

Selected from Previous Board Papers & Textbook

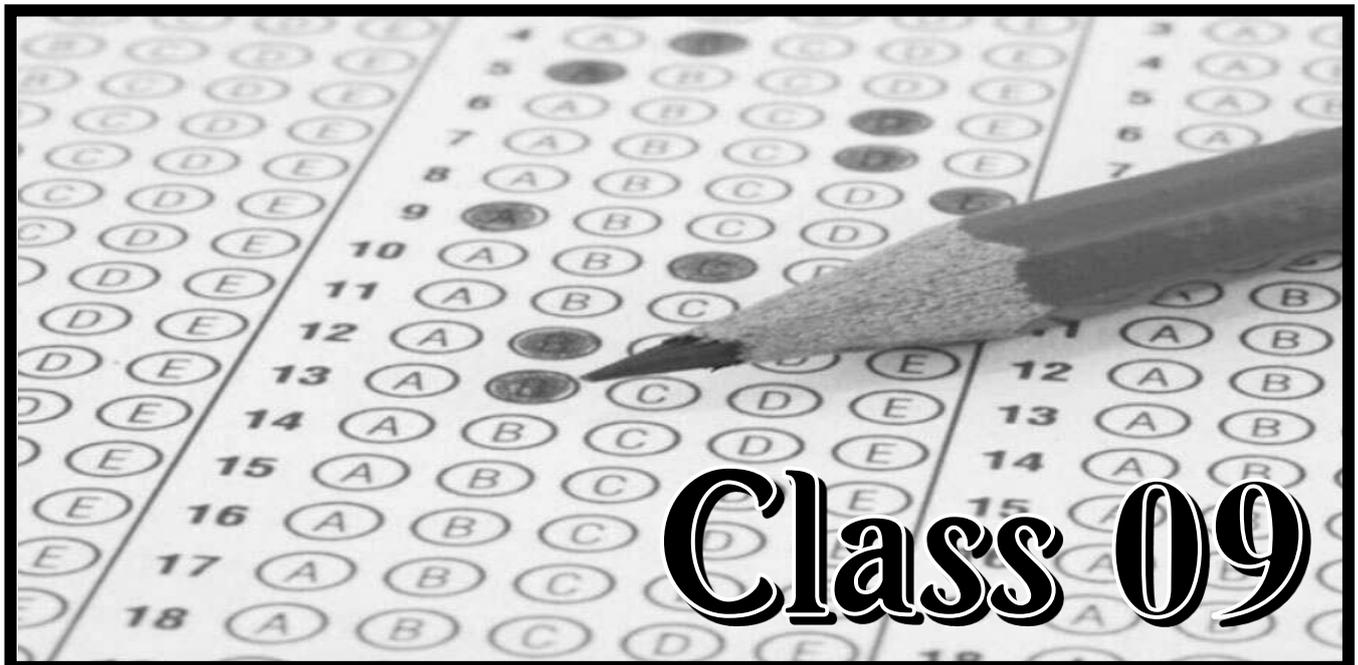
Smart



ENGLISH

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Smart Syllabus (ALP) 2020-21



- Objectives (MCQs)
- Active / Passive Voice
- Textbook Exercises (ALP)

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Smart Syllabus According to Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP)

Sr.#	Syllabus (ALP)	Textbook / Board Grammar Page No.	Qazi Smart Grammar Page No.
1	Unit#1: The Saviour of Mankind Classwork: Glossary, Comprehension (B Qs: 1-4), Vocabulary (B&C), Grammar (B&C), Writing Skills (A) Homework: Comprehension (B Qs: 5-8), Vocabulary (A&D), Grammar (A&D)	1 to 10	13, 73, 88, 97
2	Unit#2: Patriotism Classwork: Glossary, Comprehension (A Qs: 1-5), Vocabulary (A&C), Grammar (A&B), Writing Skills (B) Homework: Vocabulary (B), Grammar (C), Writing Skills (A)	12 to 20	21, 74, 88, 89, 98
3	Unit#4: Hazrat Asma رضی اللہ عنہا Classwork: Glossary, Comprehension (A, B, C), Vocabulary (B), Grammar (A, B, D & E), Writing Skills (A) Homework: Comprehension (D), Vocabulary (A), Grammar (C, F & G) Review-I is exclude.	32 to 45	28, 76, 89, 99
4	Unit#5: Daffodils Classwork: Glossary, Comprehension (A Qs: 1-5), Vocabulary (B&C), Grammar (C,D,E,F&G), Writing Skills (B) Homework: Vocabulary (A), Grammar (A&B)	50 to 61	35, 79, 90, 100, 107, 110
5	Unit#6: The Quaid's Vision and Pakistan Classwork: Glossary, Comprehension (A Qs: 1-5), Vocabulary	62 to 72	37, 79, 91, 100

	(A,D&E), Grammar (B,C,D,E&F), Writing Skills (B) Homework: Vocabulary (B&C), Grammar (A)		
6	Unit#7: Sultan Ahmad Masjid Classwork: Glossary, Comprehension (A Qs: 1-6), Vocabulary (C&D), Grammar (B,C,D&E) Homework: Vocabulary (A&B), Grammar (A)	73 to 80	41, 80, 92, 101
7	Grammar & Composition Letters Classwork: To your mother who is worried about your health, To your sister congratulating her on her success in the exams, To your father requesting him to send you some extra funds for the payments of hostel dues, To your friend condoling the death of his mother. Homework: To your friend congratulating her on her birthday, To your friend requesting him to lend you some books, To your sister thanking her for a gift.	16 to 25 (Board Grammar)	115 to 130
8	Story Writing Classwork: A Farmer and His Sons, The Kindness of Rasool ﷺ, Robbers Turn into Good Citizens, The Muslim Brotherhood. Homework: A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed, The Boy who cried “Wolf”	08 to 15 (Board Grammar)	
9	Dialogue Writing Between A Teacher and Student, Between Two Students regarding Salaht	29 to 31 (Board Grammar)	131 to 133
10	Comprehension of a Passage Classwork: (III), (IV), (V) Homework: (VII), (IX) Comprehension of a Passage (Exercises)	32 to 45 (Board Grammar)	134 to 158

	Classwork: (5), (7), (9) Homework: (13), (15)		
11	Active and Passive Voice (Pages 168-170)	168 to 170 (Board Grammar)	196 to 227
12	Translation (Tenses) All translated lessons of all tenses relating to affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences are included. All unsolved exercises are excluded. (Pages 69-137)	69 to 137 (Board Grammar)	228 to 233

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Assalam-u-Alaikum!

Dear teachers and all concerned, let me know if there is any correction or suggestion to enhance the effectiveness of these notes.

Nauman Sadaf
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Dear Teachers / Educationists / Students,

You may visit www.notespk.com for further study notes, test series and other educational links.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Question 01(a): Choose the correct form of verb.

1. They (already) _____ their home task.
 (a) did (b) have done
 (c) do (d) were doing
2. I _____ her in the plane.
 (a) met (b) Meet (c) was meeting
 (d) had been meeting
3. She _____ her cat very much.
 (a) loves (b) was loving
 (c) had loved (d) is loving
4. I _____ living in this house since 1940.
 (a) has been (b) have been (c) was (d) will be
5. The baby _____ for milk now.
 (a) cries (b) Cried (c) had cried (d) is crying
6. He _____ newspapers for living.
 (a) sell (b) Selling (c) sells (d) will sold
7. I _____ here for two hours.
 (a) wait (b) have been waiting
 (c) waiting (d) waited
8. She _____ since morning.
 (a) playing (b) played
 (c) has played (d) has been playing
9. The sun _____ in the east.
 (a) rise (b) rising (c) rises (d) risen
10. How long you _____ here?
 (a) wait (b) waiting
 (c) waited (d) have been waiting
11. It _____ at present.
 (a) rain (b) rains (c) raining (d) is raining
12. Shahida _____ a sad song today.
 (a) sing (b) sings (c) sang (d) is singing
13. She _____ the door softly.
 (a) shut (b) shuts
 (c) shutting (d) none of these
14. The books _____ on the table for weeks.
 (a) lie (b) is lying
 (c) have been lying (d) was lying

15. They _____ to sleep at ten.
 (a) go (b) went
 (c) have been going (d) had gone
16. I _____ this exercise in an hour's time.
 (a) finish (b) shall finish
 (c) have finished (d) had finished
17. He _____ take the examination next year.
 (a) will have (b) will (c) will be (d) shall
18. They _____ exercise since morning.
 (a) take (b) took
 (c) have been taking (d) have taken
19. I _____ you since Monday.
 (a) did not see (b) has not seen
 (c) have not seen (d) will not see
20. I _____ this motorbike only a month ago.
 (a) will buy (b) bought (c) have bought (d) buys
21. All parents _____ their children.
 (a) love (b) are loving
 (c) loved (d) have loved
22. We _____ cricket for an hour.
 (a) are playing (b) will be playing
 (c) have been playing (d) were playing
23. Now the students _____ a noise in the classroom.
 (a) make (b) had made
 (c) have been making (d) are making
24. The match _____ after I had left the playground.
 (a) starts (b) starting
 (c) started (d) had started
25. He _____ to us tomorrow.
 (a) comes (b) will come (c) came (d) had come
26. He _____ here yesterday.
 (a) has come (b) came (c) will come (d) come
27. Sumera _____ her lunch yesterday.
 (a) eat (b) eats (c) ate (d) eating
28. Will you _____ me, if you are going to be late?
 (a) informs (b) informed (c) informing (d) inform
29. Media _____ the attention of a very large audience.
 (a) attract (b) attracts
 (c) attracting (d) has attract
30. Let the window _____.

- (a) open (b) be opened (c) opened (d) opens
31. I am tired, because I have been _____.
- (a) running (b) run (c) runs (d) ran
32. She _____ her work, before the guests arrive.
- (a) Finish (b) finished
(c) will have finished (d) has finished
33. I _____ a cup of tea in the morning.
- (a) have (b) has
(c) had (d) none of these
34. She _____ English now.
- (a) is speaking (b) speaks
(c) spoke (d) spoken
35. I already _____ three cups of coffee.
- (a) take (b) took (c) had taken (d) will take
36. I _____ him next Monday.
- (a) see (b) shall see (c) saw (d) had seen
37. Good students always _____ hard.
- (a) work (b) worked
(c) is working (d) had worked
38. They _____ all night.
- (a) will travel (b) shall travel
(c) travel (d) have been travelling
39. How long ago you _____ here?
- (a) come (b) came
(c) have come (d) will come
40. I am _____ for you.
- (a) waiting (b) wait (c) waited (d) shall wait
41. The earth _____ around the sun.
- (a) revolve (b) revolves
(c) had revolved (d) have revolved
42. I _____ you to ride my bike if you like.
- (a) had given (b) give (c) will give (d) gives
43. If you _____ I shall be available.
- (a) will come (b) come (c) have come (d) came
44. I _____ living in this house since 1970.
- (a) has been (b) have been (c) was (d) will be
45. They always _____ back home late.
- (a) came (b) coming
(c) come (d) have come
46. She _____ since morning.

- (a) has been sleeping (b) slept
(c) is sleeping (d) sleep
47. I _____ the house before it started raining.
(a) leave (b) have left
(c) had left (d) will leave
48. They _____ for London tomorrow.
(a) leave (b) leaving
(c) left (d) will leave
49. They _____ hard all day.
(a) works (b) working (c) has work (d) work
50. The sun _____ in the west.
(a) set (b) sets (c) will set (d) had set
51. He has _____ his breakfast.
(a) took (b) take (c) taken (d) taking
52. She _____ him very much.
(a) love (b) loves
(c) had loved (d) have loved
53. A Quraish woman _____ guilty of stealing.
(a) is found (b) was found
(c) were found (d) was finding
54. The boys _____ their home task.
(a) are do (b) are doing (c) does (d) is doing
55. The girls _____ netball.
(a) are playing (b) has playing
(c) are play (d) is playing
56. They _____ idle.
(a) sit (b) sits (c) sitting (d) is sit
57. He _____ to school every day.
(a) go (b) goes (c) is going (d) gone
58. They _____ tea every morning.
(a) take (b) took
(c) is takes (d) was taking
59. She _____ English at present.
(a) learn (b) learning
(c) learns (d) is learning
60. They _____ their work regularly.
(a) do not do (b) not do (c) does not do (d) works
61. She _____ English quite well.
(a) spoken (b) speak (c) will spoke (d) speaks
62. He _____ me waiting.

