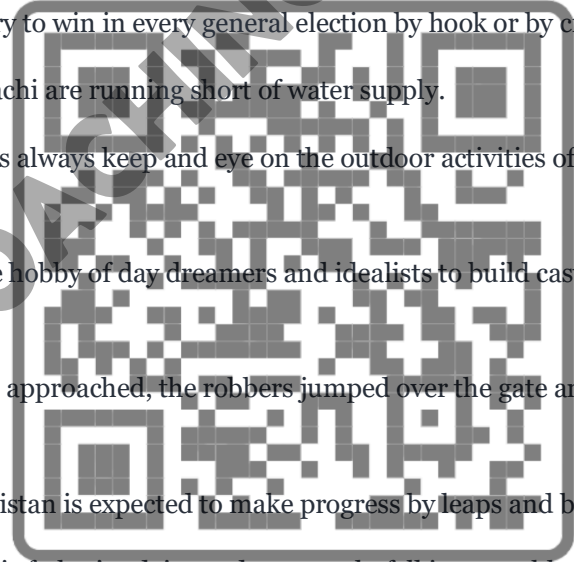
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- 58. AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR:** The president postponed his meeting with the journalists due to visit of the French delegation at the eleventh hour.
- 59. TO COME ACROSS:** In the wedding party, she come across he two very close friends of the University life.
- 60. TO GIVE UP:** The doctor has strictly advised him to give up drinking and smoking for the sake of his life.
- 61. TO CALL A SPADE, A SPADE:** Islam teaches us to call a spade, a spade even before a cruel ruler.
- 62. TO LOOK AFTER:** All the parents have to look after their children during the early period of the school life.
- 63. TO BREAK UP:** The two partners have decided to break up the partnership and divide the assets equally.
- 64. TO GET RID OF:** Pakistan must get rid of that type of foreign aid, which puts on her, undue political pressure.
- 65. AT A STRETCH:** Saeed Anwer played an aggressive inning and continued to score runs at a stretch.
- 66. TO GIVE IN:** Imran Khan and Miandad were real fighters and they would never give in till the last ball.



- 67. TO LET DOWN:** The rich feel proud of their wealth and usually let down the poor.
- 68. ONCE IN A BLUE MOON:** I am not so fond of movies and watch some fine art movie once in a blue moon.
- 69. TO FALL OUT:** A short tempered football player fell out with his opponents and got wounded.
- 70. TO CALL ON:** The winners of 1994 World Cup called on the President, with their captain.
- 71. TO CALL OFF:** The University students finally decided to call off the strike as their demands were accepted.
- 72. TO BRING HOME TO:** Rizwan brought home to her all the important aspects of the matter.
- 73. TO GET OVER:** The Indian Government made all possible efforts to get over the epidemic of plague.
- 74. TO GET ACROSS:** The news of Mr. Eddhi's self-exile got across the country within no time.
- 75. TO MAKE UP FOR:** The Government and people of Iraq are working day and night to make up the loss caused by the Gulf war.
- 76. TO MAKE OFF:** The robbers made off through the back door just as the security guard started firing into air.
- 77. TO BRING OUT:** The telephone Corporation has brought a decent Directory in three volumes.
- 78. TO BRING UP:** Abraham Lincoln was brought up by his parents in a state of very limited financial resources.
- 79. TO TAKE OFF:** The Hajj flight will take off every morning during the next couple of weeks.
- 80. TO TAKE PLACE:** The wedding of my cousin will take place in the first week of November, next.
- 81. TO KEEP UP:** Our cricket team must go through an extensive training and practice session to keep up their position in the next world cup.
- 82. TO STIR UP:** The statement given by Mr. Abdul Sattar Eddhi caused great stir up in the political circles.
- 83. TO GO OFF:** While the police man was cleaning his rifle, it suddenly went off because it was loaded.
- 84. TO LET OFF:** Finally, the defaulter was let off by the civil authorities in view of his undertaking to abide by the rules in future.
- 85. TO BEG FOR:** The Quaid-e-Azam begged for peace and friendship with his former enemies, the Congress leaders.
- 86. TO FURNISH WITH:** The chief justice was furnished with all the documentary proofs against the accused.
- 87. TO LOOK FOR:** After the panic had subsided, people started looking for their misplaced baggage.
- 88. TO RUN AFTER:** According to Einstein, ordinary people run after ordinary objects such as property and luxury.
- 89. TO TURN DOWN:** The secretary was taking down the main points to prepare a summary of the Seminar on pollution.
- 90. TO WATCH OVER:** Sensible parents make it a point to watch over the outdoor activities of their growing up children.
- 91. TO BANK ON:** Never bank on a fair weather friend because he will certainly cheat you.



