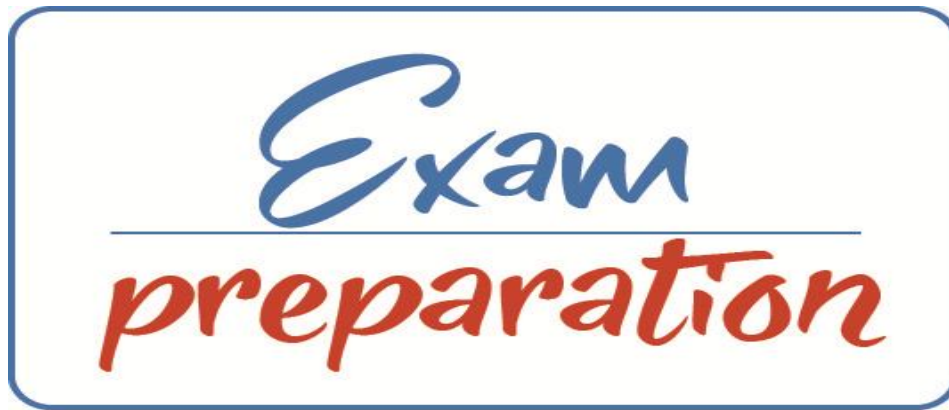


Best exams techniques



This is what it all comes down to; you're sitting in the exam hall, waiting to get your hands on that anticipated piece of paper. You've jammed a ton of information into your brain and your fingernails are non-existent – it's time to get down to business!

Yes the exam environment may be different across disciplines. Computing students will sit some tests in front of a computer with their fingers poised to code. A practical element will contribute to science student's final grade. It doesn't matter if you're studying English, Economics, Psychology or History, every exam can be approached in much the same way with these exam writing tips.

We're here to give you some help answering and writing exam questions that will show your knowledge to the person who reads your paper.

How to Answer Exam Questions

Pay attention! These quick tips should be common sense but many students who are under exam stress fail to see their mistakes. We're going to help you avoid a major exam disaster by pointing you in the right direction.

Here's our top exam writing tips to help you understand how to answer exam questions:

1. Practice Past Papers

First of all don't confuse the method or the words changing on any kind of question. Pick the main theme and objective of the question and forget related question wording. In this point mostly student get confused about the answer which is in there mind. There really is no better way to get exam ready than by attempting past papers. Most exam bodies should have past papers available online but your teacher will get you started on these in class.

This process isn't just about preparing an answer for a specific question, it's about understanding how you approach a question in an exam, how to structure your answer, the timings you should assign and what information will get marks.

If you want to create an easy way to test yourself with past papers and feeling some psychological issues about your mental level then try the to concern **Kashaan Academy** for taking some useful guidance regarding your exams:

2. Read All Questions Carefully

The stress of the situation can cause you to misread a question, plan your answer out, start writing your response and then realize you made a mistake and wasted vital time. Even though you generally

won't be writing answers to every question on the paper, reading all questions thoroughly will ensure you make the right choices and can highlight how much you know about the topic.

Don't forget to attempt all questions that you have selected. However, be careful of MCQ questions with negative marking. If you're not sure of the answer you could cost yourself some valuable marks.

3. Manage Your Time

This is where you need to be strict on yourself. Once you have assigned a time limit for each question, you MUST move on once you hit it or you won't be able to give the next question your full attention.

Remember to leave yourself some time at the end to go back over your answers and add in little notes or pieces of information about the topic. You never know, this could help bump you up a grade!

4. Structure Your Answer

Write to maintain heading and points in your answer. In this style of writing your question getting perfect and looking good. As you give heading to your answer your opinion and vocabulary getting sharp and sharp in your mind.

Exam Writing Tips Don't just jump into writing your answer. Take the first few minutes to plan the structure of your essay which will save you time when you are delving into meaty parts. Always stay on topic; if you're discussing the role of women in society as portrayed by the author in *Of Mice and Men*, don't digress and start outlining other themes in the book for example. Most essays should have an introduction, three main points and a conclusion. A lot of students see a conclusion as a final sentence to finish the piece off. A strong conclusion give an A grade student the chance to shine by bringing everything together and fortifying their opinion.

5. Explore Both Sides of an Argument

Building your argument in the main body of your exam answer will give your overall opinion credibility. English language questions, for example, encourage you to explore both sides of an argument and then conclude with a critical analysis of your answer.

Many questions you approach will look as though they seek a straightforward answer but in reality they want you to fully outline a structured essay. Don't fall into the trap of providing a one-sided view, get your hands dirty and open your mind to other possibilities.

6. Review Your Answers Thoroughly

Smart students can still make the mistake of handing their answer book in without checking through what they have written. Proofread your answers as much as you can to correct any spelling mistakes and add any extra comments you think are worth mentioning. You will be surprised what you can spot in those last few minutes. This is your last chance to throw in that quotation, list other relevant points or even draw a quick diagram. Now is not the time to drop your game, show the examiner what you're made of!

Remember, the exams are not designed to trick you. Don't panic on the day of your exam or this brain freeze could mean that you get a lower grade that you truly deserve. Convince yourself that you know how to answer exam questions and you're almost there.

Let's start to prepare your exams. We hope you will find out a better Student Regarding your study and exams, Kashaan Academy wishes for you and to all the best for your exams and upcoming life.



Solved guess paper of Compulsory English-II 5411 BS BBA PORGRAMME

Q 1: Describe some of the main differences between formal and informal writing.

Unit 1 (page 1) of you text-book gives you some traits of the formal and informal writing. (15)

ANSWER:

Differences between Formal and Informal Writing

An Informal Writing style shows a level of familiarity and personality that sets it apart.

Formal Writing style most often takes place on serious topics in a direct and succinct way.

Mostly the type of language used, and the format. Formal writing demands formal language and formal grammar. Informal writing can use slang, colloquialisms, dashes and exclamation points etc.

Each of these styles has their own merits. Their usage depends on the tone you are trying to set. The differences between formal and informal writing, here are some things to consider:

Informal Writing

Colloquial

Informal writing takes on the characteristics of a spoken conversation. Informal writing includes things like slang, figures of speech, broken syntax, etc. It also takes

on a personal tone whereby you speak directly to your audience. You can use first or third person point-of-view, and you're likely to address the reader using second person pronouns (e.g. you, your).

Simple

Short sentences are acceptable and sometimes essential to make a point in informal writing. Thus, there may be incomplete sentences or ellipsis to make points. Also, try to save your "five dollar words" for a more formal setting. If you use any industry jargon, explain it.

Contractions / Abbreviations

Words can be simplified using contractions (e.g. you're, couldn't, it's) and abbreviations (e.g. TV, photos) whenever possible.

Empathy / Emotions

The author can show empathy towards the reader regarding the complexity of a thought and help them through that complexity.

Informal:

- May use colloquial words/expressions (kids, guy, awesome, a lot, etc.)
- May use contractions (can't, won't, shouldn't, etc.)
- May use first, second, or third person.
- May use clichés (loads of, conspicuous by absence, etc.)
- May address readers using second person pronouns (you, your, etc.)
- May use abbreviated words (photo, TV, etc.)
- May use imperative voice (e.g. Remember...)
- May use active voice (e.g. We have noticed that...)
- May use short and simple sentences.
- Difficulty of subject may be acknowledged and empathy shown to the reader.

Formal Writing

Complex

Longer sentences are likely to be more prevalent in formal writing. You need to be as thorough as possible with your approach to each topic when you are using a formal style. Each main point needs to be introduced, elaborated on and concluded.

Objective

State main points confidently and offer full support arguments. A formal writing style shows a limited range of emotions. It avoids emotive punctuation like exclamation points, ellipsis, etc., unless they are being cited from another source.

Full Words

No contractions or abbreviations to simplify words.

Third Person

Not a personal writing style, the formal writer is sort of disconnected from the topic to make observations.

Formal:

- Avoid using colloquial words/expressions (substitute with children, man/boy, wonderful, many, etc.)
- Avoid contractions (write out full words – cannot, will not, should not, etc.)
- Write in third person (except in business letters where first person may be used.)
- Avoid clichés (use many, was absent, etc.)
- Avoid addressing readers using second person pronouns (use one, one's, the reader, the reader's, etc.)
- Avoid using abbreviated words (use full versions—like photograph, television, etc.)
- Avoid imperative voice (use Please refer to...)
- Use passive voice (e.g. It has been noticed that...)
- Longer and more complex sentences are preferred (short simple sentences reflects poorly on the writer)
- State your points confidently and offer your argument firm support.

Q 2: Convert the following informal/less formal statements into formal/more formal statements. Follow the example. (10)

	Less Formal	More Formal
	What about going outside?	Would you like to go outside?
i.	Can I leave early?	
ii.	Is it ok if I join you?	
iii.	Is it a problem if I don't do the dishes?	
iv.	We are leaving early, you don't mind, do you?	
v.	I need to leave, do you mind?	
vi.	Will you smoke outside please?	
vii.	Can you drive slowly?	
viii.	Go outside to play.	
ix.	Why don't you go to watch a movie?	
x.	Let's go to watch a movie.	

ANSWER:

- i. Would you please allow me to leave early?
- ii. If you don't mind, may I join you?
- iii. I may not be able to do the dishes?
- iv. Please, excuse us for leaving early.
- v. I need to leave, would you allow me?
- vi. I request you to smoke outside please?
- vii. Please drive slowly?
- viii. Would you like to go outside to play?
- ix. You may go to watch a movie?

x. If everybody agrees, we may go to watch a movie.

Q 3: We are sure you must have read about sequencing in Unit 2 (page 39). Sequencing of events is very important in any process work like cooking, writing dramas and even in some traditions. Write down a paragraph narrating any interesting event from your life using sequence markers. (15)

ANSWER:

Life is full of good and bad moments. With the time the memories just get blurred, but stays with us in our mind. Whenever, we remember such moments we get excited and thrilled. It was Monday morning. I was at my home, having a morning tea. However I was much tensed that morning because it was the day of my final result. Now the day of my results arrived. However, I was still nervous regarding my results. As I was dreaming about my results while taking a sip of tea; suddenly the phone rang and I was so excited when my mom told me it was my friend's phone. I ran towards phone likewise and I grabbed the phone from mom and started questions on my friend. From the other end my friend shouted at me and suggested me to keep calm and allow him to speak. He told that I have passed with first class. The whole atmosphere was fulfilled with joy. Moreover, my father gifted me my favorite brands watch. I was feeling so happy after receiving my gift. The news spread like fire in my family, friends and society.

Q 4: Here is the time table of a day of Mr. Ali's life. Develop it into a paragraph using sequence markers. (10)

Time	Activity	Time	Activity
7:00 am	Gets up and gets ready	1:30 pm	Takes prayers break
8:00 am	Off to work	2:00 pm	Eat lunch
8:30 am	Reaches his office	2:30 pm	Back to office
11:00 am	Have tea/coffee break	4:00 pm	Ready to go home
11:30 am	Resumes work	9:00 pm	Time to sleep

ANSWER:

I get up early in the morning at 7:00 am and get ready to go for work. At 8:00 am I leave for my job. I reach my office at 8:30 am. During break at 11:00 am I take a cup of tea or Coffee. After break I resume work at 11:30 am. I take prayers break at 01:30 pm. I go to eat lunch at 2.00 pm and come back to office at 2:30 pm. At 4:00 pm I finish my work and ready to go home. At 9:00 pm I go to sleep.

Q 5: You have learnt about classification techniques in Unit 3 (page 73) Classify the following list of food items into three categories according to your understanding. (10)

cheese	mung bean	Rice bean	beef	Black gram
apples	butter	mutton	chickpea	meat
onion	bananas	milk	carrots	lemon
chicken	eggplant	mangoes	yogurt	eggs
kidney bean	fish	potatoes	strawberries	grapes

ANSWER:

Vegetables	Fruit and simple diet	Proteins
Onion, eggplant, potatoes, Carrots	Apples, Kidney bean, kidney bean, bananas, Rice bean, milk, mangoes, yogurt, lemon, grapes, strawberries	Cheese, chicken, butter, fish, mutton, beef, chickpea, meat, eggs

Q 6: Write a classification essay of around 200 words on any one of the following topics: (15)

- i. Sports
- ii. Animals
- iii. Teachers

ANSWER:

Sports

Physical and mental fitness is essential for every person. Sports and games are very important for us. They keep us healthy and fit. Sports and games also help in character building. They give us energy and strength.

Sports and games are means of mental and physical growth. During sports we learn many things. We learn how to maintain mental balance in the midst of hopes and despair. Sports develop a sense of friendliness. They develop in us team spirit.

Sports and games improve our capability. They improve our efficiency. Sports are integral part of education. Education without sports is incomplete. Keeping their value in life, children are taught some sorts of games in the very early stage in school. These days' sports are a part of academic curricula.

Sports are particularly important for the youth. They help in their physical and mental growth. They contribute in the formation of character.

Sports and games give us opportunity to grow in life. Sports have great potential to offer career opportunities. So we should take them very seriously from the very early age of our life. Sports are good means of earnings. Sports offer opportunity to prove talents.

Sports have great value in life. Sports are an excellent means of spending one's leisure. All work and no play make jack adult boy. Sports are much interesting pastime. Most of the games are quite inexpensive too.

Q 7: In Unit 4 (page 107) of your text-book you have read about cause and effect writing. Complete the following sentences using the given cause and effects vocabulary: (10)

Because of	Caused by	Reason for	On account of	Due to
------------	-----------	------------	---------------	--------

- i. The heavy traffic was.....
- ii. There was flood in the streets
- iii. The students were making noise
- iv. There was no food in the kitchen.....
- v. She had to leave the country

ANSWER:

- i. The heavy traffic was due to weekend.
- ii. There was flood in the streets on account of heavy rains.
- iii. The students were making noise because of absence of teacher.
- iv. Reason for no food in the kitchen was that home minister had gone to see her parents.
- v. The scholarship awarded by government caused her to leave the country.

Q 8: Write an essay of around 250 words on the causes and effects of inflation in Pakistan. (15)

The causes and effects of inflation in Pakistan

Inflation is defined as the persistent increase in the general prices of the commodities. Pakistan has also been a victim of inflation during the past decade. People who have not studied economics might be alien to this term so I would like to illustrate it in simple terms. If there is a sudden increase in the price of oil and you have not received an increment in your salary that means that the increase in the oil price was due to inflation.

There are two main cause of inflation in any economy in the world and the same are the causes for the inflation in Pakistan. The two major causes are demand pull and cost-push inflation. Demand pull on inflation is when the demand for the product is so high that the producer contemplates of increasing the price of the product in order to earn abnormal profits. Cost-push inflation occurs when the cost of production

increases for most of the products in the county. Cost-push inflation is normally caused by the action of the government. For instance there are 2 things which will cause the increase in the cost of production for everything being produced in the country. The first one is the fuel price and the second thing is electricity tariff. This is the real reason prices of the things fluctuate every week and it has made impossible for the people to manage their personal budget.

Inflation to a certain extent is good for the economy as people earn more money and they are even paid more money, but the situation worsens when the economy is hit by hyperinflation. Hyperinflation is term which is used to define inflation above the rate of 20%. Everyone is adversely hit by hyperinflation. It adds to uncertainty in the market and people stop investing at all. Employees on fixed income have to face the problem of a reduction in the real income, as the real value of money diminishes with inflation. People who have lent money also suffer as the real value of the money decreases and they lose a lot of money.

Q 9: Compare the following pairs of concepts. Follow the example. Unit 5 (page 148) teaches you how to compare different concepts. (10)

Example: Sunflower Jasmine

Sunflower is yellow whereas jasmine is white.

i.	mutton	beef
ii.	sugar	salt
iii.	lemon	orange
iv.	kidney beans	black beans
v.	white bread	brown bread

Ans

- Mutton is the meat of goat and sheep while beef is meat of cow and calves.
- Sugar is sweet but taste of salt is bitter.
- Lemon is smaller and sour whereas orange is bigger, less sour and more sweet.
- Kidney beans are beans shaped like kidney and black beans are soybeans.
- Brown bread is made up of the entire wheat grain which is high in vitamins, minerals and proteins whereas white bread is made up of only the endosperm which is rich in proteins and carbohydrates. Hence, brown bread is considered healthier than white bread.

Q 10: You have learnt how to guess the meanings of unfamiliar words from the context in Unit 6 (page 183). Read the following text and guess the meanings of the words underlined. (10)

In the late 1970's, a young woman, who will be known here as Hinna to protect her privacy, checked into the psychiatric unit of a Chicago hospital. Overweight and diabetic, Hinna was also suffering from headaches, followed by blackouts lasting several hours. Once at the hospital, she was diagnosed as having a multiple personality disorder, an emotional condition in which the patient has two or more distinct personalities that alternately emerge and take control of the person's behavior. **Hinna** was treated by Dr. Bennett Braun, one of the

foremost experts on the **disorder**. Using **hypnosis**, Dr. Braun found four separate personalities living within his patient's body. Hinna, the **host** personality, was a **subdued**.

