

ENGLISH

NOTES

IX

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ESSAYS



O/A LEVELS
AKU Board
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MY FAVOURITE PERSONALITY

Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) was born at Makkah in 571A.D. His father, Abdullah had died before he was born. He was brought up by his mother Amena. Then he was brought up by his loving grandfather Abdul Muttalib a chief of the Quraish But when he died after eight years, his uncle, Abu Talib, under took to look after him. He looked after him more lovingly than his own children.

Hazrat Muhammad (Peace be upon him) grew into a fine boy. He was very kind and gentle. He was loved by the people. His boyhood as well as his youth was very pure and pious. People called him Sadiq (truthful) and Amin (honest).

When he was 40 the angel Gabriel brought him the first message of God. He declared that he was a Prophet of God. He began to preach Islam. In those days, the people of Arabia worshipped idols. They thought that those figures of stone and wood were gods. Many Arabs killed their daughters as soon as they were born. They were always fighting among themselves. They used to drink and gamble.

He told the people that idols were not gods. He asked the people to worship the one True God their Creator. He asked them to give up their bad ways. He asked there not to tell lies, not to drink, not to gamble and not to bury their daughters alive.

Many battles were fought against the infidels. Soon Islam overcame the whole Arabia. The Holy Prophet passed away when he was 63.

MY COUNTRY

The name of my country is Pakistan. It came into being on the 14th August, 1947. The Muslims of Indo Pakistan had to make great sacrifices to achieve Pakistan. Karachi became the capital of Pakistan after Independence. Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah assumed the office of the Governor-General. But he did not live long and he died on the 11th September 1948.

The geographical position of Pakistan has given it an important position among the countries of South East and South West Asia. In the west, our neighbours in Afghanistan and Iran. Pakistan's neighbour to the north is the People's Republic of China. Bharat lies on Pakistan's eastern border. On the southern side of Pakistan spreads the Arabian Sea. Pakistan is a country with a variety of land surface. We have also a variety of climates in Pakistan. We have the hottest as well as the coldest spots of the world. In Pakistan we have some fine resorts for excursion and sight seeing.

Pakistan appeared on the map of the world as an Islamic state It was founded on an Ideological basis. The Muslims dsired a separate state because they wanted to live in accordance with their cultural values and Islamic laws. The establishment of an Islamic society was thus the main object for creating Pakistan. We are now marching towards the establishment of a truly Islamic society.

Pakistan is basically an agricultural country. A great portion of population depends on agriculture. The ratio of urban population is still very low in Pakistan and most of the people live in villages. Most of the population is illiterate. The present ratio of literacy is not more than 25%. The people living is consisted of all Muslims, Hindus, Christians and Paris etc. The Muslims are in overwhelming majority, But people of other religions enjoy equal civil and political rights. Urdu is the national language of Pakistan. Sindhi, Pushto, Punjabi and Baluchi are the other important languages of Pakistan. The national dress of Pakistan is Shalwar Kameez.

When Pakistan came into being, it had no resources. It was poor in all respects but in course of time. Pakistan made a great progress. Now we have set up many industries in the country due to the efforts of the people and the government. We are rich in natural resources. We have raw material for most of our Industries. Wheat grows in abundance which is the staple food of the people.

Islamabad is the capital of Pakistan. Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Hyderabad, Multan, Sialkot are the other important cities of Pakistan. Karachi is the main seaport of Pakistan.

A GREAT LEADER

Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born in Karachi on the 25th of December, 1876. He received his early education in a local school. Later on, he entered into a Missionary High School and passed the Entrance Examination. Next year he went to England and returned after four years as Barrister-at-Law. In 1915 he loved and married Katan Bat, the daughter of Sir Dinshaw Petit, in 1947, he got Pakistan and worked as the Governor General. He died on 11th September 1948.

His work for Pakistan is very great. First of all he was the member of Indian National Congress. He worked for Hindu Muslim unity. But later on, he joined the Muslim League. He worked day and night. In the 1946 – 47 general elections, the Muslim League won a large number of seats in the Provincial Assemblies. “Pakistan Resolution” was passed in 1940. After the Second World War the British promised to leave the country. On 14th August, 1947 India was divided into two states India and Pakistan. It was a great success for Jinnah.

The Quaid-e-Azam was a weak and thin person. His health was not good. But on the other hand he was a man of strong will. He had to face a large number of problems and hardships but he remained firm to his stand. The English and the Hindus could not succeed to win him over. He always showed strong will power at all occasions.

The Quaid-e-Azam was a brave man and fearless leader. To get Pakistan he did not care for his broken health. He did not care for dangers to his life and opposition from the Hindus and the English. The Quaid-e-Azam was a very wise man. He had an independent judgement and opinion. He decided everything in the light of reasons. He never allowed his passions to interfere into his affairs. His arguments against or in favour of a matter were very clean and convincing. Through this great quality he failed the Hindu intrigues and the English mind and succeeded in his mission.

The Quaid-e-Azam was a sincere and devoted leader. He was upright and honest. He never worked for his personal gain or fame. He devoted all his time and energy to work for the achievement of Pakistan. He was always ready to serve others. Although his health was poor yet he worked hard for his nation. He liked his people and worked for them. The Quaid-e-Azam worked selflessly for the Indian Muslims. After Pakistan was made he continued to work hard for them until his death.

The Quaid-e-Azam was a very good orator. He delivered his speech very effectively. He discussed all the important aspects of the subject in his speech. When he spoke in the Constituent Assembly he discussed its functions clearly and proved himself a very successful public speaker.

A GREAT POET

Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal was born at Sialkot on November 9, 1877. His father Sheikh Nur Muhammad, was a mystic from whom Iqbal inherited mysticism and deep love for religion. He received his early education at a local high school and passed Intermediate Examination from Muree College. He had the good fortune of studying Arabic, Persian and Islamiyat under the inspiring guidance of Syed Mir Hassan. He went to Lahore for higher studies and joined the Government College. There he came under the influence of Dr. Arnold who inspired him to study Philosophy. In 1899, he obtained his Master's Degree in Philosophy and joined the teaching staff of the Government College, Lahore.

After that he went to Europe 1905 for higher studies in Philosophy and Law. He obtained his Ph.D in Philosophy from Germany. He was called to bar in 1908 and he returned to India the same year. His stay in Europe was of great importance. He came into contact with the contemporary philosophical and political thought, but the Western civilization neither did nor impress him much. Moreover, he had a close look at the Western civilization and did not like it. That is why he criticized it in his poetry.

On his return, he started his legal practice, but his heart was not in it. Most of his time he devoted to poetry, Philosophy and religion. In fact, he had great sympathy for the Muslims of India. He wanted to help them. He used poetry for the same purpose.

Dr. Muhammad Iqbal is the greatest Muslim thinker and poet of the country. He was an inspired and creative poet. For him, poetry was only a medium for expressing his philosophical ideals, religious beliefs and political message. He published many volumes of poetry which have become classics of literature. He was deeply interested in religion. Through poetry he gave us the message of hope and success. He neither told a lie nor sold his opinions but his door was opened to every Visitor.

In 1930 Iqbal presided over the Allahabad Session of the All India Muslim League. He gave here the idea of Pakistan. He asserted that the only solution of the problems of the Indian Muslims was a separate Muslim state. This was the first demand for Pakistan but he did not live to see the new state. Iqbal's genius was fully recognized by his nation in his life time. He was immensely popular among all sections of Muslims. All sorts of people – politicians, mystics, journalists and students came to him for guidance. He died in 1968. His death was a great loss for the Muslims.

MY SCHOOL

I read in the D.A.V. Secondary School. It is not a Government school.

Our school is built in the open. It is far away from the dust, noise and smoke of the city. Its building is very grand. It has verandahs on both the sides of classrooms. There are Shady trees near the verandahs. The burning heat of summer, bitter cold of winter and the heavy rains of the rainy season cannot trouble us.

Near the gate there are two small gardens in which there are grassy lawns, flower beds, fruit trees and a beautiful fountain. How nice it is to sit on the grassy lawns in summer evenings! We enjoy the sweet smell of flowers and the dance of beautiful butterflies.

Our school has two science labs, a big library and a reading room. The library is full of books on all subjects. Every student can borrow books from the library. Besides these, there are about twenty classrooms, Principal's office and desk's office.

There are about thirty teachers in the school. They are all highly qualified. They all work hard in teaching us. They help the students in every way possible. They are their true friends and guides. Our results are the best not only in the city but in the district also. All the teachers are sympathetic and kind. They look after our studies. They also take care of our health and character.

The Principal of our school is an old hand. He is very particular about discipline. He keeps the school compound clean and tidy. He is a man of character. He himself is punctual, so he expects punctuality from his teachers and students. He is an ideal for the members of his staff. He does not allow students to attend school in dirty clothes. He believes in action.

We are taught honesty, industry and truthfulness by him. Hence our school students are obedient, well behaved and mannerly.

The best thing in the school is the good arrangement of games, debates and scouting. Every student has to take part in debates every Saturday. He has to attend the play ground three times a week. I am glad to say that our school team is famous in the district for hockey and cricket. Our scouts get training in band and first aid.

It is the best of all schools. It is proud of its good students and the students are proud of their good school. I love it dearly.

MY HOBBY

To seek and relaxation is just natural to human psychology. A hobby is an activity pursued for happiness, joy and self indulgence and not as a main occupation. Every one feels charm in his hobby.

Young toys of any age have different hobbies. My hobby is stamp collecting. I collect the stamps of various countries. Through these stamps, I introduce myself to those far off lands that I did not know. Stamps give me information about the historical and cultural background, currency language and economy of their appropriate countries.

Some years ago my uncle presented me stamp collecting album then I started the stamp collecting. Now I have stamps more than seventy countries. A large number of stamps are of Pakistan.

The Pakistani stamps are the most beautiful in the world which highlights our national, cultural and historical background. I show my collection of stamps to everybody who comes our home. I am very happy to see my collection. I am proud of it.

A PICNIC

On last summer vacation we spent a day at the Hawk's Bay with some of our friends. Hawks Bay is at a distance of eight kilometers from our residence. We all decided to go by taxi. It was a happy union. We set out for the sea – side merrily and cheerfully. The weather was pleasant. Cold wind was blowing. The sky was partially overcast.

As we reached the sea side at about 9 A.M. we smiled at each other in joy.; We were in a mood to enjoy ourselves as much as possible. We carried enough food and fruit. We hired a hut because it was necessary to take the rest in the afternoon. First of all, we had some refreshment. We then decided to tell jokes. All of us told all the jokes that we remembered. We laughed so much that we forgot all our troubles and problems.

By the time the sun grew hot, we decided to come out of our hut. There was a huge crowd there. All were enjoying to their best. We wandered on the seashore and collected pebbles. We enjoyed rowing in a boat. It was a very pleasant experience. On the next occasion we bathed in water for about an hour. We played various types of games while we were in the water. We had brought a rubber canoe along with us. Some of us took that out and filled it with air and started rowing against the on-coming wave. Very swiftly time was passing and we felt hungry.

It was now lunch time. Each of us carried best of dishes prepared at home. We fell to eating and enjoyed every morsel of them. In short, we did full justice to it without caring for our stomachs. After the lunch the entertainment began. Asif entertained us with his songs. It was a discovery for us that he is such a good singer. Then another friend came forward to tell funny stories. His stories were full of humor. They made us roll with laughter. We played cards for sometime.

One thing I liked most was the sunset. I saw the sun slowly going down. The sun had lost all its fierceness and heat. It touched the horizon and then vanished. The sky became orange – coloured. The gradual manner of sinking of sun in the water of the Arabian Sea was full of grandeur and splendor. As the sun sank, thing around us presented a vast contrast to what they had been before. The whole scene was sweet.

We enjoyed every moment of the excursion to the sea side. A wave of happiness which went round us will remain fresh in our memory for a long time. We were now quite tired. We wished to return home. We hired two taxis and returned home at about 9. P.M. after enjoying the whole day.

MY BEST FRIEND

Good friends are rare in this world. One may have several friends in the school or college but a real friend is rarely to be found. A real friendship is made up of several things.

A true friend is selfless. He must be firm and fearless. A good friend is not afraid of displeasing us when we go wrong. Flattery is no part of a good friend. When we are in trouble a good friend should come forward to help us. This is the test of friendship.