- (a) not keep (b) does not keep
(c) keep not (d) no keep
63. I _____ the two books.
(a) read (b) have read
(c) had reads (d) is reading
64. She _____ him back.
(a) has sent (b) send (c) had send (d) sending
65. They _____ in this house for ten years.
(a) lived (b) live
(c) have been living (d) lives
66. I _____ for him since March.
(a) not hear (b) had hear
(c) have not heard (d) hear
67. She _____ the piano since 2 O'clock.
(a) has been playing (b) play
(c) playing (d) played
68. The packet _____ there since morning.
(a) has been lying (b) lie
(c) is lying (d) was lying
69. My brother _____ to me for ten years.
(a) writing (b) not write
(c) has not written (d) is writing
70. She _____ English for over two years.
(a) has been learning (b) learn
(c) learnt (d) learning
71. He _____ to me since March.
(a) not speak (b) speaks
(c) has not spoken (d) have not spoken
72. For how long _____ here?
(a) waits (b) have you been waiting
(c) waiting (d) wait
73. He _____ in the sun for an hour.
(a) stand (b) has been standing
(c) is standing (d) was standing
74. She _____ in this office for seven years.
(a) working (b) work
(c) has been working (d) is working
75. They _____ anything since morning.
(a) have not eaten (b) not eats
(c) not eat (d) eaten

السلام علیکم!

محترم اساتذہ کرام، زیر مطالعہ نوٹس کو بک لٹ یا ایک پیج پر دو شیٹس پرنٹ کریں تاکہ صفحات کی بچت ہو اور خرچہ کم آئے۔ کوئی کمی بیشی ہو تو رہنمائی کیجئے گا۔ جزاک اللہ۔

یاد رہے، یہ تبدیلی مشروط ہو گی اور مولف / مرتب ہر طرح کے رائٹس اپنے پاس رکھتا ہے۔
وٹس ایپ 03336858650

اللہ تعالیٰ آپ سب کے علم میں برکتیں عطا فرمائے۔

ATP_NOTES
Urdu Medium
BY: NAUMAN SADAF
0333-6858650
FOR TESTS, NOTES AND PAPERS: WWW.NOTESPK.COM

دعاگو

نعمان صدف

76. I _____ the letter.
 (a) posting (b) post
 (c) posts (d) have already posted
77. The fire _____ since night.
 (a) has been burning (b) burn
 (c) burnt (d) burning
78. You _____ since morning.
 (a) rests (b) rest
 (c) have been resting (d) are resting
79. She _____ to school an hour ago.
 (a) went (b) go (c) going (d) goes
80. Quaid-e-Azam _____ very hard.
 (a) works (b) work (c) worked (d) working
81. He _____ newspapers for a living.
 (a) sell (b) sale (c) saled (d) sold
82. She _____ her home task when the guests arrived.
 (a) do (b) does (c) was doing (d) is doing
83. I _____ a book when the bell rang.
 (a) read (b) reads
 (c) is reading (d) was reading
84. They _____ to school when the storm broke out.
 (a) were going (b) go
 (c) goes (d) gone
85. It _____ to rain an hour ago.
 (a) begin (b) began (c) begun (d) begins
86. How long ago did you _____ here?
 (a) come (b) comes (c) coming (d) came
87. She _____ any noise.
 (a) not hear (b) did not hear
 (c) not hears (d) not heard
88. He _____ a bike when he met an accident.
 (a) ride (b) rides (c) was riding (d) is riding
89. He _____ twenty minutes ago.
 (a) left (b) leave (c) leaves (d) leaving
90. I _____ to airport when I saw her.
 (a) go (b) was going (c) going (d) gone
91. The light _____ when we were having dinner.
 (a) go out (b) went out (c) goes (d) gone
92. She _____ a song when I entered the room.
 (a) was singing (b) sing

- (c) sung (d) sings
93. I _____ tea when the door bell rang.
 (a) makes (b) make
 (c) is making (d) was making
94. He _____ to my letter.
 (a) not reply (b) did not reply
 (c) reply (d) replying
95. She _____ before the party began.
 (a) had left (b) leave (c) leaves (d) leaving
96. She _____ why we wanted to leave early?
 (a) ask (b) asked (c) asks (d) asking
97. The sun _____ before we were ready to leave.
 (a) had not risen (b) not rise
 (c) not risen (d) no risen
98. They _____ cards for six hours.
 (a) is playing (b) played
 (c) had been playing (d) has been playing
99. She _____ Europe since childhood.
 (a) visited (b) had been visiting
 (c) visit (d) visiting
100. She _____ her cat very much.
 (a) loves (b) was loving
 (c) had loved (d) is loving
101. The teacher _____ the lesson well.
 (a) taught (b) teach
 (c) teaching (d) has teaching
102. He _____ to school every day.
 (a) go (b) goes (c) is going (d) gone
103. I _____ for you at the usual time.
 (a) wait (b) will wait (c) waiting (d) waits
104. These mangoes _____ the market by April.
 (a) will reached (b) would reach
 (c) will have reached (d) will have reach
105. I shall be _____ the paper then.
 (a) reading (b) reads (c) read (d) do read
106. I have _____ him for a long time.
 (a) know (b) knew (c) knows (d) known
107. Karim _____ his teeth.
 (a) clean (b) cleaning
 (c) cleans (d) are cleaning

108. Amjad _____ the prize.
 (a) winning (b) has won (c) have won (d) was won
109. She did not _____ a lie.
 (a) tell (b) tells (c) telling (d) told
110. He _____ pay the fine.
 (a) was (b) shall/will (c) is (d) shall be
111. It _____ in winter.
 (a) rain (b) rains
 (c) raining (d) have rained
112. He _____ back next week.
 (a) was coming (b) coming
 (c) come (d) is coming
113. The postman _____ the letters before noon.
 (a) is delivered (b) will be delivered
 (c) delivering (d) had delivered
114. Aslam and Ali _____ for a walk in the morning.
 (a) goes (b) go (c) is go (d) was go
115. I am currently _____ at secondary level.
 (a) study (b) studies (c) studying (d) studied
116. When the doctor came, the patient _____.
 (a) have died (b) died
 (c) had died (d) was dying
117. I have been studying _____ 3 hours.
 (a) for (b) since (c) always (d) before
118. When I reached her home, she _____ floor.
 (a) will have washed (b) has washed
 (c) will be washing (d) was washing
119. The principal _____ just now.
 (a) left (b) has left (c) had left (d) leave
120. I _____ living in this house since 1970.
 (a) has been (b) have been (c) was (d) will be
121. He _____ here since 1970.
 (a) had been coming (b) comes
 (c) had come (d) came
122. The children are _____ by the mother.
 (a) love (b) loving (c) loves (d) loved
123. Salma _____ interest in studies.
 (a) takes (b) taking (c) had taken (d) take
124. The players will _____ in the field.
 (a) have playing (b) be playing

- (c) played (d) had playing
125. The summer season has _____ to an end.
(a) come (b) coming (c) comes (d) came
126. We _____ milk for making cheese.
(a) use (b) is used
(c) are used (d) will be used
127. I heard a noise _____ from behind the room.
(a) came (b) coming (c) come (d) will come
128. Charity _____ at home.
(a) begins (b) began (c) would begin (d) begin
129. I _____ the paper then.
(a) was reading (b) have read
(c) shall be reading (d) had read
130. If she had seen me, she _____ greeted me.
(a) will have (b) would have (c) would (d) would has
131. Will you _____ me if you are going to be late?
(a) informs (b) informed (c) informing (d) inform
132. A big amount _____ saved this year.
(a) has been (a) has been (a) has been (a) has been
133. He _____ twenty minutes ago.
(a) leaves (b) leaving (c) will leave (d) left
134. They shall be _____ hockey at that time.
(a) playing (b) play
(c) plays (d) are playing
135. The Masjid was _____ in 1609.
(a) construct (b) constructed
(c) being construct (d) constructs
136. The teacher _____ since 8 O' clock.
(a) is teaching (b) was teaching
(c) will be teaching (d) has been teaching
137. They feel embarrassed to _____ about it.
(a) talked (b) talks (c) talk (d) talking
138. Horses will _____ in the pastures.
(a) graze (b) grazes (c) grazing (d) grazed
139. The door was not _____.
(a) painting (b) painted (c) paints (d) paint
140. Good boys do not _____ anyone.
(a) abused (b) abusing (c) abuse (d) abuses
141. Do you _____ to school every day?
(a) goes (b) go (c) going (d) went

142. I _____ making this picture for a month.
 (a) has been (b) had been (c) had (d) have
143. Our team _____ the match.
 (a) is win (b) winning (c) be winning (d) won
144. Birds were _____.
 (a) catching (b) caught (c) catches (d) catch
145. He does not _____ anyone.
 (a) hated (b) hating (c) hate (d) hates
146. If the farmer _____ all his kiwi fruit in the market, he will be very pleased.
 (a) sell (b) sold (c) sells (d) selling
147. Hamid _____ a bath for ten minutes.
 (a) has been taking (b) have been taking
 (c) have taken (d) took
148. The goat does not _____ meat.
 (a) eats (b) eat (c) eating (d) ate

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Question 01(b): Choose the word with correct spellings.

Sr#	A	B	C	D
Unit#1: The Saviour of Mankind				
1	Unprallel	Unparallel	Unparalel	Unperallel
2	Daune	Dunes	Daone	Doone
3	Dazling	Dezling	Dazzling	Dasling
4	Taropical	Tarupical	Tropikal	Tropical
5	Eloquence	Elaguence	Eloquense	Eloguence
6	Exclucively	Ascelusively	Aklusively	Exclusively
7	Promxlagation	Promulgation	Promulgution	Promulgasion
8	Dicpensation	Dispensassion	Dispensation	Dispansation
9	Verge	Werge	Verje	Vaege
10	Chaus	Chaos	Chaes	Chuos
11	Crambling	Crumbling	Krumbling	Crembling
12	Agnorance	Igonanse	Ignorance	Igrence
13	Superstition	Cuperstition	Superctition	Suparstition
14	Disbeleef	Disbelief	Dicbelief	Disbeliaf
15	Rectrain	Restrain	Restraine	Restriene
16	Enmety	Anmity	Emneti	Enmity
17	Memorable	Mamorable	Memoreble	Memorable
18	Anfluantial	Enfluantial	Influential	Influanshal

19	Determination	Detarmination	Ditermination	Determinision
20	Embadiment	Embodimant	Emabdement	Embodiment
21	Transfomation	Transformation	Transforment	Transfornation
22	Perfect	Perfact	Pirfact	Pirfect
23	Conquest	Konquest	Conqast	Conqueset
Unit#2: Patriotism				
24	Patriotism	Patriutism	Petriotism	Patrioticm
25	Secrifice	Sacrifice	Sacrifike	Sacrifile
26	Commandable	Commendable	Commendible	Kommendabale
27	Savereignty	Sovareignty	Sovereegnty	Sovereignty
28	Supreme	Sopreme	Suprime	Suppreme
29	Campromise	Compromice	Compromise	Compramice
30	Raner	Rendier	Render	Rander
31	Priservation	Precervation	Presirvation	Preservation
32	Protection	Protecin	Parotection	Proteccion
33	Sabcontinent	Subkentinent	Subcontinent	Subcontinent
34	Idantity	Identyty	Identity	Idanty
35	Gelvanize	Galvenize	Galvanize	Galvanise
36	Elert	Alert	Alarte	Alart
37	Invision	Inveccion	Invasion	Anvasion
38	Difence	Defense	Defence	Defanse
39	Barave	Braive	Brave	Brieve
40	Martyrdom	Martyrdome	Martyrdem	Martyrdim
41	Saprit	Spirite	Spiritee	Spirit
42	Anspire	Inspare	Inspyre	Inspire
43	Devaid	Devyde	Divoid	Devoid
44	Native	Netive	Natyve	Nitive
45	Forin	Foreign	Forine	Foreiggn
46	Breaths	Braths	Breeths	Breatts
47	Soul	Sool	Sole	Soule
Unit#4: Hazrat Asma (رضى الله عنها)				
48	Companion	Companion	Companien	Compinian
49	Megrated	Migreted	Migrated	Migratid
50	Emigration	Emigretion	Emegration	Emigraton
51	Detrmined	Determiened	Determined	Determind
52	Preperation	Prepration	Preparation	Preprassion
53	Randered	Renderd	Rendered	Rendured
54	Arrengment	Arrangemnt	Arrangement	Arrangment
55	Perilus	Perilous	Perilos	Perelous