- 92. TO BLOW HOT AND COLD:** It is part of his nature to blow hot and cold as he favours this political party today the other party tomorrow.
- 93. TO BREAK THE NEWS:** It was really very hard to break the shocking news of her husband's accidental death to her.
- 94. TO CALL NAMES:** He is such loose tempered man that he often begins to call names to his neighbours.
- 95. TO TURN THE TABLES:** The pace attack by Wasim Akram and Waqar turned the tables against India and our cricket team got victory.
- 96. TO HOLD WATER:** The judge will give a favourable verdict only when you lawyer's arguments hold water.
- 97. TO FACE THE MUSIC:** Those who are responsible for terrorism in the city must face the music and be dealt with.
- 98. TO BE UNDER THE CLOUD:** These days, the opposition leaders are under a cloud and being tortured by the Government.
- 99. BY HOOK OR BY CROOK:** The corrupt politicians try to win in every general election by hook or by crook.
- 100. TO RUN SHORT OF:** These days most areas in Karachi are running short of water supply.
- 101. TO KEEP AN EYE ON:** Wise and responsible parents always keep an eye on the outdoor activities of their children.
- 102. TO BUILD CASTLES IN THE AIR:** It is a favourite hobby of day dreamers and idealists to build castles in the air.
- 103. TO TAKE TO HEELS:** Just as the mobile of Rangers approached, the robbers jumped over the gate and took to their heels.
- 104. BY LEAPS AND BOUNDS:** In the 21st century, Pakistan is expected to make progress by leaps and bound.
- 105. TO TURN DEAF EAR TO:** He turned a deaf ear to his father's advice and as a result, fell into trouble.
- 106. AT THE NICK OF TIME:** Medical aid was provided to the injured passengers at the nick of time and it proved effective.
- 107. TO BELL THE CAT:** All the office workers are annoyed with the attitude of the M.D but no body dares to bell the cat.
- 108. TO HAVE AN AXE TO GRIND:** He certainly had an axe to grind behind his sympathetic attitude.
- 109. TO BURRY THE HATCHET:** At last the two combatant groups agreed to bury the hatchet and restore peace.
- 110. TO BEAR WITH:** During our lifetime we have to bear with many sorrows and sufferings.
- 111. TO BEAR OUT:** As a witness, he bore out in the court that the man was innocent.
- 112. TO BEAR IN MIND:** Always bear in the advice of your elders.
- 113. TO BREAK INTO:** The Dakotas broke into the bank and took away a large sum of money.



- 114. TO BREAK OFF:** Pakistan has broken off with Israel since the last two decades.
- 115. TO BREAK DOWN:** If my car had not broken down on the way, I would have reached in time.
- 116. TO BREAK THE HEART:** Don't break the heart by rejecting the offer.
- 117. TO BLOW OUT:** On the occasion of his birthday, he blow out the candle on cake.
- 118. TO BLOW UP:** Four bombs blew up at different places simultaneously.
- 119. TO BLOW ONE'S OWN TRUMPET:** I always try to avoid such people who keep on blowing their own trumpet.
- 120. TO BRING IN:** Imran Khan has brought in a large amount for setting up the cancer hospital.
- 121. TO BRING ABOUT:** The fight between the two political parties can bring about another martial law.
- 122. TO BRING ROUND:** By presenting a very logical argument, he was able to bring round all the members of committee.
- 123. TO BRING TO BOOK:** All those who kidnap people for ransom money should be brought to book.
- 124. TO CARRY ON:** Let me carry on my work without any disturbance.
- 125. TO CARRY THROUGH:** If we work altogether like a team, we can easily carry through our mission with any difficulty.
- 126. TO CALL ON:** I shall call on your brother next week.
- 127. TO CALL AT:** I shall call at your office tomorrow.
- 128. TO CALL FOR:** Your careless and rude behavior call for an explanation.
- 129. TO CALL IT A DAY:** As we are tired after a hard day but let it call it a day.
- 130. TO CALL TO MIND:** I can call to mind when I saw you last.
- 131. TO COME OF:** Although she comes of a rich family, she is not proud of her wealth.
- 132. TO COME OFF:** The annual meeting of the Board of Directors will come off next month.
- 133. TO COME BY:** It is difficult to understand how did he come by all that money.
- 134. TO COME ROUND:** He comes round after I had presented my views in a logical way.
- 135. TO COME TO LIGHT:** Once the facts come to light, we will know who is responsible for creating such a situation.
- 136. TO COME TO BLOWS:** Very often, student belonging to different groups come to blows on silly matters.
- 137. TO COME OVER:** With faith in God and confidence in your self you can come over all you problems.
- 138. TO DO WITHOUT:** No living creature can do without air.
- 139. TO DO AWAY WITH:** It is the duty of the young people to do away with all the evil customs and traditions of the society.