Considering these points I am fortunate to have a friend of whom I am proud of. His name is Imtiaz. I have know him for the last six years. We live in the same locality and study in the same class.

Imtiaz is tall, and good looking. His forehead is big and his eyes are bright. He is well-behaved and cultured. He is never a vain. Rather he is extremely modest. His gentlemanly manners made him popular not only with his teachers but also with his classmates.

He is very intelligent. At the same time he is honest, sincere and straight forward. He is very obedient and respects his parents and teachers.

My friend is good at studies but he is hot a book-worm. He takes keen interest in sports and games. He is a good player of cricket. He led the school team several times. Everybody admires when he bats. The school is proud of him. I greatly value his sportsmanship and culture. It is a pleasure to talk to him. Within five minutes, he will be able to impress you with his conversation. He will express his point of view in such a way that you will be converted to his views.

He is not blind to the values of a friend. Himself a model of excellence and virtue, he never tries to pick holes in my coat. If ever criticizes my faults, he does it so gently that I never feel offended. His company is a source of pleasure to me. One cannot be sad in his company. He makes you laugh heartily. He is a boy who smiled at cares and laughs at sorrow. In short, his friendship is the greatest boon. God has bestowed upon me

THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE

Life is the name of sufferings, deeds, happenings, complexities, emotions, and amusements. Life is the chain of experiences like a circler of flowers. There are some happiest days in every one's life. When we recall back these happy days, it generates the feelings of pleasure in our spirit.

I do remember my happiest days, when I passed my previous exam with flying colors. I feel that day as the day of my grand success. I was really happy to receive the reward from the Divine, which was the result of my hard work, the laborious work of my teachers and prayers of my parents.

I had studied with my profound concentration and worked hard having an objective in my mind. The achievement which I had was according to my expectation. I was really pleased to have such a shining result which was the appreciation of my hard efforts. I was really grateful to Allah, the Almighty, for His generosity upon me.

I felt very happy when my result was announced and everyone congratulated me. I receive their congratulation and fine presents. My father presented a beautiful wristwatch. The next day I invited my friends to enjoy a party to celebrate my success. It was the happiest day of my life which I never enjoyed before. I felt pride to receive this honour. This fine achievement had generated a true enthusiastic spirit in my mind to work hard in my future life.

MY LAST DAY AT SCHOOL

In every school there is a tradition that the junior students give a farewell party to the senior outgoing students. Although parting from one's school is always sad yet in this manner the last day is surely a day of hope and confidence preparedness.

My last day at school is still fresh in my memory. I felt very much joyous because there was no teaching work that day. I got up quite leisurely. I went to school with some of my friends. In the school, I met my class fellow and had a little chat with them. Our juniors of 9th class gave us farewell party. The function was organized under the supervision of our headmaster. We were entertained by a variety of sweets and tea.

Our headmaster presided over the function. Our kind teachers also participated; Formal farewell sketches were made on the occasion. After this, a few items of cultural programmes were arranged. In the end, our headmaster gave us his blessings in a speech. He advised us to work hard and to dedicate ourselves to the building of our nation. Before dispersing, the out-going students took leave of their teachers and friends individually. We thanked our juniors for their nice farewell. This was indeed a memorable day in my life

STREET BEGGARS

A beggar is a person, who begs or asks for charity. He lives by begging. The act of begging or state of being a beggar in extreme poverty is taken as beggary. It is supposed as a curse in a society. It has been a matter of great importance, mostly in the countries of the third world which are backward and under progress.

Beggars are the laymen who are really a burden over the whole society as well as trouble creating body to the economy. They don't have any positive contribution in social and practical performance in life. They don't play any fundamental role in ascending social values.

Beggars seem to be habitual of begging. Their dignity is worthless. They feel attraction in this soulless job. Beggar problem in Pakistan has become too complicated for the fact that there is no check on this worthless job. Beggars rush at all public places in the city begging for money. For this purpose, they pretend and express themselves to be really poor. Some of them may really be needy but they are few.

Government should take strict measures to prevent this worthless and idiotic profession.

A RAINY DAY

It was the first week of July. The sun was shining brightly. Every body was perspiring from head to toe. Every body was praying for rain. Temperature had risen alarmingly. Press carried the reports of deaths by heat – stroke or exhaustion.

One day, suddenly a cold wind began to blow. Thick clouds appeared in the West. They spread all over the sky in no time. It flashed and thundered for sometime. Then, it began to rain heavily. The streets were soon full of water. There was knee – deep water flowing in the streets. Boys ran out of their houses to enjoy a bath. They floated paper – boats. They are mangoes ; At last, it stopped raining.

Every one was full of joy. The leaves of the trees began to glitter. Cool air was blowing across. Suddenly, the weather had become more pleasant. People thanked God for this relief from the scorching heat of the Sun. There were scenes of jubilation of all around.

LIFE IN A BIG CITY

Big cities are centers of trade and other commercial activities. Thus the life in a big city is very busy and excited. The first thing that attracts in a big city is the number of people. Everyone looks very busy and in a great hurry. As soon as the sun rises the people move on to their offices, factories and business. We can see an endless life of cars, motor cycles, vans, tongas and cycles. The same situation appears after mid – day when thousands of people return their homes after the day’s work.

The atmosphere in big cities like Lahore is not clean and fresh. Sanitation is in a bad condition. Heaps of dirt can be seen here and there. The pollutionary in every big city is very disturbing and painful. There is no peace of mind in a big city. Worries and cares have become part of life. Sometimes people are

worried about billing and sometimes about the shortage of things. People get tired very soon because of these worries and cares. Therefore, they like to enjoy themselves for few days at some far off place. Life in a big city like Lahore is a whirl of activities.

MY FAVOURITE BOOK

The Holy Quran is my favorite book. It is the name of Allah's book which has been revealed upon the last prophet for mankind Muhammad (P.B.U.H) through the Angel Gabriel. It is the most often read and memorized and the most influential book in the world. From literary point of view, the Holy Quran is considered as a specimen of the purest Arabic, written in half poetry and half prose. It is a masterpiece of Arabic language and literature.

The Quran is guidance for the whole humanity. It is essentially a code of human conduct. It covers all the aspects of human life. It offers guidance to those who seek it. It also defines the causes of the decline of the nations. It prompts man to be practical in his daily life. Its importance is recognized even by the non-Muslims. Its teachings are practically rational.

A RAILWAY JOURNEY

Railway is one of the best and the safest ways of traveling. A journey by train is a sensational experience. Thus prefer traveling by railway than other means and ways of transport.

Last month, my friend Arsalan who lives in Rawalpindi asked me to spend my holidays there. I decided to go there by train. I got up early, packed my suit case, hired a taxi and reached the station. I bought a ticket and went to the platform. After some time the train arrived. I got into it and was lucky enough to get a seat beside the window. There was a great rush in it. Soon it started moving. It crossed the River Ravi. I saw green fields and the farmers ploughing there. The trees seemed to run backward. I kept on looking outside. The train reached Wazirabad, Many passengers rushed into the train. There was no room in the compartments. Some of them fought for seats. The train started moving again. It crossed rivers, bridges, houses and forests and passed through tunnels. At last it reached Rawalpindi. My friend was waiting for my arrival. He met me and took me his home. It was a wonderful experience.

A STREET ACCIDENT

It was a fine afternoon. People were in a cheerful mood all round. There were songs, laughter and mirthful noises on all sides.

I was preceding to Saddar on my scooter. My younger brother was with me. When we were near Numaish we heard the noise of a collision between two cars. Instantaneously there was a scream of the people around. They rushed to the spot of occurrence and encircled the two cars. They were in an agitated mood and were about to attack the two drivers. Angry words, sharp comments and even filthy

abuses were hurled at them. They would have been killed outright if the police had not come up and saved them.

When both the cars moved a bit backward a most pathetic scene came to out sight. A woman in rags were found lying unconscious with wounds and blood all over her body. By her side was a mass of flesh. When interrogated by the police, one of the drivers related as follows:

The woman with her baby in arms was crossing the road. The number of swiftly passing vehicles on her right and left was too large. So she felt nervous and was about to run: At this time, both the cars came from opposite direction and she fell in between the two. In order to save her, they pressed their brakes, but in vain. There was a head on collision between tile two, cars. So she, with her body fell on the ground. She got serious wounds all over her body and the baby was reduced to a mass.

The woman was immediately removed to the hospital for treatment. It is not known whether she survived the shock.

OUR NATIONAL HERO

A national hero is a person, who performs an act on of grand dignity. His performance is full of patriotism. Sacrifice for any great achievement in favour of country keeps a person at the rank of national hero. A national hero is full of enthusiasm and true spirit. He is the real strength of his nation. He is always willing to sacrifice his life for his country. He is a man of strong will power and true determination.

I am very much inspired by the brave solders of Pakistani army who posses a real virtuosity in their soul. These are the courageous men who fought boldly with the Indian enemies and defeated them at all front lines in past wars.

Army men sacrifice with the depth of spirit and this is the reflection of their grand dignity. They possess keen desire of martyrdom. It is well proved fact that they have always performed their shining role with great courage and responsibility, in my opinion; they are the real national heroes because they follow their task with firm spirituals. In fact, they are the symbol of courage, honesty, sincerity, chivalry and gallantry.

MY AIM IN LIFE

An aim in life is really important. God has gifted us with talent and intellect. A person having to ambition is a worthless creature.

There are different aims in human life. Many people desire for wealth, some desire for fame and reputation. A proper aim in life keeps a person shining in his future life, my aim in life is neither to

achieve wealth nor fame. It's my keen desire to become a well qualified doctor. As a doctor, it is my real wish to serve the badly suffering humanity.

When ever, I see poor people in trouble and suffering from miserable circumstances. I feel sorry for them. The emotions of sympathy and generosity are generated in my heart. In moves my heart and I am strained to see them helpless. Their poverty is enough to awaken our conscience, this inner voice of our spirit.

In under developed countries, there is a shortage of doctors, almost in rural areas. Well qualified talented experts should serve in the countryside. As a doctor, it would be my first preference to serve the badly suffering patients in the rural areas of Pakistan.

In my opinion, wealth and fame are hollow and baseless if earned through unfair means. Spiritual satisfaction generates from the services to sad humanity.

A CRICKET MATCH

Cricket is one of the most popular and exciting out door sports. Some of us get the opportunity to play first class cricket, but there are millions who enjoy seeing it being played. I gives the moments of leisure and pleasure and fills us with a competitive spirit I witnessed the demonstration of the greatest excitement and determination at National Stadium, Karachi.

It was a fine day. A large number of people including men, women and children from all walks of life gathered there to enjoy the march between Pakistan and New Zealand. To be a good sports team, one has to be aggressive and this shown in the first between the teams New Zealand won the toss and invited Pakistan to bat first. This was big blunder that their captain had made. Shahid Afridi and Saeed Anwar were sent as openers. It was a right decision by he captain, because Shahid Afridi slammed the boll over the field. It was due to his bard hitting that Pakistan taken a good start. Saeed Anwar was very careful and most of the time simply obstructed. The bowling was quite strong, due to which Saeed anwar was not able to score single run for the first fifteen minutes. But as time passed, he grasped the strategy of the bowlers and began to fully support Afridi. He completed his half century by playing keen and beautiful shots. When he was at a score of 88, the first slip caught him smartly. In this way, the first wicket of Pakistan fell at a total of 130. After him, Shahif Afridi could not steadily face bowlers and proceeded towards the pavilion in a short time.

Ejaz Ahmed began his batting when the Pakistani team was playing at 135. Along with Inzemam ul Haq, he pulled up the score to 170. The next four men were dismissed very quickly – two bowled one caught and one out leg before wickets. However Moin Khan made a stand and was able to increase the score to 218. At this moment, 10 overs remained un bowled and three wickets in hand. Wasim Akram played a beautiful inning and Pakistani team snatched a total of 269 for 8.

This terrifying score marked down the morals of the New Zealand Team. They made a poor start, as their first wicket fell when the score was only ten. However, their middle order batsmen made a great effort and cheered the Kiwi Team. Inzamam ul Haq was the person who caught the second middle order

batsman at 70. The following batsmen also played quite well and rose up the score to 220 for 5. This situation was exciting and pointed out to the defeat of Pakistan. However, when Wasim Akram came to bowl, the hopes of Pakistanis revived. He bowled extra ordinary well and just after 5 overs, the New Zealand team had reached to 260 for 7. The rival needed barely 10 runs to win in 1 over. The down order batsmen shook up well. Score kept on increasing gradually and they reached to 266. It was the last ball, New Zealand requiring 4 runs to win and Waqar Younis was on the other side of the wicket. As soon as he bowled, the wickets were slammed and Pakistan was granted another exciting victory over New Zealand. The crowd went in mad uproar, congratulating their national champion for the great success.