56	Setuation	Situation	Situatiun	Stuation
57	Sliaghtest	Slightst	Slightest	Slieghtest
58	Indangered	Endangered	Endangerd	Endangred
59	Venture	Ventre	Ventur	Vanture
60	Shadoii	Shaduey	Shadowy	Shadoe
61	Mountans	Mountants	Mounteins	Mountains
62	Couragous	Courageos	Courageus	Courageous
63	Traverse	Travrse	Traverse	Travers
64	Violently	Violintly	Violently	Volently
65	Pulitely	Polietly	Politly	Politely
66	Wisdom	Wisdum	Wizdom	Wisdem
67	Infureated	Infuriated	Infurieted	Infuriatid
68	Slaped	Slappd	Slpped	Slapped
69	Revealed	Revaled	Reveeled	Reveald
70	Instantly	Instently	Instuntly	Enstantly
71	Concorn	Cuncern	Concern	Concarn
72	Aleviated	Allaviated	Alleviated	Allevated
73	Relived	Reliaved	Releved	Relieved
74	Amungst	Amangst	Amongest	Amongst
75	Inhereted	Inharited	Inherited	Enherited
76	Doerstep	Dorstep	Doorstep	Dourstep
77	Hardsheeps	Hardships	Herdships	Hardsips
78	Sufforing	Suffering	Sufering	Suffiring
79	Resoloute	Resolate	Resolute	Resolute
80	Calemity	Clamity	Calamity	Calmity
81	Valor	Valour	Valore	Valure
82	Beacun	Beacon	Bacon	Becon
Unit#5: Daffodils (Poem)				
83	Wandered	Wanderd	Wandored	Wandred
84	Lonely	Lonly	Lonley	Lonily
85	Flutturing	Fluttering	Fluttaring	Flutering
86	Brezze	Breeze	Braeze	Breaze
87	Galance	Glunce	Glance	Glanec
88	Sprighthly	Spriegthly	Sprightly	Spritely
89	Contenuous	Continous	Continuos	Continuous
90	Milkey	Milki	Melky	Milky
91	Murgin	Mergin	Margin	Margen
92	Tosing	Tousing	Tossing	Tusing
93	Jocond	Jocund	Jocend	Jocand

94	Glea	Glee	Gele	Glle
95	Couch	Cuch	Coch	Coush
96	Solitude	Solitode	Solitede	Solitade
97	Pansive	Pensive	Ponsive	Punsive
98	Vecant	Vacant	Vacunt	Vacont
99	Gazad	Gazud	Gazed	Gazod
100	Sporkling	Sperkling	Sparkling	Spurkling
Unit#6: The Quaid's Vision and Pakistan				
101	Countrywide	Cuntrywide	Contrywide	Countrywied
102	Character	Charactor	Character	Charactur
103	Ovarwhelm	Overwhelm	Overwhulm	Overwihelm
104	Sturling	Sterling	Starling	Stearling
105	Emargance	Emergunce	Emergence	Amergence
106	Confidnece	Confidance	Confidence	Confidense
107	Anormity	Enurmity	Enormety	Enormity
108	Detarmination	Detirmination	Detormination	Determination
109	Undertouk	Undortook	Undertook	Undertok
110	Strugle	Stroggle	Struggle	Strougle
111	Ondirstand	Understand	Undearstand	Undirstand
112	Distunctive	Distinctive	Distanctive	Distentive
113	Literature	Literatare	Literatuer	Literatore
114	Nomenclature	Nomencliture	Nomenclature	Nomanclature
115	Embition	Ambition	Ambission	Ambitian
116	Civilization	Civilizetion	Civilization	Civilizition
117	Architectuer	Architector	Architecture	Architacture
118	Afferemed	Affarmd	Affermed	Affirmed
119	Ideology	Idealogy	Ideology	Idealogy
120	Fendamental	Fandamental	Fondamental	Fundamental
121	Indepindent	Independant	Independent	Independant
122	Idantity	Idontity	Identity	Iduntity
123	Muderate	Moderate	Modereate	Moderete
124	Progresseve	Progressive	Prograssive	Progreassive
125	Democrate	Democreat	Democrete	Democrat
126	Delivering	Delivoring	Delevering	Delivearing
127	Ledership	Leadership	Leadersheep	Ledorship
128	Criation	Creation	Cration	Cretion
129	Extreemly	Xtremely	Extremely	Axtremely
130	Linguel	Lingoel	Lingual	Lingual
131	Parejudice	Prejudice	Perijudice	Perejudice

132	Suctarian	Sectarian	Sectarien	Secterian
133	Concaved	Conceived	Concieved	Conceivd
134	Provincial	Provintial	Provinssial	Provintial
135	Entangled	Entengled	Entageld	Intangeled
Unit#7: Sultan Ahmad Masjid				
136	Impressive	Impresive	Imprissive	Imprassive
137	Embellish	Emballish	Embalish	Embelish
138	Monumants	Monuments	Monements	Monoments
139	Enterior	Interior	Intearior	Interiur
140	Tourast	Toeurist	Tourist	Touarist
141	Istanboul	Istanbol	Istanbul	Istambul
142	Otaman	Ottuman	Ottoceman	Ottoman
143	Attruction	Attrection	Atraction	Attraction
144	Canstructed	Constrected	Constructed	Constracted
145	Camprises	Comprisus	Comprises	Cemprises
146	Canstruction	Construction	Cunstruction	Constraction
147	Compleation	Completion	Compleetion	Complietion
148	Ceremonies	Ceremunies	Ceremenies	Ceremanyes
149	Architect	Architact	Archetect	Erchitect
150	Unfortunetely	Unfortunately	Unfortunatly	Unfartunately
151	Successer	Successor	Successur	Successar
152	Divelpment	Devalpment	Development	Develpment
153	Cansidered	Considured	Considered	Consedered
154	Specious	Spacius	Spacios	Spacious
155	Diviene	Divane	Diveine	Divine
156	Ablotion	Ablation	Ablution	Eblution
157	Cuntrast	Contrest	Contrast	Cantrast
158	Symbalic	Symbolic	Symbolec	Symbolice
159	Fecilities	Facilities	Facelities	Facileties
160	Magnitude	Megnitode	Magnetude	Magnitudee
161	Surrounded	Sarrounded	Surrunded	Surronded
162	Cantinuuous	Continuous	Contineuous	Continouous
163	Coutyard	Courtyard	Courtyerd	Caurtyard
164	Caramic	Caremic	Ceramic	Ceremic
165	Flemboyant	Flambooyant	Flamboyant	Flambooyent
166	Cyprasses	Cypressies	Cypreasses	Cypresses
167	Repräsentation	Represintation	Repräsentation	Representation
168	Gallary	Galery	Gallery	Gellery
169	Adaorned	Adarned	Adorned	Adourned

170	Decourations	Decorations	Decoretions	Dacorations
171	Intricete	Intricate	Intricaet	Intricaete
172	Chandeliers	Chandelears	Chandaliers	Chendeliers
173	Illuminated	Illumenated	Illumineated	Illumineted
174	Sculptored	Sculptured	Scoultured	Scolptured
175	Frequoted	Frequented	Friquoted	Frequanted

**Question 01(c): Choose the correct meanings of underlined words.****Unit#1: The Saviour of Mankind**

- Dunes means:
(a) **Sandy hills** (b) Remove (c) Declare (d) Destroy
- I shall not abandon the true faith.
(a) Hate (b) Strong (c) **Given up** (d) Like
- We are divided into bits and pieces on certain issues.
(a) Broken into pieces (b) Pieces of cloth
(c) **Sections** (d) Disunited
- His morals and character are an embodiment of the Holy Quran.
(a) Translation (b) Mirror
(c) Binding (d) **Incarnation**
- In the fifth and sixth centuries, mankind stood on the verge of chaos.
(a) Betterment (b) Confusion (c) Solitude (d) **Dilemma**
- The word meditation means:
(a) Sound sleep (b) Dozing
(c) **Deep thought** (d) Slumber
- Her grandfather, Hazrat Abu Quhafaa was a disbeliever at that time.
(a) Muslim (b) Brave
(c) **One who does not believe in Islam.** (d) Ignorant
- In the fifth and sixth centuries, mankind stood on the verge of chaos.
(a) **Edge** (b) Mountain (c) Border (d) Mound
- Arabia is a land of unparalleled charm and beauty.
(a) **Unequaled** (b) Deserted
(c) Scenery (d) Equal
- Trackless means:
(a) **Pathless** (b) Matchless
(c) Remarkable (d) Large
- Dazzling means:
(a) Dim (b) Dull (c) **Blazing** (d) Dark

12. Eloquent means:
 (a) Educated (b) Illiterate
 (c) **Fluent** (d) Uncultured
13. Dispensation means:
 (a) Decision (b) Orders
 (c) Responsibility (d) **Publication**
14. Ignorance means:
 (a) Education (b) Literacy (c) **Illiteracy** (d) Awareness
15. Solitude means:
 (a) Cave (b) **Solitary** (c) Discussion (d) Sleep
16. Meditation means:
 (a) **Contemplation** (b) Exercise
 (c) Reading (d) Thinking
17. His heart was over flowing with profound compassion for humanity.
 (a) Hatred (b) **Affection**
 (c) Inhumanity (d) Hospitality
18. He had a pressing urge to eradicate wrong beliefs, social evils, cruelty and injustice.
 (a) Build (b) Enforce (c) **Remove** (d) Activate
19. Cruelty means:
 (a) Affection (b) **Brutality** (c) Unity (d) Regularity
20. The word "nexus" means:
 (a) **Centre** (b) Stream (c) Chord (d) Idols
21. The word "pagan" means:
 (a) Ruler (b) **Disbeliever**
 (c) Poet (d) Slave
22. Delegation means:
 (a) **Representatives** (b) Militant
 (c) Terrorists (d) Scholars
23. No wonder, he is universally acknowledged as the most influential figure in history.
 (a) **Powerful** (b) Faithful (c) Hopeful (d) Useful

Unit#2: Patriotism

24. We should face it bravely to save the honour of Pakistan and Islam.
 (a) Repair (b) **Cope with** (c) Correct (d) Rectify
25. This is my own, my native land.
 (a) Old (b) Real (c) Secondary (d) **Natal**
26. A patriot loves his country and is willing sacrifice when the need arises.
 (a) Politician (b) **Countryman**
 (c) Traitor (d) Ruler

27. Patriotism gives people the strength and courage of safeguard the interest of the country and nation.
 (a) **Love for country** (b) Lust for money
 (c) Affection for offspring (d) Export of goods
28. "Safeguard" means:
 (a) Reduce (b) **Protect** (c) Devote (d) Count
29. Patriotism gives people the strength and courage of safeguard the interest of the country and nation.
 (a) Honour (b) Boundary (c) Loss (d) **Benefit**
30. He gave the Muslims a sense of identity by securing a separate homeland for them.
 (a) Honour (b) Motivation
 (c) Unity (d) **Identification**
31. We must develop a sense of patriotism which galvanizes us all into one united and strong nation.
 (a) **Stimulates** (b) Throws
 (c) Recognizes (d) Removes
32. The spirit of patriotism makes us stay alert in the wake of foreign invasion.
 (a) Sluggish (b) **Active** (c) Healthy (d) Dormant
33. The spirit of patriotism makes us stay alert in the wake of foreign invasion.
 (a) Aid (b) Goods (c) **Attack** (d) Currency
34. In the history of Pakistan, there are many instances when people laid their lives for the defence of the country.
 (a) Decoration (b) **Protection**
 (c) Unity (d) Power
35. "Military" means:
 (a) **Armed forces** (b) Warriors
 (c) Attackers (d) Terrorists
36. In the words of S. W. Scott, a man devoid of patriotic spirit, is like the one who:
 (a) **Empty** (b) Full of (c) Fond of (d) Lack of

Unit#4: Hazrat Asma (رضى الله عنها)

37. She always remained unswerving.
 (a) A patients (b) **Firm and resolute**
 (c) Ready to face (d) Prepared for the worst
38. He has a resolute faith in Allah.
 (a) Weak (b) **Firm**
 (c) Unconvincing (d) None of these
39. Abu Jehl began knocking at the door violently.