- 140. TO DIE OFF:** In the under developed countries, a large number of people die off.
- 141. TO DIE IN HARNESS:** Once he had lost all his money at stakes he died in harness.
- 142. TO DEAL WITH:** He has the knack of dealing with all kinds of people and situation.
- 143. TO DEAL IN:** As he deals in auto-parts, he has a good knowledge of different kind of car.
- 144. TO DEAL OUT:** He dealt out the card after shuffling the cards.
- 145. TO FALL SHORT OF:** The performance of Indian Cricket team fell short of the expectations of the spectators.
- 146. TO FALL A PREY TO:** The poor and the deprived always fall a prey to cruelty and injustice.
- 147. TO GIVE AWAY:** At the end of the function, the prizes were given away by the chief guest.
- 148. TO KEEP IN THE DARK:** The patient was kept in the dark about the nature of his illness.
- 149. TO KEEP BODY AND SOUL TOGETHER:** With the price spiral, it is becoming difficult for the common man to keep body and soul together.
- 150. TO LOOK FORWARD TO:** We are looking forward to this visit next month.
- 151. TO MAKE OFF WITH:** The robber make off with a large amount from the super market.
- 152. TO MAKE FOR:** The Birkenhead met with a disaster when it was making for South Africa.
- 153. TO MAKE BOTH ENDS MEET:** With his limited income, it is really very difficult to make both ends meet.
- 154. TO MAKE UP THE MIND:** Once you make your mind then stick to your decision.
- 155. TO PUT IN A NUT SHELL:** At the end of his lecture, he put all his arguments in a nut shell.
- 156. TO PUT DOWN:** The revolt against the king was put down by the royal forces.
- 157. TO PUT OFF:** The debate, which was put off last week, is scheduled for tomorrow.
- 158. TO STAND BY:** I shall stand by you whenever you are in trouble.
- 159. TO TAKE AFTER:** Children very often take after their parents
- 160. TO TAKE UP:** He has decided to take up the profession of teaching.



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- 57. TO BRING TO LIGHT:** A number of facts were brought to light by the Prime Minister in the recent Press Conference.
- 58. AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR:** The president postponed his meeting with the journalists due to visit of the French delegation at the eleventh hour.
- 59. TO COME ACROSS:** In the wedding party, she come across he two very close friends of the University life.
- 60. TO GIVE UP:** The doctor has strictly advised him to give up drinking and smoking for the sake of his life.
- 61. TO CALL A SPADE, A SPADE:** Islam teaches us to call a spade, a spade even before a cruel ruler.
- 62. TO LOOK AFTER:** All the parents have to look after their children during the early period of the school life.
- 63. TO BREAK UP:** The two partners have decided to break up the partnership and divide the assets equally.
- 64. TO GET RID OF:** Pakistan must get rid of that type of foreign aid, which puts on her, undue political pressure.
- 65. AT A STRETCH:** Saeed Anwer played an aggressive inning and continued to score runs at a stretch.
- 66. TO GIVE IN:** Imran Khan and Miandad were real fighters and they would never give in till the last ball.