BLESSINGS 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 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.

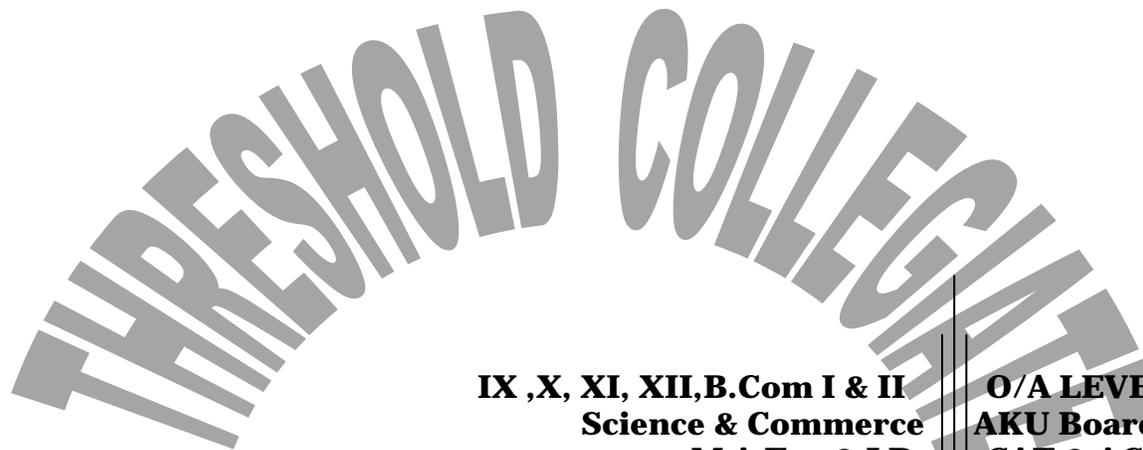
In the realm of communication, modern scientific inventions have helped a lot. The far flung corners of the world have linked together with a wide spread air network. Distance have lost their meaning and thousands of miles can be covered within hours. Traveling today is not only swift, but also full 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 own it all to science. Readers are provided illustrated, colorful 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 knows 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.

APPLICATIONS



IX ,X, XI, XII,B.Com I & II **O/A LEVELS**
Science & Commerce **AKU Board**
MA Eco & IR **CAT & ACCA**
Aptitude Test Preparation Centre **Computer Courses**

APPLICATION FOR SICK LEAVE

To

The Principal,
Govt A.B.C School,
Karachi.

Subject: **Request for the two days sick leave**

Sir,

I had a sudden attack of malaria last evening. I could not sleep the whole night. Doctor has given me medicine and suggested two days bed rest.

Kindly grant me leave for two days with effect from May 7, 2007.

Yours Obediently
XYZ
Class IX – A

Date: May 7, 2007

APPLICATION FOR GRANT OF FEE CONCESSION

www.thresholdcollegiate.webs.com
www.facebook.com/threshold-collegiate
www.twitter.com/threshold1999

To,

The Headmaster,
Govt. A.B.C School,
Karachi.

Subject: **Request for the fees concession**

Sir,

I beg to state that my father is a worker in a textile mill. He has to support a family of six members. Four of his children are at school. His pay is small. He hardly makes his both ends meet I am in class X while my younger brothers are in lower classes. I am very fond of studies. I stood first in my class last year. I cannot pay my fees.

Kindly grant me full fee concession effect from April 8, 2007.

Yours Obediently
X.Y.Z
Class X – A

Date: May 7, 2007

APPLICATION FOR A CHARACTER CERTIFICATE

To

The Headmaster,
Govt. A.B.C School,
Karachi.

Subject: **Request for the character certificate**

Sir,

Respectfully, I beg to state that I have been a student of your school for the last two years. I appeared in the secondary school certificate examination this year and got 'A' grade, I was a good athlete, a member of a Cricket Eleven and the secretary of the Speaker's Union.

As I am going to join college, I need a character certificate from you.

Kindly issue me the character certificate. It will help to get admission in the college.

Yours obediently
X.Y.Z
Class IX – A

Date: May 7, 2006

APPLICATION FOR PICNIC PERMISSION

To,
The Headmaster/Headmistress,
ABC Secondary School,
Karachi.

Subject: **Request for to go the Picnic**

Respect Sir / Madam,

It is stated that we the students of class ix made a plane to visit paradise point on coming Saturday. Our class teacher and PTI agreed to supervise our class on the picnic day. We have pooled Rs. 100/- each for transport and other miscellaneous expenses.

It is therefore requested that kindly grant us permission to perform the proposed picnic. We shall be highly thankful to you for this act of kindness.

Yours most obediently
Students of class IX – A

Karachi.

Dated March 28, 2007

APPLICATION FOR PLAYING A FRIENDLY MATCH

To,
The Headmaster/Headmistress,
A.B.C Secondary School,
Karachi.

Subject: **Request to play a friendly match**

Sir/Madam,

Most respectfully I beg to say that our Hockey First Eleven wants to play a friendly match with X.Y. School on coming Sunday on our ground at 4 P.m. They have given us a challenge to play the match.

I shall be very thankful to you if you allow our team to play this match.

Your most obedient pupil,
X.Y.Z
Captain First Eleven.

Dated: 26 – 3 – 2007

APPLICATION FOR A VISIT TO A MUSEUM

To
The Headmaster/Headmistress,
A.B.C Secondary School,
Karachi.

Subject: Request to visit Museum

Sir/Madam,

Most respectfully I beg to say that we, the students of Class IX, want to visit museum on coming Sunday. We hope that this visit will be very useful to us from educational point of view.

I shall be very thankful to you if you allow our class to go on this educational excursion.

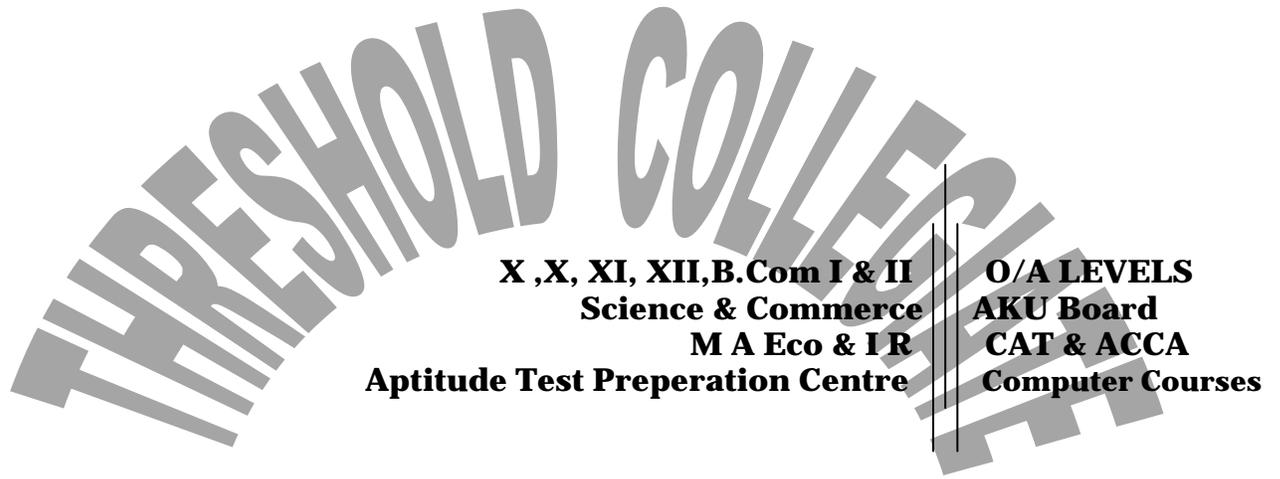
Your most obedient pupil

X.Y.Z

Captain First Eleven.

Dated: 26 – 3 – 2007

LETTERS



**X ,X, XI, XII,B.Com I & II
Science & Commerce
M A Eco & IR
Aptitude Test Preperation Centre**

**O/A LEVELS
AKU Board
CAT & ACCA
Computer Courses**

LETTER TO YOUR MOTHER WHO IS WORRIED ABOUT YOUR HEALTH

Examination Hall,
City A.B.C
May 5, 2007

Dear Mother,
I received your letter today. I am glad to know that you are fine.
You have inquired me about my health. I had a temperature because of cold last days. But it was temporary ailment. Now I am all right.
You need not worry about me. I am taking good care of my diet and exercise. I am going to school regularly. I hope that after these assurances you will stop worrying about me.
My regards to all at home.

Your loving son,
X.Y.Z.

**LETTER TO YOUR FATHER ASKING HIM ABOUT
THE HEALTH OF YOUR MOTHER**

Examination Hall,
City A.B.C.

January 5, 2007

Dear Father,

It is almost two weeks since I left home but I have not heard from you. Today from Atif's letter I have come to know that mother is suffering from high fever. I am really worried about her. I hope that she is taking precautionary measures and taking good care of her health. Please inform me about her present condition as early as possible.

Anxiously waiting for you reply.

Yours affectionately,
X.Y.Z.

THRESHOLD COLLEGIATE

**LETTER TO YOUR SISTER CONGRATULATING
HER ON HER SUCCESS IN EXAMS**

Examination Hall,
City A.B.C.,
August 5, 2007.

Dear Sumera,

Kindly accepts my hearty congratulation on your brilliant success in the final examination in the 9th class. I am very glad to learn that you have stood first in your class and got second position in school. I am very proud of you; it is all due to your hard work and the blessing of God. I hope that you will work harder next year.

Congratulating you once again.

Your loving brother,
X.Y.Z.

**LETTER TO YOUR BROTHER ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF
THE STUDY OF SCIENCE SUBJECTS**

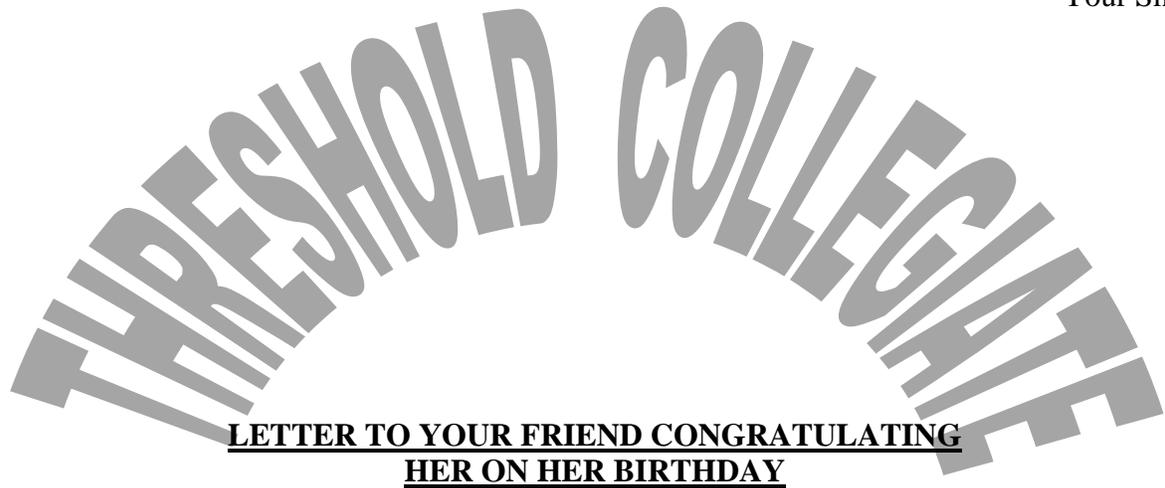
Examination Hall,
City A.B.C.,

January 5, 2007.

Dear Kashif,

I hope that you are enjoying good health. I am glad to know that you have been promoted to class nine. Now you have a change to select the subjects you want to study. I advise you to study science subjects because the world has progressed very much in the field of science. And, if you want to make progress, you must get the knowledge of science. So that you may be able to march with the modern age. I wish you become a good student of science.

