



ZIAUDDIN UNIVERSITY

EXAMINATION BOARD

English XI Assessment



Topic-1

Exercise 1

Match the following natural disasters with their definitions. First one is done for you.

	Natural Disasters		Definitions
1	avalanche	1	a storm with widespread snowfall accompanied by strong winds
2	blizzard		a long period of dry weather
3	drought		a cyclonic tropical storm with a violent wind
4	earthquake		a strong wind moving 45-90 knots; force 7 to 10 on the Beaufort scale
5	famine		a cataclysm resulting from a destructive sea wave caused by an earthquake or volcanic eruption
6	forest fire		a large mass of snow or ice detached from a mountain slope and falling downward
7	Gale		an uncontrolled fire in a wooded area
8	hurricane		a violent shaking of the ground
9	landslide		the sliding down of a mass of soil or rock from a steep slope
10	sandstorm		a storm with lightning and heavy rain.
11	tornado		a crater in the earth's crust through which lava and ashes are expelled
12	tsunami		a funnel-shaped destructive storm
13	thunderstorm		a windstorm that lifts up clouds of dust or sand
14	typhoon		a widespread scarcity of food
15	volcaniceruption		a mature tropical cyclone that develops in the western part of the Pacific Ocean between 180° and 100°E.

Exercise 2

Read the text and find words which mean the same as the following. First one is done for you.

	WORDS/PHRASES	SYNONYMS
	scattered (paragraph 1)	Strewn
	expect (paragraph 1)	
	vacate (paragraph 2)	
	suggested (paragraph 2)	
	a place where the bodies of dead people are kept until they are buried (paragraph 3)	
	anxious (paragraph 3)	
	rotten (paragraph 4)	
	damp (paragraph 4)	
	shaking (paragraph 5)	
	climbed (paragraph 5)	
	speeding up (paragraph 6)	
	fall down (paragraph 7)	
	took hold of (paragraph 7)	
	drowned (paragraph 8)	
	frightened (paragraph 9)	

Exercise 3:

A. Read the text and tick off the catastrophes that are mentioned in the text.

Drought	earthquake	flood	forest fire
Hurricane	landslide	sandstorm	tsunami

B. Read the text and encircle the disaster-struck continents, mentioned in this passage.

Asia	Africa	Europe
North America	South America	Australia

C. Read the text and find out where and how the following objects are described. First one is done for you.

i.	widespread	destruction	Paragraph 1
ii.		damage	
iii.		safe area	
iv.		families	
v.		insects	
vi.		wall	
vii.		post	
viii.		flooding	

Exercise 4:

A. Read the text carefully to complete the following table.

S. No.	Country	Disaster	Survivor	Profession	Casualties
	Japan		TaikoSawadate		
		Landslide			916Dead
		Floods		Novelist	
	New Zealand				166 Dead
			MilvahanamLoganadan	Driver	
	Burma	Earthquake			
				Hospital Porter	75 Dead
	South Africa		AmosNdlovu		

B. Read the text carefully to fill in the following gaps.

During a Japanese earthquake, Taiko Sawadate, along with nineteen people, was _____; however, the victim's mother was found _____.

Mauricio Berlim, _____ 50 dead bodies on the next day of Brazilian landslide. His city came back to a regular routine, but there were no carnivals _____ that year.

Ashley Hay is a _____ by profession. During Australian floods everything of her house became _____ and _____.

Anne Malcolm was attending a _____ when the building started to _____. He was buried in the _____ but soon two policemen _____ him.

Milvahanam Loganadan was _____ television when a _____ struck. He instantly _____ his children and _____ his house.

Sai Noom Khan had _____ an earthquake for the _____ time. They were so _____ that since that day, they had been _____ outside.

Ray Calleja had seen the _____ for the first time. He shed tears bitterly as it had taken away _____ that he _____.

Amos Ndlovu encountered the _____ flood of his life. He could not _____ in his house, therefore, he, along with his family had to _____ on the roof where they had to sit for hours.

Post Reading Tasks:

Exercise 5:

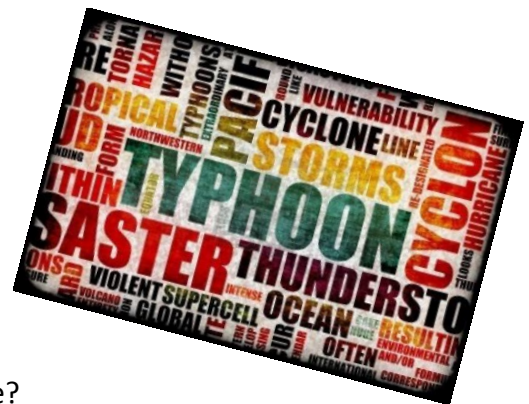
How are the aftermaths of the natural disasters described in the first paragraph?