ANSWER:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Privacy	Secrecy	Checked into	Tested for
Blackouts	Clampdown	Distinct	Separate
Emerge	Develop	Foremost	Leading
Disorder	Sickness	Hypnosis	Hypnotism
Host	Crowd	Subdued	Passive

Q 11: You have read about connotative and denotative meanings in Unit 8 (page 249). Write the possible connotative meanings of the following words: (10)

Dog	Home	Smart	Politicians	Terrorists
Pig	Owl	Bright	Protests	Soldiers

ANSWER: Connotative Meanings of the Words

Dog: A dog connotes shamelessness or an ugly face

Home: Home suggests family, comfort and security

Smart: Negative connotation is clever

Politician: Politician has a negative connotation of wickedness and insincerity while statesperson connotes sincerity.

Terrorist: Extremist

Pig: The pigs in the novel connote wicked and powerful people who can change the ideology of a society.

Owl: An ancient wisdom and keen observation

Bright: Perky

Protest: Gripe

Soldier: Brave

Q 12: Read the following newspaper article and rewrite it in your own words. (15)

Bearded and moustached men took to the streets of New York.

They promoted the National Beard and Moustache Championship. There were 18 different categories in the championship, and the people in it must follow their rules. The overall winner won a trip to the next year's championship. The top three in each category received a medal. Some people take growing their hair very seriously. They may even

have secret techniques.

ANSWER:

National Beard and Moustache Championship

The National Beard and Moustache Championship was sponsored. 18 different categories were held in the championship. The contesters were asked to follow their rules. The winner was awarded the trip to next year's championship. The medals were awarded to top three of each category. Some people are serious in growing hair and have secret techniques.

Q.14 In Unit 1, you have studied 'academic writing'. Go to page 28 and read the body of an essay carefully and write it down an essay of 250 words on the following topic.

Your essay should have an introductory paragraph stating the main idea of the essay, at least three body paragraphs, each paragraph with its main idea and supporting details and finally a concluding paragraph that summarizes and states the key points of the essay.

Ans: The topic is: My Ambition in Life

Aim is very important in life; it brings all our energies to one point.

Our aim is like a guiding star. What makes life gloomy is the want of motive. When a man does not know what harbor he is making for, no wind is the right wind. Aim that suits the nature of a man is the best for him.

I desire to be a teacher. No doubt, teachers all over the world are low-paid people. Because the world cannot pay for their services.

There are several reasons for my choice. It is a noble profession. The best people in the world are those who teach others. To me this is the only profession in which a man can serve his nation in the best possible manner. Engineers may build grand buildings, metalled roads, and massive dams. Doctors may treat the patient and may put life into the dead; civil and military officers may boast of their services to the nation. But, are they not what their teachers have made them?

A teacher is like a ladder which remains at its place, but helps others to go higher and higher. Instead of being an engineer a doctor, or an officer, it is better to be an engineer maker, a doctor maker.

It is only the men are made in the teaching institutions. Whatever others think of my aim, I am satisfied that by being a teacher I can do much for my country in another way. This aim is according to my taste and nature. Going against it would result in nothing but harm and confusion of mind.

Wordsworth has said: A noble aim, faithfully kept, is as a noble deed;

In whose pure sight all virtues succeed.

Q.15 In Unit 1, you have read 'Formal and Informal writing styles' Go to page 35 exercise 3 and read the given phrases carefully. Put the letter 'F' next to those phrases or sentences that are formal and 'I' next to those which are informal. Select only ten phrases/sentences. (10)

Ans.

- i. I really am sorry..... I
- ii. I am very grateful for.... F
- iii. Why don't we..... I
- iv. I will not be able to attend the... F
- v. Give my love to..... I

- vi. Dear Ms Saleem.... F
- vii. Yours faithfully, F
- viii. I apologize for the inconvenience... F
- ix. How's life? T
- x. Hell Tahir... T

Q.16 Unit 2 is about 'Sequence'. It is a writing technique that writers use to present information in a step by step manner or in a process or in a sequence. Connect the following sentences to complete the paragraph. Use connectors/ sequence markers/transition words such as: first, secondly, before, after, finally, at last, etc. (10)

Paragraph:

Before becoming the Prime Minister, ___ you need to become the leader of a political party _____. Your party must also have a majority of seats and ___ you must also win a national assembly seat _____. Winning the national assembly seat and enjoying a majority, you must make sure you can_____ call yourself the prime minister.

Ans.

Before becoming the Prime Minister, **first** you need to become the leader of a political party. **Secondly** Your party must also have a majority of seats and **after that** you must also win a national assembly seat **at least**. Winning the national assembly seat and enjoying a majority, you must make sure you can **finally** call yourself the prime minister.

Q.4 In Unit 2 you have studied 'Process Essay'. Process essay is a pattern of thought and organization whereby the writer explains steps or stages that lead to an outcome. These kinds of essays are often written in the second person. Write a process essay on any one of the following. (15)

Topics:

- i. How to organize your room.
- ii. How to prevent yourself from getting sick.

Ans.

i. How to organize your room.

Getting organized is a great way to reduce stress. First of all one may have a firm vision for space. Make a list of exactly what need to accomplish in the space, and it must be developed into goal. The size of the room, entering way into the room must be kept in mind while organizing the room. Next is to empty the room. This process is vital for organizing because it allows to assess the storage needs for the items that will stay in the room. Now sort the items into four large bins i.e. **stay, move, share and go**. After the contents of the room are sorted, transfer the entire Move items to their proper places in home, place Share items in garage to donate at a later time, and throw away Go items. Review the Stay items to make sure they really do support the goal of the room. After emptying and sorting the contents of the room, now have an empty space. It is good opportunity to paint the room. The room has more storage options and far fewer items. Reinforce commitment to an organized space by putting like items in a single container and labeling it. Add decorative accessories and a have a room of dreams. The entrance should be enough so any object can

easily brought in or out. When the room is organized it must be cleaned regularly and the object should be analyzed so the items which are of no use must be taken out in due time and the room be kept in proper order.

Q.17 In Unit 3 you have studied 'Classification writing technique'. In a classification essay a writer organizes or sorts things into categories. Read exercise 10, on page 99 and answer the following questions. (10)

- i. What are the traits of a lenient teacher?
- ii. How are 'Funny Teachers' different from 'Strict teachers'?
- iii. What kind/s of a teacher have you experienced during your education?
- iv. If you choose to be a teacher, what kind of a teacher from the above categories would you like to be and why?

Ans.

i. What are the traits of a "Lenient teacher"?

Ans: Traits of a "Lenient teacher"

A lenient teacher is the one who is not very fussy. An easygoing teacher takes things as they come. They do not crib about things such as doing homework on time or sitting quietly in the class, etc. But this side does not mean that students can do anything in the class of a lenient teacher. There are limits to leniency shown by a teacher. Students should not take undue advantage of such a teacher. If the teacher is not being too harsh, we should respect and behave properly.

ii. How are "Funny Teachers different from "Strict teachers"?

Ans: Difference between a Funny Teacher and a Strict Teacher

SN	Funny Teacher	Strict Teacher
1	A funny teacher is like a God send to the students.	A strict teacher is very tough on students.
2	He is not fixated on deadlines.	He/She always insists on adhering to deadlines for students.
3	He relaxes the students from their stress.	He gives more cautions and warnings to students which cause more stress on them.
4	Funny teacher is always like by students.	Strict teacher fails to touch the hearts of the students.
5	He always wants to see students smile.	The students of a strict teacher always live under constant deadlines.

iii. What kind/s of a teacher have you experienced during your education?

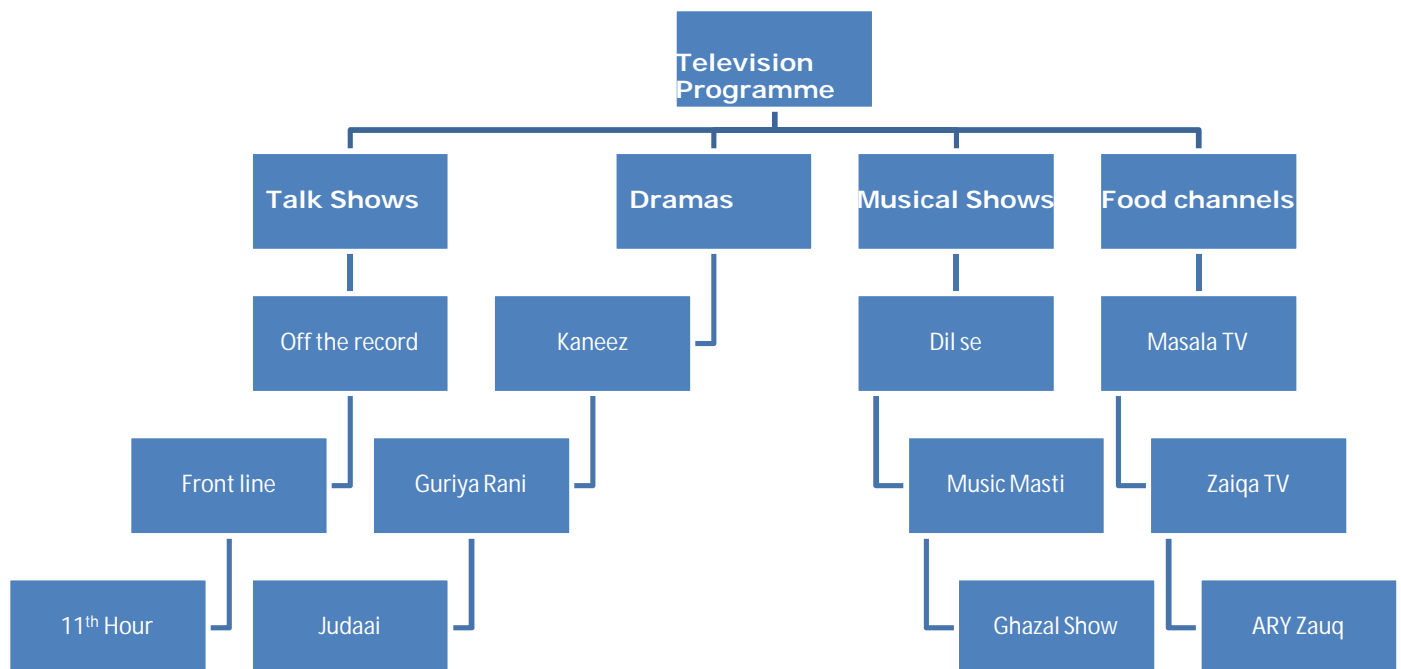
Ans: I have experienced the variety of teacher of mix mood like funny and strict teachers. It's a natural point of view that all teachers don't have the same mood because nature always differs in every human being. Funny teachers have their own importance and strict teacher also important for better education.

iv. If you choose to be a teacher, what kind of a teacher from the above categories would you like to be and why?

Ans: If I get a chance to become a teacher I would obviously like to become a **funny teacher** as the funny teacher always like by students and he also get success to teach his students by such a different and easy way.

Q.18 Now here is another interesting activity that also requires your understanding about 'Classification. Below is given a classification tree diagram. Fill in the empty boxes with suitable sentences. (15)

Television Programme
Talk Shows, Dramas, Musical Shows, Food Channels



Q.19 In Unit 4 you have studied 'Cause and Effect' essays. Read the following statements carefully and decide which statement is a cause and which is an effect. (10)

Ans.

- i. Effect Jaleel stopped smoking cigarettes.
- ii. Cause The price of cigarettes went up.
- iii. Effect The experiment succeeded.
- iv. Cause The experiment was conducted carefully.
- v. Effect Laeeq is happy.
- vi. Cause Sheeba won the Lottery.
- vii. Cause There was severe storm last night.
- viii. Effect Many buildings were damaged.
- ix. Cause The plants were not watered for a month.
- x. Effect The plants died.

Q.20 Write an essay about the Causes and Effects of traffic jams. (15)

Ans.

Although Abu Dhabi is one of the most modern cities in the world, it is facing a problem of traffic congestion. Many residents spend hours stuck in traffic in the city every day. This is a complex problem with many serious effects.

Traffic jam has become the most serious problem not only in developing countries but also in some advanced countries. There are many reasons why we suffer traffic jams every day. One of these is the rapid growth of the population. As a result of this, the number of cars is increasing annually. A further point is that there are more women drivers and younger drivers today than in the past. The increase in the number of trucks and commercial vehicles also causes traffic congestion. These vehicles move very slowly, sometimes stopping to unload goods, and blocking traffic. Road works are another major problem that can lead to streets being very crowded.

Traffic congestion has many effects. One of the most important is parking problems. People find it difficult to park their cars especially in the city center. Long delays in getting to and from work are another result, leading to less productivity from employees. There are also more accidents, because people become frustrated or angry due to the traffic jams. Pollution in the city center worsens as a result of car emissions, and the city becomes a less attractive place to live. Shops are forced to close in the city center and have to relocate to malls or to the outskirts of the city, where parking is available.

In conclusion, even the advanced countries have good roads and modern infrastructure; it is suffering from traffic problems. There is no simple solution to this problem because it has many causes, but the effects are damaging both the city and the people who live there.

Q.21 Unit 5 is about 'Comparison and Contrast' technique of writing. Read the following sentences carefully and use appropriate transitions to show the contrasting relationship in the following pairs of sentences. (10)

- i. Ali loves dogs. Sara hates them.
- ii. The winters in Murree are cold. The summers are pleasant and breezy.

- iii. Salman speaks English very well. His wife speaks it poorly.
- iv. Most of the earth's surface is covered by water. The surface of the moon is entirely dry.
- v. Nadir weighs 150 pounds. His friend Saleem weighs 200 pounds.

Ans.

- i. Ali loves dogs **however** Sara hates them.
- ii. The winters in Murree are cold **on the other hand** the summers are pleasant and breezy.
- iii. Salman speaks English very well **in contrast** his wife speaks it poorly.
- iv. Most of the earth's surface is covered by water **on the other hand** the surface of the moon is entirely dry.
- v. Nadir weighs 150 pounds but his friend Saleem weighs 200 pounds.

Q.22 Write a comparison essay of 250 words on the following topic, listing the major similarities between Rural and Urban life. Use appropriate transitions words to show comparison. (10)

Ans. Both rural and urban living offer great benefits. Rural and urban areas are generally similar in terms of human interaction. The quality of life in urban areas is similar to that in rural areas in that both involve a high degree of socialization, even if on a cursory level. There educational institutions in villages as well as in cities. There are a number of people either jobless or on job. Some common jobs continue to exist in rural and urban areas like teachers, shop keepers, traders, barbers through scale of operation may differ. Daily wage laborers exist in rural areas who may be employed in farms and in urban areas they are employed in a factory. Women constitute a major work force in rural and urban areas both. Thought, in the former they are engaged in agriculture and in the latter in professions like teachings, IT, medicine etc. both rural and urban area will have dependent population not engaged in any work that is the elderly population and children. There are good and bad people in both areas. There are rich and poor people in villages as well in cities. Both the Rural and Urban Societies have recreational activities.

Q.23 a) In Unit 6, page 207 you have read about Syed Sadequain Ahmed Naqvi. He was a renowned Pakistani artist. Now scan the text and make a list of places where Sadequain's murals are placed. (10)

Ans.

- i. State Bank
- ii. Frere Hall Karachi
- iii. Lahore Museum
- iv. Punjab University
- v. Mangla Dam
- vi. Aligarh Muslim University
- vii. Banaras Hindu University
- viii. Indian institute of Geological Sciences
- ix. Islamic Institute in Delhi
- x. Abu Dhabi Power House

b) Skim the same text and answer the following questions: (10)

- i. Besides being a painter, what other art forms Sadequain was famous for?

Ans. Beside painter he was calligrapher, writer, artist and social commentator.

ii. What does the term Khat-e Sadequain refer to?

Ans. Khat-e-Sadequian refers to his unique style of script.

iii. What is the main theme of most of Sadequain's paintings and mural?

Ans. His hallmark murals glorified the dignity of man, man's struggle and advancements in the past and hope for the future. The themes of the murals are wide and subjects are diverse, having the common thread that highlights the virtues as well as the shortcomings.

iv. In paragraph 3, he claimed that his transformation into a calligrapher was actually a divine inspiration'. What actually does he want to convey to his admirers through this statements?