Your Sincerely,
X.Y.Z.



**LETTER TO YOUR FRIEND CONGRATULATING
HER ON HER BIRTHDAY**

Examination Hall,
City A.B.C.,
January 5, 2007

Dear Sadia,

I am feeling very pleasant to write this letter to congratulate you on your birthday. This is a time of joy and happiness for you and your family. I have purchased a gift for you and you will get it when you come here. I was going to send it to you by post but I was informed that you are coming to see us soon. So I decided that I should give it you personally. I am waiting for you. Wishing you the best.

Your Sincerely,
X.Y.Z.

**LETTER TO YOUR FRIEND REQUESTING HIM TO
SPEND HIS SUMMER HOLIDAYS WITH YOU**

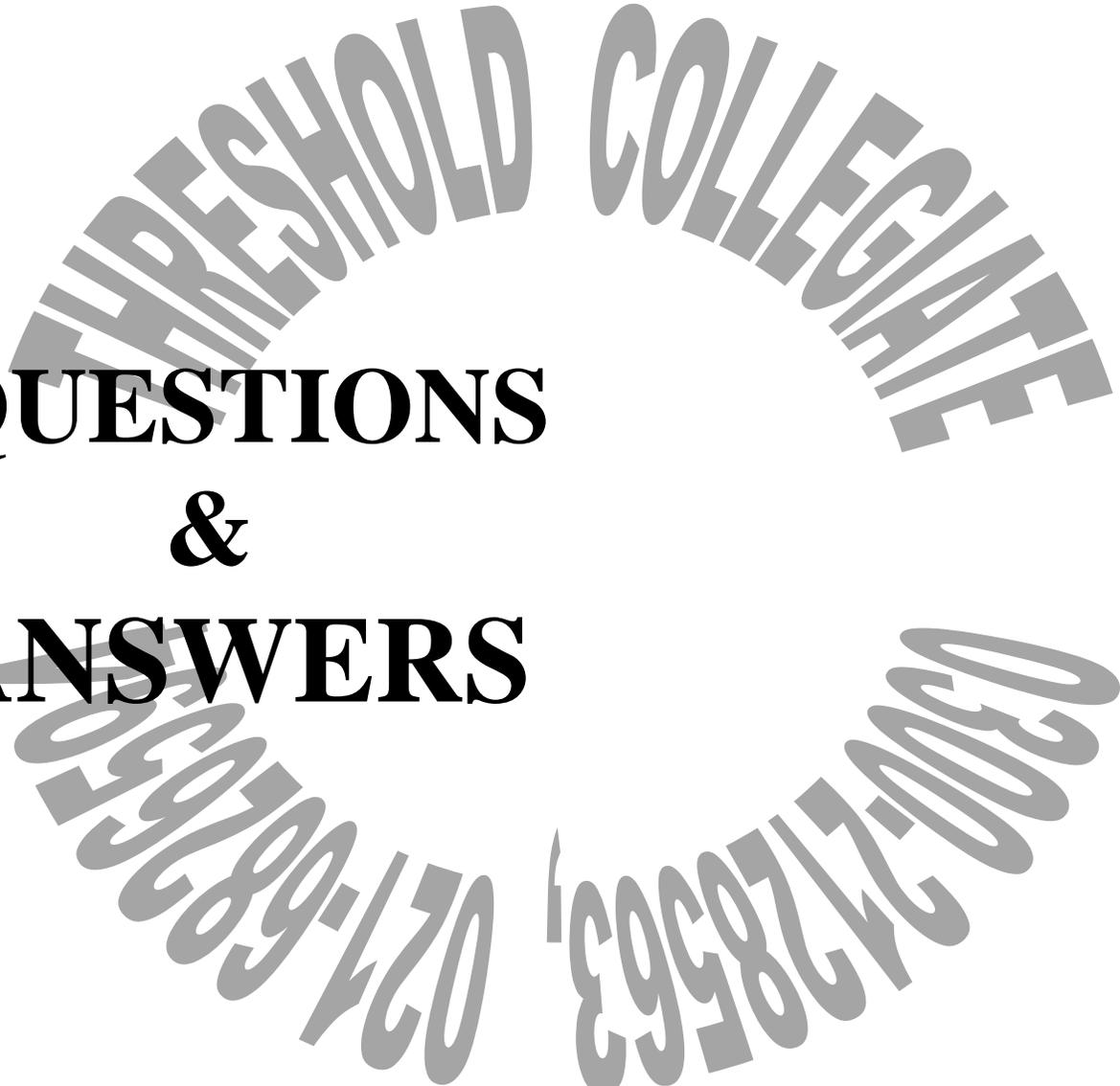
Examination Hall,
City A.B.C.,
January 5, 2007

Dear Saeed,

Our school will close on the 1st of June for the summer holidays. The same is perhaps, the case with you. You promised to pay us a visit in the beginning of June. I am, therefore, writing this letter, only with a view to remind you about that. I am waiting for you; we shall read and play together. We shall try to see the snow-covered hills.

Kindly let me know by the return of post about the exact time and date of your arrival. So that I may make further arrangements accordingly.

Your Sincerely,
X.Y.Z.



QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

**IX, X, XI, XII, B.Com I & II
Science & Commerce
M A Eco & I R
Aptitude Test Preparation Centre**

**O/A LEVELS
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THE LAST SERMON OF THE HOLY PROPHET (PEACE BE UPON HIM)

- 1. When and where was our Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him) born? Which family did he belong to?**
Ans. Our Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) was born in 571 A.C at Makkah. He belonged to the noble family of Quraish.
- 2. Which family did Hazrat Mohammad (Peace be upon him) belong to?**
Ans. Hazrat Mohammad (Peace be upon him) belonged to the noble family of Quraish.
- 3. What did the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him) say to Quraish and what was their reaction?**
Ans. The Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him) asked the Quraish not to worship their false gods. He told them that he (peace be upon him) was the last Prophet of God and asked them to worship the one and the only true God. The Quraish turned against the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him).
- 4. What was the religion of the Arabs before Islam?**
Ans. The Arabs worshipped idols whom they called their gods.
- 5. When did the Holy Prophet migrate to Madina? Who accompanied him?**
Ans. The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) migrated to Madina in 622 A.C. He was accompanied by his faithful friend Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A).
- 6. What do you mean by the word "Hijra"? Or What is Hijra?**
Ans. Hijra means the migration of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) from Makkah to Madina.
- 7. When did the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) perform Hajj?**
Ans. The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) performed his Hajj in the 10th year of Hijra.
- 8. Where is Mount Arafat?**
Ans. The Mount Arafat is near Makkah.

9. When and where was Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) born and what did he ask Quraish to do?

Ans. Hazrat Mohammad (peace be upon him) was born in 571 A.C. at Makkah. He belonged to the noble family of Quraish. He asked the Quraish not to worship their false gods and to worship the only true God.

10. Why and when did the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) migrate?

Ans. The opposition of the Quraish was so terrible that the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) asked his believers to migrate to Madina. In 622 A.C. he himself accompanied by his faithful friend Hazrat Abu Bakr migrated to Madina.

11. What were the three principles on which the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) founded an Islamic Society?

Or

What principles did our Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) found the Islamic Society?

Ans. In Madina the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) founded an Islamic Society based on these principles.

- i. All powers belong to Allah.
- ii. Muhammad (peace be upon him) is His Prophet.
- iii. All Muslims are brothers to one another.

12. What did Hazrat Mohammad (peace be upon him) in his last sermon?

Ans. Hazrat Mohammad (peace be upon him) in his last sermon said, "There is not God except Allah. None shares his authority and power. No Arab is superior to a non Arab. Only the goodness of a person makes him superior to others. A Muslim is another Muslims brother and all the Muslims are brothers among themselves".

13. Why did the Quraish turn against our Holy Prophet (peace be upon him)?

Ans. The Quraish used to worship idols and did not believe in one God. When the Holy Prophet asked them not to worship their false gods. They turned against our Holy Prophet (peace be upon him).

14. What does the last Sermon of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) teach us?

Ans. The last Sermon of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) teaches us that there is no God except Allah. Only the goodness of a person makes him superior to others. All the Muslims are brothers among themselves.

15. How can we achieve our former greatness in the world?

Ans. Although the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) is no more with us, but we have the Holy Quran to give us guidance. If we act according to its teachings, we will very soon achieve our former greatness in the world.

16. What did the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) tell about the superiority of a person?

Ans. The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) told "No Arab is superior to a non Arab. Nor is a white man in any way better than a black man. Only the goodness of a person makes him superior to others".

17. What has the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) left behind for our guidance?

Ans. The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) left behind the Holy Book of Allah for our guidance. If we act according to it, we will never go wrong.

18. Why did the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) decide to migrate to Madina?

Ans. The Quraish opposed the teachings of Islam and their bitter opposition caused the prophet (peace be upon him) to be upon him much agony and a lot of trouble. So the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) decided to migrate to Madina.

SHAH ABDUL LATIF

1. What changes did Shah Latif make in the music of those days?

Ans. He simplified it. He did not agree with the idea that music should be difficult. So he made it simple.

2. What is the message of Shah Latif?

Ans. Shah Latif's message is the message of love. He believed in the brotherhood and equality of men. This according to him is the goal of life.

3. Why Shah Abdul Latif is called Bhitai?

Ans. Shah Abdul Latif lived and died on a Bhit. A mound of sand is called "Bhit" in Sindhi. So he is called Bhitai.

4. What do you know about the poetry of Shah Abdul Latif?

Ans. Shah Abdul Latif was a poet of the people. He wrote poetry in the language of the common man. It is full of moving music. We are moved by its melody.

5. Write four sentences about Bhit Shah?

Ans. It is a distance of 55 Kilometers from Hyderabad. Here is the shrine of Shah Abdul Latif. Its beautiful dome can be seen from many kilometers. The shrine has been connected with the main road.

THE NEEM TREE

1. How can the Neem Tree prevent the burning heat of the sun from troubling us?

Ans. The neem tree prevents the burning heat of the sun by its green leaves. Its scattered branches and green leaves provide a peaceful and pleasure full shelter.

2. Why does the poet say that the Neem Tree is unafraid?

Ans. In the opinion of the poetess Neem Tree looks unafraid because it faces mid day burning heat of the sun; it behaves like the symbol of boldness and courage. In hot weather it bears burning flames of sun rays.

3. What does the Neem Tree look like?

Ans. Neem Tree looks like a mark of boldness and courage which saves other from trouble. It sacrifices for others. It is the symbol of peace and pleasure.

4. How does the poetess compare the Neem Tree to a man?

Ans. The poetess says that Neem Tree is the sign of courage and patience which provides a pleasurable shelter to the suffering people. It bears pain and trouble in doing so. In the opinion of the poetess it is very difficult for a man to bear such pain for the suffering humanity.

5. What according to the poetess is the highest aim of life?

Ans. In the opinion of the poetess the highest aim of life should be sacrifice for others. There should be deep feelings and virtuous spirit to help others. Generosity for the suffering humanity is the real goodness.

6. Write the reference of the poem?

Ans. **REFERENCE:**

Poem "Neem Tree" is written by Mrs. Elsa Kazi. Poem reveals social and moral values. She has given a fine example of the Neem Tree.

7. Write down the Central Idea of the Poem?

Ans. **CENTRAL IDEA:**

The poetess reveals the fact that sacrifices for the suffering humanity must be the fundamental aim of life. One should be willing to bear pain and trouble for others. The poetess expresses her views by giving the example of "Neem Tree" as it saves people from hot sunrays.

MOEN JO DARO

1. Where is Moen jo Daro situated?

Ans. Moen jo Daro is situated at distance of 27 Kilometers from Larkana on the right bank of the river Indus.

2. How old are the ruins of Moen Jo Daro?

Ans. The ruins of Moen Jo Daro are 4,500 years old.

3. How old the ruins of Moen Jo Daro? Where is it situated?

Ans. The ruins of Moen Jo Daro are 4,500 years old. It is situated at the distance of seventeen miles from Larkana on the right bank of the river Indus.

4. When were the ruins discovered?

Ans. The ruins were discovered in 1922.

5. What is the meaning of Moen Jo Daro?

Ans. Moen Jo Daro means "Mound of the Dead".

6. What is the meaning of Moen Jo Daro? What do you know from the ruins of Moen Jo Daro?

Ans. Moen Jo Daro means "Mound of the Dead". It is one of the oldest cities in the world. Its ruins are 4,500 years old. It is on the right bank of the river Indus.