How long did the Tsunami last and why was Taiko sure that he would not survive?

What caused the terrible smell at Ashley's house?

How was Anne Malcolm saved from the massive earthquake?

Was there any preventive measure taken for the impending disaster, at any place? Discuss.



Follow up

Exercise 6:

Which natural disaster can be the most terrifying, in your opinion? Justify your answer.

What forms of transport, do you think, are highly affected by natural disasters?

Can you think of any terrible disaster that had hit your country? Explain.

Which groups of people help the disaster victims in your country and how?

How can the ordinary people extend help to the victims in any part of the country?

Do some research to find out about the preventions that should be taken at home, school or workplaces to minimize the damage and loss of lives?

Topic-2

Exercise 1:

Match the following words with the correct meanings in context. First one is done for you.

S. No.	Words	Meanings	Answers
	impromptu	a) rolling	i
	slicker	b) confused	
	lurching	c) ridiculous	
	shattered	d) surprised	
	disoriented	e) more slippery	
	reverently	f) riskily	
	veer off	g) crushed	
	absurd	h) move	
	agonizing	i) unplanned	
	precariously	j) painful	
	maneuver	k) respectfully	
	dumbfounded	l) turn sharply away	

Exercise 2:

1. How many children's lives were in peril?
2. What were their names?
3. How many saviours appeared as angels?
4. What was the depth of the river?
5. Who was rescued at first?



Post Reading Tasks:

Exercise 3:

Read paragraphs 2 to 9 and fill in the following grids.

Actions	Challenges faced	Solutions found
Anders set off for a ski trip		He tapped brakes
	The car was filled with water	He searched the freezing water
Andersen wriggled out of seat	Swam through broken window	
Andersen was shouting		Willden shot out the window
Ben buckled Mia	Mia was greyish blue	
	Baylor's eyes were rolled back into his head	



Exercise 4:

1. What qualities of responsible citizens are highlighted through this article?
2. While rescuing the lives of the children, the “Saviours” had put their lives in danger. Do you think it was a correct decision? Justify your answer

Topic 3

Exercise 1

Match the definitions given below with bold faced words in the text.

Definitions	Words	Answers
Counselled	advised	1 – a
consequently	ambitions, goals	
manifolds	as a result	
academic	comforting, supportive	
nerve-wracking	confusion	
surmount	dutifully firm and unwavering	
aspirations	educational	
nitty-gritty	enmity and antagonism	
innovative	essentials	
reassuring	extraordinary, amazing	
bewilderment	extremely distressing	
conservative	favouring old established customs	
hostility	in a widespread way	
hesitantly	making the desired outcome possible	
extensively	many, multiple	
interjected	nervously	
remarkable	overcome	
spurred	say (something) abruptly	
conducive	urged or stimulated	
steadfast	using or showing new methods	

Exercise 2

Answer the following questions briefly.

What is the narrator's name?

Which profession has she taken up?

Who was Mrs. Ahmed?

What was bothering Ms. Sameer?

What were Maria Montessori's responsibilities at the Medical School Alma Mater?

Exercise 3

Do you agree with the following statements? Justify your agreement or disagreement with evidence from the text.

Statements	Agree	Disagree
Mrs. Ahmed was an understanding and supportive lady.		
Ms. Sameer was new in the profession.		
Ms. Sameer was a qualified teacher.		
Maria Montessori was respected at the University because of her gender.		
Maria Montessori was the best student of her university.		

Exercise 4

Give reasons for the following statements.

The narrator of the story was anxious.

Mrs. Ahmed told Ms. Sameer to be brave.

Her respect for great teachers increased manifold.

Exercise 5

What do the following words refer to?