67. **TO LET DOWN:** The rich feel proud of their wealth and usually let down the poor.
68. **ONCE IN A BLUE MOON:** I am not so fond of movies and watch some fine art movie once in a blue moon.
69. **TO FALL OUT:** A short tempered football player fell out with his opponents and got wounded.
70. **TO CALL ON:** The winners of 1994 World Cup called on the President, with their captain.
71. **TO CALL OFF:** The University students finally decided to call off the strike as their demands were accepted.
72. **TO BRING HOME TO:** Rizwan brought home to her all the important aspects of the matter.
73. **TO GET OVER:** The Indian Government made all possible efforts to get over the epidemic of plague.
74. **TO GET ACROSS:** The news of Mr. Eddhi's self-exile got across the country within no time.
75. **TO MAKE UP FOR:** The Government and people of Iraq are working day and night to make up the loss caused by the Gulf war.
76. **TO MAKE OFF:** The robbers made off through the back door just as the security guard started firing into air.
77. **TO BRING OUT:** The telephone Corporation has brought a decent Directory in three volumes.
78. **TO BRING UP:** Abraham Lincoln was brought up by his parents in a state of very limited financial resources.
79. **TO TAKE OFF:** The Hajj flight will take off every morning during the next couple of weeks.
80. **TO TAKE PLACE:** The wedding of my cousin will take place in the first week of November, next.
81. **TO KEEP UP:** Our cricket team must go through an extensive training and practice session to keep up their position in the next world cup.
82. **TO STIR UP:** The statement given by Mr. Abdul Sattar Eddhi caused great stir up in the political circles.
83. **TO GO OFF:** While the police man was cleaning his rifle, it suddenly went off because it was loaded.
84. **TO LET OFF:** Finally, the defaulter was let off by the civil authorities in view of his undertaking to abide by the rules in future.
85. **TO BEG FOR:** The Quaid-e-Azam begged for peace and friendship with his former enemies, the Congress leaders.
86. **TO FURNISH WITH:** The chief justice was furnished with all the documentary proofs against the accused.
87. **TO LOOK FOR:** After the panic had subsided, people started looking for their misplaced baggage.
88. **TO RUN AFTER:** According to Einstein, ordinary people run after ordinary objects such as property and luxury.
89. **TO TURN DOWN:** The secretary was taking down the main points to prepare a summary of the Seminar on pollution.
90. **TO WATCH OVER:** Sensible parents make it a point to watch over the outdoor activities of their growing-up children.
91. **TO BANK ON:** Never bank on a fair weather friend because he will certainly cheat you.



- 92. TO BLOW HOT AND COLD:** It is part of his nature to blow hot and cold as he favours this political party today the other party tomorrow.
- 93. TO BREAK THE NEWS:** It was really very hard to break the shocking news of her husband's accidental death to her.
- 94. TO CALL NAMES:** He is such loose tempered man that he often begins to call names to his neighbours.
- 95. TO TURN THE TABLES:** The pace attack by Wasim Akram and Waqar turned the tables against India and our cricket team got victory.
- 96. TO HOLD WATER:** The judge will give a favourable verdict only when you lawyer's arguments hold water.
- 97. TO FACE THE MUSIC:** Those who are responsible for terrorism in the city must face the music and be dealt with.
- 98. TO BE UNDER THE CLOUD:** These days, the opposition leaders are under a cloud and being tortured by the Government.
- 99. BY HOOK OR BY CROOK:** The corrupt politicians try to win in every general election by hook or by crook.
- 100. TO RUN SHORT OF:** These days most areas in Karachi are running short of water supply.
- 101. TO KEEP AN EYE ON:** Wise and responsible parents always keep an eye on the outdoor activities of their children.
- 102. TO BUILD CASTLES IN THE AIR:** It is a favourite hobby of day dreamers and idealists to build castles in the air.
- 103. TO TAKE TO HEELS:** Just as the mobile of Rangers approached, the robbers jumped over the gate and took to their heels.
- 104. BY LEAPS AND BOUNDS:** In the 21st century, Pakistan is expected to make progress by leaps and bound.
- 105. TO TURN DEAF EAR TO:** He turned a deaf ear to his father's advice and as a result, fell into trouble.
- 106. AT THE NICK OF TIME:** Medical aid was provided to the injured passengers at the nick of time and it proved effective.
- 107. TO BELL THE CAT:** All the office workers are annoyed with the attitude of the M.D but no body dares to bell the cat.
- 108. TO HAVE AN AXE TO GRIND:** He certainly had an axe to grind behind his sympathetic attitude.
- 109. TO BURRY THE HATCHET:** At last the two combatant groups agreed to bury the hatchet and restore peace.
- 110. TO BEAR WITH:** During our lifetime we have to bear with many sorrows and sufferings.
- 111. TO BEAR OUT:** As a witness, he bore out in the court that the man was innocent.
- 112. TO BEAR IN MIND:** Always bear in the advice of your elders.
- 113. TO BREAK INTO:** The Dakotas broke into the bank and took away a large sum of money.