7. When was Moen Jo Daro discovered? How were the houses of Moen Jo Daro made?

Ans. Moen Jo Daro was discovered in 1922. Each house was made of large baked bricks and had a bathroom and servant quarters close by.

8. Who was Sir John Marshall?

Ans. Sir John Marshall was an English civil servant.

9. Who was Sir John Marshall? What was his job?

Ans. Sir John Marshall was an English civil servant. He was a historian. His job was to look after the historical remains.

10. How were the houses of Moen Jo Daro made?

Ans. Each house was made of large baked bricks and had a bathroom and servant quarters close by. Covered drains ran beside the streets.

11. What objectives have been found from the ruins?

Ans. Seals, Jewellery, toys, weapons, painted pottery, head of a bull, a metal statue of a dancing girl and metal tools have been found from the ruins.

12. What objects are kept in the Museum of Moen Jo Daro?

Ans. There are seals, Jewellery, toys, weapon and painted pottery. The head of a bull which was used as a seal. A metal statue of a dancing girl has also been kept in the Museum of Moen Jo Daro.

13. What were the professions of the people of Moen Jo Daro?

Ans. The people of Moen Jo Daro were traders, farmers and skilled craftsmen. The farmers grew rice, cotton and wheat.

14. What do you learn about the city of Moen Jo Daro by looking at the ruins?

Ans. We learn that the city was well planned and clean.

15. What is the best find of Moen Jo Daro?

Ans. The best find of Moen Jo Daro is the head of a bull, which was used as seal.

16. What sort of people lived in Moen Jo Daro at that time?

Ans. Great traders and wealthy businessmen lived in Moen Jo Daro at that time.

17. What idea do we get about the life of the people from the ruins of moen Jo Daro?

Ans. The people of Moen Jo Daro were great traders. They were also skilled craftsmen who worked in gold, silver and ivory.

18. What kind of life did the people of Moen Jo Daro lead?

Ans. The people of Moen Jo Daro led a very happy life. They were quite rich and traveled from place to place on business or on pleasure.

19. What crops did the people of Moen Jo Daro grow?

Ans. The people of Moen jo Daro grew rice, cotton and wheat.

20. How was Moen Jo Daro destroyed?

Ans. Nothing could be said what happened to them. Either they were raided from the north or some great earthquake destroyed them.

21. What probably happened to the people of Moen Jo Daro?

Ans. We do not know exactly what happened to the people of Moen Jo Daro. Either they were raided from the North or some great earthquake destroyed them.

HELEN KELLER

1. Who was Mis Helen Keller?

Ans. Helen Keller was a wonderful American lady.

2. When and where was Helen Keller born?

Ans. Helen Keller was born in 1880 in a little town in the United States of America.

3. How old was Helen Keller when she fell ill?

Ans. Helen was only two years old when she fell ill.

4. Who was Miss Sullivan? How did she teach Helen?

Ans. Miss Sullivan was Helen's teacher. She taught her by touching and feeling method.

5. How did Helen Keller learn to read and write?

Ans. Miss Sullivan took Helen to the river bank and put her hand in the water slowly she mad her write the word 'w-a-t-e-r' on the sand. She made her do it several times and thus Helen learnt to read and write.

6. When did Helen Keller visit Pakistan and why?

Ans. She visited Pakistan in 1956. She came Pakistan to help the blind and the deaf.

7. Why do you think that Helen Keller was a wonderful lady?

Ans. I think she was really a wonderful lady because Helen Keller became blind and deaf when she was two years old. Even then she learnt reading, writing and speaking. She studied at the Harvard University and proved to be a better student than many others.

8. What do you know about the Hellen Keller?

Ans. She was an American lady. She was born in 1880. In 1882, she fell dangerously ill. She became blind and deaf. Miss Sullivan taught her reading, writing and doing sums.

9. Who was Miss Sullivan? How did she teach her?

Ans. Miss Sullivan was Helen's teacher. She had herself become blind when she was a child but afterwards she got her eye sight back. She taught Helen Keller by touching and feeling method.

10. How did Helen Keller learn to speak?

Ans. Miss Sullivan put Helen Keller's hand on her own lips and let her feel the movement of the lips at the time of speaking. Helen did many exercises like this and at last she was able to speak again.

11. When and where was Helen Keller born and what happened to her when she was of two years old?

Ans. Helen Keller was born in 1880 in a little town in the United States of America. When she was two years old, she fell dangerously ill and she became blind and deaf.

12. What was her message to blind, deaf and dumb children?

Ans. She advised to the blind, deaf and dumb children, "Always be happy and cheerful. Never curse your fate. You could do everything in this world".

THE DAFFODILS

1. With what does the poet compare the daffodils? Who wrote the poem the Daffodils?

Ans. The poem "The Daffodils" is written by William Wordsworth. The poet was over joyed to see the worth seeing scene. He was lost in their beauty and could think of nothing but the daffodils. There were thousands of flowers. They were dancing merrily and they were also shining like stars in galaxy.

2. What did the poet see beside the lake?

Ans. He was an English poet. He saw a large number of daffodils, growing beside the lake beneath the trees.

3. What did the poet feel looking at the daffodils flowers?

Ans. The poet was over joyed to see the scene Although the scene did not give him any sort of wealth but he got a wealth of pleasure, which was everlasting.

4. William Wordsworth, in his lonely wandering, came across a sight of daffodils. How does he describe the flowers?

Ans. One day William Wordsworth was wandering aimlessly. All at once, he saw a great number of daffodils. They were beside the lake and under the trees. They were dancing merrily in the breeze.

5. What wealth did the sight of the daffodils bring to the poet?

Ans. The sight of the daffodils brought a wealth of pleasure to the poet. This source of pleasure was an everlasting joy for him. Whenever the poet lied on his couch, this beautiful scene came in his mind's eye and made him happy.

6. **What does Wordsworth see when he lies upon his couch in a pensive mood?**

OR

What happens to the poet when he lies in his couch?

Ans. When the poet lies on his couch the picture of the beautiful sight of the daffodils flashes upon his mind. The poet's heart fills with joy and begins to dance with the daffodils.

ALLAMA IQBAL

1. **When and where was Allama Iqbal born?**

Ans. Allama Iqbal was born in Sialkot on 9th November, 1877.

2. **Where did Allama Iqbal receive his education?**

Ans. Allama Iqbal received his early education in his home town. He passed his M.A. from the University of the Punjab in 1899. He got his law degree in London and his Ph.D from Munich University, Germany.

3. **From where did Allama Iqbal pass his M.A? What profession did he adopt after that?**

Ans. Allama Iqbal passed his M.A in 1899, from the University of Punjab. In the same year, he was appointed Professor of Arabic at the Oriental College, Lahore.

4. **When did Allama Iqbal go abroad for higher studies?**

Ans. Allama Iqbal went abroad for higher studies in 1905.

5. **Why Allama Iqbal was called Dr. Muhammad Iqbal?**

Ans. Allama Iqbal was called Dr. Muhammad Iqbal because he was awarded a degree of Ph.D by the Munich University for his work on Persian Philosophy.

6. **When was the meeting of the All India Muslim League held at Allahabad?**

Ans. The meeting of All India Muslim League was held at Allahabad in 1930. Allama Iqbal presided over the meeting.

7. **Why did Allama Iqbal want a separate state for the Muslims of India?**

Ans. Allama Iqbal wanted a separate state because the Muslims of India were a separate nation.

8. **When did the Muslims demand Pakistan?**

Ans. The Muslims demanded Pakistan in 1940.

9. **When was the Pakistan Resolution passed?**

Ans. The Pakistan Resolution was passed on 23rd March, 1940.

10. **What lesson did Allama Iqbal learn from the history of the Muslims?**

Ans. Allama Iqbal learnt the lesson from the history of the Muslims that it was Islam that had saved Muslims and not Muslims that had saved Islam.

11. **Why is Allama Iqbal respected all over the country?**

Ans. Allama Iqbal is respected all over the country because he awoke the Muslims from their sleep. He gave us the idea of Pakistan. He had a great love for Islam.

12. **Write two sentences on the role of Allama Iqbal in the struggle for Pakistan?**

Ans. Allama Iqbal took an active part in the struggle for Pakistan. He worked for the unity of the Muslims. He was elected President of the Punjab branch of the All India Muslim League and

held that post till his death. In 1930, he presided over the Allahabad meeting and demand for a separate Muslims State. He awoke the Muslims from their sleep through his poetry.

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE PAKISTAN MOVEMENT

1. **Who ruled over South Asia before 1947?**
Ans. The British ruled over South Asia before 1947.
2. **When did the Hindus and the Muslims first begin to realize that they should become independent?**
Ans. After one hundred years of British rule, the Hindus and the Muslims realized that they must try to get back their independence.
3. **Which was the first political party formed to get independence from the British rule?**
Ans. The Indian National Congress was the first political party formed to get independence.
4. **Why did the Muslims form the All India Muslim League?**
Ans. The Muslim feared that the Hindus should not share the fruits of independence with them so they formed their own political party, and called it the All India Muslim League.
5. **When did the Quaid-e-Aam become the President of the Muslim League?**
Ans. The Quaid-e-Azam became the President of the Muslim League in 1934.
6. **How did the Muslim women work for independence?**
Ans. The Muslim women took an active part in the struggle for independence. The work of awakening the Muslim women was carried out by them. They organized public meetings Women's Voluntary Services and Women's National guards were formed. They also led anti British processions.
7. **What did the Muslim women do to educate the Muslim Girls?**
Ans. The Muslim women opened classes in their own homes to educate the Muslim girls.
8. **Who was the first Muslim woman to address men's public meetings?**
Ans. Begum Muhammad Au was the first Muslim woman to address men's public meetings.
9. **Why Miss Fatima Jinnah is called Madr-e-Millat? What is the meaning of Madr-e-Millat?**
Ans. Miss Fatima Jinnah was the sister of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. She helped her brother in the struggle for the establishment of Pakistan. For her valuable services to the cause of Pakistan she is called Madr-e-Millat. Madr-e-Millat means mother of the nation.
10. **Who was Bi Aman? Why is she remembered till today?**
Ans. Bi Amman was the mother of all brothers. She is remembered till today because she taught her Sons to sacrifice their lives to the cause of the Muslims.
11. **What role did Begum Raana Liaquat Ali Khan play in the Pakistan Movement?**
Ans. Begum Ranna Liaquat Ali Khan worked as Honorary Secretary and typist to Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan. She arranged parties, where Muslim women could meet the wife and daughter of the Viceroy.

CHILDREN

- 1. Who has written the poem 'Children'?**
Ans. Henry Long Fellow has written the poem 'Children'.
- 2. What are the children doing?**
Ans. The Children are playing.
- 3. What is the question that is disturbing the poet?**
Ans. The question of the old age is disturbing the poet.
- 4. How has this question been answered?**
Ans. The children at play have answered this question.
- 5. What does the poet mean by saying that the children open the eastern windows that look towards the sun?**
Ans. The poet means that children are symbol of light and they give light to the world. Children fill the world with joy and happiness.
- 6. With what does the poet compare the thoughts?**
Ans. The poet compares the thoughts with the singing swallows and flowing brooks.
- 7. How can the birds and sunshine be in the hearts of children? What does the poet mean?**
Ans. The poet means to say that children are free from worldly worries and cares. They are the source of joy and happiness.
- 8. How are the children different from the poet?**
Ans. The children are different from the poet. They are fresh, young, delicate and lively. The poet is old and depressed.
- 9. What question does the poet ask?**
Ans. The poet asks what the world would be to us if the children were no more.
- 10. What would happen to the trees if there were no leaves?**
Ans. If there were no leaves, the trees would have turned into wood.
- 11. What would happen to us if there were no children?**
Ans. If there were no children the world would be dull, desert and fearful.
- 12. Why does the poet ask the children to come to him?**
Ans. The poet asks the children to come to him so that he may enjoy their company. In this way he wants to get rid of his worries and cares.
- 13. What songs does the poet wish to be whispered in the ear?**
Ans. The poet requests the children to whisper in his ear what the birds and winds are singing in their cowl pany.
- 14. With what does the poet compare children?**
Ans. The poet compares children with ballads.