'all' in paragraph 1 line 1 refers to _____

'it' in paragraph 1 line 2 refers to _____

'me' in paragraph 1 line 4 refers to _____

'her' in paragraph 2 line 15 refers to _____

'it' in paragraph 4 line 21 refers to _____

'these' in paragraph 5 line 26 refers to _____

'we' in paragraph 5 line 28 refers to _____

'their' in paragraph 6 line 34 refers to _____

'them' in paragraph 6 line 35 refers to _____

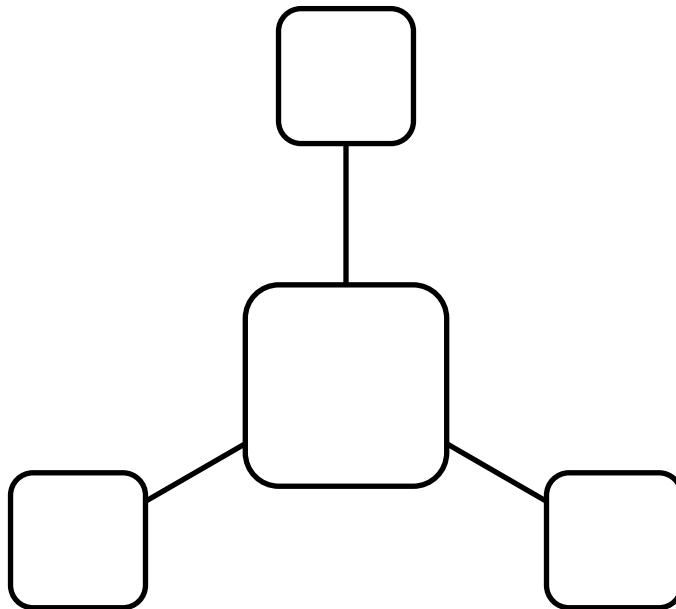
'she' in paragraph 7 line 42 refers to _____

'they' in paragraph 8 line 52 refers to _____

'this' in paragraph 9 line 58 refers to _____

Post Reading:

Make a spider web for Mrs. Ahmed and then write a short paragraph describing her. You may add more bubbles.



Make a simple flow chart showing Maria Montessori's life history.

Work in groups and explain the following figurative phrases in your own words.

'A pair of thirty eyes...'	paragraph 1
'...poured my heart out...'	paragraph 5
'...blazed her way...'	paragraph 7
'...developmentally challenged...'	paragraph 10
'...spurred her desire...'	paragraph 11

RESOURCES FOR STUDENTS

Exercise 1

Directions: After reading each of the following paragraphs, select the choice that best represents the topic of the paragraph.

Text # 1

You've probably heard that older men die before older women virtually everywhere in the world. In the United States, women are expected to live an average of 80.4 years, while men live only 75.2 years. Sociologists attribute many factors to this trend. For example, men have higher testosterone levels than women, which may make men more likely to abuse alcohol and tobacco, drive aggressively, and engage in other life-threatening behaviours. Men also choose riskier types of work and become involved in wartime aggression, which are connected to men's decreased life expectancy. Studies also show that women are less likely to experience life-threatening illnesses and health problems than men are. —Carl, Think Sociology, p. 211

- a. women's health
- b. men and risky behaviours
- c. testosterone and age
- d. men's life expectancy

Text # 2

In the past few years, social networking sites such as MySpace, Facebook, and Twitter have become hugely popular across all ages. Despite the opinions of some that young people are in danger of turning into crouching androids glued to their computers, research shows that the majority of friendships are still maintained offline. Offline friendships are characterized by more interdependence, depth, understanding, and commitment, but online friendships can gain some of these qualities with time. Most online friends tend to be rather cautious about disclosing personal information. However, this does not apply to people with a negative view of themselves and others; they instead seem to share more information, possibly in an attempt to become more self-confident in their interactions. Interestingly, even in online friendships people seem to gain more satisfaction when befriending people of a similar age and place of residence. —Kunz, THINK Marriages & Families, p. 82

- a. offline vs. online friendships
- b. technology and self-image
- c. personal information sharing online
- d. satisfaction in online friendships

Exercise 2

Directions: Evaluate each of the following topic sentences and mark them as follows:

E = effective

A = announcement

S = too specific

G = too general

N = not complete thought

1. This paper will discuss the life and politics of the prime minister.
2. Japanese culture is fascinating to study because its family traditions are so different from local traditions.
3. The admission test for the police academy includes vocabulary questions.
4. The discovery of penicillin was a great step in the advancement of modern medicine.
5. I will talk about the reasons for the popularity of reality television shows.
6. A habit leading to weight gain.
7. Each year Karachites are the victims of more than 1 million auto thefts.
8. The Governor House has many famous rooms and an exciting history.
9. There are three factors to consider when buying a flat-screen TV.
10. Iraq has a long and interesting history.