- 114. TO BREAK OFF:** Pakistan has broken off with Israel since the last two decades.
- 115. TO BREAK DOWN:** If my car had not broken down on the way, I would have reached in time.
- 116. TO BREAK THE HEART:** Don't break the heart by rejecting the offer.
- 117. TO BLOW OUT:** On the occasion of his birthday, he blow out the candle on cake.
- 118. TO BLOW UP:** Four bombs blew up at different places simultaneously.
- 119. TO BLOW ONE'S OWN TRUMPET:** I always try to avoid such people who keep on blowing their own trumpet.
- 120. TO BRING IN:** Imran Khan has brought in a large amount for setting up the cancer hospital.
- 121. TO BRING ABOUT:** The fight between the two political parties can bring about another martial law.
- 122. TO BRING ROUND:** By presenting a very logical argument, he was able to bring round all the members of committee.
- 123. TO BRING TO BOOK:** All those who kidnap people for ransom money should be brought to book.
- 124. TO CARRY ON:** Let me carry on my work without any disturbance.
- 125. TO CARRY THROUGH:** If we work altogether like a team, we can easily carry through our mission with any difficulty.
- 126. TO CALL ON:** I shall call on your brother next week.
- 127. TO CALL AT:** I shall call at your office tomorrow.
- 128. TO CALL FOR:** Your careless and rude behavior call for an explanation.
- 129. TO CALL IT A DAY:** As we are tired after a hard day but let it call it a day.
- 130. TO CALL TO MIND:** I can call to mind when I saw you last.
- 131. TO COME OF:** Although she comes of a rich family, she is not proud of her wealth.
- 132. TO COME OFF:** The annual meeting of the Board of Directors will come off next month.
- 133. TO COME BY:** It is difficult to understand how did he come by all that money.
- 134. TO COME ROUND:** He comes round after I had presented my views in a logical way.
- 135. TO COME TO LIGHT:** Once the facts come to light, we will know who is responsible for creating such a situation.
- 136. TO COME TO BLOWS:** Very often, student belonging to different groups come to blows on silly matters.
- 137. TO COME OVER:** With faith in God and confidence in your self you can come over all you problems.
- 138. TO DO WITHOUT:** No living creature can do without air.
- 139. TO DO AWAY WITH:** It is the duty of the young people to do away with all the evil customs and traditions of the society.



- 140. TO DIE OFF:** In the under developed countries, a large number of people die off.
- 141. TO DIE IN HARNESS:** Once he had lost all his money at stakes he died in harness.
- 142. TO DEAL WITH:** He has the knack of dealing with all kinds of people and situation.
- 143. TO DEAL IN:** As he deals in auto-parts, he has a good knowledge of different kind of car.
- 144. TO DEAL OUT:** He dealt out the card after shuffling the cards.
- 145. TO FALL SHORT OF:** The performance of Indian Cricket team fell short of the expectations of the spectators.
- 146. TO FALL A PREY TO:** The poor and the deprived always fall a prey to cruelty and injustice.
- 147. TO GIVE AWAY:** At the end of the function, the prizes were given away by the chief guest.
- 148. TO KEEP IN THE DARK:** The patient was kept in the dark about the nature of his illness.
- 149. TO KEEP BODY AND SOUL TOGETHER:** With the price spiral, it is becoming difficult for the common man to keep body and soul together.
- 150. TO LOOK FORWARD TO:** We are looking forward to this visit next month.
- 151. TO MAKE OFF WITH:** The robber make off with a large amount from the super market.
- 152. TO MAKE FOR:** The Birkenhead met with a disaster when it was making for South Africa.
- 153. TO MAKE BOTH ENDS MEET:** With his limited income, it is really very difficult to make both ends meet.
- 154. TO MAKE UP THE MIND:** Once you make your mind then stick to your decision.
- 155. TO PUT IN A NUT SHELL:** At the end of his lecture, he put all his arguments in a nut shell.
- 156. TO PUT DOWN:** The revolt against the king was put down by the royal forces.
- 157. TO PUT OFF:** The debate, which was put off last week, is scheduled for tomorrow.
- 158. TO STAND BY:** I shall stand by you whenever you are in trouble.
- 159. TO TAKE AFTER:** Children very often take after their parents.
- 160. TO TAKE UP:** He has decided to take up the profession of teaching.