- (a) Politely (b) Slowly (c) **Forcefully** (d) Angrily
40. Furiously means:
 (a) Happily (b) **Angrily**
 (c) Politely (d) None of these
41. She simply posed a counter question that infuriated Abu Jehl.
 (a) Pleased (b) Helped
 (c) **Enraged** (d) Annoyingly
42. During the perilous journey.
 (a) Easy (b) Comfortable
 (c) **Dangerous** (d) Silent
43. With the resolute faith in Allah, she faced every calamity of life.
 (a) Chance (b) Aid (c) Step (d) **Mishap**
44. She instantly ran to a corner of the home, gathered some pebbles.
 (a) **Immediately** (b) Slowly
 (c) Rapidly (d) Gradually
45. She died at the ripe age of about a hundred years.
 (a) Infant (b) **Mature** (c) Youth (d) Old
46. Every night, Hazrat Asma (رضى الله عنها) would quietly venture toward the rocky mountain.
 (a) **Endanger** (b) Hate (c) Bear (d) Read
47. Detect means:
 (a) **To find out** (b) Search (c) Looking for (d) Look into
48. Companion means:
 (a) **Friend** (b) Guest (c) Neighbor (d) Enemy
49. They got furios and determined more than ever to find them.
 (a) Happy (b) **Angry** (c) Calm (d) Quiet
50. Hazrat Asma (رضى الله عنها) rendered useful services in this regard.
 (a) **Delivered** (b) Removed (c) Took (d) Hid
51. It was so a delicate situation in which slightest irresponsibility could have endangered the life of Allah's Rasool (ﷺ).
 (a) Attractive (b) Impressive
 (c) **Fragile** (d) Pleasant
52. "Traverse" means:
 (a) Jump (b) Hinder (c) **Cross** (d) Stop
53. Generous means:
 (a) **Lavish** (b) Greedy (c) Sluggish (d) Careful

Unit#5: Daffodils (Poem)

54. Pensive means:
 (a) Helpful (b) Joyful

- (c) Hopeful (d) **Thoughtful**
55. Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.
 (a) **Moving in the air** (b) Playing
 (c) Diving (d) Jumping
56. In such a jocund company.
 (a) **Pleasant** (b) Sad (c) Worry (d) Bad
57. A host of golden daffodils.
 (a) Pair (b) Owner (c) **Group** (d) Enemy
58. And twinkle on the milky way.
 (a) **Blink** (b) Fade (c) Dark (d) Dim
59. Out-did the sparkling in glee.
 (a) **Joy, happiness** (b) Worry
 (c) Unpleasant (d) Pleasant
60. Which is the bliss of solitude.
 (a) Worry (b) **Loneliness**
 (c) Brotherhood (d) Bad

Unit#6: The Quaid's Vision and Pakistan

61. Time has come that we should look back to rectify our mistake.
 (a) Repair (b) Streamline (c) **Correct** (d) Uncorrect
62. Quaid was a man of strong belief.
 (a) Wavering belief (b) No belief
 (c) **Firm belief** (d) Weak belief
63. We would not have got entangled into petty pursuits.
 (a) Important (b) Major
 (c) **Small** (d) Significant
64. Today the Quaid's Pakistan is facing numerous challenges.
 (a) **Many** (b) Empty (c) Very less (d) Very easy
65. Do not be afraid of death.
 (a) Attended to (b) **Scared** (c) Squared up (d) Belief
66. Do not be overwhelmed by the enormity of the task.
 (a) **Vastness / hugeness** (b) Importance
 (c) Enmity (d) Difficulty
67. "We are a nation", he affirmed.
 (a) Told (b) **Said emphatically**
 (c) Broke in (d) Advised
68. The Muslims of the subcontinent were based on the pivot of the Muslim unity.
 (a) Exterior (b) Interior (c) **Axis** (d) Start
69. Self-esteem means:
 (a) Horror (b) **Honour** (c) Hour (d) Shortage

70. You are made of sterling material.
 (a) Soft (b) Rusty (c) **Strong** (d) Costly
71. During the early and difficult month of Pakistan emergence.
 (a) Important (b) **Beginning** (c) Middle (d) End
72. Determination means:
 (a) **Resolution** (b) Doubt
 (c) Hesitation (d) Vaccilation
73. We have our own distinctive outlook in life.
 (a) Common (b) **Excellent** (c) Normal (d) General
74. The Quaid was a man of strong belief and faith in religion as well as a moderate.
 (a) Excessive (b) Extreme
 (c) **Abstinent** (d) Unlimited
75. We must understand the every concept the nation as conceived by the Quaid.
 (a) Concrete (b) Tangible (c) Being (d) **Idea**

Unit#7: Sultan Ahmad Masjid

76. Interior of a room:
 (a) Outside (b) **Inside** (c) Boundary (d) Floor
77. Appointed means:
 (a) **Selected** (b) Rejected (c) Heavy (d) None
78. A heavy iron chain hangs in the upper part of the court entrance on the western side.
 (a) Easy (b) Light (c) **Bold** (d) Big
79. The court has a spacious courtyard.
 (a) Small (b) Long (c) **Vast** (d) Covered
80. The word flamboyant means:
 (a) **Colourful** (b) Humble (c) Soft (d) Natural
81. The floors are covered with carpets.
 (a) Exposed (b) **Decorated** (c) Light (d) Closed
82. Impressive means:
 (a) Ugly (b) Small
 (c) **Remarkable** (d) Populated
83. Istanbul, the largest city in Turkey.
 (a) Smallest (b) **Greatest**
 (c) Populated (d) Cultivated
84. The construction of the Masjid was started in 1609.
 (a) **Build** (b) Destruction
 (c) Demolish (d) Reduction
85. Texture means:

- (a) **Structure** (b) Appearance
(c) Outlook (d) Cold
86. Embellish means:
(a) Deface (b) **Decorate** (c) Uglify (d) Spoil
87. Sultan Ahmad Masjid is situated in Istanbul the largest city in Turkey.
(a) Little (b) **Biggest** (c) Colossal (d) Smallest
88. The royal architect Sedefhar Mehmat was appointed by the Sultan as the in-charge of the project.
(a) Contractor (b) **Overseer** (c) Mason (d) Worker
89. The last accounts were signed by his successor Mustafa.
(a) Father (b) Partner
(c) Client (d) **Person that succeeds another**
90. Even today is considered unmatched in splendor, majesty and size.
(a) **Incomparable** (b) Poor
(c) Ordinary (d) Ruined
91. The chandeliers further illuminated it with their glow.
(a) **Brighten** (b) Darken (c) Dull (d) Dim
92. It has its own pulpit that is used to be decorated with jade and rose.
(a) Minaret (b) Doem (c) **Platform** (d) Stair
93. In the evening a large number of tourists and Turkish gather in the park.
(a) **Visitors** (b) Architectures
(c) Guests (d) Employees

Additional Synonyms / Meanings

Sr.	Word	Meaning	Sr.	Word	Meaning
94	Violently	Forcefully	95	Spirit	Enthusiasm
96	Remarkable	Impressive	97	Tropical	Very hot
98	Crumble	Break into pieces	99	Renounce	Abandon
100	Theology	Religious beliefs	101	Proselytizing	Preaching
102	Promulgation	Advent	103	Dignity	Pride
104	Transformation	Complete change in somebody	105	Bestowed with	To confer as a gift
106	Devotion	Loyalty	107	Admirable	Commendable
108	Supreme	Top / highest in status	109	Patriota	Countryman
110	Awarded	Granted	111	Steadfast	Firm and resolute

112	Astonish	Surprise	113	Ripe	Mature
114	Quietly	Silently	115	Refuge	Place of safety
116	Reveal	Show	117	Venture	Undertake
118	Queer	Strange	119	Wandered	Walked aimlessly
120	Bliss	Pleasure	121	Host	In large number
122	Morale	Self-esteem	123	Bits and pieces	Disunited
124	Merging	Disappear	125	Overwhelmed	Affected deeply



Question 01(d): Choose the correct option according to the grammar.

- Some are born great. The underlined word is a/an:
 - Possessive pronoun
 - Indefinite pronoun
 - Reflexive pronoun
 - Personal pronoun
- The police dispersed the crowd. The underlined word is a/an:
 - Countable noun
 - Uncountable noun
 - Collective noun
 - Material noun
- The moment which is lost, is lost forever. The underlined word is a/an:
 - Indefinite pronoun
 - Reflexive pronoun
 - Possessive pronoun
 - Relative pronoun
- This is my book. The underlined word is a/an:
 - Possessive pronoun
 - Reflexive pronoun
 - Indefinite pronoun
 - Personal pronoun
- My mother becomes _____ if I get home late.
 - anxiety
 - anxious
 - anxieties
 - anxiously
- You _____ be punctual.
 - ought to
 - should
 - must
 - would
- I heard a noise _____ from behind the room.
 - came
 - coming
 - come
 - will come
- He is fond of cooking. The underlined word is a/an:
 - Present participle
 - Gerund
 - Infinitive
 - Past participle
- The dog sat _____ his master.
 - beside
 - along
 - across
 - over
- Besides the ungathered rice he lay. The underlined phrase is a/an:
 - Adjective phrase
 - Noun phrase

- (c) Preposition phrase (d) Adverb phrase
11. The shoe is pressing on my toe. The underlined phrase is a/an:
 (a) Preposition phrase (b) Noun phrase
 (c) Adjective phrase (d) Adverb phrase
12. You _____ be punctual.
 (a) ought to (b) are (c) am (d) would
13. My mother becomes anxious if I get home late. The underlined word is a/an:
 (a) Noun (b) Verb (c) Pronoun (d) Adjective
14. A tired horse is worth little. The underlined word is:
 (a) Gerund (b) Present participle
 (c) Past participle (d) Adjective
15. He spoke very loud. The underlined word is:
 (a) Adverb of manner (b) Adverb of time
 (c) Adverb of frequency (d) Adverb of degree
16. You must be punctual. The underlined word is:
 (a) Verb (b) Modal verb (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
17. He is sitting beside me. The underlined word is:
 (a) Article (b) Preposition
 (c) Verb (d) Noun
18. He is ashamed of his behaviour. The underlined word is a/an:
 (a) Noun (b) Adverb
 (c) Preposition (d) Adjective
19. Bravery is a/an _____ noun.
 (a) Proper (b) Collective (c) Abstract (d) Material
20. The pigeon flies swiftly. The underlined word is a/an:
 (a) Adjective (b) Adverb (c) Gerund (d) Participle
21. Wisdom is a/an _____ noun.
 (a) Proper (b) Abstract (c) Common (d) Material
22. You disappointed me. The underlined word is:
 (a) Phrase (b) Clause
 (c) Conjunction (d) Dependent clause
23. The laughing lady is leaving. The underlined word is:
 (a) Gerund (b) Pronoun (c) Adverb (d) Adjective
24. Why do you not go along with your brother? The underlined word is:
 (a) Article (b) Preposition (c) Adverb (d) Adjective
25. Charagh Din is admired for his valour. The underlined word is:
 (a) Abstract noun (b) Concrete noun