Ans. He had good qualities gifted by Allah. He had a supernatural force and abilities. He was a person to experience a creative desire.

v. In the end of the text, para 11, readers are told about what his attendant did. Can you infer what his attendant did at the time of his death in Karachi?

Ans. The attendant was a selfish, greedy and unfaithful man. He left his master in dead condition without telling the doctors and went away to hide the Sadequain's paintings which he had stolen

Q 24. In Unit 7 you have studied 'Implied Meaning'. There is a short story on page no,235 about a Merchant and his servant. Read the story and infer the hidden or implied meanings and answer the following questions: (10)

i. Why was the servant frightened?

Ans. The servant was frightened because he thought that death has come to take him and that he will die.

ii. What did the servant think would have happened to him if the woman had laid her hand on him?

Ans. The servant thought that if the woman has laid her hand on him, she would either harm him and he would collapse and immediately die.

iii. How did the servant recognize the woman?

Ans. When the servant was seriously sick with fever two years ago and was nearly dying, he must have either seen her (death in his dream or have actually seen her. And then once again when a mad man threw a knife at him that nearly killed him at that time too he had seen this woman. So the servant knew that she was actually the angel of death.

iv. What did the woman mean when she said to the merchant that she did not intend to take the servant in Baghdad as she was expecting him in Samara tonight?

Ans. The woman who is the angel of death told the merchant that his servant has to actually die in Samara and not in Baghdad so every time she came across him she was surprised that how come the servant is in Baghdad as she was expecting to take him(or that the servant will die) in Samara.

v. What is the main point of this story?

Ans. The main point of this story is that Allah plans everything. There is a time and place for everything even death. Although the servant was close to dying when he was sick and when a knife struck him, that was not this time to die. No one can avoid death, it has to eventually come one cannot run away from it.

Q.25 In Unit 8, you have learnt about 'Connotation' of words. Got to page 268, exercise 6, ten words are given. Determine whether the given words in bold have a positive, negative or neutral connotation. (10)

Ans:

S.No	Words	Positive	Negative	Neutral
i.	The word peaceful has	✓		
ii.	The word abuse has		✓	
iii.	The word violence has		✓	
iv.	The word exploitation has		✓	
v.	The word timid has		✓	
vi.	The word strong-willed has	✓		
vii.	The word potential has	✓		
viii.	The word stubborn has		✓	
ix.	The word sentimental has			✓
X.	The word nosey has		✓	

Q.26 Refer back to Unit 8, page 276, exercise 15, it is about religious and cultural connotations. Can you write the association or connotation of the following occasions?

- Hajj
- Soyem
- Ashura
- Dholki
- Mehndi

Ans.

- Hajj** The Hajj is an annual Islamic pilgrimage to Mecca, and a mandatory religious duty for Muslims that must be carried out at least once in their lifetime by all adult Muslims who are physically and financially capable of undertaking the journey, and can support their family during their absence. It is one of the five pillars of Islam, alongside Shahadah, Salat, Zakat, and Sawm.
- Soyem** The third day after the death of a Muslim conducted for Esaal.e.Sawab and usually followed by lunch.
- Ashura** 10th day of Islamic month Muharram. Paying tribute to Shuhda.e.Karbala.
- Dholki** Traditionally, many days or even weeks and now a couple of day before actual wedding day, women gather in the house of the bride at night to sing and dance while accompanied by percussion instruments.
- Mehndi** The Henna ceremony, typically takes place one or two days prior to the main wedding day.

Q 27. On page no 292 of Unit 9, a job advertisement has been given. Read it carefully and write an application applying for the job. (10)

To

Mr. Kashif Imran Section Officer (Admin-II)
Ministry of Commerce,
Govt. of Pakistan.

Subject: **Application for Recruitment as Assistant Admin**

Reference: www.commerce.gov.pk, Dated 13-05-2009

Dear Sir,

Most respectfully, it is submitted that I have come to know with reference to above that a post of Assistant (Admin) is lying vacant under your control. I am applying myself as one of the candidate. I hope that I fulfill your required criteria. I am young, energetic and enthusiastic man. I am working experience of 05 years in the same field. My particulars are as under:

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|--|
| a) | Name: | Saleem Akhtar |
| b) | Father's Name: | Akhtar Hussain |
| c) | NADRA NIC #: | 00000-00000000-0 |
| d) | Domicile: | Punjab |
| e) | Date of Birth: | 11-08-1981 |
| f) | Academic Qualification: | Matric (Science) - 70% (1999)
FA - 71% (2005)
BA Journalism - 73% (2008)
MA Journalism - 68% (2011)
MBA Executive - 80% (2013) |
| g) | Professional: | Typing 45 wpm |
| h) | Postal Address: | B-52, St No. 20 Billal Town Jhelum. |

If a chance is given to me I shall leave no stone unturned to discharge my duties with honesty and devotion. My qualification is M.A. Journalism 75% marks. English and M.com from Punjab University with 1st division in both. And most recently I have attained the managerial degree of MBA Executive from AIOU Islamabad. Attested testimonials and C.V. are attached. I have fluency in English language. I hope, you will provide me a chance to prove my worth in your well known institution.

I shall be grateful to you.

Yours obediently,

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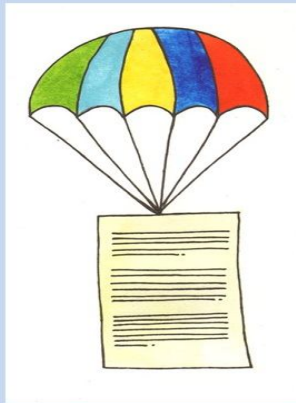
دنیا کی تمام یونیورسٹیز کے لیے انٹرن شپ پورٹس، پروپوزل، پراجیکٹ اور تھیزس وغیرہ میں رہنمائی کے لیے رابطہ کریں۔

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- quality of the country's universities would improve.
2. Pakistani universities are traditionally considered weak on research with local scholars.
3. Moreover, while the HEC chairman claimed that they were making the requisite effort by encouraging research.
4. Most private universities in the country have turned into cash cows.
5. The rankings show that the HEC and the universities that fall under it have failed to deliver the promise of high-quality higher education to Pakistani students.

Q.30 You have read about 'Different Types of Essays' on pages 5-14. **Read these pages carefully and then very briefly define the following types of essays** in your own words. (Please do not copy exactly from the book). (3 marks for each answer) (15)

Types of essay



- i. Descriptive essay
- ii. Comparison and Contrast essay
- iii. Cause and Effect essay
- iv. Narrative essay
- v. Process essay

Ans:

i. Descriptive essay

A descriptive essay provides details about how something looks, feels, tastes, smells and sounds. It can also describe what something is, or how something happened. These essays generally use a lot of sensory details exciting our senses of smell, taste, touch and seeing.

ii. Comparison and Contrast essay

The Compare and contrast essay discusses the similarities and differences between two things, people, concepts, places etc. The essay could discuss both

similarities and differences, or it could just focus only on one aspect; either similarities or differences.

iii. Cause and Effect essay

In this kind of essay, the aim is to explain the causes (reasons) or the effects (results) of an event or situation.

e.g. Causes of air pollution (multiple factors leading to air pollution).

e.g. Effects of watching too much TV (many effects of a situation).

Sometimes an event causes something to happen, and that situation leads to another event, and it causes another event to happen. This is called the causal chain or domino effect.

e.g. Use of deodorants will bring the end of the world.

Organization:

Depending on the topic, there may be three patterns of organization:

1. Multiple causes-->effect

2. Cause-->Multiple effects

In this pattern, the effects of a certain situation are explained in separate paragraphs.

3. Causal chain / Domino

In this pattern, the events lead to one another.

iv. Narrative essay

When writing a narrative essay, one might think of it as telling a story. These essays are often anecdotal, experiential, and personal allowing the student to express themselves in a creative and, quite often, moving way.

When we want to write any type of narrative essays, we must keep in mind that it is going to tell a story. We can write about the following things:

An event that is a part of your experience.

An experience that occurred in the near past or which is currently ongoing.

An event that could have occurred in the life of someone close.

The next crucial aspect of narrative essays is that the story must have a main point.

And, the best way to conclude it would be to describe the point or lesson that you learnt from the experience.

v. Process essay

A process paper either tells the reader how to do something or describes how something is done. As we write our process essay, we must consider the following points:

What process are you trying to explain? Why is it important?

Who or what does the process affect?

Are there different ways of doing the process? If so, what are they?

Who are the readers? What knowledge do they need to understand this process?

What skills/equipment are needed for this?

How long does the process take? Is the outcome always the same?

How many steps are there in the process?

Why is each step important?

What difficulties are involved in each step? How can they be overcome?

Do any cautions need to be given?

Does the process have definitions that need to be clarified?

Are there other processes that are similar and could help illustrate the process that you are writing about?

If needed, tell what should not be done or why something should be done.

Process papers are often written in the second person (you), but some teachers prefer that you avoid this. Check with your teacher.

Your responses to these questions and statements should enable you to write an effective process essay.

Q.32 You have read in the unit about 'Formal and Informal Writing Style'. Choose the correct option between the two given choices. (5)

The two sentences below both use formal language to give us the same information. Which sentence do you think is best?

- The bomb broke the windows of nearby buildings.
- The blast shattered the windows of nearby buildings.

B is the best sentence.

- Which of the following should NOT use formal language?

Advice to a close friend.

A letter to the local paper.

- Which of the following should NOT use informal language?

- A letter to a friend.
- An essay about a Shakespeare play.

- You are meeting your friend's parents for the first time. What is the best way to greet them?

a. Hey, what's up?

b. It's a pleasure to meet you.

v. You are meeting your best friend after a long time. What is the best way to greet him or her?

a. How do you do?

b. I haven't seen you for such a long time. It's good to see you again.

Q.33 Write instructions in a proper 'sequence' to explain 'How to Brush Your Teeth'. (10)

Ans: (a)

First, I take my brush from the basket of my family's basket of teeth brushes and wash it with clean water.

Next, I take bit toothpaste on my teeth brush.

Then, I brush my teeth about 5 to 10 minutes.

Finally, I wash my teeth brush, hands and face etc, and re place my teeth brush in the brush basket.

Read the sentences which are not in a proper order or sequence. **Arrange them in the correct order or sequence adding proper sequence markers as given in the unit on pages 40-41 and construct a paragraph. (5)**

- Stretch the bedspread on the sheet and make it smooth.
- Spread the bed sheet and make it smooth.
- Sit on your freshly made bed.
- Put the blanket tidily.
- Place the pillows neatly at the headboard.

Ans: (b)

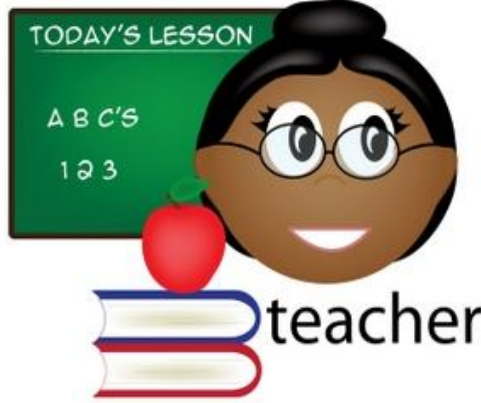
First, spread the bed sheet and make it smooth. **After that**, stretch the bedspread on the sheet and make it smooth. **Next**, place the pillows neatly at the headboard. **Then**, put the blanket tidily. **Lastly**, sit on your freshly made bed.

c. In the unit, you have read 'A Day in the life of a Nurse'. Read a similar text 'A Day in the life of a Primary School Teacher'. Read it carefully and then **write the events that take place in the teacher's typical school day in a proper sequence. Follow the example: (10)**

Example:

I struggled to get up from the bed at 6:00 am this morning.

A Day in the life of a Primary School Teacher



I struggled to get up from the bed at 6:00 am this morning as it was cold and rainy outside. I, washed, brushed teeth and decided what to wear for school and made my way downstairs to eat my breakfast, a toast, fried egg and a

cup of tea. I arrived at the school at 7:30 am and exactly at 8 am there was the school assembly followed by students going to their respective class rooms. I went along with my students to the classroom. By 8.20 am I called out the names of students from the attendance register and immediately after started the class work. I started off with doing maths for 40 minutes and then switched over to teaching them English language. At 10.30 am there was a 20 minutes break and straight after the break we all went over to the main hall where the traffic police officer gave us a traffic safety talk. The students watched a video about traffic laws and many of them were keen to ask questions. At 12.00 pm – students did some basic Islamiyat work followed by Art work. At 1 pm I engaged them in some story telling session and after that the day ended at 1:30 pm. I wrapped up everything, tidied the classroom and the students once again made a line and went out where parents were waiting for them. I arrived home at around 2.15pm

Ans: (c)

A day in the life of Teacher

Ali/Humera is a school teacher. **First**, he/she struggled to get up early in the morning. **Then**, he/she take a bath, brush his/her teeth. **Next**, he/she goes to school at 7:30 am. **After that** at 8:00 am he/she take part in the school assembly. **Afterwards** he/she called the attendance of students at 8:20 am. **Soon after** he/she started the class work. He/she

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دنیا کی تمام یونیورسٹیز کے لیے انٹرن شپ پورٹس، پراپوزل، پراجیکٹ اور تھیزس وغیرہ میں رہنمائی کے لیے رابطہ کریں۔

started with maths and it takes about 40 minutes. **Then** he/she teaches the English language. **Next**, he/she engaged the students in islamiyat and some art work at 12:00 pm. **After that**, he/she spent some time in story telling to students from 1 pm to 1:30 pm. **Finally**, he/she get free and come back home at 2.15 pm.

The following question is based on unit 3. Read the unit carefully and answer the question.

Q.34 In Unit 3, you have studied about 'classification'. Here are groups of words,
a. **Write a category name for each group words.** Follow the example:
(5)

Brother grandfather father male relatives

i. tomato spinach onion Commonly eaten vegetables
ii. Turtle tortoise lizard Reptiles
iii. Valleys plateaus mountains Land forms
iv. Winter summer autumn Seasons
v. gold copper silver Pure metals

b. Read the following groups of words. There is one word which does not belong to the category. **Write that word which is out of place.** (5)

i. bread butter cake soup
ii. little cry tall big
iii. plane train house bus
iv. ant tree plant flower
v. coat glove moon hat

Ans: i. **Soup**
ii. **Cry**
iii. **House**
iv. **Ant**
v. **Moon**

c. Go to the end of the unit pages 105-106, exercise 14. **Write a short classification essay of at least 100 words on the following topic:**
'Classify and explain the various holidays we celebrate in our country'.

Ans:

Classify and explain the various holidays we celebrate in our country

National
Holidays

Islamic/other
Religious Holidays

Other/Local
Holidays

Pakistan is an Islamic country. Every country has some national and local holidays similarly our country in Pakistan we also have some holidays. There are some national holidays which are celebrated on the national level by all the country men. On the occasions of the [national holidays](#) all the government sectors are closed and there is a common holiday in whole the country. The others are the local holidays which are associated with some traditional events. Moreover there are some other holidays which are given to the specific group of the organizations. But here we shall discuss the national Public holidays which are given to all the people in the country. Beside these national and public holiday there are some other holidays also given. As we know that Pakistan is an Islamic country so we have some rites and celebrations and events. On these events the common holidays are given. Like EID and other religious events are celebrated by giving the common holidays in all over the country. Here below complete holiday calendar along with the description of the holidays is given.