WHAT THE QUAID-E-AZAM SAID

1.. What do you know about Quaid’s life?

Ans. Quaid-e-Aam was born at Karachi on 25th December 1876. As a young boy, he was educated at Karachi. He passed his Metric examination at the age of sixteen. Then he was sent to England for higher studies.

2. Why 14th August is an important date for us?

Ans. 14th August is a very important date for us. Pakistan came into being on 14th August, 1947. That is why we celebrate this day every year.

3. What did Quaid-e-Azam say about education?

Ans. Quaid-e-Azam said that education was a matter of life and death to our nation. Without education we will not only be left behind but will be no more. We have to build up the character of our future generations

4. What other advice did the Quaid-e-Azam give to his people?

Ans. Quaid-e-Azam advised his people to work honestly and selflessly on 14th August, 1948, he said, “Establishment of Pakistan is a fact, it has to play a great part provided we serve honestly and selflessly”.

HEALTH IS WEALTH

1. Why did Kashif’s mother refuse to buy sweets from the first shop?

Ans. Kashif’s mother refused to buy sweets from the first shop because flies were sitting on them.

2. Why was the second shop dirty?

Ans. The second shop was dirty because a sweeper was sweeping the road in front of the shop and there was a lot of dust.

3. What do flies and dust carry?

Ans. Flies and dust carry a lot of germs and they are enemies of our health.

4. How are diseases caused?

Ans. Diseases are caused by germs.

5. How do we get Malaria?

Ans. We get Malaria by a kind of mosquito, which bites us.

6. Where do mosquitoes live?

Ans. Mosquitoes live in stagnant water.

7. Why did Kashif’s mother refuse to buy sweets from the first and the second shop?

Ans. Kashif’s mother refused to buy sweets from the first shop because flies were sitting on them. The second shop was dirty. A man was sweeping the road by the shop and there was a lot of dust on the sweets.

8. What are germs? How are diseased caused?

Ans. Germs are the smallest living things. They cannot be seen with the naked eyes. We can only see them through a microscope. Diseases are caused by germs.

9. What do flies and dust carry? What diseases are caused by flies?

Ans. Flies and dust carry hundreds of germs. They are enemies of our health. When these germs get into our bodies, they make us ill. The germs of typhoid and several other diseases are caused by flies.

10. How do flies carry germs to food?

Ans. When flies sit on dirty things, there are germs on these things and they stick to the flies legs. When the flies walk on our food the germs stick to it.

11. How do we get Malaria? How do we get rid of it?

Ans. Malaria is caused by a kind of mosquito. They carry the germs of this disease. When they bite a healthy man, the germs get into his body. In this way we get Malaria. Mosquitoes live in stagnant water they are our enemies. We should use kerosene oil and D.D.T. to kill them before they become big enough to fly away and bite healthy people.

12. How can we keep ourselves healthy?

Ans. We should keep ourselves healthy as "Health is Wealth". We must remember not to eat food if flies have sitting on it or if there is dust on it.

STOPPING BY WOODS ON A SNOWY EVENING

1. Who wrote the poem "Stopping by woods on a snowy evening"?

Ans. Robert Frost wrote the poem stopping by woods on a snowy evening.

2. On what is the poet riding?

Ans. The poet is riding on a horse.

3. What are harness bells? Why does the horse shake them?

Ans. The harness bells are fitted to the straps of a horse. The horse shakes them to let the master feel if there is any mistake to stop in the woods.

4. Why can the poet not wait to enjoy the beauty of the woods?

Ans. The poet cannot wait to enjoy the beauty of the woods. Because he has to go for miles to keep his promise.

5. What kind of scene does the poet describe in the poem?

Ans. The poet describes a very lovely scene. He stops in the woods for a while. The snow is falling due to winter.

THE GUDU BARRAGE

1. What is a barrage?

Ans. A barrage is a kind of wall. It blocks the flow of water. It has gates through which the water passes in a limited quantity.

2. What are the benefits of the Guddu barrage?

Ans. The Guddu barrage is built on the river Indus. It is very useful. It irrigates area of 2.7 million Acres. The grain output has risen by half a million tons.

THE GREAT WAR HERO

1. **When and where did Major Aziz Bhatti fight?**

Ans. He fought on the Lahore front in the war of 1965.

2. **What lesson do you learn from the martyrdom of Major Aziz Bhatti?**

Ans. The martyrdom of Major Aziz Bhatti teaches us a lesson of sacrifice, confidence and courage.

3. **When and where was Aziz Bhatti born?**

Ans. Aziz Bhatti was born in 1928 in Hong King, where his father was a teacher.

4. **Who attacked Pakistan on 6th September 1965?**

Ans. India attacked Pakistan on 6th September, 1965.

5. **What was Aziz Bhatti awarded at Kakul Academy?**

Ans. Aziz Bhatti was awarded the Sword of Honour, and Norman Medal at Kakul academy.

6. **Why will the name of Major Raja Aziz Bhatti be written in letters of gold?**

Ans. Major Raja Aziz Bhatti fought against the enemy for six days and nights without rest. He laid down his life in the defense of his country. His name would be written in letters of gold.

7. **Why Major Aziz Bhatti was awarded the Nishan –e-Haider?**

Ans. Major Aziz Bhatti fought against the enemy for six days and nights without rest. He laid down his life in the defense of his country. For this act of valour he was awarded the Nishan-e-Haider.

8. **What was Major Raja Aziz Bhatti's reply to his Commanding Officer?**

OR

What were the words of Major Raja Aziz Bhatti when he was asked to take rest?

Ans. He replied to his Commanding Officer, "Do not call me. I don't want to go back. I will shed the last drop of my blood in the defense of my dear homeland".

9. **What lesson do we learn from the martyrdom of Major Aziz Bhatti?**

Ans. The martyrdom of Major Aziz Bhatti teaches us a lesson of loyalty. He laid down his life in the defense of his country. In the same way we should be ready to sacrifice everything in the defense of our country.

10. **What is Nishan-e-Haider and to whom was it awarded?**

Ans. Nishan-e-Haider is the highest military award of Pakistan. It was awarded to Aziz Bhatti for his act of valour.

NURSING

1. **What does the nursing mean?**

Ans. Nursing means looking after the sick, the injured, the old and the helpless.

2. **What did the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) do for the sick?**

Ans. The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) visited the sick regularly, comforted them and spoke kind words to them. He would go, even to enquire after his ailing enemies.

3. **How did the Muslim soldiers treat with sick and injured persons on the battle field?**

Ans. All Muslim soldiers were always very kind to the sick, old and the injured on the battlefield. They never killed the wounded enemies.

4. **Who was Hazrat Ghifaria?**

Ans. Hazrat Ghifaria was a good Muslim lady and a very good nurse.

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5. What did the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) give to Hazrat Ghifaria?

Ans. The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) presented a necklace to Hazrat Ghifaria in recognition of her services in the Battle of Khyber.

6. Where did the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) establish a hospital?

Ans. The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) established a hospital in Madina.

7. When and where was Florence Nightingale born?

Ans. Florence Nightingale was born in the town of Florence in Italy in 1820.

8. Who was Florence Nightingale? What was her aim in life?

Ans. Florence Nightingale belonged to a noble English family. She was the founder of modern nursing. Her aim in life was to serve the suffering humanity.

9. Why did Florence Nightingale decide to become a nurse? Where did she receive her training?

Ans. Florence Nightingale decided to become a nurse to serve the suffering. She received her training at the Kaiserswerth Institution of Nursing in Germany.

10. Why was Florence Nightingale sent to Crimea?

Ans. A war broke out between England and Russia. The British Government asked her to go to the Crimea to manage the military hospitals there.

11. What did Florence Nightingale do with the money offered to her by the British Government?

Ans. With the money she established an institution for training nurses in London.

12. What is the Muslim contribution to nursing?

Ans. Islam regards nursing as very important. The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) urged the Muslims to help the sick and suffering people. Muslim ladies also helped the sick and wounded in the battlefield.

THE MILLER OF THE DEE

1. Who has written the poem "The Miller of the Dee"?

Ans. Charles Mackay has written the poem "The Miller of the Dee".

2. Who are the speakers in this poem?

Ans. King Hal and Miller of Dee are the speakers in this poem.

3. Who is a miller?

Ans. A miller is a person who runs a mill.

4. What was he singing about?

Ans. He was singing about his simple, happy and carefree life.

5. Why did the king say the miller was wrong?

Ans. The king said that he was wrong because the king himself envied the miller.

6. Who is happier of the two, the miller or the king? Why?

Ans. The miller is happier of the two. He has no worries. He lives a simple, happy life but the king has so many worries.

7. What did the king say to the miller in the last?

Ans. The king said to the miller "Your dirty cap is more costly than my crown and your mill is more valuable than my kingdom".

RESPONSIBILITIES OF A GOOD CITIZEN

1. Where did men live in early days?

Ans. They lived in caves like animals.

2. Why did men begin to live together?

Ans. They began to live together for better and safer life.

3. How did men live in the earliest times?

Ans. Men lived in caves like animals. They lived for themselves. They hunted for their food and lived hard lives.

4. What happened when societies grew larger?

Ans. When societies grew larger, men became more civilized. Many professions and occupations developed. Laws were made to make life safer and happier.

5. What should a trader do?

Ans. A trader should not sell sub standard goods to his customers and he should always treat his customers very well.

6. If some one is dishonest what does he teach others?

Ans. If some one is dishonest he teaches dishonesty to others.

7. What would happen if we ignore traffic rules?

Ans. If we ignore traffic rules, we not only endanger the lives of others but our own as well.

8. How does a bad citizen deserve to be treated?

Ans. A bad citizen deserves to be treated in the same way as he treats others.

9. What are the problems which Pakistan is facing now?

Ans. Problems facing Pakistan are poverty, illiteracy and population growth.

10. What is our duty to our country?

Ans. We should be loyal and patriotic to Pakistan. We should pay our taxes promptly, fully and honestly.

11. How important our neighbours to us according to the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him)?

Ans. According to the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) our neighbours are just like our real brothers.

12. What must we do to be good Muslims?

Ans. We must be good and dutiful citizens to be good Muslims.

A LETTER ABOUT THE VILLAGE LIFE IN PAKISTAN

1. What kind of life the villagers live?

Ans. The villagers live a simply, happy and contented life in their own way.

2. Which workmen are needed the most in our villages?

Ans. The carpenter and the blacksmith are the two most important workmen in the village.

3. Where do the village women assemble?

Ans. The village women assemble at the village well.

4. What is "Otaq"? What do people do there?

Ans. "Otaq" is the meeting place for men in a village. The villagers meet there the evening or in their leisure hours, talk about the weather the crops and village affairs.

5. What is the main drink of villagers?

Ans. The main drink of the villagers is "Lassi".

6. When do the villagers get up?

Ans. The villagers get up early in the morning.

7. What kind of life do the villagers lead?

Ans. The villagers lead simple, happy and contented lives. Their houses are mud plastered. They mostly travel on foot. They are healthy and strong.

8. Who are the two important persons in the village?

Ans. The two important persons of the village are the primary school teacher and the Imam of the Mosque. The Primary School Teacher also works as the Postmaster of the village. The Imam exercises a great influence on the villagers.

9. What is an "Otaq"? What do people do there?

OR

What is the importance of "Otaq" in village life?

Ans. An "Otaq" is a meeting place of the villagers in Punjab. The villagers meet there in the evening or in their leisure hours to talk about village affairs or to enjoy the folk songs.

10. How do the villagers begin their daily life?

Ans. The villagers awake early in the morning. Men say their prayers in the Mosque, while women say their prayers at home. Men milk the cows and buffaloes and women churn milk to make butter and "lassi". "Lassi" is their main drink.

11. Why are the villagers so healthy and strong?

Ans. Usually the villagers are healthy and strong. They got about on foot. They do not use motor cars, taxies, motor cycles and buses for short distances. They usually get up early in the morning and work hard.

12. What role does the Imam play in the village life of Pakistan?

Ans. The "Imam" exercises a great influence on the villagers, who look up to him for moral and religious guidance. He also runs a "Maktab" where he teaches the Holy Quran to young children, for which he does not charge any fee but accepts small presents.

ABOU BEN ADHEM

1. Who was Abou Ben Adhem? What did he see in his room?

Ans. Abou Ben Adhem was a holy man. One night he was sleeping in his room. Suddenly he awoke, and saw an angel in the room.