- (c) Pronoun (d) Noun clause
26. You will hurt yourself. The underlined word is:
 (a) Possessive pronoun (b) Personal pronoun
 (c) Reflexive pronoun (d) Verb
27. Painting is a good fun. The underlined word is a:
 (a) Verb (b) Noun (c) Gerund (d) Article
28. Ashfaq Ahmad was a famous writer. The underlined word is a:
 (a) Noun (b) Pronoun (c) Article (d) Adjective
29. Teach him to learn. The underlined sentence is a/an:
 (a) Negative sentence (b) Imperative sentence
 (c) Complex sentence (d) Compound sentence
30. I do not want burnt toast. The underlined word is a:
 (a) Participle (b) Verb (c) Pronoun (d) Adverb
31. "Team" is a/an:
 (a) Collective Noun (b) Material Noun
 (c) Proper Noun (d) Verbal Noun
32. We watched him go. The underlined word is a/an:
 (a) Past participle (b) Gerund
 (c) Present participle (d) Infinitive
33. Nishan-e-Haider is the highest military award. The underlined word is a/an:
 (a) Common noun (b) Proper noun
 (c) Abstract noun (d) Relative noun
34. Saqib is leaving _____ Friday at noon.
 (a) on (b) at (c) by (d) from
35. A relative pronoun is a word that works as:
 (a) Conjunction (b) Article
 (c) Adjective (d) Past participle
36. The injured player. The underlined word is a/an:
 (a) Present participle (b) Past participle
 (c) Article (d) Countable noun
37. He will appear before the judge. The underlined word is a/an:
 (a) Noun (b) Article (c) Pronoun (d) Preposition
38. She is the girl whom I met in Lahore. The underlined word is a/an:
 (a) Relative pronoun (b) Personal pronoun
 (c) Interrogative pronoun (d) Indefinite pronoun
39. Valour is a/an:
 (a) Material noun (b) Uncountable noun
 (c) Abstract noun (d) Countable noun
40. He led a life devoid of blame. The underlined word is a/an:

- (a) Adverb phrase (b) Noun phrase
(c) Adjective phrase (d) Preposition phrase
41. The boy laughs loudly. The underlined word is a/an:
(a) Regular verb (b) Intransitive verb
(c) Transitive verb (d) Irregular verb
42. How would I know? It is a/an _____ sentence.
(a) Negative (b) Interrogative
(c) Imperative (d) Assertive
43. "Committee" is a/an _____ noun.
(a) Abstract (b) Uncountable
(c) Proper (d) Collective
44. Most of us take life for granted. This is a _____ sentence.
(a) Compound (b) Simple
(c) Complex (d) Interrogative
45. Did you call him? This is a/an:
(a) Interrogative sentence (b) Negative sentence
(c) Imperative sentence (d) Assertive sentence
46. She gave me false information. The underlined word is a/an:
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Pronoun
47. Sweeping should be upto the mark. The underlined word is a/an:
(a) Gerund (b) Verb (c) Noun (d) Adverb
48. This is very informative seminar. The underlined word is a/an:
(a) Adverb (b) Verb (c) Pronoun (d) Adjective
49. He is _____ tallest in the class. Choose the correct article.
(a) an (b) on
(c) than (d) the
50. Does the sun rise in the east? This is a/an _____ sentence.
(a) Interrogative (b) Exclamatory
(c) Assertive (d) Negative
51. You are a doctor. The underlined word is a/an:
(a) Pronoun (b) Verb (c) Noun (d) Adverb
52. Quaid-e-Azam was a man of strong faith. The sentence is in:
(a) Future Tense (b) Past Perfect Tense
(c) Past Tense (d) Present Tense
53. I like painting. The underlined word is a/an:
(a) Adverb (b) Gerund
(c) Past Participle (d) Pronoun
54. She is more beautiful. The underlined word is:
(a) Person (b) Degree (c) Number (d) Preposition
55. He has been playing football _____ a long time.

- (a) for (b) from (c) since (d) by
56. I like to see a smiling face. The underlined word is a/an:
 (a) Adjective Phrase (b) Adjective
 (c) Noun Phrase (d) Adverb Phrase
57. Which of the following is a phrase?
 (a) He is well. (b) In an unwise manner.
 (c) It is of no use.
 (d) Over her hangs the great dark bell.
58. The horse runs in the pasture. The underlined word is:
 (a) Number (b) Noun (c) Tense (d) Predicate
59. He left for Okara instead of Lahore. The underlined is a/an:
 (a) Interjection (b) Conjunction
 (c) Article (d) Compound Preposition
60. No please. The underlined word is a/an:
 (a) Adverb (b) Adjective (c) Pronoun (d) Verb
61. He is the boy who stole my pen. Here “who” is pronoun
 (a) Possessive (b) Relative
 (c) Reflexive (d) Personal
62. I have work which I must do. The underlined clause is a/an:
 (a) Main Clause (b) Subordinate Clause
 (c) Adjective Clause (d) Adverb
63. I am glad ‘that you like it’. The underlined clause is an adverb clause of:
 (a) Place (b) Time (c) Reason (d) Condition
64. They can stay where they are. The underlined clause is a/an:
 (a) Adverb Clause of place (b) Adverb clause of time
 (c) Adverb clause of reason (d) Adverb clause of condition
65. The government has levied more taxes. _____ the salary structure has not been improved.
 (a) In fact (b) Hence (c) Whereas (d) But
66. You may sit wherever you like.
 (a) Pronoun (b) Question word
 (c) Interjection (d) Subordinating Conjunction
67. I soon returned home because I was upset. This is a _____ sentence.
 (a) Simple (b) Compound
 (c) Complex (d) Compound and complex
68. If I were you, I should not do that. This sentence is conditional:
 (a) Type-I (b) Type-II
 (c) Type-III (d) None of these
69. I called him but he gave me no answer. This is a/an _____ sentence.
 (a) Complex (b) Simple

- (c) Conditional (d) Compound
70. Salman is absent because he is ill. The underlined word is a/an _____ pronoun.
(a) Personal (b) Reflexive (c) Indefinite (d) Relative
71. Wait _____ I return.
(a) till (b) before (c) unless (d) if
72. The opposite of 'satisfied' is:
(a) Unsatisfied (b) Insatisfied
(c) Non-Satisfied (d) Dissatisfied
73. Why do not you go along _____ with your brother?
(a) to (b) with (c) by (d) for
74. Who is _____ for this chaos?
(a) respond (b) responsible (c) response (d) responses
75. My favourite hobby is painting. The underlined word is:
(a) Infinite (b) Present participle
(c) Gerund (d) Progressive form of verb
76. He is rich, but he is not happy.
(a) Compound sentence (b) Simple sentence
(c) Complex sentence (d) Both A and C
77. Ali ran quickly. The underlined word is a/an:
(a) Verb (b) Adverb
(c) Adjective (d) Adverb phrase
78. I get up early in the morning and say prayer. This is a:
(a) Compound sentence (b) Simple sentence
(c) Complex sentence (d) Compound and complex
79. How cold the night is! This is a/an sentence:
(a) Assertive (b) Interrogative
(c) Imperative (d) Exclamatory
80. 'Colourful festival' is an:
(a) Adjective of quality (b) Adjective of quantity
(c) Adjective of number (d) Adjective of origin
81. The 'injured player' is a:
(a) Past participle (b) Present participle
(c) Verb (d) Noun
82. The people who are addicted to drugs. The underlined word is:
(a) Relative pronoun (b) Adjective clause
(c) Gerund (d) Pronoun
83. "God helps those who help themselves". This is a/an:
(a) Complex sentence (b) Simple sentence
(c) Imperative sentence (d) Optative sentence

84. She is a clever girl. The underlined word is:
 (a) Noun (b) Article (c) Adverb (d) Adjective
85. The horse hurt itself. The underlined word is:
 (a) Reflexive pronoun (b) Demonstrative sentence
 (c) Optative sentence (d) Interrogative sentence
86. Take the medicine regularly. It is an:
 (a) Assertive sentence (b) Imperative sentence
 (c) Optative sentence (d) Interrogative sentence
87. Always speak the truth. The underlined word is:
 (a) Common noun (b) Proper noun
 (c) Abstract noun (d) Collective noun
88. There has not been sufficient rain this year. The underlined word is an adjective of:
 (a) Quality (b) Colour (c) Origin (d) Quantity
89. Go away. It is a/an:
 (a) Assertive sentence (b) Interrogative sentence
 (c) Exclamatory sentence (d) Imperative sentence
90. He proved a lion in the fight.
 (a) Simile (b) Metaphor
 (c) Imagery (d) Personification
91. She was singing a beautiful song at a concert. The underlined word is a/an:
 (a) Adverb of manner (b) Adverb of place
 (c) Adverb of time (d) Adverb of degree
92. Motto is a/an:
 (a) Proper noun (b) Material noun
 (c) Collection (d) Abstract noun
93. In an unwise manner. The underlined word is a:
 (a) Sentence (b) Phrase
 (c) Simple sentence (d) Adverb
94. He laughed. The underlined word is:
 (a) Intransitive verb (b) Transitive verb
 (c) Regular verb (d) Irregular verb
95. The floors are covered with carpets. The underlined word is an antonym of:
 (a) Spread (b) Exposed (c) Stretched (d) Enclosed
96. I heard a noise coming from behind the room. The underlined word is:
 (a) Noun (b) Pronoun (c) Adjective (d) Preposition

97. He came after night had fallen. The underlined word is an adverb clause of:
 (a) Condition (b) Place (c) Time (d) Reason
98. He is the richest man in the family.
 (a) Positive degree of an adjective
 (b) Comparative degree of an adjective
 (c) Superlative degree of an adjective
 (d) No degree of an adjective
99. I saw a herd of cattle. The underlined word is a/an:
 (a) Abstract noun (b) Material noun
 (c) Countable noun (d) Collective noun
100. Ignorance is a/an:
 (a) Proper noun (b) Collective noun
 (c) Abstract noun (d) Material noun
101. Does the sun rise in the east? This is a/an _____ sentence.
 (a) Interrogative (b) Assertive
 (c) Negative (d) Imperative
102. A relative pronoun is a word that works as:
 (a) Conjunction (b) Article
 (c) Adjective (d) Past participle



TEXTBOOK EXERCISES (ALP)

Unit#1: The Saviour of Mankind

☆**Vocabulary A:** Write the contextual meanings of the following words.

Then consult thesaurus to find out their synonyms.

Words	Synonyms
Dazzling	Extremely bright, Glaring, Blind with bright light
Imagination	Fancy, Vision
Remarkable	Exceptional, Considerable
Composed	Serious, Cool minded
Preservation	Conservation, Saving
Bestowed	Blemed, Conferred, Rewarded
Message	Revelation
Superstition	Unreasonable thinking
Abandon	Give up, Leave behind, Reject

☆Grammar A: Choose the correct adjectives.

- Q#01** Ashfaq Ahmad was a _____ writer.
 (a) famed (b) **famous** (c) famously (d) infamous
- Q#02** This is a very _____ seminar.
 (a) information (b) informed
 (c) **informative** (d) informing
- Q#03** My mother becomes _____ if I get home late.
 (a) anxiety (b) **anxious** (c) anxieties (d) anxiously
- Q#04** It is _____ to get the correct information from the university office.
 (a) **advisable** (b) advisable (c) advising (d) advised
- Q#05** Who is _____ for the chaos?
 (a) responding (b) **responsible**
 (c) responsive (d) responded

☆Grammar C: Complete the sentences using the given verbs.

hurry, give, invite, sell, inform, go, win, help, allow, play

- If I see Aslam, I'll _____ him to dinner tomorrow. (**invite**)
- If I _____ out, I'll turn off the TV. (**go**)
- If you _____ tricks on people, they will not trust you again. (**play**)
- If the farmer _____ all his kiwi-fruit in the market, he will be very pleased. (**sells**)
- I'll _____ you with your homework if I can. (**help**)
- I'll _____ you to ride my bike if you like. (**allow**)
- Will you _____ a message to Auntie Sophie if you see her? (**pass**)
- If you don't _____ now, you will be late from school. (**go**)
- Will you _____ me, if you're going to be late? (**inform**)
- If he works hard, he will _____ the competition. (**win**)

☆Grammar D: Put the suitable verbs in the given blanks.