Date	English Name	Local Name	Description of the holidays
February 5	Kashmir Solidarity Day	بے یوم کشمیر Youm-e-Yekjehty-e-Kashmir	Protest against Indian administration of Jammu and Kashmir
March 23	Pakistan Day	یوم پاکستان Youm-e-Pakistan	Commemorates the Lahore Resolution , which formally demanded an independent Muslim-majority state to be created out of the British Indian Empire ; the republic was also declared on this day in 1956
May 1	Labour Day (May Day)	یوم مزدور Youm-e-Mazdoor	Also known as May Day) is a celebration of the international labour movement .
August 14	Independence Day	یوم آزادی Youm-e-Azadi	Marking Pakistani independence from the United Kingdom in 1947
November 9	Iqbal Day	یوم اقبال Youm-e-Iqbal	Birthday of national poet Muhammad Iqbal
December 25	Birthday of Quaid-e-Azam (Great Leader) Christmas Day(for Christians only)	یوم ولادت قائد اعظم Youm-e-Viladat-e-Quaid-e-Azam	Birthday of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, founder of Pakistan

Islamic holidays according to dates of the (lunar) [Islamic calendar](#)

Dhul Hijja 10	Eid ul-Adha	عيد	Marks the end of the Haji pilgrimage; sacrifices offered on this day commemorate
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[Abraham](#)'s willingness to sacrifice his son

Shawwal 1	Eid-ul-Fitr	عید الفطر
Rabi-ul-Awwal 12	Eid-e-Milad-un-Nabi	عید میلاد النبی
Muharram 9&10	Ashura	عاشوراء
Rajab 27	Shab-e-Miraj	شب معراج

Marks the end of the fasting month of [Ramadan](#)

Birthday of the Islamic Prophet [Muhammad](#)

Marks the end of the Shia mourning for the martyred Imam [Hussein ibn Ali](#)

Marks the Night Journey of the Prophet Muhammad

Former holidays (now national days)

Date	English Name	Local Name	Description of the holidays
September 6	Defence Day	یوم دفاع Youn-e-Difa	Commemorates the official start of the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965
September 11	Death Anniversary of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah	یوم وفات قائد اعظم Quaid-e-Azam ki Youn-e-Wafaat	Death Anniversary of Quaid-e-Azam

Partial holidays or national days

In addition to the holidays now no longer national holidays, several commemorations are observed as national days without a holiday:

May 28 - [Youn-e-Takbir](#)

September 7 - [Air Force Day](#) (Youn-e-Fizaia)

September 8 - [Victory Day/Navy Day](#) (Youn-e-Bahria)

October 16 - Death anniversary of [Liaquat Ali Khan](#)

October 24 - [Azad Kashmir Day](#) (Youn-e-Kashmir)

Q.35 Read the following text and then fill in the chart writing the correct effects. (5)

a.

Yesterday, after playing with my little rabbit, I put him back into his cage. But, I didn't close the cage tightly and he escaped. I didn't know he was loose until I saw something run by my feet. I jumped up quickly and hit the lamp on the table next to me. The lamp fell and crashed to the ground, making a loud noise. Soon, my father was in the room upset that he was woken up from his sleep. I reached down again to grab him, and he hid under the couch and then ran into the kitchen. When I heard the scream, I knew my mother had seen my pet. She grabbed him and put him back into his cage. I tightly secured the cage and he was back in his home.

Ans: (a)

Causes	Effects
i. I did not close the cage tightly.	Rabbit escaped.
ii. I jumped up and hit the lamp.	The lamp fell and crashed to the ground.
iii. The lamp crashed to the floor and made a loud noise.	Father woken up from his sleep.
iv. The kitten then ran into the kitchen.	Mother had seen my pet.
v. She grabbed him.	Put him back into his cage.

b. Read the following sentences and then **write the causes and effects separately in their respective columns.** Follow the example: (5)

- The girl played in the mud and she got dirty.
- I left my clothes on the floor, so my mother scolded me.
- The weather became cold, so I had to put on a coat.
- Ali is scared because it is dark.
- The boy ate so much jalebis, he felt sick.
- The computer was not working as it had a virus.

Causes	Effects
The girl played in the mud	She got dirty.

Ans: (b)

Causes	Effects
I left my clothes on the floor	So my mother scolded me.
The weather became cold	So I had to put on a coat.
Because it is dark	Ali is scared
The boy ate so much jalebis	He felt sick.
As it had a virus	The computer was not working

c. Read the effects and **write your own cause for each sentence.** (10)

Cause: Because he fell down from ride

Effect: The baby started to cry.

Cause: As I over eat the watermelon

Effect: I got sick.

Cause: Because she is very intelligent

Effect: She won the speech contest in the school.

Cause: As their father got promotion in company

Effect: They have moved to a new house.

Cause: Because they did not done their home work.

Effect: The teacher punished the students.

Q.36 To compare means you talk or write about things that are similar and to contrast

- a. means you talk or write about things that are different. On page 151 you must have read the text comparing and contrasting aeroplanes and helicopters.

Read the following information about two brothers Hassan and Haroon who are twin brothers. Notice how they are similar in some ways and different in some other ways. After reading the information about them, **write a comparison and contrast paragraph about them. Use appropriate transition words from the list given in the unit on page 149. (10)**

Hassan

Haroon

has brown hair and brown eyes	has brown hair and brown eyes
is tall and slim	is tall and slim
likes to read science fiction	likes to read poetry
goes to the gym daily	hates to exercise
is an engineering student	is a medical student

Ans:

Both Hassan and Haroon have brown hair and brown eyes. Hassan and Haroon **both** are tall and slim. Hassan likes to read science fiction, **but** Haroon likes to read the poetry. Hassan goes daily to the gym for his physical fitness **on the other hand** Haroon hates to go for exercise. Hassan is an engineering student **whereas** Haroon is a medical student.

- b. **Write a paragraph** comparing and contrasting: (10)
- You and your best friend.

Ans:

I and Ali **both** are best friends since our childhood. We **both** studied in same school till matriculation. After passing our SSC exam, I take admission in a technical institute **but** Ali take admission in F.sc. Pre Medical. I was interested to get diploma of electronics **whereas** Ali decided to go in medical sciences in future. I complete my diploma in three years and got a private job **on the other hand** Ali continues his medical studies till his MBBS. Ali is satisfied to his study **as opposed to** me that I am not satisfied with my job.

Q.36 Read the following situations and infer or guess the answer (10)

- If your parents want to take you to a new school, you can infer that: **I think it's better for me.**
 - If your best friend is not in school one day, you can infer that: **May be he isn't feeling well.**
 - If your friends go to a Chinese restaurant, you can infer that: **It's because he loves to eat Chinese food.**
 - If you see a fire brigade in your area, you can infer that: **May be someone called it for emergency.**
 - If your friend is dismissed from the job, you can infer that: **It's because of his irregular behaviour to the job.**
 - If a house has a, "FOR RENT" poster, you can infer that: **It's mean that owner of that house has more than one house.**
 - If your electricity goes out, you can infer that: **I think it's for power management of electricity.**
 - If you see someone with a plaster on the leg, you can infer that: **It's because of his any kind of accident.**
 - If you see someone fall off of the motorbike, you can infer that: **I am guessing he must be injured.**
 - If you see a police van parked in your neighbourhood, you can infer that: **Perhaps there is some kind of crime incident occurred.**

b. Read the following situations and then infer or guess the answer (10)

- He watched the setting sun that turned the sky a shade of red and orange. What time of day is it?

Ans: **Its evening time.**

- When the alarm sounded, the class quickly ran outside and waited till the engine arrives. What was going on?

Ans: **It's of f time of a school.**

- The rising sun turns the dome of the mosque into a ball of gold. What time of day is it?

Ans: **Its time of sun rising or morning time.**

- When the timer rang, our cook ran to check the hot chicken tikkas. Which timer rang?

Ans: **It's a kind of bell which rings on manually settled time.**

- He went to see his friend. The house was dark and when he rang the bell, there was no answer. What could be the reason?

Ans: **It may load shedding there.**

The following question is based on unit 8. Read the unit carefully and answer the question.

Q.37 In the unit we have told you that a word has a positive, a negative or a neutral

- a. **connotation.** Read the unit carefully and do the exercises so that you can understand this concept. Here is a similar exercise/question read the list of words and then **place each word in its correct column.** (10)

- gape, look , stare
- fragrance, odor, a smell
- brainwash, talk, persuade
- interested, nosy, curious
- ask, demand, request
- Gathering, a large group, mob
- discuss, debate, argue
- disabled, special, physically challenged
- young, immature, youthful
- aggressive, dynamic, influential

Ans:

Positive Connotation	Negative Connotation	Neutral Connotation
Gape	Stare	Look
Fragrance	Odor	Smell
Persuade	Brainwash	Talk
Curious	Nosy	Interested
Request	Demand	Ask
A large group	Mob	Gathering
Debate	Argue	Discuss
Special	Disabled	Physically Challenged
Youthful	Immature	Young
Influential	Aggressive	Dynamic

- b. Read the sentences below. **Identify two words, one with a positive connotation and the other that have a negative connotation** and write them in their respective columns. (10)

- They live in a **posh** neighbourhood, but the rents are **cheap**.
- On my flight to Karachi, I sat next to this **chatterbox**, who was absolutely **stunning**.
- Every morning my neighbour goes for his walk which is a **healthy** activity but then he eats a heavy breakfast which is equally **harmful** for him.
- You need to be **confident** when you are going for a job interview but need not be **over-ambitious**.
- He is **quite** vocal at every staff meeting. The other are just **inactive** listeners.

Ans:

Positive	Negative
----------	----------

Posh	Cheap
stunning	Chatterbox
healthy	Harmful
confident	Over-ambitious
quite	inactive

The following question is based on unit 9. Read the unit carefully and answer the question.

Q.37 What are the benefits of reading newspapers? Write at least five (5) benefits. (10)

Ans: There are many advantages of reading the newspapers.

1. Firstly the newspapers keep us in touch with the current world affairs.
2. Secondly a great deal of information is supplied to us by the newspapers.
3. Thirdly newspapers ventilate the grievances of the public and form the public opinion.
4. Fourthly we can gain a lot of general knowledge from newspapers.
5. Lastly newspapers have their educative value also. Readers of a good newspaper are more intelligent alert and better informed than scholars.

Q.38 Change the following informal passage into formal writing. Unit 1 of your text- book gives you some traits of the formal and informal writing.

Ans.

- i. They bought an awesome house around the corner.**
They bought a wonderful house around the corner.
- ii. There were lots of people at the corner.**
There were many people at the corner
- iii. Jane ain't going to tell anyone.**
Jane isn't going to tell anyone
- iv. Oscar started freaking out about the test.**
Oscar became anxious about the test
- v. When the cops arrived, the crook ran outside.**
When the police arrived, the criminal ran outside
- vi. He checked his cell for any messages.**
He checked his cell phone for any messages.
- vii. He family chilled by the pool all afternoon.**
The family relaxed by the swimming pool all afternoon
- viii. She bought a bunch of stuff at the mail.**
She bought a lot at the mall.
- ix. The movie was awesome.**
The movie was wonderful.

Here are some examples of what could be compared:

- two approaches or theories
- two films, novels, poems or other forms of art
- two characters
- two of your own experiences

Argumentative:

While some teachers consider [persuasive papers](#) and argument papers to be basically the same thing, it's usually safe to assume that an argument paper presents a stronger claim—possibly to a more resistant audience.

For example: while a persuasive paper might claim that cities need to adopt recycling programs, an argument paper on the same topic might be addressed to a particular town. The argument paper would go further, suggesting specific ways that a recycling program should be adopted and utilized in that particular area.

Process writing:

The process approach treats all writing as a creative act which requires time and positive feedback to be done well. In process writing, the teacher moves away from being someone who sets students a writing topic and receives the finished product for correction without any intervention in the writing process itself.

Why should teachers be interested in a process approach to writing? White and Arntd say that focusing on language errors 'improves neither grammatical accuracy nor writing fluency' and they suggest instead that paying attention to what the students say will show an improvement in writing.

Research also shows that feedback is more useful between drafts, not when it is done at the end of the task after the students hand in their composition to be marked. Corrections written on compositions returned to the student after the process has finished seem to do little to improve student writing.

Analytic writing

Analytical writing is commonly required in academic writing to show relationships between pieces of information. It is used to compare and contrast, assess or evaluate (for example, a number of approaches, theories, methodologies or outcomes). It has a structure based on the ordering of main ideas in relation to each other and uses evidence from various sources. However, analytical writing does not present a position to be argued.

Like descriptive writing, analytical writing often forms part of argumentative essay writing but is never the primary component of this type of writing.

Q.40 We are sure you must have read about sequencing in unit 7. Sequencing of events is very important in any process work. Given below are some steps for making an omelet. Write them in the form of a paragraph using sequence markers.

- Take eggs
- Cut vegetables
- Beat eggs, water, salt and pepper in small bowl until blended
- Add the vegetables
- Heat oil in pan
- Add the mixture

Ans.

First cut the vegetables. Secondly take eggs. Now beat eggs, water, salt and pepper in small bowl until blended. At this moment heat oil in pan. Then add the vegetables. Finally add the mixture.

Q.41 Here is the timetable of a day of Mr. Ali, s life. Develop it into a paragraph using sequences markers.

Ans.

Mr. Ali sleep from 11:00 p.m. to 05:00 a.m then wake up and first takes shower. By 05:45 he offers his Farjar Prayer. At 06:30 he takes breakfast. He is ready by 07:15 a.m. Then at 07:30 a.m. he cleans his room and by 08:00 a.m. he leaves for this office. He reaches office at 08:15 a.m. Upto 10:30 a.m. he sees the important files, noting/drafting. Then he goes for tea break. Later on 11:00 a.m. to 02:00 p.m he had filling, attending meetings and his lunch. At 02:15 he offers his Zohr Prayer and then he travels to home and at last do rest.

Q.42 you have learn about classification techniques in unit 3 (page 73). Classify the following items into categories according to your understanding.

Ans.

Educational objects	Kitchen Accessories	Electronics	IT Equipment
Book	Glass	Television	Mobile
Pen	Jug	Telephone	Computer
Note book	Spoon	Tape recorder	Fax machine
Pencil	Knife	Refrigerator	Laptop
Paper cutter	Mug		Folk
Ink			

Q.46 Write a classification essay of around 200 words on any one of the following topic:

Ans.

Classification essay on Animals

It is well-known that there are many different animal species on the earth. Some of them live on a land, while the others are at the sea. But there is still an unknown fact about how many kinds of animal species we have. So scientists have briefly classified them into two categories as vertebrates and invertebrates. All animals belong to one of these groups.

Vertebrates have an internal skeleton made of bone. Most of them have an exoskeleton. Fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, primates, rodents and marsupials belong to this group. Even though there are a small number of vertebrates comparing to others' populations, their size and power enable them to dominate their habitat.

We can cite mammals as an example concerning this matter. There are several unique characteristics of mammals which distinguish them from the others. They can bring fully formed babies into the world and female ones can put their babies to breast for feeding them. They are also the most intelligent living creatures on the earth. They are able to learn to live under hard conditions and adapt many different climates.

Invertebrates are the animals without a backbone. They don't have an internal skeleton made of bone. Most of invertebrates have a fluid-filled, hydrostatic skeleton like worm. Others have a hard outer shell, like insects. More than 98% animal species in the world are invertebrates. The protozoa, annelids, echinoderms, molluscs and arthropods belong to this group. The main features of invertebrates are that they are composed of head, thorax and abdomen; so some of them respire through their skin. And they are unable to have babies because they are oviparous animals.

Classification of animals is a key to understand similarities and differences between animals and it provides scientists to explain evolutionary relationships, describe similar features through the various extents of animal groups and subgroups. But we should love all animals and respect their inherent right to life regardless of their species.

Q.47 In unit 4 of your text-book you have read about cause and effect writing. Complete the following sentences giving effects of every cause mentioned. Using the words given in the table.

Ans.

- I was not well therefore I did not went to school
- There was not water in the jug so I went kitchen to fill it up
- The doctors were on strike so the patients had to face many problems
- It was raining heavily consequently he refused to come to party
- He had high fever as a result of drinking ice cold water

Q.48 in unit 4 of your text-book you have read about cause and effect writing, complete the following sentences giving cause of every effect mentioned, using the words given in the table.

Ans.

- I rejected the cloth because the material was of poor quality.
- I went home leaving the party as I was not interested.
- I canceled the parcel sine it was late.
- I was not well for this reason I went to the doctor.
- From many days rain has not fall this is why the plants died.

Q.48 Compare the following pairs of concepts. Make one sentence each of contrast. Follow the example. Unit 5 teaches how to compare different items.

Ans.

- Brother is tall and sister is short.
- Laptop is fast while tablet is slow.
- Cloudy weather is cold whereas sunny is hot.
- Weekend are lively while weekdays are boring.
- Nokia is durable but Samsung is fragile.

Q.49 looks at the pair of items given below. Construct one sentence each of comparison about them.

Ans.

- Pencil and pen both are used for writing.
- School and university both makes a child punctual.
- Parents and teachers both help children to build a good life.
- Saturday and Sunday both are relaxing days.
- Laptop and desktop both are useful.

Q.50 you have learnt how to guess the meanings of unfamiliar words from the context in unit 6 (page183). Read the following sentences and guess the meanings of the words in bold.

Ans.

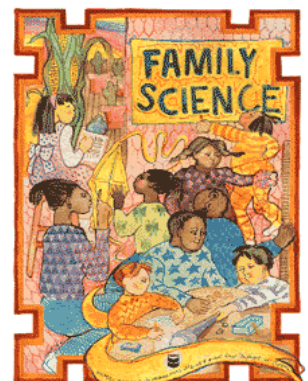
Words	Meaning
kingfishers	Company name
Insolent	Rude
Abhorred	Hate
Penalized	Punished
Trojan	Name of virus

Q.51 Looks at the cover pages of two books given below. What does each cover page tell you about the book? Write down five sentences on each guessing the contents each book may have. Read unit 1, section B for guidance.