Exercise 3

Read the following paragraphs. Identify the topic of each. Then identify one irrelevant sentence in each of them. After completing the task compare your answers with your partner.

Paragraph Number 1

Topic: _____

(i) Reading is an important skill to master. (ii) For this, students must read the tasks first and then look for the answers in the text. (iii) Mostly, questions are in the same sequence as the text, so by reading one question at a time and looking for answers in a sequence is always helpful. (iv) Listening to your own sound while reading helps in evaluating your pronunciation skills. (v) Usually, the questions at the end are about the theme or topic of the text and sometimes ask for the readers' opinion.

Irrelevant Sentence: _____

Paragraph Number 2

Topic: _____

(i) Doping is the use of drugs to try to improve sports performance. (ii) This practice is banned by sports federations throughout the world. (iii) Athletes need to know which substances are banned in sport. (iv) The use of drugs during athletic festivals is evident. (v) Furthermore, they must make sure that any product or medication they take does not contain a prohibited substance.

Irrelevant Sentence: _____

Paragraph Number 3

Topic: _____

(i) Garfield is a comic strip featuring the cat Garfield, the pet dog Odie, and their socially inept owner Jon Arbuckle. (ii) The main character is Garfield, who is a lazy, overweight, orange cat. (iii) He considers himself to be more intelligent than humans or dogs. (iv) He was named Garfield after his grandfather. (v) He hates Mondays and loves lasagna apparently.

Irrelevant Sentence: _____

Exercise 4

Read the passages given below. Then, select the synonym/meaning of the word in bold.

Waiting for the meeting to start, Matilda did her best to disguise her anxiety. As the lead audio engineer, she felt pressured to dissemble any negative emotions, hoping to inspire confidence in the rest of her team.

(conceal true feelings, express true feelings, show negative feelings)

Widespread adoption of personal computers and laptops has helped make Internet connectivity in the UK ubiquitous.

(spread in a vast area, frequently encountered or found everywhere, unknown or not famous)

Film directors and anthropologists Lucien Castaing-Taylor and Véréna Paravel were assiduous in their commitment to accuracy for the 2012 documentary *Leviathan*. In their diligent pursuit of realism, the directors shot the film on board a commercial fishing trawler in the North Atlantic. Their approach paid off; the documentary won numerous international awards.

(tireless, inconsistent, experienced)

Amelia was consistently disappointed by the programmes she saw on TV, which were dominated by vacuous reality shows and sitcoms. After years of suffering through such empty entertainment, she finally cancelled her satellite TV subscription, retreating to books and the occasional well-reviewed film.

(unsophisticated, boring, mindless)

Although David loved his job as a nurse in A&E, the long shifts inevitably left him drained. After spending twelve hours on his feet each day, David felt so enervated that on his days off, he didn't get out of bed until after noon.

(depressed, weakened, damaged)