2. What did Abou Ben Adhem ask the angel and what was his reply?

Ans. Abou asked the angel if his name was there in the list of the lovers of God. He looked at him with smiling face. Then he answered in negative.

3. Why was Abou Ben Adhem's name on the top of the list?

Ans. God love them who love their fellow men. Abou Ben Adhem loved the human beings. So his name was on the top of the list.

4. Give the main idea of this poem?

Ans. God loves them who love their fellow men. Abou Ben Adhem loved he human beings. So his name was on the top of the list.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS

1. What did the king ask the saint?

Ans. The King asked the saint to answer his three questions.

2. Why did the King announce a reward of Rs. 5,000?

Ans. The King announced a reward of Rs. 5,000 for any person who would give correct answers to his three questions.

3. Who lived in the jungle?

Ans. The saint lived in the jungle.

4. Whom did the King see running towards him?

Ans. The King saw a bearded man running towards him.

5. What is the most important time to do some work?

Ans. The most important time is the present.

6. What were the three questions asked by the king?

Ans. The three question were:

i. What is the most important time to start some work?

ii. What is the most important work to do?

iii. Who is the most important person?

7. Why did the bearded men want to kill the king?

Ans. The bearded man was a bitter enemy of the King. The King had killed his brother. He wanted to take revenge by killing the King.

8. What is the moral of the lesson "The Secret of Success"?

Ans. The moral of the lesson is that the most important time for doing anything is the present; the most important work is, what we are doing now, and the most important person is the one whom we are with at the moment.

ENGLISH

MCQ`s

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THE LAST SERMON OF THE HOLY PROPHET **(PEACE BE UPON HIM)**

1. Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) was born in _____ A.D. at Makkah, (675, 411, 571)
2. The Quraish used to worship _____.
(Angels, God, Idols)
3. The Prophet (peace be upon him) asked the Quraish to worship _____.
(God, gods, idols)

4. The Prophet (peace be upon him) migrated to Madina with _____.
(Hazrat Au, Hazrat Abu Bakar, Hazrat Umar)
5. The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) migrated in _____.
(621 AD, 622 AD, 623 AD)
6. In _____ the Prophet (peace be upon him) founded an Islamic Society.
(Madina, Tait, Makkah)
7. In Madina the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) founded an Islamic society based on the _____ principles.
(two, three, four)
8. The Mount Arafat is near _____.
(Madina, Makkah, Badar)
9. The Prophet (peace be upon him) gave his last sermon in _____.
(Makkah, Madina, Arafat)
10. No Arab is _____ to a non Arab.
(Junior, Superior, Inferior)
11. Only the _____ of a person makes him superior to others.
(Boldness, Goodness, Greatness)
12. God _____ Adam from dust.
(built, created, manufactured)
13. All the Muslims are _____ among themselves.
(Brothers, friend, enemies)
14. We have the _____ to give us guidance.
(Holy Quran, Sunnah, Fiqah)

ANSWERS:

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. 571 | 2. idols | 3. God | 4. Hazrat Abu Bakar | 5. 622 AD |
| 6. Madina | 7. Three | 8. Makkah | 9. Arafat | 10. Superior |
| 11. Goodness | 12. Created | 13. Brothers | 14. Holy Quran | |

SHAH ABDUL LATIF

1. Islam is the religion of _____.
(Peace, Goodness, Hardship)
2. It was through the efforts of these _____ that Islam spread far and wide.
(saints, poets, teachers)
3. Hazrat Data Ganj Baksh's shrine is _____.
(Pak Pattan, Lahore, Multan)
4. Shah Abdul Latif's ancestors had migrated to Sindh during the days of _____.
(Humayun, Taberlane, Aurangzeb)

5. The ancestors of Shah Latif had come to Sindh from _____.
(Madina, Herat, Mecca)
6. When Shah Latif was _____, he married a noble and good lady.
(fifteen, twenty, twenty five)
7. Mound of sand is called Bhit in _____ language.
(Arabian, Asian, Sindhi)
8. The mound on which Shah Abdul Latif came to live is a _____.
(faithful garden, natural lake, dense jungle)
9. Shah Latif was not only a saint and a poet but also a _____.
(singer, Musician, Reformer)
10. Shah Jo Risalo is the collection of his _____.
(Prose, Poetry, Letters)
11. The Shrine of Shah Abdul Latif was built by _____.
(Ghulam Ahme Talpur, Ghulam Shah Kalhoro, Ghulab Ali Abbasi)
12. Shah Abdul Latif's Urs is held at his shrine every year on _____.
(4th Shaban, 14th Safar, 14th Rajab)
13. Shah Latif's Urs is held on 14th Safar the _____ month of the Muslim Calender.
(second, fourth, seventh)
14. Latif's message is the message of _____.
(Love, Terrorism, Enemity)
15. Shah Abdul Latif died in the year _____.
(1725, 1942, 1752)
16. Bhit Shah is 55 Kilometres from _____.
(Karachi, Hyderabad, Larkana)

ANSWERS:

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. Peace | 2. Saints | 3. Lahore | 4. Tamerlane | 5. Herat |
| 6. Twenty | 7. Sindhi | 8. Natural lake | 9. Musician | 10. Poetry |
| 11. Ghulam Shah Kalhoro | 12. 14 th Safar | 13. Second | 14. Love | |
| 15. 1752 | 16. Hyderabaad | | | |

THE NEEM TREE

1. The poem "The Neem Tree" is written by
(Robert Frost, Mrs Elsa Kazi, Leigh Hunt)
2. Intercepts means _____.
(To stop, To cross each other, To put together)
3. Scorching means _____.
(Very hot, Very cold, Moderate)
4. Spray means _____.
(Shower, Tiny drops of water blown by the wind, Heavy rain)
5. Woe means _____.
(Sorrow, Pleasure, Anger)
6. Could man be steadfast, and like thee face every fate. Here "thee" used for _____.

- (Palm Tree, Neem Tree, Apple Tree)
7. "Vice" means _____.
(Evils, Bad luck, Virtues)
 8. Mrs. Elsa Kazi was a _____ lady.
(German, Russian, English)
 9. Neem Tree is praised for its _____.
(Sacrifice, Height, Shade)

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|--|------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Mrs Elsa Kazi | 2. To cross each other | 3. very hot |
| 4. Tiny drops of water blown by the wind | 5. Sorrow | |
| 6. Neem Tree | 7. Evils | 8. German |
| | | 9. Sacrifice |

MOEN JO DARO

1. Moen Jo Daro means _____.
(The Mound of the Dead, The Hill of the Dead, The Desert of the Dead)
2. Moen Jo Dro is at distance of _____ Kilometers from Larkana.
(29, 21, 27)
3. Moen Jo Daro is at a distance of 27 Kilometres from _____.
(Karachi, Hyderabad, Larkana)
4. Moen Jo Daro is situated on the right bank of the river _____.
(Ravi, Chanab, Indus)
5. Nobody knew anything about Moen Jo Daro until _____.
(1918, 1920, 1924)
6. Moen Jo Daro was discovered in _____.
(1922, 1923, 1924)
7. Sir John Marshall was an _____.
(English advocate, English Civil Servant, Doctor)
8. Each house in Moen Jo Daro was made of _____.
(Large blocks, Large baked bricks, Large marble)
9. In the great hall of Moen Jo Daro _____ was stored.
(Vegetables, Grain, Cotton)
10. The people of Moen JO Daro wore long _____ dresses.
(tight, Moderate, loose)
11. The best find of Moen Jo Daro is the head of a _____.
(Bull, Cow, Horse)
12. The probable age of Moen Jo Daro is above _____.
(4,500 years, 5,00 years, 2,500 years)
13. The word "decipher" means _____.
(To think, to read, to write)

Answers:

1. The Mound of the Dead
2. 27
3. Larkana
4. Indus

5. 1922 6. 1922. 7. English Civil Servant. 8. Large Baked Bricks
9. Grain 10. Loose 11. Bull 12. 4500 years 13. to read

HELLEN KELLER

1. Helen Keller was born in _____.
(1890, 1880, 1818)
2. Helen Keller was born in a little town in _____.
(England, The United States of America, Germany)
3. Helen Keller fell dangerously ill on _____.
(February 1880, February 1881, February 1882)
4. Helen Keller became blind and deaf at the age of _____.
(Two, Three, Four)
5. Miss Sullivan was Helen Keller's _____.
(Teacher, Relative, Neighbour)
6. Miss Sullivan was very kind and _____.
(Puzzled, Patient, Disappointed)
7. Helen learnt to spell the word "water" _____.
(By writing it on sand several times, by repeating the spelling after the teacher,
By writing the word on black board)
8. One day, Miss Sullivan took Helen to the _____.
(Mountain, River bank, Sea side)
9. When Helen was _____, she was sent to school for blind children.
(Six, Eight, Ten)
10. At the age of _____ Helen was able to speak again.
(Eight, Ten, Twelve)
11. Helen Keller visited Pakistan in _____.
(1956, 1958, 1960)
12. When Helen visited in Pakistan in 1956, she was _____.
(Seventy four, Seventy six, Seventy eight)
13. Helen came to Pakistan to help the _____.
(Poor, Blind and deaf, Rich)

ANSWERS:

1. 1880 2. The United State of America 3. February 1882 4. Two
5. Teacher 6. Patient 7. By writing it on sand several times 8. River bank
9. Eight 10. Ten 11. 1956 12. Seventy six 13. Blind and deaf

THE DAFFODILS

1. The poem "The Daffodils" is written by _____.
(Elsa Kazi, William Wordsworth, Henry Long fellow)
2. William Wordsworth was a _____ poet.
(American, English, German)
3. The daffodils are _____ in colour.

- (White, Gold, Pink)
4. Besides the lake, beneath the trees 'Beneath' means _____.
(Above, under, behind)
 5. Ten thousand saw let _____.
(Glance, Chance, Dance)
 6. Wandered means _____.
(Walk aimlessly, Run away, Walk fast)
 7. 'Glee' means _____.
(Happiness, Sadness, Goodness)
 8. "What wealth the show to me had brought". Here 'wealth' means _____.
(Money, Pleasure, Gold)
 9. "They flash upon the inward eye". 'Inward eye' means _____.
(Mind's eye, Beautiful eye, Needle eye)
 10. Tossing their heads in _____ dance.
(Happy, Good, Sprightly)
 11. Vacant means _____.
(Free, Busy, Engaged)
 12. Solitude means _____.
(Being said, Being together, Being alone)

ANSWERS:

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. William Wordsworth | 2. American | 3. Gold | 4. Under | 5. Glance |
| 6. Walk aimlessly | 7. Happiness | 8. Pleasure | 9. Mind's eye | 10. Sprightly |
| 11. Free | 12. Being alone | | | |

ALLAMA IQBAL

1. Allama Iqbal is known as the poet of the _____.
(West, East, North)
2. Allama Muhammad Iqbal was born in _____.
(Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Islamabad)
3. Allama Iqbal passed his M.A in 1899 from the University of _____.
(Punjab, Munich, London)
4. Allama Iqbal passed his M.A. in _____.
(1889, 1897, 1899)
5. Allama Iqbal was appointed Professor of _____ at the Oriental College, Lahore.
(Persian, English, Arabic)
6. For higher studies he went to _____.
(America, England, Italy)
7. Allama Iqbal was awarded a degree of Ph.D. for his work on _____.
(Greek Philosophy, Persian Philosophy, Indian Philosophy)
8. Allama Iqbal was elected a member of the Punjab Legislative Council in _____.
(Greek Philosophy, Persian Philosophy, Indian Philosophy)
9. He presided over the Allahabad meeting of the All India Muslim League in _____.