- Q#01** I _____ living in this house since 1970.
 (a) has been (b) **have been** (c) was (d) will be
- Q#02** He _____ here yesterday.
 (a) has come (b) **came** (c) will come (d) come
- Q#03** If you _____ I shall be available.
 (a) will come (b) **come** (c) have come (d) came
- Q#04** He _____ take the examination next year.
 (a) will have (b) **will** (c) will be (d) shall
- Q#05** He _____ to us tomorrow.
 (a) comes (b) **will come** (c) came (d) had come

Unit#2: Patriotism

☆**Grammar B:** Identify the kinds of the following sentences. (exclamatory, assertive, interrogative, negative, imperative)

1. Art is another subject in which I am particularly interested. (Assertive)
2. What a beautiful painting! (Exclamatory Sentence)
3. Teach him to learn. (Imperative Sentence)
4. How would I know? (Interrogative Sentence)
5. She did not make a false statement. (Negative Sentence)

Unit#4: Hazrat Asma (رضی اللہ عنہا)

☆**Vocabulary A:** Choose the correct meanings of the underlined words.

Q#01 It was so delicate situation.

- (a) Difficult (b) Easy (c) **Sensitive** (d) Fragile

Q#02 Abu Jehl began knocking at the door violently.

- (a) Politely (b) Slowly (c) **Forcefully** (d) Angrily

Q#03 She simply posed a counter question that infuriated Abu Jehl.

- (a) Pleased (b) Helped (c) **Enraged** (d) Annoyingly

Q#04 She remained steadfast and did not reveal the secret.

- (a) Patient (b) **Firm and resolute**
(c) Ready to face (d) Prepared for the worst

☆**Vocabulary B:** Consult a dictionary to find the meanings of the following words/phrases and use them in sentences.

Mad with anger	غصے میں پاگل ہو کر	Mad with anger, he hit him hard.
Fit of fury	طیش کے عالم میں	In a fit of fury, I slapped his face.
Reveal the secret	راز ظاہر کیا	At last, he revealed the secret of his theft.
Resolute	ثابت قدم	Inspite of hardships, Ali remains resolute.
Alleviate	ہلکا کرنا، کم کرنا	A number of steps were taken to alleviate the problem.
Migration	ہجرت	The migration of the Rasool (ﷺ) is historic event in the history of Islam.

Companion	ساتھی	Hazrat Abu Bakr (رضی اللہ عنہ) was a true companion of the Rasool (ﷺ).
Refuge	پناہ	Robert Bruce took refuge in a cave.
Gave away	تقسیم کیا	The principal gave away the prizes among the students.
Determined	مضبوط ارادہ، پُر عزم	Shahid is determined to face challenge.

☆**Grammar E: Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions given below.**

- Q#01** The Rasool (ﷺ) migrated _____ Makkah to Madinah in 622 A.D.
(a) between (b) **from** (c) after (d) into
- Q#02** Abu Jehl, _____ a fit of fury headed towards Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique's (رضی اللہ عنہ) home.
(a) with (b) after (c) **in** (d) into
- Q#03** He began knocking _____ the door violently.
(a) **at** (b) on (c) into (d) about
- Q#04** At this, she instantly ran _____ a corner of the home.
(a) into (b) through (c) **to** (d) towards
- Q#05** She has resolute faith _____ Allah Almighty.
(a) of (b) **in** (c) at (d) to
- Q#06** She gave _____ all the money to the poor and the needy.
(a) out (b) through (c) in (d) **away**
- Q#07** Her life would always be a beacon _____ light for all of us.
(a) in (b) **of** (c) with (d) into

☆**Grammar F: Fill in the blanks with prepositions of time.**

1. Ali is arriving _____ January 26 _____ 2 o' clock in the afternoon. (**on, at**)
2. Saqib is leaving _____ Friday at noon. (**on**)
3. Ashar has started working for his law firm _____ 1995. (**in**)
4. I met Shaheen _____ 9.00 am. (**at**)
5. The doctor will see Alizay _____ the evening. (**in**)
6. Sobia has her birthday _____ September 11. (**on**)
7. We will have vacation _____ summer. (**in**)

Unit#5: Daffodils (Poem)**☆Grammar D: Fill in the blanks with appropriate conjunctions.**

1. He ran fast _____ he missed the train. (but)
2. Wait _____ I return. (until)
3. Work hard _____ you should fail. (lest)
4. I did not come _____ you did not invite me. (because)
5. You will get a prize _____ you deserve it. (if)

☆Grammar F: Underline the participles in the following sentences.

1. He was so shocked due to the accident that he could not speak. (Past)
2. The galloping horse scared the child. (Present, Past)
3. I don't want that burnt toast. (Past)
4. Don't be frightened. That dog doesn't bite. (Past)
5. The lorry was carrying stolen goods. (Present)
6. Everybody was excited preparing the things for the trip. (Past)
7. If the children are bored, take them to the park. (Past)

Unit#6: The Quaid's Vision and Pakistan**☆Vocabulary A: Encircle the option for the underlined words that relates to the text.**

- Q#01** "We are a nation", he affirmed three years before the birth of Pakistan.
 (a) told (b) **said emphatically** (c) broke in
- Q#02** The Quaid was a man of strong faith and belief.
 (a) **firm faith** (b) powerful faith (c) wavering faith
- Q#03** Keep up your morale.
 (a) wealth (b) **self-esteem** (c) voice
- Q#04** Do not be afraid of death.
 (a) attended to (b) **scared** (c) squared up
- Q#05** We should face it bravely to save the honour of Pakistan and Islam.
 (a) repair (b) **cope with** (c) correct

☆Vocabulary B: Consult a thesaurus and find the synonyms of the following words.

Morale	Confidence, Spirit
Voyage	Journey
Ambition	Aim

نَحْمَدُهُ وَنُصَلِّي عَلَى رَسُولِهِ الْكَرِيمِ

رَبِّ اشْرَحْ لِي صَدْرِي ۞ وَيَسِّرْ لِي أَمْرِي ۞ وَاحْلُلْ عُقْدَةً مِّنْ لِّسَانِي ۞ يَفْقَهُوا قَوْلِي ۞

ATP_NOTES

Urdu Medium

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Nomenclature	Naming
Identity	Individuality
Distinctive	Distinguishing
Emergence	Appearance
Struggle	Endeavour
Numerous	Abundant
Strong	Solid
Ideology	Ideas, Values

☆ **Vocabulary C:** Write the antonyms of the following words.

Confidence	Doubt
Honour	Dishonour
Belief	Disbelief
Separate	Combine
Unity	Disunity
Political	Local

☆ **Vocabulary D:** Use the following idioms in sentences.

Bits and pieces	We should not be divided into bits and pieces.
Man in the street	Our rulers must know the problems of the man in the street.
Raising spirit	Quaid-e-Azam was the raising spirit for Muslims.
Pass through	We passed through the jungle.
Fall a prey	I fell a prey to his.

Unit#7: Sultan Ahmad Masjid

☆ **Vocabulary A:** Consult a thesaurus and find out the synonyms of the following words.

Embellish	Decorate
Integrate	Unite
Splendor	Glory, Grandeur
Majesty	Magnificence, Stateliness
Illuminate	Brighter

☆ **Vocabulary B:** Circle the correct antonyms from the given choices of the underlined words.

Q#01 The Sultan Ahmad Masjid is one of the most impressive monuments in the world.

(a) ugly (b) **unimpressive** (c) remarkable

Q#02 Situated in Istanbul, the largest city in Turkey.

- (a) **smallest** (b) greatest (c) populated
- Q#03** A heavy iron chain hangs in the upper part of the court entrance on the western side.
- (a) big (b) bold (c) **light**
- Q#04** The upper level of the interior is adorned with blue paint.
- (a) **lower** (b) outer (c) higher
- Q#05** The floors are covered with carpets.
- (a) spread (b) **exposed** (c) decorated

☆**Vocabulary C: Use the following words in sentences.**

Impressive	Islam has its own impressive and supreme values.
Dexterously	The Sultan Ahmad Masjid is built dexterously.
Spacious	We live in a spacious house.
Humility	Humility is a great virtue.
Flamboyant	Quaid's flamboyant speeches attracted a lot of people.

☆**Grammar A: Place the adverbs at appropriate positions.**

- She comes here. (often)
Ans: She **often** comes here.
- He goes to Lahore. (sometimes)
Ans: **Sometimes** he goes to Lahore.
- The teacher was late. (hardly ever)
Ans: The teacher was **hardly ever** late.
- We are tired by the end of the day. (usually)
Ans: We are **usually** tired by the end of the day.
- I have posted a letter to them. (just)
Ans: I have **just** posted a letter to them.
- He did his work. (carefully)
Ans: He did his work **carefully**.

☆**Grammar D: Put *for* or *since* in the blanks.**

- I have been studying _____ 3 hours. (**for**)
- I have been watching TV _____ 7pm. (**since**)
- Tara has not been feeling well _____ 2 weeks. (**for**)
- Tara has not been visiting us _____ March. (**since**)
- He has been playing football _____ a long time. (**for**)
- He has been living in Bangkok _____ he left school. (**since**)

☆☆☆☆☆

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE (ALP)

	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
01.	Khurshid <u>helps</u> Naushaba.	Naushaba <u>is helped</u> by Khurshid.
02.	The driver <u>opened</u> the door of the car.	The door of the car <u>was opened</u> by the driver.
03.	The boy <u>makes</u> the picture.	The picture <u>is made</u> by the boy.
04.	The mother <u>loves</u> the children.	The children <u>are loved</u> by the mother.
05.	They <u>are buying</u> this house.	This house <u>is being bought</u> by them.
06.	She <u>has not beaten</u> the dog.	The dog <u>has not been beaten</u> by her.
07.	She <u>bought</u> five video films.	Five video films <u>were bought</u> by her.
08.	Why <u>did she write</u> such a letter?	Why <u>was</u> such a letter <u>written</u> by her?
09.	She <u>was teaching</u> the students.	The students <u>were being taught</u> by her.
10.	They <u>had gained</u> nothing.	Nothing <u>had been gained</u> by them.
11.	He <u>will write</u> a letter.	A letter <u>will be written</u> by him.
12.	We <u>shall have killed</u> the snake.	The snake <u>will have been killed</u> by us.
13.	She <u>likes</u> apples.	Apples <u>are liked</u> by her.
14.	The boy <u>is climbing</u> the wall.	The wall <u>is being climbed</u> by the boy.
15.	We <u>did not hear</u> a sound.	A sound <u>was not heard</u> by us.
16.	They <u>have bought</u> a horse.	A horse <u>has been bought</u> by them.
17.	The Board <u>has given</u> me a gold medal.	I <u>have been given</u> a gold medal by the Board.
18.	He <u>praised</u> the boy for his courage.	The boy <u>was praised</u> for his courage by him.
19.	The teacher <u>was helping</u> the students.	The students <u>were being helped</u> by the teacher.
20.	Why <u>were they beating</u> the boy?	Why was the boy <u>being beaten</u> by them?
21.	They <u>have not done</u> their job.	Their job <u>has not been done</u> by them.
22.	A car <u>ran over</u> an old man.	An old man <u>was run over</u> by a car.
23.	He <u>will give</u> you a box of chocolates.	You <u>will be given</u> a box of chocolates by him.
24.	He <u>had told</u> me to do it.	I <u>had been told</u> to do it by him.