Ans.

The contents of the book "Family Science" may be as below:

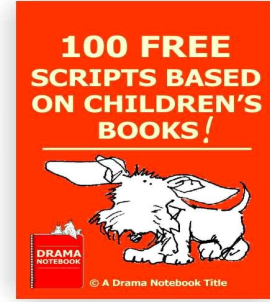
- What is family?
- History of family?
- Why families are important?



- Benefits of family?
- Modern days families.

The contents of the book "100 free scripts based on children's books" may be as below:

- What is drama?
- Drama scripts
- How drama impact children?
- Children books and drama
- Impact of scripts on children



Q.52 you have read about how to make inferences in unit 7. Read the passages given below and then respond to the question. Each question will ask you to make a logical inference based on textual details.

Ans.

Question of Passage 1:

Why does he have to write his assignment twice?

Ali has to write his assignment twice because of his talkative behavior in class.

Question of Passage 2:

What do you think happened to the sheep?

I think the farmer and his wife would have sold the sheep and did shopping from the money they received.

Question of Passage 3:

What do you think happened to him?

I think Shan has food poisoning due to over eating

Q.53 you have read about connotative and denotative meanings in unit 8. Write the possible connotative meanings of the following words:

Words	Meaning
Snake	Reptile, danger
Notorious	Infamous
Books	A written work or composition that has been published
Journalist	reporter, correspondent
President	Leader, head

Teachers	Educators, tutors
Parents	Parentages
Scholarship	Grand, subsidy
Strike	Raid, attack
Flowers	plant cultivated for its blooms or blossoms

Q.54 Take a newspaper of any weekend and find out on which page the following items are found. Attach that newspaper with your assignment.

International news	Domestic news
Business news	Editorials
Sports news	Stock market
TV schedules	Reviews
Weather forecast	announcements

The News section is always first in a newspaper. News is the reason for the existence of the newspaper so it makes sense that this would be featured most prominently.

The front page is usually devoted to stories from the local community, state, national and international news events. The rest of the section will offer both national and international news.

Next there is a local news section devoted to newsworthy stories from around the region or city the newspaper covers.

A news story always has a lead, which is the first couple of sentences of the article. The lead will always include the most important details of the story: who, what, where, when, why, and how. One can find out what has happened by only reading the lead of an article.

News stories are also supposed to remain objective. The standard of objectivity refers to the prevailing ideology of news-gathering and reporting that emphasizes eyewitness accounts of events, corroboration of facts with multiple sources and balance of viewpoints.

Following the local news is the opinion section. Here, the objective, non-biased style of reporting is exchanged for opinion based editorials.

An editorial is a type of journalism article that is meant to persuade the reader to think a certain way about an issue. Editorials can be written about local, national, or international issues. The opinion section will usually include editorials written by prominent national writers. Also included in this section is letter to the editors, where readers are able to get their opinions and viewpoints about issues published in the paper. Editorial cartoons are always a significant part of this section as well. An editorial cartoon, also known as a political cartoon, is an illustration or comic strip containing a political or social message that usually relates to current events or personalities. Editorial cartoons can usually be found on the editorial page of most

newspapers, although a few, like Garry Trudeau's Doonesbury are sometimes found on the regular comics page.

Then is The Sports Section of a newspaper features information on local sports events, including high school sports teams. Also, college level sports are covered in this section, both on a regional and national level. National sports leagues like the NBA, the Major Leagues, NHL, and the NFL are featured on a regular basis. Different days of the week will usually emphasize different sports events. You are more likely to see national teams featured after a weekend when there are more sporting events. Further is The Entertainment Section of a newspaper has feature articles that can focus on different aspects of culture. Human Interest stories are most likely to appear in this section. A human interest story is a feature story that discusses a person or persons in an interactive and/or emotional way. It presents people and their problems, concerns, or achievements in a way that brings about interest or sympathy in the reader or viewer.

Q.55 In Unit 1, you have learnt about formal and informal writing. A list of formal words is given below. Suggest an informal word for each formal word. (10)

Example: Depart (Formal)
Go (Informal)

	Formal	Informal
i-	Conclude	End
ii-	Practice	Rehearsal
iii-	Support	Hold
iv-	Equipped	Up to
v-	Offensive	Nasty
vi-	Discard	Get rid of
vii-	Permitted	Let
viii-	Obtain	Get
ix-	Termination	Stop
x-	Retain	Keep

Q.56 Read the following short passages. You will notice that they are all written in a very informal style. Change references in the sentences from second person to third person or make them plural and make certain changes in the word choice to make the passages look more formal. Follow the example. Read Unit 1 (pages 31-38) of your text book for further guidance. (15)

Example

Informal: When you start college, you have to begin by getting yourself enrolled. It's kind of hassle because you have all these rules that you gotta follow.

Formal: When students start college, they first have to enroll themselves. They often become frustrated by the registration procedures they must complete.

- i. Well, sorry we can't publish your book as it doesn't fit into our standards. Why don't you make a few improvements, possible then we can republish it.

Formal: We apologize; that book can't be published as it doesn't fulfil our standards. However, if it is improved then it will be again reviewed and may be published.

- ii. There is no doubt about it; the Cricket World Cup is the social affair. Every one turns up smartly dressed and it's the day when women turn up in all their finery. Latest fashion trends and expensive sunglasses are a must! Of course everyone there is for a great show off!!

Formal: There are no two opinions that Cricket World Cup is communal matter. The cricket lovers come to see the match. They are dressed beautifully. Especially the women are best clothed. They specially prepare to witness the match. They wear very costly jewellery, sunglasses. Men and women expose themselves as much as they can.

- iii. In life, you may find things really make you go nuts. Well, you have got to just pull yourself real hard and try to do your best.

Formal: In life someone may find such things that really make him/her crazy. In such situation he/she must pay full attention and try to do things in positive and good way.

Q.57 In Unit 2 you have learnt about the use of Sequence Markers. Write down a cooking recipe that you know in the form of a paragraph using the sequence markers given in the box below. (10)

First	Second	Next	Then	Afterwards
Followed by	Soon after	Meanwhile	In the end	Lastly

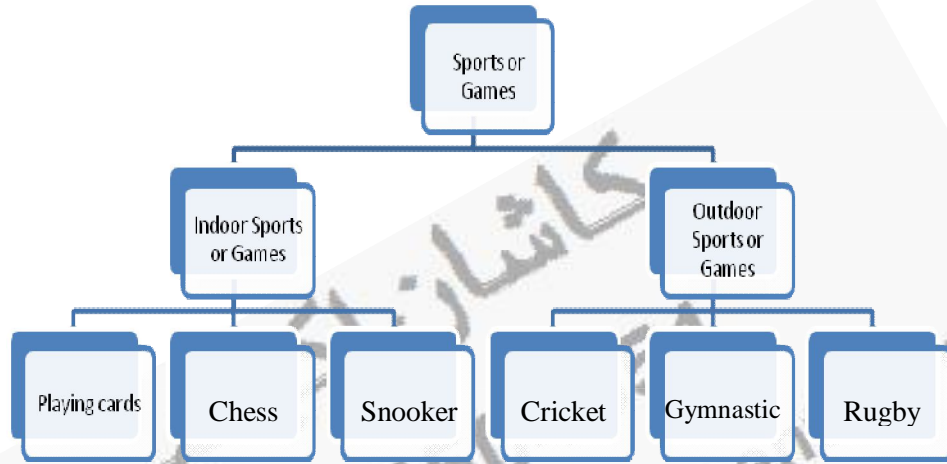
Ans:

First of all wash and dry chicken pieces properly. **Secondly** put the chicken pieces in a medium sized saucepan. **Next** add salt to taste, green chillies, peppercorns, and water and place on stove on high heat. Once the water starts to boil, reduce heat to low and cook chicken until tender and the liquid has evaporated. If the chicken sticks and is not cooked add a little more water.

Then in a separate "karahi", add the olive oil, tomatoes, some salt and red chili powder (around one teaspoon for medium hot or two teaspoons for hot). It must be **followed by** cooking on medium heat until the tomatoes are tender and reduced to a sauce like consistency. **Soon after** it add the cooked chicken pieces to the sauce. Reduce heat to very low so that the sauce absorbs and coats the chicken pieces.

Meanwhile add the julienned ginger and green chillies to the chicken. Simmer for around five minutes. **In the end** serve it with some stylish chopped salad.

Q.58 a) In Unit 3 you have learnt about "Classification". Classification is a technique in which a writer arranges or categorizes people, places, objects, and ideas into classes or groups. Here is an incomplete tree diagram, add relevant details in the empty boxes. (05)



b) Now choose any one sport/game and write a Descriptive paragraph (not more than 100 words) about it. Go back to unit 1, page 12 to read about descriptions. (10)

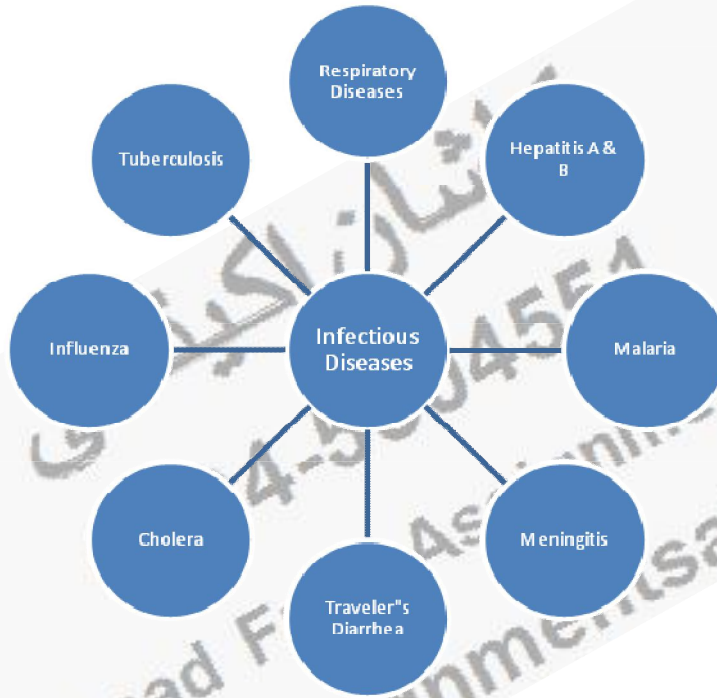
SNOOKER

Snooker is a [cue sport](#) played on a table covered with a green cloth or [baize](#), with [pockets](#) at each of the four corners and in the middle of each of the long side cushions. A full-size table measures 11 ft 8 1/2 in × 5 ft 10 in (3569 mm x 1778 mm), commonly referred to as 12 × 6 ft. Snooker in its modern form originated in the latter half of the 19th century. [Billiards](#) had been a popular activity amongst British Army officers stationed in India, and variations on the more traditional billiard games were devised.

The game is played using a [cue](#) and 22 [snooker balls](#): one white cue ball, 15 red balls worth one point each, and six balls of different colours: yellow (2 points), green (3), brown (4), blue (5), pink (6) and black (7). The red balls are initially placed in a triangular formation, and the other coloured balls on marked positions on the table known as "spots". Players execute shots by striking the cue ball with the cue, causing the cue ball to hit a red or coloured ball. Points are scored by sinking the red and coloured balls (knocking them into the pockets, called "potting") in the correct sequence. A player receives additional points if the opponent commits a foul. A player (or team) wins a frame (individual game) of snooker by scoring more points than the opponent(s). A player wins a match when a predetermined number of frames have been won.

Snooker, generally regarded as having been invented in [India](#) by [British Army](#) officers, is popular in many of the English-speaking and [Commonwealth countries](#), with top professional players attaining multi-million-[pound](#) career earnings from the game. The sport is now increasingly popular in [China](#). Touring professional players compete regularly around the world, the premier tournament being the [World Championship](#), held annually in [Sheffield](#), England.

Q.59 Read the essay given below carefully and then answer the questions (in your own words) based on it. (10)



Infectious diseases are caused by microorganisms, such as germs or bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites. Infectious diseases can be spread, directly or indirectly, from one person to another, some are transmitted by bites from insects or animals, whereas, others are acquired by talking ingesting contaminated food or water. Infectious diseases kill more people worldwide than any other single cause.

Germs live everywhere. You can find germs in the air; on food, plants and animals; in soil and water- on just about every surface, including your body. Most germs won't harm you. Your immune system protects you against infectious agents. However, some germs attack your immune system's defenses. Infectious diseases come in a variety of shapes and sizes. Categories include: bacteria, viruses, fungi, and parasites

Questions:

i. How are infectious diseases caused?

Ans. There are a lot of factors which cause diseases. Most common are the microorganisms, such as germs or bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites.

ii. How do infectious diseases spread?

Ans. These spread in various ways i.e. directly or indirectly, from one person to another, some are transmitted by bites from insects or animals, whereas, others are acquired by talking ingesting contaminated food or water.

iii. How many deaths are caused by infectious diseases?

Ans. There are many causes of deaths but others are less than that of Infectious diseases kill more people worldwide than any single cause.

iv. Are all germs harmful?

Ans. No, all germs are not harmful.

v. How are we protected against infectious agents?

Ans. Our immune system protects us against infectious agents.

Q.60 In Unit 4 you have learnt about Cause and Effect writing technique. In the sentences below separate causes and effects. Follow the example.

	Sentence	Cause	Effect
	Example: Many people died because of diarrhea.	Because of diarrhea	Many people died
i.	Due to running for a long time, Atif was very thirsty.	Due to running for a long time	Atif was very thirsty
ii.	Her clothes were all wet because of rain.	Because of rain	Her clothes were all wet
iii.	The earthquake caused much causality.	The earthquake	Caused much causality
iv.	He studied hard and passed the exam.	He studied hard	Passed the exam
v.	Reading affected his eye sight.	Reading	Affected his eye sight

Q.61 Write down two possible causes for each of the following effects. Follow the example. Read Unit 4 for further guidance.(16)

Example: Effect: He failed the exam. Why?

Cause1: He was not feeling well during exam.

Cause 2: He didn't study hard.

i. Doctors are on strike. Why?

Cause1: They are demanding increase in salaries.

Cause2: One of the doctor has been gun downed by unknown terrorists.

ii. There is water pollution in the city. Why?

Cause1: Water pollution is due to mix of sewerage water.

Cause2: Water is polluted due increase in number of traffic.

iii. His father didn't pick him from school today. Why?

Cause1: Because he was busy in meeting.

Cause2: Because he didn't remembered due to load of work.

iv. They are not best friends any more. Why?

Cause1: Because some misunderstanding caused this situation.

Cause2: Because one of them has deceived the other.

v. He was imprisoned for many years. Why?

Cause1: Because he had murdered.

Cause2: Because he broke the law.

vi. He opened the door late for them. Why?

Cause1: He was in washroom.

Cause2: He didn't heard due to loud voice of TV.

vii. Aisha came home early from work. Why?

Cause1: The office went close earlier.

Cause2: Because she was not feeling well.

viii. The mobile phone's battery was dead. Why?

Cause1: Because the battery was of poor quality.

Cause2: The battery was not properly charged.

Q.62 Write down a Cause and Effect' essay of around 250 words on the following topic. (14)

ILLITERACY IN PAKISTAN

It is now a universally recognized fact that mass education is a pre-requisite for the development and prosperity of a country. The main priority of the developing countries, in recent years has been to foster the development and renewal of primary education and to eliminate illiteracy. Pakistan, unfortunately, like the other under developed countries, has made little progress in this aspect. Since independence, she continues to remain in the group of countries with the lowest literacy rate.

The picture of illiteracy in Pakistan is grim. Although successive governments have announced various programmes to promote literacy, especially among women, but they have been unable to translate their words into actions because of various political, social and cultural obstacles. There are 163,000 primary schools in Pakistan, of which merely 40,000 cater to girls. According to UNICEF, 17.6 per cent of Pakistani children are working and supporting their families.

There are many causes of illiteracy in Pakistan. These include half-hearted planning and management of literacy and continuing education, limited budget, lack of reliable statistics and research researchers, weak community participation, lack of multimedia material, lack of special skilled textbook writers, poor follow up of programmes, in-service teachers do not take such work seriously, dependence on foreign aid, dropout rate is high, over-crowded classrooms, panacea of private sector, outdated curriculum, problems of higher education; brain drain, corruption, rote

learning, unfair examinations, lack of adequate facilities such as clean water, electricity etc.

This illiteracy rate has affected the country in form of over-population, low-GDP and per capita income, increase unskilled labour, infant mortality and maternal mortality, political instability, poor use of natural resources, heavy international debts, child labour, poor international image, low per acre agriculture yield, halting industrial growth and less trade activities.