3. Maulana Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali
 5. Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan
 7. Begum Jahan Ara
4. Mother of the Nation
 6. Karachi's zoological Garden

CHILDREN

1. The poem 'Children' is written by _____.
(Henry Long Fellow, Robert Frost, Elsa Kazi)
2. Henry Long fellow was an _____ poet.
(English, American, French)
3. Perplexed means _____.
(Interesting, Puzzled, Wondered)
4. 'Vanished' means _____.
(Appeared, Disappeared, Disabled)
5. Ye open the eastern windows. 'Ye' is used for _____.
(Poet, Children, Animals)
6. 'Where thoughts are singing swallows'. 'Swallow' is a kind of _____.
(Animal, Bird, Flower)
7. 'And the brooks of morning sun'. "Brooks" means _____.
(Scream, River, Canal)
8. 'Dread' means _____.
(Fear, Deserted, Dried)
9. "Ye are better than all the ballads". Here "ballads" means _____.
(War songs, Simple songs with a story, National songs)
10. The poet has called the children _____ poems.
(Lovely, Living, Dead)
11. Autumn refers to _____.
(Season, Old age, Youth)

ANSWERS:

1. Henry Long Fellow 2. American 3. Puzzled 4. Disappeared
 5. Children 6. Bird 7. Stream 8. Feat 9. Simple songs with a story
 10. Living 11. Old age

WHAT THE QUAID-E-AZAM SAID

1. Quaid-e-Azam was born at Karachi on _____.
(25th December 1874, 25th December 1875, 25th December 1876)
2. Quaid-e-Azam passed his matriculation examination at the age of _____.
(Fifteen, Sixteen, Seventeen)
3. As a lawyer he started his practice first in Karachi and then in _____.
(Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta)
4. The first Governor General of Pakistan was _____.

- (Allama Muhammad Iqbal, Quaid-e-Azam, Liaquat Ali Khan)
5. Quaid-e-Azam died on _____.
(11th September 1947, 11th September 1948, 11th September 1949)
 6. Dr. Ziauddin was the Vice Chancellor of _____.
(Lucknow University, Punjab University, Aligarh University)
 7. Quaid-e-Azam will always be remembered as _____.
(A great politician, the founder of Pakistan, a great poet)
 8. Quaid-e-Azam again and again told his people that what they needed most was _____.
(A good education, A good army, A good police)

ANSWERS:

1. 25th December 1876
2. Sixteen
3. Bombay
4. Quaid-e-Azam
5. 11th September 1948
6. Aligarh University
7. The founder of Pakistan
8. A good education

HEALTH IS WEALTH

1. Kashif went for shopping with his _____.
(Mother, Father, Uncle)
2. Flies and dust carry hundreds of _____.
(Germs, Diseases, Living things)
3. We can see germs through _____.
(Telescope, Microscope, Horoscope)
4. Germs are _____.
(The mosquitoes, the flies, smallest living things)
5. Malaria is caused by a kind of _____.
(Mosquitoes, Flies, Rats)
6. Mosquitoes live in _____.
(Flowing water, Clean water, Stagnant water)
7. Health is _____.
(Wealth, Riches, Necessary)

ANSWERS:

1. Mother
2. Germs
3. Microscope
4. Smallest living things
5. Mosquitoes
6. Stagnant water
7. Wealth

**STOPPING BY WOODS ON A SNOWY
EVENING**

1. The poem “Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening” is written by _____.
(Henry Long Fellow, Robert Frost, William Shakespeare)
2. Robert Frost was _____ poet.
(An American, An English, A Russian)
3. Whose woods these are I think I know. ‘Woods’ means _____.
(Forest, Birds, Buildings)
4. The poet wanted to stop by woods _____.
(To take rest, To reach his destination, To enjoy the scene)
5. “Whose woods these are I think I know. “Name the poem from which these words are taken.
(The Neem Tree, The Miller of the Dee, Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening)
6. ‘Frozen’ means _____.
(Become ice, Become liquid, Become fire)
7. Queer means _____.
(Quiet, Ordinary, Strange)

ANSWERS

1. Robert Frost 2. American 3. Forest 4. To enjoy the scene
5. Stopping by woods on a snowy evening 6. Become ice 7. Strange

THE GREAT WAR HERO

1. Major Raja Aziz Bhatti was born in _____.
(Gujrat, Hong Kong, London)
2. Major Aziz Bhatti was educated in _____.
(London, Gujrat, Hong Kong)
3. Aziz Bhatti’s father was a _____ by profession.
(Engineer, Teacher, Doctor)
4. Aziz Bhatti was awarded Sword of Honour and the Norman Medal at _____.
(Rawalpindi, Quetta, Kakul)
5. On the morning of 6th September Pakistan was attacked by _____.
(Chine, India, Iran)
6. The Indians were fully _____ with guns and tanks.
(Prepared, Equipped, Managed)
7. Major Aziz Bhatti wanted to save not only him but his _____.
(Army, Soldiers, Country)
8. The highest military award of Pakistan is _____.
(Nishan-e-Haider, Nishan-e-Imtiaz, Hilal-e-Pakistan)
9. “Do not recall me”. Who said these words _____.
(The Commanding Officer, Major Aziz Bhatti, Rashid Minhas)

ANSWERS:

1. Gujrat 2. Hong Kong 3. Teacher 4. Kakul 5. India
6. Equipped 7. Country. 8. Nishan-e-Haider 9. Major Aziz Bhatti

NURSING

1. Nursing means _____.
(To look after the patients, To look after the children, To look after the parents)
2. Our Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) visited the sick _____.
(Casually, Regularly, Intermittently)
3. Hazrat Ghifaria accompanied the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) in the Battle of _____.
(Khandaq, Khyber, Badr)
4. The Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him) presented a necklace to _____.
(Hazrat Rut aida, Hazrat Asrna, Hazrat Ghifaria)
5. The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) gave _____ to Hazrat Ghifaria.
(Necklace, Diamond, Silver)
6. The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) established a hospital in _____.
(Madina, Makkah, Tabuk)
7. Hazrat Asma was the daughter of _____.
(Hazrat Umar (May Allah pleased with him), Hazrat Abu Bakr (May Allah pleased with him), Hazrat Usman (May Allah pleased with him))
8. Florence Nightingale was born in _____.
(England, France, Italy)
9. At the age of twenty four, Florence Nightingale decided to become a _____.
11. Florence Nightingale was born in _____.
(England, Italy, France)
12. Nightingale went for training as a nurse in _____.
(England, Germany, Italy)
13. Florence Nightingale was offered a purse of 45,000 ponds for her services in the _____.
(The French war, The Crimean war, The Austrian war)

ANSWERS:

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Look after the patients | 2. Regularly | 3. Khyber | 4. Hazrat Ghiffaria |
| 5. Necklace | 6. Madina | 7. Hazrat Abu Bakr | 8. Italy |
| 9. Nurse | 10. Florence Nightingale | 11. Italy | 12. Germany |
| | | | 13. Crimean war |

THE MILLER OF THE DEE

1. The poem "The Miller of the Dee" is written by _____.
(Robert Frost), Henry Long Fellow), Charles Mackay)
2. Charles Mackay was a _____ poet.
(French, Scottish, German)
3. The Dee is a _____.
(River, Mountain, Forest)
4. The Miller lived beside the river _____.

- (Dee, Thames, Gangs)
5. The Miller was happy because he was _____.
(Not rich, Not envious, Bold)
 6. No lark more blith than he _____.
(Un happy, Happy, Sad)
 7. 'Hal' was an old _____.
(King, Soldier, Laborer)
 8. 'Old King Hal' ruled over _____.
(France, England, Germany)
 9. Lark is a _____.
(Bird, Animal, Angel)

ANSWERS:

1. Charles Mackay 2. Scottish 3. River 4. Dee 5. Not envious
6. King 7. England 8. Bird

RESPONSIBILITIES OF A GOOD CITIZEN

1. Thousands of years ago, men lived in _____.
(Huts, Caves, tents)
2. Thousands of year ago, men lived in caves like _____.
(Birds, Animals, Angels)
3. Savages means _____.
(Civilized, Uncivilized, Illiterate)
4. A patriot lb who loves his _____.
(Co workers, Country, Children)
5. Sub standard means _____.
(Below the required measure, A small class room, Above the level)
6. Pakistan facing two problems poverty and _____.
(Illiterary, Social Injustice, Shortage of man power)
7. It is our duty to be _____ and patriotic to Pakistan.
(Loyal, Dishonest, Insincere)
8. The _____ sell articles of daily use.
(Carpenter, Painter, Shopkeeper)

ANSWERS

1. Caves 2. Animals 3. Uncivilized 4. Country
5. below the required measure 6. Illiteracy 7. Loyal 8. Shopkeepe

A LETTER ABOUT THE VILLAGE LIFE IN PAKISTAN

1. Where was Nomi born and brought up?
(England, Canada, Germany)

2. The villages are very _____.
(Cunning and clever, Simple and straight forward, Rouch and rude)
3. Usually village houses are _____.
(Mud plastered, Cement plastered, White washed)
4. Usually the villagers go about on _____.
(Buses, Foot, Cars)
5. Most of the lanes and streets in villages are _____.
(Wide and clean, Narrow and dusty, Straight and neat)
6. Two workmen are needed most in the village ?
(Carpenter and blacksmith; Mason and painter, Cobbler and tallor)
7. Two important persons in the village are the 'Imam' of the mosque and _____.
(Numberdar, Primary school teacher, Patwari)
8. The primary school teacher in a village also acts as the _____.
(Police officer, Post Master, Carpenter)
9. The meeting place of men in a village is _____.
(Otaq, Mosque, Primary school)
10. 'Otaq' is the meeting place for _____.
(Women, Men, Girls)
11. The meeting place for women in the village is the _____.
(Village fair, Village market, Village well)

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Canada | 2. Simple and straight forward | 3. Mud plastered | 4. Foot |
| 5. Narrow and dusty | 6. Carpenter and blacksmith | 7. Primary school teacher | |
| 8. Postmaster | 9. Otaq | 10. Men | 11. Village well |

ABOU BEN ADHEM

1. The poem 'Abu Ben Adhem' is written by _____.
(James Henry Leigh Hunt, Robert Frost, Henry Long Fellow)
2. Henry Leigh Hunt was an _____ poet.
(American, English, French)
3. Abou Ben Adhem was _____.
(A great saint, Writer, An angel)
4. Abou Ben Adhem saw _____ in the room.
(A rich man, A lily in bloom, An angel)
5. The angel whom Abou Ben Adhem saw was _____.
(Writing in a book of gold, Praying to God, Reading a holy book)
6. Abou asked the angel _____.
(What are you reading? What are you eating?, What are you writing?)
7. 'The vision raised its head'. 'Vision' refers to _____.
(The poet, Abou Ben Adhem, The angel)

8. The names of those who love the Lord. Here 'The Lord' means _____.
(Prophet, God, Angel)
9. "Write me as one that loves his fellow men". Who said?
(Angel, Abou Ben Adhem, The poet)
10. Lily is a kind of _____.
(Flower, Bird, Fruit)
11. Abou loved his _____.
(Home, Money, Fellowmen)

ANSWERS

1. James Henry Leigh Hunt 2. English 3. A great saint 4. An angel
5. Writing in a book of gold 6. What are you writing? 7. The angel
8. God 9. Abou Ben Adhem 10. Flower 11. Fellowmen

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS

1. The King was in search of the secret of _____.
(Failure, Happiness, Success)
2. The King wanted to find out the answer to _____.
(Three questions, Four questions, Five questions)
3. The king called the wise and _____ men of country to his court.
(Teachers, Authors, Learned)
4. The most important work to do is _____.
(What we have to plan for tomorrow, what we are doing now, what we should have done earlier)
5. The most important time is the _____.
(Present, Future, Past)
6. The saint thanked the king and gave him the _____.
(Spade, Rifle, Dagger)

ANSWERS

1. Success 2. Three questions 3. Learned 4. What we are doing now
5. Present 6. Spade

THE GUDDU BARRAGE

1. The Guddu Barrage is built on the River _____.
(Ravi, Indus, Sutlaj)
2. The length of the Guddu Barrage is _____.
(1255 meters, 1355 meters, 1455 meters)
3. The 7 meters wide road bridge over the Guddu Barrage has reduced the road distance between _____.
(Lahore and Rawalpindi, Lahore and Peshawar, Lahore and Quetta)
4. The Guddu Barrage has a system of _____.
(Two main canals, Three main canals, Four main canals)
5. The Guddu Barrage is meant to irrigate an area of _____ million acres.

(2.3, 2.5, 2.7)

6. The Barrage has tamed the river. Here “tamed” means _____.
(Brought under control, Brought up, Destroyed)
7. Guddu Barrage was put into operation on 14th February _____.
(1964, 1956, 1962)

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Indus | 2. 1355 meters | 3. Lahore and Quetta | 4. Three main canals |
| 5. 2.7 | 6. Brought under control | 7. 1962 | |