25.	They <u>had not done</u> their home task.	Their home task <u>had not been done</u> by them.
26.	We <u>shall have finished</u> our work by March next.	Our work <u>will have been finished</u> by March next by us.
27.	He <u>took</u> away my books.	My books <u>were taken</u> away by him.
28.	The sudden noise <u>frightened</u> the child.	The child <u>was frightened</u> by the sudden noise.
29.	We <u>use</u> milk for making cheese.	Milk <u>is used</u> for making cheese by us.
30.	Why <u>is</u> he <u>mending</u> the chair?	Why <u>is</u> the chair <u>being mended</u> by him?
31.	The doctor <u>asked</u> her to stay in bed.	She <u>was asked</u> to stay in bed by the doctor.
32.	She <u>gave</u> me five films.	I <u>was given</u> five films by her.
33.	They <u>caught</u> the thief.	The thief <u>was caught</u> by them
34.	<u>Shut</u> the door.	<u>Let</u> the door <u>be shut</u> .
35.	<u>Open</u> the door.	<u>Let</u> the door <u>be opened</u> .

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COMPREHENSION OF A PASSAGE (ALP)

PASSAGE NO. 03

Once a stag was drinking water at a stream. He happened to see his reflection in the water. He was pleased to see his beautiful horns; but when he saw his thin legs, he felt sad as he thought that they were ugly. Suddenly he saw a pack of hounds running towards him in the distance. He ran as fast as his legs could help him. Soon he left the hounds far behind. He had to pass through a thick forest of bushes. His horns were caught up in a bush. He tried hard to pull his horns out of it but all in vain. By now the hounds had come up. They fell upon him and tore him to pieces.

Questions: 1. What was the stag doing? 2. What did he see in the water? 3. Why was he pleased? 4. What made him sad? 5. Why did he run? 6. How did his legs help him?

Answers: 1. The stag was drinking water at a stream. 2. He saw his reflection in the water. 3. He was pleased to see his beautiful horns. 4. His thin and ugly legs made him sad. 5. He ran to save his life. 6. His legs helped him to run fast.

PASSAGE NO. 04

King Robert Bruce ruled over Scotland. **He had been defeated many times by the English.** He ran for his life and **hid in a cave.** He had lost all hopes to win. As he lay there thinking if he should give up his struggle or not, **he saw a spider trying to reach its cobweb in the ceiling of the cave.** It fell down again and again but did not give up its effort. At last, **the little insect reached its home in its ninth attempt.** This gave courage to King Bruce. He made up his mind to fight and this time he won the battle.

Questions: 1. By whom had Robert Bruce been defeated many times? 2. Where did he hide? 3. What did he see in the cave? 4. After how many attempts did the spider succeed? 5. What lesson did King Bruce learn from the spider?

Answers: 1. King Robert Bruce had been defeated many times by the English Army. 2. He hid himself in a cave. 3. He saw a spider trying to reach its cobweb up in the ceiling of the cave. 4. The spider succeeded in its ninth attempt. 5. King Bruce learnt the lesson, "Try and try again till you succeed."

PASSAGE NO. 05

For three years, the master and all his relatives lived in this valley. Many of the Muslims too joined them. All supplies to the valley were cut off. **The Makkans saw to it that no food or drink reached the Banu Hashim. The poor Banu Hashim had to live on the leaves and roots of trees and bushes. The condition of children was particularly pitiable.** At last, **some kindhearted Makkans took pity on the Banu Hashim.** They tore to pieces the agreement hanging in the Kaaba. The hunger-stricken Banu Hashim were thus able to come back to their homes.

Questions: 1. Who lived for three years in the valley? 2. Who joined the master and his relatives? 3. What did the Makkans do? 4. How did the Banu Hashim live? 5. What was the condition of the children? 6. Who took pity on the Banu Hashim?

Answers: 1. The master and his relatives lived in the valley for three years. 2. Many of the Muslims joined the master and his relatives. 3. The Makkans saw that no food or drink reached the Banu Hashim. 4. The Banu Hashim had to live on the leaves and roots of trees and bushes. 5. The condition of the children was pitiable. 6. Some kind-hearted Makkan leaders took pity on them and helped them in coming back to their homes.

PASSAGE NO. 07

Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed (رضى الله عنه) was extremely kind-hearted and just to people. His army had strict orders not to do any harm to the farmers, aged persons, women, children and other civilians. “They are the real strength of society,” he said, “they should always be treated with kindness and respect.” This was something new for the conquered people, who felt very happy now. **The Iranian and Byzantine officers were very hard on them. Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed’s (رضى الله عنه) treatment won their hearts** so much that they began to hate their cruel old masters.

Questions: 1. How did Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed (رضى الله عنه) treat the people? 2. What were the orders given to the Army? 3. What did he say about the farmers and civilians? 4. How had their former masters treated them? 5. How did Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed (رضى الله عنه) win the hearts of the conquered people? 6. Why did the people hate their old masters?

Answers: 1. Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed (رضى الله عنه) was very kind and just to people. 2. His army had strict orders not to harm the farmers, aged persons, women, children and other civilians. 3. He said that they were the real strength of society. 4. Their former masters had been hard on them. 5. He won their hearts with kindness. 6. The people hated their old masters for their unkind treatment.

PASSAGE NO. 09

A man is known by the company he keeps. A good student should avoid the company of those who keep playing all the time. **Many students miss their classes** and seldom do their homework **because their fellow students do the same.** There are hardworking students also who work while others play. **They know when to study and when to play. They play when it is time to play.** They enjoy the games of their choice because they know that **playing games is essential for health.** A sick student is not so quick in learning his lesson as is a healthy one.

Questions: 1. What kind of company should a good student keep? 2. Why do some students miss their classes? 3. Why do good students enjoy good health? 4. Why are games necessary for students? 5. Where does the success of a student lie?

Answers: 1. A good student should keep a good company. 2. Many students miss their classes because their fellow students do the same. 3. Good

students enjoy good health because they know when to study and when to play. 4. Games are necessary for the students because games keep them healthy. 5. The success of a student lies in following a timetable of play and work.

PASSAGE NO. 15 – EXERCISE NO. 05

Early rising is a good habit as it gives us an early start of our day's work. We gain time while the late risers are asleep. The early risers have another advantage also and that is that they enjoy good and sound health. **Those who are out of bed early have plenty of time to do their work carefully, steadily and completely.** They do not have to put off anything to the next day. The early riser is always happy, fresh and smart. He enjoys his work while **those who get up late find their duty dull and dry and do it unwillingly.** **Early rising is therefore, a key to success in life.**

Questions: 1. What kind of habit early rising is? 2. Why can an early riser do more work than the late riser? 3. Why does an early riser enjoy good health? 4. Why does a late riser find his work dull and dry? 5. What is the key to success in life?

Answers: 1. Early rising is a good kind of habit. It gives us an early start of our day's work. 2. An early riser can do more work than the late riser because he has a lot of time. He can do his work carefully and completely. 3. An early riser gets up early and takes exercise. He completes his work in time. 4. A late riser finds his work dull and dry and does it unwillingly because of laziness. 5. Early rising is the key to success in life.

PASSAGE NO. 17 – EXERCISE NO. 07

Iqbal is not only the greatest poet of our age, but also one of the greatest poets of all times. There are not many poets who wrote as many great poems as he did. **He did not write poetry for poetry's sake. He was in fact much more than a mere poet. He was a learned man. He was a great scholar and philosopher. He was a political leader of great importance. But more than anything he was a Muslim who had a great love for God and His Prophet (ﷺ). He wrote poetry to express the great and everlasting truth of philosophy, history and Islam. He wrote poetry to awaken the Muslims of the whole world from the deep sleep and asked them to unite.**

Questions: 1. Why is Iqbal considered to be one of the greatest poets of all times? 2. Did he write poetry for poetry's sake? 3. How can you say that Iqbal was much more than a mere poet? 4. What kind of a Muslim was Iqbal? 5. With what aim did he write poetry? 6. What was Iqbal's call to the Muslims of the whole world?

Answers: 1. Iqbal is considered to be one of the greatest poets of all times because he wrote so many great poems. 2. No, he did not write poetry for poetry's sake. 3. He was much more than a mere poet because he was a learned man. He was a great scholar and philosopher. He was a political leader of great importance. He was a true Muslim. 4. He was a Muslim who had a great love for God and His Prophet (ﷺ). 5. His aim of writing poetry was to express the great and everlasting truth of philosophy, history and Islam. He wrote poetry to awaken the Muslims of the whole world from the deep sleep. 6. He asked the Muslims of the whole world to unite.

PASSAGE NO. 19 – EXERCISE NO. 09

In December, 1930, **Dr. Muhammad Iqbal** was invited to **preside over** the annual meeting of All India Muslim League at Allahabad. In his address, **he openly opposed the idea of power sharing of Hindus and Muslims together as a nation.** He declared that the move to apply one constitution to both the Hindus and the Muslims would result in a civil war. **He wanted to see the Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan and the N.W.F.P as a single state for the Muslims,** so that **they might live according to the teachings of Islam.** We can say that Allama Iqbal was the first thinker to give us the idea of a separate homeland for the Muslims of India i.e. partition of the sub-continent into two sovereign states. The Muslims soon realized the importance of the demand for two separate states. It was then **the Pakistan Resolution was adopted in 1940.**

Questions: 1. Where was annual meeting of the All India Muslim League held in 1930? 2. Who was invited to preside over the session? 3. What idea did Allama Iqbal oppose? 4. Which provinces did he want to include in the Muslim state? 5. On what grounds did he demand a separate state for the Muslims of India? 6. When was the Pakistan Resolution moved?

Answers: 1. It was held in Allahabad. 2. Allama Iqbal was invited to preside over the session. 3. He opposed the idea of power sharing of the Hindus and the Muslims together as a nation. 4. He wanted to include the Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan and the N.W.F.P in the Muslim state. 5. He demanded a separate state for the Muslims of India so that they might live according to the teachings of Islam. 6. The Pakistan Resolution was moved in 1940.

PASSAGE NO. 23 – EXERCISE NO. 13

A tailor ran a shop in a bazaar. An **elephant used to go to the river through that bazaar. The tailor gave him a bun every day.** One day, **the tailor picked a needle into the trunk** of the elephant. The elephant became very angry but went away. **On return, he filled his trunk with muddy water. On reaching the shop of the tailor, he put his trunk into it and squirted the dirty water into the shop of the tailor.** All the fine and new dresses of his customers were spoiled. He was very sorry for annoying the elephant but **it was no use crying over spilt milk.**

Questions: 1. Where did the elephant go every day? 2. What did the tailor give him? 3. What mistake did the tailor make one day? 4. What did the elephant do after drinking water? 5. How did the elephant punish the tailor for his mistake? 6. What is the moral of the story?

Answers: 1. The elephant used to go to the river every day. 2. The tailor gave him a bun every day. 3. The tailor pricked a needle into the trunk of the elephant. 4. He filled his trunk with muddy water. 5. The elephant reached the shop of the tailor, he put his trunk into it and squirted the dirty water into the shop of the tailor. 6. The moral of the story is that there is no use crying over spilt milk.

PASSAGE NO. 25 – EXERCISE NO. 15

The camel is rightly called the ‘ship of desert’. It is the best means of transport in deserts. Camels go slowly. But they go on walking for hours on the burning sand and in the blazing sun. Camels carry heavy loads, much heavier in weight than any other beast of burden can. While **the other animal’s feet sink into the sand** but nature has made the feet of camel such that it is not at all difficult for it to walk on sand. **The camel is superior to all other animals because it can go without food and drink for days and weeks. It can store food and water. Its hump is also a store of food which the camels use when they get nothing to eat and drink for many days.** In deserts only bushes grow here and there and **the camel can live on these.**

Questions: 1. Why is the camel called ‘the ship of the desert’? 2. Is it for its speed that it is called the ship of desert? 3. What difficulty have other beasts of burden to face while walking on the sand? 4. Why does a camel walk easily on the loose sand of the desert? 5. What special quality makes camel superior to other animals used for transport? 6. How does the camel go without food and water for days and weeks? 7. What does the camel generally live on?

Answers: 1. The camel is called 'the ship of desert' because it is the best means of transport in deserts. 2. No, it is not called the ship of desert for its speed. It is so because its feet are flat. It can walk easily on sand. 3. The feet of other beasts of burden sink into sand. 4. It can walk easily on the loose sand of desert because its feet are flat. 5. The special quality that makes the camel superior to all other animals is that it can go without food and drink for days and weeks. It can store food and water. 6. Its hump is also a store of food which the camels use when they get nothing to eat and drink for many days. 7. In deserts only bushes grow here and there and the camel can live on these.