According to World Bank Report, Pakistan's spending on public sector education is only 2.3 per cent of the GDP and this is much lower than the south Asian average of 3.6 per cent and the low-income countries' average of 3.4 per cent

Q.63 Unit 5 deals with Comparison and Contrast writing technique. Construct compare/contrast sentences using the words given in the box. Follow the example. (10)

Example: Fruits are sweet and juicy **unlike** vegetables.

Both	Each	Neither	Nor	But
Whereas	In contrast to	As opposed to	Likewise	Similarly

- Both** Abu Dhabi and Ajman are on the coast.
- Each** emirate has its own healthcare system.
- Neither** emirate has a river.
- Neither Abu Dhabi **nor** Ajman has high mountains.
- Oranges are sweet **but** lemons are bitter.
- European mostly eat potatoes **whereas** Asians mostly eat rice.
- Most Italians are Catholic, **in contrast to** Thais who are Buddhist.
- British motorists drive on the left **as opposed to** Pakistanis who drive on the right.
- Khalid which is **likewise** of the northern type.
- Geertruidenberg, Heusden, Ravestein and Grave are all **similarly** situated.

Q.65 Unit 6 (page 183) taught you how to guess the meanings of unfamiliar words from the context. Guess the meanings of the highlighted words/phrases in the following sentences. Also identify the signal word/s. Follow the example. (10)

Example: The surface of Africa consists mainly of plateaus or large flat areas.

Unfamiliar word: Plateaus

Signal word/words: or

Definition: large flat areas

- Boots worn for riding a horse are called **gumboots**.
Unfamiliar word: **gumboots**
Signal word/words: called
Definition: Boots worn for riding a horse

- ii. I can play quite a few **melodic gadgets**, for instance, the flute, the guitar and the piano.

Unfamiliar word/phrase: **melodic gadgets**

Signal word/words: for instance

Definition: Musical devices like flute, guitar and piano

- iii. Sami was very upset, on the other hand her colleague were very **contented**.

Unfamiliar word: **contented**

Signal word/words: on the other hand

Definition: Happy

- iv. He is **weird**, same as he was in childhood odd and strange.

Unfamiliar word: **weird**

Signal word/words: same as

Definition: odd and strange

- v. Language of instruction in the **elite** schools that is schools for rich people is English.

Unfamiliar word: **elite**

Signal word/words: that is

Definition: schools for rich people

Q.66 In Unit 7 you have learnt about Implied Meaning and Making Inferences. Read the following sentences. What do you think is implied in each? What can you infer? Follow the example. (10)

Example:

Statement: Although he has a car, he walks to his office everyday and is healthier than his colleagues.

Implied Meaning: He walks to his office to keep fit.

	Statement	Implied Meaning
i.	Before touching the safe, the thief slipped on a pair of thin rubber gloves.	He did not want to leave any proof but he fell down and was caught.
ii.	Mr. Atif was not surprised to hear that his son has smashed his brand new car.	He was aware about his son's careless driving.
iii.	My neighbor is always working in his garden.	He loves gardening.
iv.	The mother is worried because her son smokes far too much.	She worried about her son's health.
v.	The policeman chased the criminals although they were armed and dangerous.	The policeman is loyal to his profession, people and country.

7. Obese
v. weird, odd, strange, bizarre, eccentric, unusual, peculiar
1. Strange
2. Odd
3. Bizarre
4. Peculiar
5. Unusual
6. Eccentric
7. Weird

Q.68 Read the following words. Although each of the word given has the same basic denotation/meaning, they certainly have a range of different connotations/suggestive meanings on a scale of positive to neutral to negative. Write down different types of connotative meanings for the given words. Follow the example. Read Unit 8 for more details. (10)

Word	Positive Connotative Meaning	Neutral Connotative meaning	Negative Connotative Meaning
Example Relaxed	Comfortable	Inactive	Lazy
Prudent	Careful	Worried	Cowardly
Careful	Alert	Sensible	Cautious
Miser	Saver	Accumulator	Stasher
Cheap	Economical	Despicable	Wicked
Proud	Arrogant	swollen with pride	Conceited
Cautious	Careful	Sharp-eyed	Distrustful
Red	Scarlet	Crimson	Ruby
Home	Residence	House	Dwelling
Safe	Secure	Protected	Cautious
Stable	Constant	Firm	Unwavering

Q.69 Write a newspaper article on any recent event (political, social, entertainment, sport, etc.). It should contain all the following mentioned elements. Follow the guidelines and format given in Unit 9 (page 283). (15)

- Headline
- Byline
- Lead Paragraph
- Who, What, When, Where, Why, How

Ans:

Doctors want to ban

Doctors want to ban perfumes and aftershaves in hospitals and clinics immediately. They say in a news conference today evening, that these perfumes and aftershave contain chemicals that cause asthma and allergies. Over half of asthma attacks are caused by strong smells, such as perfumes and aftershaves. Two doctors from Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences (PIMS) wrote about the dangers of smells in hospitals. They said all hospitals should be free from artificial scents, to promote "the safety of patients, staff and visitors alike".

About one third of people say they are physically affected by smells. The doctors said this is a worry in hospitals. They said although perfumes make us smell nicer, they may harm weaker people. There is more and more proof that perfume makes asthma worse. Doctors say this is worrying in hospitals where there are many patients with asthma. They warn that perfumes and aftershaves can make patients sicker.

Headline: Doctors want to ban

By line: Doctors want to ban perfumes and aftershaves in hospitals and clinics.

Lead Paragraph: Paragraph No. 1 is the Lead Paragraph

Who: Doctors

What: Want to ban on perfumes and aftershaves

When: Today evening

Where: In Hospital (PIMS Islamabad)

Why: To promote "the safety of patients, staff and visitors alike".

How: Two doctors from Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences (PIMS) wrote about the dangers of smells in hospitals.

Q.70 (A) Read the text given below. You would notice some words are written in bold. Try and guess the meanings of these words through the context. (10)

The fifth polio case of 2014 **surfaced** in the city when an 18 month old was **reported** to have **contracted** the virus in the Gaddap (Karachi) area.

According to the Anti-Polio Cell, 18 month old Ayaz Rasool was not **administered** polio drops.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) has **recommended** that Pakistanis travelling **abroad** should present **polio vaccination certificates**. The **recommendation** was **put forward** as Pakistan has failed to **eliminate** the polio virus. (The News).

Ans:

Words	Meanings
Surfaced	Came up

Reported	Stated
Contracted	Illness and disability
Administered	Given
Recommended	Suggested
Abroad	Overseas
Polio vaccination certificates	The proof that he/she taken polio drops
Recommendation	Advice / proposal
Put forward	to offer an idea, opinion, reason etc, especially so that people can discuss it and make a decision
Eliminate	Get rid of

(B) Find out the **topic sentence** of the paragraph given above. (05)

Topic Sentence: "Pakistan failed to cope polio virus."

Q.71 Here is an exercise to test your skill in choosing the correct simple present tense word. Fill in each blank with an appropriate form of verb. (15)

Ans.

1. My brother likes this CD very much.
2. He is travelling in China this summer.
3. We are going to lunch now. Would you like to join us?
4. We always visit Grandmother on Sundays.
5. In this photo, we are playing volleyball on the beach.
6. I play tennis every day.
7. My father can't come to the phone now. He is taking a shower.
8. My father works as an accountant in a big company.
9. I think this pen costs Rs. 80.
10. I can't play online games now. My brother uses the computer to do his homework.
11. You are doing your homework now?
12. This photo was taken when I was three. My father carrying me on his shoulders.
13. People always buy new mobile phones.
14. Can you see Sana? She is standing at the bus stop.
15. You still watching TV?

Q.72 Write a 'Descriptive' paragraph (not more than 100 words) about a visit to a library. (10)

Ans.

My father is a lecturer in a college. Last week I had opportunity to go with him. I had to spend most of my time in college library. The library in the college is very big one.

It has over 50,000 books in it. It is on the first floor of college and occupies almost half the floor. The classrooms are all on the ground floor. This keeps the library calm and quiet and the noise of the students does not reach here. The library is a huge hall and is divided into sections with glass partitions. It has a reading room and one room for the librarian and the staff of the library. Different sections in the hall are meant for different kinds of books which are placed on iron shelves. These sections are; languages, literature, humanities, sciences, sports and so on. All kinds of books are available in the college library such as books on literature, history, civics, mathematics, physics, chemistry, painting, music, sports, magic, geography, zoology etc. The library also contributes to a number of magazines and newspapers. A book is given to a student for a week. They have to look after the book and not let it get torn. The magazines and newspapers have to read in the library itself. The librarian is a kind man. He helps to locate the books. In case of any problem he consults the catalogue to help the student in locating a book of their choice.

Q.73 Read the text on pages 67-68 about the famous poet "Ahmed Faraz". Do exercise 13 given on page 69 in which you have to write a 'sequence or chronological paragraph' on the famous poet "Ahmed Faraz" using appropriate sequence markers as given in the exercise. (10)

Ans. Ahmed Faraz, the famous poet of Pakistan was born on January 14, 1931 in Kohat. His real name was Syed Ahmad Shah. In the beginning he moved to Peshawar with his family where he studied in the famous Edwards College and then did his Masters in Urdu and Persian from the Peshawar University.

Initially Ahmed Faraz started his career as a script write at Radio Pakistan, Peshawar and then moved on to teaching Urdu at Peshawar University. Later in 1976, he became the founding Director General of the Pakistan Academy of Letters.

Meanwhile he went into self-imposed exile during the Zia-ul-Haq era after he was arrested for reciting certain poems at a mushaira criticizing the military rule. He stayed for six years in Britain, Canada and Europe before returning to Pakistan. Soon after he was appointed the Chairman Academy of Letters and later Chairperson of the Islamabad-based National Book Foundation for several years.

Consequently keeping in view his services and great poetry, Ahmed Faraz had been awarded with numerous national and international awards. He was awarded the Hilal-e-Imtiaz in 2004, in recognition of his literary achievements. He returned the award in 2006 after becoming disenchanted with the government and its policies.

Q.74 Go to pages 77-79. Read the long classification essay on 'Computer'. After reading the essay carefully, answer the following questions. (10)

i. How many types are there of computers?

Ans. There are four major types of computers.

ii. What is the use of the Micro Computers?

Ans. These are used for intensive calculations on designs such as architecture and buildings. Another use is for word processing, spread sheeting etc.

iii. For what purpose, we use Mini Computers.

Ans. Mini Computers are used when large groups need access to data simultaneously.

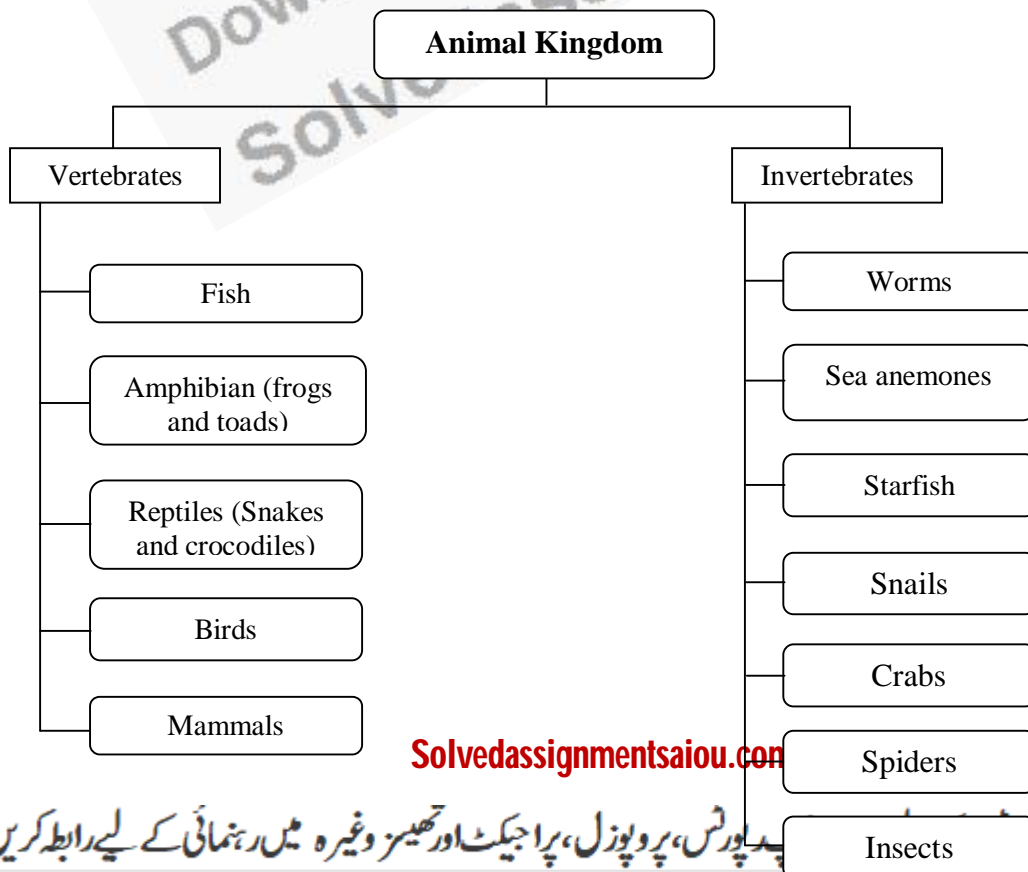
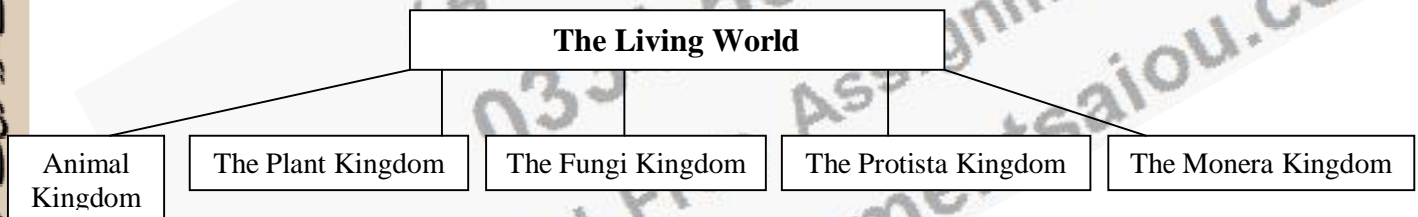
iv. To which category the Mainframe computers belong.

Ans. These belong to the category of powerful computers that have more access to storage space and to input / output devices.

v. What is the role of Super computers in our life?

Ans. These computers are designed for processing requirements of advanced research projects by engineers, scientists and by other research fields.

Q.75 Read the classification essay 'Animal Kingdom' on pages 83-84. Solve the exercise 5 on pages 85-87. (10)



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Q.76 Go to page 126, exercise 10. Read the first paragraph that is about grandfather. Highlight the connecting words of transitions that show Cause and Effect relationship. (10)

Ans. There are several possible reasons why my father is in excellent health, even though he is over eighty years, he is in excellent condition because a healthy routine. He eats well, never smokes, goes for regular walks, rests well and keeps himself busy as a result he remains fit and alert. His good health is also due to the fact that he never let negatively that is around us bother him consequently, his being in a positive state of mind and his optimism keeps him peaceful and calm. He has more energy as a result he does things that people at his age seldom think of doing. He is also in good physical shape and therefore people think that he is in his sixties rather than in his eighties.

Q.77 Read the Unit 4 "Cause and Effect" carefully and solve the following exercises in the Unit:

- i. Exercise 3 on page 113 is given in order to help you recognize the causes and effects. Underline the statement, which are a Cause and its Effect. (10)

Ans.

- The funny jokes that Saeed told made us laugh out loud.
Cause: The funny jokes that Saeed told
Effect: made us laugh out loud.
- The roads flooded because of the sudden rainstorm.
Effect: The roads flooded
Cause: because of the sudden rainstorm.
- The bright sunlight made it possible for us to keep warm in such a freezing weather.
Cause: The bright sunlight made it possible for us
Effect: to keep warm in such a freezing weather.
- My alarms didn't ring, so I was later for office.
Cause: My alarms didn't ring,
Effect: so I was later for office.
- The slippery road made the car slide.
Cause: The slippery road
Effect: made the car slide.
- You will get an A, if you study well for your English exam.

Effect: You will get an A,
Cause: if you study well for your English exam.

7. You get on the lift it will take you to the fifth floor.
Cause: If you get on the lift
Effect: it will take you to the fifth floor.

8. You will not be cold if you wear a warm jacket.
Effect: You will not be cold
Cause: if you wear a warm jacket.

ii. Read the Cause and Effect test on page 114 on Atiqah and solve exercise 04 on the top of the page 115 accordingly. (10)

Ans.

Causes	Effects
Due to a very low enrollment	Dr. Hafeez's course will be offered only once a year
Freddy's Café at Lahore received glowing reviews	Consequently, more people wanted to try it recipes.
The tourists misplaced their passports	As a result, they had to cancel their trip to Hunza and Skardu.
The plane was delayed	As a result, I had to wait for five hours.
Because the soup was very hot	I burned my tongue.
Due to a misunderstanding	My job application was turned down.
Since she's a very popular singer	She is recognised by everyone in her city.
Because of heavy traffic	Ubaid was late for work.
There is shortage of water in the country	So the people are advised to use water sparingly

Q.78 (A) Read the statements given below which are taken from an advertisement. Write whether it states a **fact** or an **opinion** about the product. (05)

- Halib Milk is the best packed milk in the market. Opinion
- A team of experts in the field of milk production helped and guided the production of Halib Milk.
- Halib Milk will help you in maintaining your health.
- Each pack of Halib Milk is inspected before it leaves the factory.
- Milk is always good for health.

Ans. i. Halib Milk is the best packed milk in the market. **Opinion**
ii. A team of experts in the field of milk production helped and guided the production of Halib Milk. **Opinion**

- iii. Halib Milk will help you in maintaining your health. **Opinion**
- iv. Each pack of Halib Milk is inspected before it leaves the factory. **Opinion**
- v. Milk is always good for health. **Fact**

(B) Read the following **article taken from an English newspaper, cut and paste** it in your assignment and then write the answers of questions given at the end of this article:

State bureaucracies are notorious for being both opaque and unresponsive to the needs of the very citizens they are supposed to serve. In post-colonial countries where citizenship is itself a pipe dream, their reputation is especially bad.

We in Pakistan have been witness to many a general, judge and politician promising to eliminate corruption and nepotism within state institutions and delivering the country from the clutches of bureaucracy. These promises have never borne fruit. It is time we delved deeper to investigate exactly why the bureaucratic behemoth has never been tamed. In short, before proposing 'solutions', we must understand the 'problem'.

To begin with, the state bureaucracy is a crucial cog in our political-economic order and it is hence impossible for it to be radically overhauled in isolation. Granted the 'system' looks and feels somewhat different now to when the British created the so-called 'steel frame' to manage their Indian colony. Yet even if the state bureaucracy no longer exercises unchallenged power in the body politic, the system does not function without it. Ignoring the bureaucracy's symbiotic relationship to other power brokers is inexcusable.

(Source: Dawn)

- i. What is the writer's purpose of writing the article?(10)
- ii. What is the tone of the writer? (05)

Q.70 Go to pages 200-201, exercise 9. Answer the questions given at the page 202.

Ans:

Exercise 9

- 1. Who do you think has written this piece? Is the writer a Pakistani, an Indian or a foreign national?

Ans. I think the writer of this piece is a foreigner tourist. He belongs to someone other country than India or Pakistan.

- 2. What does the writer mean when writing?

- (i) I knew a little of the history between Pakistan and India and have heard about one of the greatest spectacles that happens daily between the two neighbouring countries at the Wagah border.

Ans. The writer is unaware of the hostile past of the two nations, Pakistan and India. The feelings of their bitter enmity are demonstrated daily at the Wagah border.

(ii) This was pure theatre between the once and sometimes still warring nations. And it was fantastic! Scissor

Ans: The ceremony held at the Wagah border is quite fantastic and thrilling although the two nations have fought many battles.

Q.71 On pages 238-243, there is an article on the life in the Indus Valley. Read the article and solve the exercise 9 at page 244. **(10)**

Ans:

Features	Civilization Information
Homes	Beautiful, comforting, quite large, open courtyard in the centre and stairs leading to roof
Buildings	Made of clay bricks, strong beams, bathroom having drain into an underground sewer system
Transport	Slow moving bullock carts
Trade	Timber, ivory, pottery, silver and gold
Employment	Loading and unloading of cargos, boating and caption of ships
Skills	Potting, bangle and ornament making
Religion	Citadel was the centre of religion, great bath had religion significance
Clothes	Fancy dresses, cotton cloth were all sorts of bright beads

2.

- The writer is trying to tell us that a long time ago Indus Valley was lush and fertile. It became dessert because people shifted from Indus Valley to other places.
- The writer expresses that the development or the mode of life in Mohenjo Daro was very slow as slow as a cart which is well known for its too much slow moving.
- The thought of these birds of the air caught and kept captive upset her because the birds were shut in the baskets and they were trying to be free.
- In the middle of citadel was great bath. People believed that water to be a great purifier.
- Every trader had to wear seal around the neck. It was like a signature showing the importance in the community.

Answering the questions

- Now ship use marine navigation equipment (compass)
- The valley had a strong central government that ruled the towns and when the towns were first built, they were all planned by the same people.

Q.6 Unit 8 is about Denotation and connotation. Solve the exercise 5 on page 265 selecting the most appropriate choice. **(10)**

Ans. Exercise 5:

1. My mother wrote an application to school saying I was too sick to come to school.
2. My father gains weight very quickly and every time he weighs himself, his weight has gone up as much as 20 pounds and he looks too overweight.
3. I am still a student so when it comes to giving presents to my family on special occasions I have to be thrifty.
4. When I die and am buried, I imagine that my body will decay.
5. The coach thinks that his rules are an essential part of the game and that makes him strict.

Q.72 Read Unit 6 "Academic Reading" carefully and then answer the following questions or solve the following exercises that are given in the unit.

- i. Read the statements given in exercise 12 on pages 207-213 and guess where you would find these statements and what purpose does each statement serve?

(10)

Ans. Exercise # 12

1. Wash with similar colours at 40o C.
2. No Parking!
3. Gone to lunch. Back in 20!
4. Dear Sir/Madam. I'm writing to you to complain about.....
5. Add two eggs and stir until the mixture is smooth.

S.No	Where would find these words (Places)	Purpose of these words
1	A laundry symbol, also called a care symbol, Such symbols are written on labels, known as care labels, attached to clothing to indicate how a particular item should best be cleaned.	It represents a method of washing, for example drying, dry-cleaning and ironing clothing.
2	On public places like parks, hospitals, on the road side or any kind of main entrance where to someone get entry or get exit.	To inform us that we do not park our vehicle there to avoid any inconvenience.
3	At a store, clinic or public dealing office which may be government or private.	To inform the customers, patients or public about the break or closing.
4	In any kind of letter of complaint or application.	To written application or complaint letter to higher authorities about complaint something.
5	In a recipe book or kitchen guide.	To guide someone about cooking something.

- ii. Read the text given in exercise 12, pages 207-213 and solve the exercise 13 on pages 212-213. (10)

Exercise 13

1. According to the text, Sadequain's calligraphy is endowed with all of the following except

- ☐ With divine inspiration
- ☐ With symbolic significance
- ☒ With beautiful nature and its various forms
- ☐ Khat-e-Sadequain
- ☐ Mysterious and mysticism

2. The label 'Faqr' refers to his

- ☐ Status
- ☐ Mental energy
- ☐ Physical energy
- ☐ Overseas contacts
- ☒ Simplicity and honesty

3. Paragraph 8 paints a picture of a man who is

- ☒ Selfless and self sacrificing
- ☐ Mentally shattered
- ☐ Stubborn and difficult
- ☐ Physically weak
- ☐ Tiresome

4. The primary purpose of paragraph 11 is to

- ☐ Account for conditions in the hospital
- ☐ Prove the need for honesty in difficult circumstances
- ☐ Explain the greed and unfaithfulness of a man
- ☒ Argue the prevailing conditions in the country
- ☐ Describe the loneliness of the artist

5. The writer's attitude and tone in this write up is

- ☐ Disinterested reporting of biographical details
- ☐ Expose a mythical figure
- ☐ Uncritical presentation of facts
- ☒ Praise a great man
- ☐ A critique of artist's art works

Q.73 Go to pages 224-225, exercise 2. Read the story and answer the questions given at the pages 225-227. (10)

Ans:

1. What does Tahira like to do?
 - a) Draw
2. How does Tahira feel about her new school?
 - c) She wishes she had friends
3. Why did Tahira walk slowly and carefully to the front of the class room?
 - d) She was nervous
4. Why did the children gasp when they saw Tahira's picture?
 - b) They were surprised at how good her drawings was
5. At the end of the story, how does Tahira feel about her new school?
 - b) She likes her new school.

ASSIGNMENT No. 01

Compulsory English II (1424)B.A/B.COM

Autumn, 2013

The following questions are based on Unit 1. Read the unit carefully and answer the questions / solve the exercises given below.

Q.1 Read pages 5- 7. You have studied about 'Different Types of Essays' Read these pages carefully and then write brief answers of the following:

- i. What is a Descriptive essay? (5)
- ii. What is a Compare and Contrast essay? (5)
- iii. What is a Cause and Effect Essay? (5)

Ans:

i. A descriptive essay provides details about how something looks, feels, tastes, smells and sounds. It can also describe what something is, or how something happened. These essays generally use a lot of sensory details exciting our senses of smell, taste, touch and seeing.

ii. The Compare and contrast essay discusses the similarities and differences between two things, people, concepts, places etc. The essay could discuss both similarities and differences, or it could just focus only on one aspect; either similarities or differences.

iii. . In this kind of essay, the aim is to explain the causes (reasons) or the effects (results) of an event or situation.

e.g. Causes of air pollution (multiple factors leading to air pollution).

e.g. Effects of watching too much TV (many effects of a situation).

Sometimes an event causes something to happen, and that situation leads to another event, and it causes another event to happen. This is called the causal chain or domino effect.

e.g. Use of deodorants will bring the end of the world.

Organization:

Depending on the topic, there may be three patterns of organization:

1. Multiple causes-->effect

2. Cause-->Multiple effects

In this pattern, the effects of a certain situation are explained in separate paragraphs.

3. Causal chain / Domino

In this pattern, the events lead to one another.

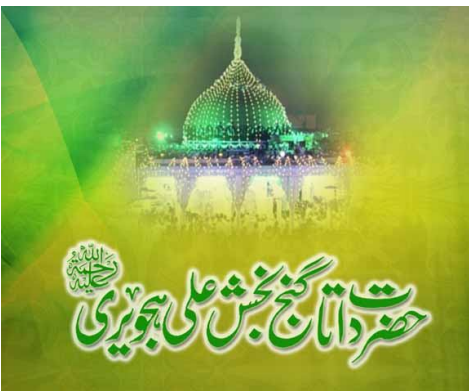
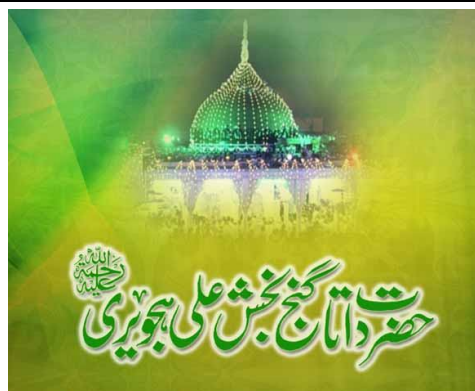
Q.2 Read the following three short texts and identify which one is a descriptive, compare/contrast and cause/effect text.(3)

i.

Chlorofluoro carbon gases are released by some factories into the air. This gas causes the ozone layer to become thinner and finally disappear. The unfiltered ultraviolet rays of the sun cause overheating in the poles of the earth, where the icebergs start to melt. The huge amount of water released from the poles leads to a rise in the sea-level. The sea will cover the land and the scientists believe that will be the end of the world.

(Cause/Effects)

ii.



حضرت آغا گنج بخش علی ہجویری

The 966th annual Urs of Syed Ali bin Usman Hajveri (RA) commonly known as Data Ganj Baksh commenced on Wednesday after zohr prayers following a 'chaddar' laying ceremony performed by Punjab Chief Minister. The chief minister also inaugurated the milk sabeel which will serve the devotees for the next two days. The Urs started with Qirats from Holy Quran and Mehfil-e-Naat by renowned Qaris and naat reciters followed by a grand mehfil-e-sama at the Darbar Complex Sama Hall. Thousands of devotees paid homage to Hazrat Data Ganj Baksh by offering chaddars and showering flower petals at the mazar in the form of processions led by drums beaters. The Mela Ram Park was humming with festivities where mystics sang and danced to the tune of flutes and recited mystic poetry. The Urs was rounded off by special prayers led by Khatib Jamia Mosque Darbar for the solidarity of Pakistan and progress of the nation.

(Descriptive)

We live in a world where the variety of food is immense, and we are responsible for what we eat. In Pakistan, in the recent years, a lot of people who live in the urban areas or cities are now more inclined towards eating frozen food or ready to cook food rather than fresh food. The most notable difference between these two kinds of foods is their flavour. Fresh foods have great flavour and taste because they have all the nutrients our bodies need whereas frozen foods lack flavour and lose some of the original fresh food nutrients when stored because there are some chemical products or

preservatives added to the natural foods to prolong the shelf life. Yet another difference between these two types of foods is the cost as frozen foods are much more expensive than fresh foods. **(Compare & Contrast)**

Q.3 Write a 'Descriptive' paragraph (not more than 100 words) about a cultural event of Pakistan. (7)

Ans:

تہذیب کی سہولت کے لیے یہاں پر مس . . . پیرا گراف دے . . . جارہے ہیں اپنی مرضی کے مطابق کسی ایک کا انتخاب کر کے اپنی مشق میں لکھ لیں۔

Shandur Polo Tournament:

The first time a polo tournament took place at the Shandur Pass, was in 1936. A British Political Agent, Major Cobb, who was fond of playing polo under a full moon, had the polo ground near Shandur, named. 'Moony Polo Ground'.

The most exciting polo tournament of the entire Northern Pakistan, is played on top of Shandur Pass, around 3,700 meters above sea level. It is a place unique and exotic in itself, surrounded by some of the most spectacular mountain scenery in the world. The event marks the annual rivalry between the polo teams of Gilgit and Chitral. The Polo tournament has some added attractions for the visitors; trout fishing at the nearby streams and lakes and a festival of folk dances and music of the Northern Pakistan.

The highlight of the festival is the final match between the Gilgit and Chitral teams. The final provides a most colorful spectacle. Supporters of both sides travel long distances from the remote parts of Chitral and Gilgit, to watch the thrilling game. The event, as such, offers a fascinating insight into the lifestyle of the people of this region. Their culture and indigenous customs are a delight to behold for the visitors.

SIBI MELA

Sibi lies 163 Kms. – 3 hrs. drive to the south east of Quetta at the mouth of the famous "Bolan Pass". Since the 15th century, this town has been the meeting place of all the tribal chiefs of the area. The British carried on this tradition in the shape of an annual "Darbar" or meeting, combining it with a 'Mela' (fair) where thousands of Baluchi tribesmen gathered along with their animals in mid February. This tradition still carries on and every year during February, Sibi has its famous SIBI MELA, where tribesmen flock from all over Baluchistan, parts of Sind and Punjab with their animals. The salient features of this "Mela" are horse and cattle and cultural shows, tent pegging, camel races, animal markets and exhibitions of handicrafts, tribal dresses and folk dances.

Lok Virsa - Folk Festival

The largest cultural activity in Pakistan is the annual National Folk Festival (Lok Mela), held in October each year. Over the past two decades, this festival has taken on an international flavour and more than 20 different countries have sent their artisans and performers to participate in the festival. Nationally, the festival has become a thing of pride for artisans and performers, who come on their own to participate. Most important of all, the Provinces of Pakistan and Azad Jammu & Kashmir put up beautifully decorated pavilions and visitors have the unique opportunity to see an assortment of Pakistan's traditionally rich culture in the federal capital of Islamabad for an exciting ten days. An exhibition of artisans at work under the banner of the Heritage Museum forms the core of this festival. The Research & Media Centre of Lok Virsa arranges groups of dancers that perform all over the festival grounds, inviting visitors to join in, and in the evening, arranges music concerts from all parts of Pakistan. Documentation of the festival is carried out by Lok Virsa's researchers, who interview all the artisans and artists.