ANSWERS

Question 01(a): Choose the correct form of verb.

Q#	Answer	Q#	Answer	Q#	Answer	Q#	Answer
1	(b) have done	2	(a) met	3	(a) Loves	4	(b) have been
5	(d) is crying	6	(c) sells	7	(b) have been waiting	8	(d) has been playing
9	(c) rises	10	(d) have been waiting	11	(d) is raining	12	(d) is singing
13	(a) shut	14	(c) have been lying	15	(a) Go	16	(b) shall finish
17	(b) will	18	(c) have been taking	19	(c) have not seen	20	(b) bought
21	(a) love	22	(c) have been playing	23	(d) are making	24	(d) had started
25	(b) will come	26	(b) came	27	(c) Ate	28	(d) Inform
29	(b) attracts	30	(b) be opened	31	(a) Running	32	(c) will have finished
33	(a) have	34	(a) is speaking	35	(c) had taken	36	(b) shall see
37	(a) work	38	(d) have been travelling	39	(b) Came	40	(a) waiting
41	(b) revolves	42	(c) will give	43	(b) Come	44	(b) have been
45	(c) come	46	(a) has been sleeping	47	(c) had left	48	(d) will leave
49	(d) work	50	(b) sets	51	(c) Taken	52	(b) Loves
53	(b) was found	54	(b) are doing	55	(a) are playing	56	(a) Sit
57	(b) goes	58	(a) take	59	(d) is learning	60	(a) do not do
61	(d) speaks	62	(b) does not keep	63	(b) have read	64	(a) has sent

65	(c)	have been living	66	(c)	have not heard	67	(a)	has been playing	68	(a)	has been lying
69	(c)	has not written	70	(a)	has been learning	71	(c)	has not spoken	72	(b)	have you been waiting
73	(b)	has been standing	74	(c)	has been working	75	(a)	have not eaten	76	(d)	have already posted
77	(a)	has been burning	78	(c)	has been resting	79	(a)	Went	80	(c)	worked
81	(d)	sold	82	(c)	was doing	83	(d)	was reading	84	(a)	were going
85	(b)	began	86	(a)	come	87	(b)	did not hear	88	(c)	was riding
89	(a)	left	90	(b)	was going	91	(b)	went out	92	(a)	was singing
93	(d)	was making	94	(b)	did not reply	95	(a)	had left	96	(b)	asked
97	(a)	had not risen	98	(c)	had been playing	99	(b)	had been visiting	100	(a)	loves
101	(a)	taught	102	(c)	is going	103	(b)	will wait	104	(c)	will have reached
105	(a)	reading	106	(d)	known	107	(c)	Cleans	108	(b)	has won
109	(a)	tell	110	(b)	shall / will	111	(b)	Rains	112	(d)	is coming
113	(d)	had delivered	114	(b)	go	115	(c)	studying	116	(c)	had died
117	(a)	for	118	(b)	has washed	119	(b)	has left	120	(b)	have been
121	(a)	had been coming	122	(d)	loved	123	(a)	takes	124	(b)	be playing
125	(a)	come	126	(a)	use	127	(b)	coming	128	(a)	begins
129	(c)	shall be reading	130	(b)	would have	131	(d)	inform	132	(a)	has been
133	(d)	left	134	(a)	playing	135	(b)	constructed	136	(d)	has been teaching
137	(c)	talk	138	(a)	graze	139	(b)	painted	140	(c)	abuse
141	(b)	go	142	(b)	had been	143	(d)	won	144	(b)	caught
145	(c)	hate	146	(c)	sells	147	(a)	has been taking	148	(b)	eat

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Question 01(b): Choose the word with correct spellings.

Q#	Answer	Q#	Answer	Q#	Answer
1	B Unparallel	2	B Dunes	3	C Dazzling
4	D Tropical	5	A Eloquence	6	D Exclusively
7	B Promulgation	8	C Dispensation	9	A Verge
10	B Chaos	11	B Crumbling	12	C Ignorance

13	A	Superstition	14	B	Disbelief	15	B	Restrain
16	D	Enmity	17	A	Memorable	18	C	Influential
19	A	Determination	20	D	Embodiment	21	B	Transformation
22	A	Perfect	23	A	Conquest	24	A	Patriotism
25	B	Sacrifice	26	B	Commendable	27	D	Sovereignty
28	A	Supreme	29	C	Compromise	30	C	Render
31	D	Preservation	32	A	Protection	33	C	Subcontinent
34	C	Identity	35	C	Galvanize	36	B	Alert
37	C	Invasion	38	C	Defence	39	C	Brave
40	A	Martyrdom	41	D	Spirit	42	D	Inspire
43	D	Devoid	44	A	Native	45	B	Foreign
46	A	Breaths	47	A	Soul	48	B	Companion
49	C	Migrated	50	A	Emigration	51	C	Determined
52	C	Preparation	53	C	Rendered	54	C	Arrangement
55	B	Perilous	56	B	Situation	57	C	Slightest
58	B	Endangered	59	A	Venture	60	C	Shadowy
61	D	Mountains	62	D	Courageous	63	C	Traverse
64	C	Violently	65	D	Politely	66	A	Wisdom
67	B	Infuriated	68	D	Slapped	69	A	Revealed
70	A	Instantly	71	C	Concern	72	C	Alleviated
73	D	Relieved	74	D	Amongst	75	C	Inherited
76	C	Doorstep	77	B	Hardships	78	B	Suffering
79	D	Resolute	80	C	Calamity	81	B	Valour
82	B	Beacon	83	A	Wandered	84	A	Lonely
85	B	Fluttering	86	B	Breeze	87	C	Glance
88	C	Sprightly	89	D	Continuous	90	D	Milky
91	C	Margin	92	C	Tossing	93	B	Jocund
94	B	Glee	95	A	Couch	96	A	Solitude
97	B	Pensive	98	B	Vacant	99	C	Gazed
100	C	Sparkling	101	A	Countrywide	102	A	Character
103	B	Overwhelm	104	B	Sterling	105	C	Emergence
106	C	Confidence	107	D	Enormity	108	D	Determination
109	C	Undertook	110	C	Struggle	111	B	Understand
112	B	Distinctive	113	A	Literature	114	A	Nomenclature
115	B	Ambition	116	C	Civilization	117	C	Architecture
118	D	Affirmed	119	C	Ideology	120	D	Fundamental
121	C	Independent	122	C	Identity	123	B	Moderate
124	B	Progressive	125	A	Democrate	126	A	Delivering
127	B	Leadership	128	B	Creation	129	C	Extremely
130	D	Lingual	131	B	Prejudice	132	B	Sectarian
133	B	Conceived	134	A	Provincial	135	A	Entangled
136	A	Impressive	137	A	Embellish	138	B	Monuments
139	B	Interior	140	C	Tourist	141	C	Istanbul
142	D	Ottoman	143	D	Attraction	144	C	Constructed
145	C	Comprises	146	B	Construction	147	B	Completion
148	A	Ceremonies	149	A	Architect	150	B	Unfortunately
151	B	Successor	152	C	Development	153	C	Considered
154	D	Spacious	155	D	Divine	156	C	Ablution

157	C	Contrast	158	B	Symbolic	159	B	Facilities
160	A	Magnitude	161	A	Surrounded	162	B	Continuous
163	B	Courtyard	164	C	Ceramic	165	C	Flamboyant
166	D	Cypresses	167	D	Representation	168	C	Gallery
169	C	Adorned	170	B	Decorations	171	B	Intricate
172	A	Chandeliers	173	A	Illuminated	174	B	Sculptured
175	B	Frequented						

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Question 01(c): Choose the correct meanings of underlined words.

Q#	Answer	Q#	Answer	Q#	Answer			
1	a	Sandy hills	2	c	Given up	3	c	Sections
4	d	Incarnation	5	d	Dilemma	6	c	Deep thought
7	c	One who does not believe in Islam	8	a	Edge	9	a	Unequaled
10	a	Pathless	11	c	Blazing	12	c	Fluent
13	d	Publication	14	c	Illiteracy	15	b	Solitary
16	a	Contemplation	17	b	Affection	18	c	Remove
19	b	Brutality	20	a	Centre	21	b	Disbeliever
22	a	Representatives	23	a	Powerful	24	b	Cope with
25	d	Natal	26	b	Countryman	27	a	Love for country
28	b	Protect	29	d	Benefit	30	d	Identification
31	a	Stimulates	32	b	Active	33	c	Attack
34	b	Protection	35	a	Armed forces	36	a	Empty
37	b	Firm and resolute	38	b	Firm	39	c	Forcefully
40	b	Angrily	41	c	Enraged	42	c	Dangerous
43	d	Mishap	44	a	Immediately	45	b	Mature
46	a	Endanger	47	a	To find out	48	a	Friend
49	b	Angry	50	a	Delivered	51	c	Fragile
52	c	Cross	53	a	Lavish	54	d	Thoughtful
55	a	Moving in the air	56	a	Pleasant	57	c	Group
58	a	Blink	59	a	Joy, happiness	60	b	Loneliness
61	c	Correct	62	c	Firm belief	63	c	Small
64	a	Many	65	b	Scared	66	a	Vastness / hugeness
67	b	Said emphatically	68	c	Axis	69	b	Honour
70	c	Strong	71	b	Beginning	72	a	Resolution
73	b	Excellent	74	c	Abstinent	75	d	Idea
76	b	Inside	77	a	Selected	78	c	Bold
79	c	Vast	80	a	Colourful	81	b	Decorated
82	c	Remarkable	83	b	Greatest	84	a	Build
85	a	Structure	86	b	Decorate	87	b	Biggest
88	b	Overseer	89	d	Person that succeeds another	90	a	Incomparable
91	a	Brighten	92	c	Platform	93	a	Visitors

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Question 01(d): Choose the correct option according to the grammar.								
Q	Answer		Q	Answer		Q	Answer	
1	b	Indefinite pronoun	2	c	Collective noun	3	d	Relative pronoun
5	b	anxious	6	c	must	7	b	coming
9	a	beside	10	a	Adjective phrase	11	a	Preposition phrase
13	d	Adjective	14	c	Past participle	15	a	Adverb of manner
17	b	Preposition	18	c	Preposition	19	c	Abstract
21	b	Abstract	22	b	Clause	23	a	Gerund
25	a	Abstract noun	26	c	Reflexive pronoun	27	c	Gerund
29	b	Imperative sentence	30	a	Participle	31	a	Collective noun
33	b	Proper noun	34	a	On	35	a	Conjunction
37	d	Preposition	38	a	Relative pronoun	39	c	Abstract noun
41	a & b	Regular Verb, Intransitive verb	42	b	Interrogative	43	d	Collective
45	a	Interrogative sentence	46	b	Adjective	47	a	Gerund
49	d	the	50	a	Interrogative	51	a	Pronoun
53	b	Gerund	54	b	Degree	55	a	for
57	b	In an unwise manner.	58	b	Noun	59	d	Compound preposition
61	b	Relative	62	c	Adjective clause	63	c	Reason
65	d	But	66	d	Subordinating conjunction	67	b	Compound
69	d	Compound	70	a	Personal	71	a	till
73	b	with	74	b	Responsible	75	c	Gerund
77	b	Adverb	78	a	Compound Sentence	79	d	Exclamatory
81	a	Past participle	82	a	Relative pronoun	83	a	Complex sentence
85	a	Reflexive pronoun	86	b	Imperative sentence	87	c	Abstract noun
89	d	Imperative sentence	90	b	Metaphor	91	b	Adverb of place
						92	d	Abstract noun

93	b	Phrase	94	a c	Intransitive Verb, Regular verb	95	b	Exposed	96	d	Prepositio n
97	c	Time	98	c	Superlative degree of an adjective	99	d	Collective noun	100	c	Abstract noun
101	a	Interrogativ e	102	a	Conjunction						

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