Q.4 Read the text "Chronology of the Mughal Kings" on pages 51-52. Do exercise 6 given on page 53 in which you have to write a 'sequence or chronological paragraph' about the Mughal Kings using appropriate sequence markers as given in the exercise. (10)

Ans:

The Mughul Empire started its long reign in 1526 which lasted until 1857. The first Mughul King was Babur who was born in Ferghana in 1483. Babur was a descendant of Genghis Khan and Taimur. **First**, in 1526 Babur defeated the Sultan of Delhi, Ibrahim Lodhi. In 1530 Babur was died and **after that** Humayun assumes power. In 1540 Afghan leader Sher Shah Suri fought with Humayun' and grab the empire. In the **Next** war in 1555 Humayun re-conquered Delhi. In 1556 Humayun was died. **Then** the young Akbar crowned as a king of Subcontinent. In 1605 Akbar was died and his son Jahangir took the charge. In 1617 in the southern states of the empire broke out the revolt and Jahangir sends son Khurram to pacify them. Khurram

returned successfully and received the title of 'Shah Jahan'. **After that** in 1627 Jahangir died and Shah Jahan assumes the throne. In 1631 Shah Jahan's queen Mamtaz Mahal dies during childbirth. Shah Jahan built a tomb in her memories, the famous "Taj Mahal". **Then** in 1658 Shah Jahan's son Aurangzeb executes his brothers, imprisons his father and captured the throne of Delhi. In 1666 Shah Jahan was died. Next in 1707 Aurangzeb died. **Lastly** 1857 the mutiny results in the massacre of people of Delhi. **Finally**, weak Mughul Empire collapsed and India converted into a British Colony. In 1862 Bahadur Shah (Zafar) II the last of the Mughul rulers dies in the jail.

Q.5 You have read a long text 'A Day in the Life of a Nurse' on pages 56-57.

Go to page 58, exercise 9 and choose any 1 topic and write a paragraph describing a typical day in the life of a car mechanic OR a road side barber.

Ans:

عزیز طلباء و طالبات آپ کی سہولت چیک کیلئے ویرا گراف دے جارہے ہیں اپنی مرضی کے مطابق کسی ایک کا انتخاب کر کے اپنی مشق میں لکھ لیں۔

A typical day in the life of a car mechanic

Kashif is a car mechanic. His day starts around 8 a.m. or 9 a.m. The time of his arrival usually depends on his role in the shop. The first order of business is to take a look at the scheduled jobs and tasks. He may also have to take a quick inventory of supplies and auto components and place an order if necessary.

2. Throughout the day he performs scheduled repairs and troubleshoots car problems on the telephone with customers. In addition, he may have to drop what he is doing to greet customers walking through the front door. In time, he becomes proficient at multitasking. The day may go by fast or slowly, depending on the workload. At the end of day it's time to go home and relax.

A day in the life of a roadside Barber

Sharif is roadside barber. He starts his work early in the morning. Usually he started work at 8:00 am and continued to work until dusk. He goes out with his shaving box. He has scissors, combs, a shaving brush, old razors, a small looking glass and a piece of soap. He keeps all these things in a small wooden bosc. He also carries a piece of dirty cloth. He shaves his customers on the roadside. He has his own way of shaving. His implements are old. He wraps the dirty price of cloth round the neck of the customer. He then gives him the small looking glass to see his face when the customer in ready' he starts his work. He find sharpens the old razor. He then takes his brush and apples soap to the customer. He starts shaving soon after it. In case of hand shaving, the customer gets angry. Sharif also at times makes cuts and

wounds. If he gives a good shave the customer is pleased. He pays his due gladly. When it became too dark to continue work, he packed up for the day.

Q.6 You have read about Ahmed Faraz on pages 67-68. Read another similar text about 'Shaikh Ayaz', a noted Sindhi poet and then fill in the table given below with correct information. (10)

Shaikh Ayaz was one of the great Sindhi poets of Pakistan. He was born in Shikarpur on March 23, 1923 and was a lawyer by profession. He did his BA from Diya Ram Jethmal (DJ) college, Karachi in 1945, and LLB in 1947/48; and started his career as a lawyer from Sukkur 1952. He also served as the Vice-Chancellor of the Sindh University from January 1976 to January 1980. He began composing poetry at the age of 17 and his literary career spanned almost six decades and covered a wide range of poetry and prose forms. Due to his poetry and writings, he was put behind bars in 1965 for three months and again was jailed from May 1971 to January 1972. He had won many national and international awards. He died in Karachi in December 1997 aged 74 and is buried at Bhit Shah. In recognition of his work, Shaikh Ayaz Chair was established at the Sindh University, Jamshoro in 1998.

Ans:

Q.7 Go to pages 89- 91. Read the long classification essay on 'Pollution'. After reading the text carefully, answer the following questions. (10)

- How would you define 'pollution'?
- What causes air pollution?
- How does rain water create water pollution?
- What are the main contaminants responsible for soil pollution?
- What are the effects of noise pollution on people?

Ans:

- Contamination of soil, water or the atmosphere by the discharge of harmful substances, undesirable change in the air, water and land is called pollution.
- Air pollution is caused by the releases of gases, such as sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides and chemical vapours produced by industry and motor vehicles.
- Water pollution also occurs when rain water runoff from urban and industrial areas and from agricultural land and mining operations and makes its way back to rivers, lakes and oceans and into the ground.
- Main contaminants of soil pollution are hydrocarbons, heavy metals, herbicides, pesticides and chlorinated hydrocarbons.

- v. Noise pollution can cause loss of physical and mental ailments such as irritability, depression, heart problems etc for people.

Q.8 Read the classification essay 'Types of Teachers' on pages 96-98.

Answer the first 2 questions given in exercise 10, page 99. (10)

Ans:

- i. What are the traits of a "Lenient teacher"?

Ans:

Traits of a "Lenient teacher"

A lenient teacher is the one who is not very fussy. An easygoing teacher takes things as they come. They do not crib about things such as doing homework on time or sitting quietly in the class, etc. But this side does not mean that students can do anything in the class of a lenient teacher. There are limits to leniency shown by a teacher. Students should not take undue advantage of such a teacher. If the teacher is not being too harsh, we should respect and behave properly.

- ii. How are "Funny Teachers" different from "Strict teachers"?

Ans:

Difference between a Funny Teacher and a Strict Teacher

S No,	Funny Teacher	Strict Teacher
1.	A funny teacher is like a God send to the students.	A strict teacher is very tough on students.
2.	He is not fixated on deadlines.	He/She always insists on adhering to deadlines for students.
3.	He relaxes the students from their stress.	He gives more cautions and warnings to students which cause more stress on them.
4.	Funny teacher is always like by students.	Strict teacher fails to touch the hearts of the students.
5.	He always wants to see students smile.	The students of a strict teacher always live under constant deadlines.

The following questions are based on unit 4. Read the unit carefully and answer the questions/ solve the exercises given below.

Q.9 From pages 107-112 you have read in detail about 'Cause and Effect'. On page 112, exercise 1, you are asked to write the effects for example:

- What will happen if the college bus is late? Well, this is a cause and its effect may be:
- that you will reach college late or you might miss your first class, or you might get a scolding from the teacher.

Here are 5 causes, write the effect of each cause. (10)

- If there is lack of rain in the country-----
- If there is lawlessness in the country-----
- If girls get education -----
- If we save electricity-----
- If there is no rigging in elections-----

Ans:

- If there is lack of rain in the country **causes** the shortage of wheat.
- If there is lawlessness in the country it **may** increase the crimes in society.
- If girls get education it should **lead** to a building of good nation.
- If we save electricity it will **results** as overcome on energy crises.
- If there is no rigging in elections **consequently** we get a nice leadership.

Q.10 Go to page 124, exercise 8. Rewrite the sentences connecting them with 'because' in two ways; in the middle and in the beginning. The first sentence is done as an example; continue with the next 5 sentences.

- Sahir doesn't like going to school because the other children tease him.
- Because the other children tease him, Sahir doesn't like to go to school.

Ans:

1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mustafa works hard because he needs to earn money. Because he needs to earn money, Mustafa works hard.
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of the employees will have a party because it's the chairman's birthday. Because it's the chairman's birthday, all of the employees will have a party.
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DDT was banned in most countries because it is considered to be dangerous to animals and human being.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because it is considered to be dangerous to animals and human being, DDT was banned in most countries.
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The car will not start because the battery is dead. Because the battery is dead, the car will not start.
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The man was sent to prison because he robbed a bank. Because he robbed a bank, the man was sent to prison.

Q.11 Go to page 127, exercise 11. Read the first paragraph that is about Mr. Salman. The paragraph is poorly written as the sentences are short and no transition words or connectors are used. Rewrite the paragraph and connect sentences choosing appropriate connecting words or transition markers given in the box. (10)

Ans:

There are three reasons **thus** Mr. Salman was fired from his job. **As** he was often absent from work. **Consequently** he missed thirty working days last year. **So** his personality was a problem. **For this reason** he was nasty to other employees and to the customers. **Because** his performance was poor. **Since** he did not follow the boss's instructions. **Therefore** he rarely completed assignments. **As a result**, he was finally sent home packing!

The following questions are based on unit 5. Read the unit carefully and answer the questions/ solve the exercises given below.

Q.75 Go to page 151, exercise 2, Read the text that compares and contrasts aeroplanes and helicopters. After reading the text, fill in the missing information in the table that follows after the text by adding suitable transition words to show contrast. You can use the appropriate transition words given on page 149. (10)

Ans:

Aeroplanes	Transition	Helicopters
Aeroplanes have long slender bodies with wings.	On the other hand	Helicopters have round bodies and propellers rather than wings.

They travel extremely fast reaching speeds of over 1875 miles (3000 km) per hour	Where as	Helicopters move at much slower speed than aeroplanes.
They need a lot of space for takeoff and landing.	But	Helicopters require a very small takeoff or landing space.
Aeroplane take off horizontally and can move in forward direction only.	On the contrary	They take off vertically and can move in any direction.
Aeroplane regularly carry several hundred passengers	In contrast to it	Most of helicopters carry 2-5 passengers

Q.76 Go to page 154, exercise 4. Read the comparison paragraph and then write the missing information in the table given on page 155. (10)

Ans:

	La Cuisine	Pappasallis
Kind of Food	French food	Italian food
Dinning Rooms	Clean and elegant	Clean and elegant
Meals quality, price and taste	Carefully prepared, reasonable price but less in taste than Italian food.	Carefully prepared, reasonable price, tastier than French food.
Service	Excellent	Excellent
Behaviour of the staff	Friendly and polite	Friendly and polite
Timings	Open until very late night	Open until very late night

The following questions are based on unit 6. Read the unit carefully and answer the questions/ solve the exercises given below.

Q.77 Go to pages 198-199, exercise 8. This is a pre reading exercise. Look at the picture carefully and write a short paragraph of 50 words

predicting or guessing the background of the picture, or what is the picture trying to convey or express? (10)

Ans:

In this picture two soldiers are representing their countries India and Pakistan. This is the picture of Wahgah Border. Here is where each evening both Pakistanis and Indians gear up with full military might for the lowering of the flags. This is the daily routine of this Pak India border where officers come in full dress uniform , marching down, soldiers kicked their legs in the air encouraged by the shouts from the crowd which gathered there to watch these beautiful and interesting scenes.

Q.78 Go to page 207, exercise 12. Read the 5 statements and then predict or guess where you would find these instructions and what purpose does each statement serve? (10)

Exercise # 12

1. Wash with similar colours at 40° C.
2. No Parking!
3. Gone to lunch. Back in 20!
4. Dear Sir/Madam, I'm writing to you to complain about.....
5. Add two eggs and stir until the mixture is smooth.

Ans:

S.No.	Where would find these words(Places)	Purpose of these words
1	A laundry symbol, also called a care symbol, Such symbols are written on labels, known as care labels, attached to clothing to indicate how a particular item should best be cleaned.	It represents a method of <u>washing</u> , for example drying, <u>dry-cleaning</u> and <u>ironing clothing</u> .
2	On public places like parks, hospitals, on the road side or any kind of main entrance where to some one get entry or get exit.	To inform us that we do not park our vehicle there to avoid any inconvenience.
3	At a store, clinic or public dealing office which may be government or private.	To inform the customers, patients or public about the break or closing.

4	In any kind of letter of complaint or application.	To written application or complaint letter to higher authorities about complaint something.
5	In a recipe book or kitchen guide.	To guide someone about cooking something.

The following questions are based on unit 7. Read the unit carefully and answer the questions/ solve the exercises given below.

Q.79 Read the first few pages of the unit (pages 217-220) carefully. What have you understood about the term 'Implied Meaning' or 'Making Inferences'? Explain these terms in your own words. (5)

Ans:

Implied Meaning:

Indicated by necessary connotation though not expressed directly.

Making Inferences:

Making Inferences means reading in between the lines and making intelligent guesses about what is being said or written.

Q.80 Go to pages 224-225, exercise 2. Read the story 'The New School' and then write short answers of the following questions: (10)

- What does Tahira like to do?
- How does Tahira feel about her new school in the beginning?
- Why did Tahira walk slowly and carefully to the front of the classroom?
- Why did the children gasp when they saw Tahira's pictures
- How does Tahira feel about her new school at the end of the story?

Ans:

- What does Tahira like to do?

Draw

- How does Tahira feel about her new school?

She wishes she had friends in her new school because without this the new school is hard for her.

- Why did Tahira walk slowly and carefully to the front of the class room?

She was nervous

- Why did the children gasp when they saw Tahira's picture?

They were surprised at how good her drawings was

- How does Tahira feel about her new school at the end of the story?

She likes her new school.

Q.81 We are sure that you have studied this unit carefully as it is a demanding unit.

i. What do the following two terms mean? Write brief definitions of the two terms: (5)

- Denotation
- Connotation

Ans:

- **Denotation** refers to the literal meaning of a word, the "dictionary definition." For example, if you look up the word snake in a dictionary, you will discover that one of its denotative meanings is "any of numerous scaly, legless, sometimes venomous reptiles, having a long, tapering, cylindrical body and found in most tropical and temperate regions."
- **Connotation** refers to the associations that are connected to a certain word or the emotional suggestions related to that word. Connotations are actually the implied meanings of a word. The connotative meanings of the word snake could be: an evil or a dangerous person.

ii. Read pages 254- 256. Where we have explained to you that words can have negative, positive and neutral connotations. Here are 10 words given in the box below. Place each word in its correct column. Consult a dictionary for help. (10)

Proud	mysterious	arrogant	stubborn	energetic
Stylish	giggle	misuse	residence	rational

Ans:

Positive	Negative	Neutral
energetic	arrogant	giggle
Stylish	Proud	residence
rational	mysterious	stubborn
	misuse	

The following questions are based on unit 9. Read the unit carefully and answer the questions/ solve the exercises given below.

Q.82 On pages 285-289, we have asked you 10 questions about newspapers. Can you answer the following 2 questions briefly? (10)

i. What are the benefits of reading newspapers?

Ans: Benefits of Reading Newspaper

There are many benefits reading newspaper. This gives us the information about all events and happening in our country and word. Students can have lot of benefits the

newspaper; they can improve their knowledge and also language. The reading of newspaper is called an educational tool.

The newspaper is not only a source of information but it is also a source of entertainment. Reading the English newspaper helps in increase our vocabulary and raises our reading skill. We can learn new things from various articles; it makes us knowledgeable about current events. It opens our mind and thinking on national issues. Students can get job information and other advertisements related to their skill and requirement to conclude reading the newspaper is more advantaged to students, because it keeps them informed and leached what is going a mound them. It is also increase, reading, wiling and speaking performance.

ii. What is the one most noticeable difference that you see or notice in newspapers and TV news channels?

Ans: The most noticeable difference between the newspaper and T.V News is the speed and fast news access. As we get news with heading of "Breaking News" on T.V within minutes and soon after the incidents which is related to breaking news on the screen we can see and on the other hand news paper is very slow and we have to wait for the next day addition for the news of passed day.

Q.83 Go to page 298, exercise 5 and write full words for the abbreviations or acronyms given in bold. (5)

- UN concerned over....
- OGDCL raises....
- PNCA to set up....
- S.Court issues show cause notices to SHOs....
- PEMRA orders strict action.....

Ans:

- United Nations** concerned over global poverty.
- Oil and Gas Development Company Limited** raises fears of price hike.
- Pakistan National Council of the Arts** to set up National Film Academy.
- Supreme Court** issues show cause notices to SHOs.
- Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority** orders strict action.

Q.84 Read a 'letter to the Editor' given on page 316. Write a short letter to the Editor complaining about the traffic mess in your city/town. (5)

Ans:

The Editor,
The Dawn,

14-Davis Road, Lahore.
Respected Sir,

On behalf of the residents and merchants of my locality, I would like to draw your attention towards the key problem of our area that is the messy traffic. There is noise of the traffic all the day. All this creates many problems for the public. Even the pedestrians do not have enough space to move from one place to another.

This disordered situation of the traffic is also causing much pollution in my locality. There is not even a single traffic signal erected on the road to regulate the traffic and no traffic constable is appointed on the road. I request you to whether appoint a traffic sergeant or erect the traffic signal there so that the traffic can smoothly run and the public can take the sigh of relief.

Thanks in anticipation.

Yours faithfully, X Y Z

کاشان اکیڈمی

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