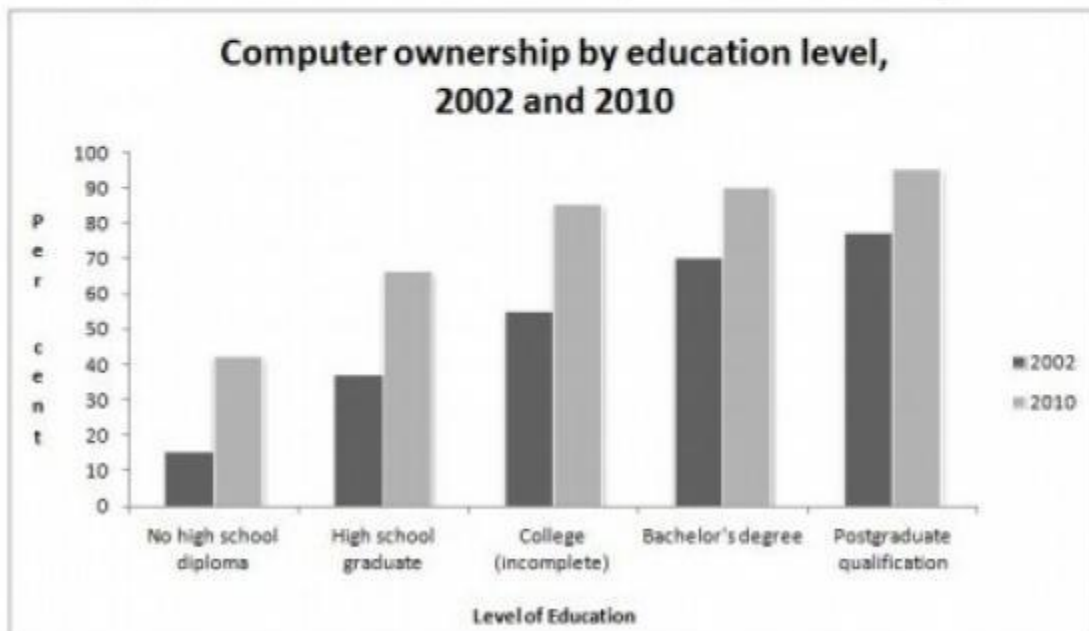
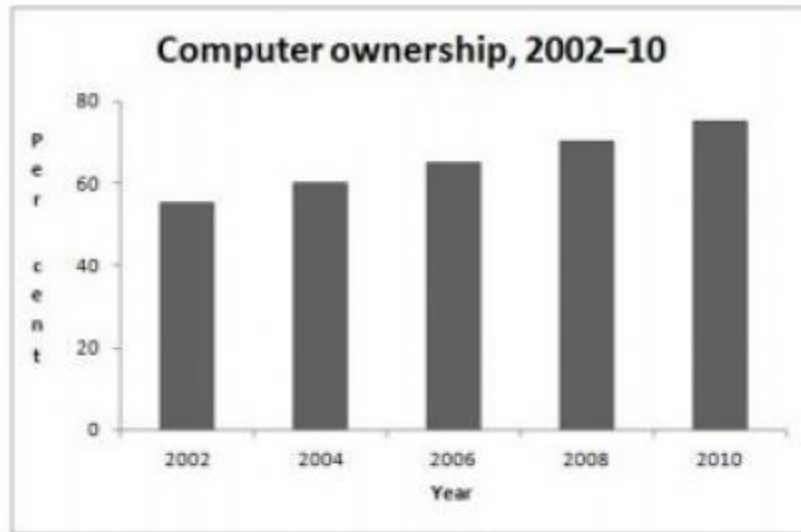
One of Claude Monet's early works, *Impression, Sunrise*, was initially mocked by critics as unfinished, sketchy and shoddily executed. Today, this painting, once so harshly derided, is housed in the Musée Marmottan Monet in Paris, along with many of the artist's other masterpieces.

(ridiculed, misjudged, reviewed)

<https://uk.ixl.com/ela/year-11> Accessed on 27-12-2019

Exercise 5

Reading Graphs:



Study the graphs and complete the task below.

The graphs above give information about computer ownership as a percentage of the population between 2002 and 2010, and by level of education for the years 2002 and 2010.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. Write at least 150 words.

Read the passage carefully and answer related questions.

For some reason, that made Jamila start crying again. Her father hugged her tight. "Tell me honestly, Jamila...do I smell bad?"

Jamila sniffed. "You smell good, like laundry soap."

"Come on, Jamila. You can tell your old garbage man Daddy he stinks."

Jamila smiled too. "I mean it. You smell nice. You always smell nice."

"Your friends at school were right, though. Being a garbage man is a dirty job. Garbage is...filthy. Every day I see stuff so disgusting it'd make your head spin. And man, does it ever stink! But then me and the guys I work with come along, grab the slimy, stinking garbage and throw it in the truck. The truck's a big yellow monster that growls and gulps nasty garbage. Then everything's nice and clean, the way we like it. And when I get home, I take a long hot shower so I'm clean as the day I was born. I like my job, Jamila. And I like the people I work with, too."

Jamila smiled.

"And you know what? Cleanliness is half faith. And I take part in such a noble task, every day."

Jamila's mother yelled dinner was ready.

"Tell you what, Jamila. Tomorrow's Saturday, but as you know, sometimes I work on Saturdays. Go to bed extra-early tonight and tomorrow you'll come to work with me. I want you to see what your garbage man daddy does."

Jamila was of two minds as she fell asleep. She was excited her father was going to take her to work, but wasn't sure she wanted to see or touch disgusting, stinking garbage.

Next thing she knew her father opened her window to let morning air into her room. It was still dark outside. Her father picked her up out of bed. "Look Jamila," he whispered. "Most people don't get to see this."

Off in the dark distance, Jamila saw clouds slightly pink underneath. City lights shimmered. The horizon line beyond the river glowed blue and green. Jamila pulled on her favorite green *shalwar* and yellow *kurta*. *She pulled her yellow and green scarf from the drawer* and was ready to go.

Why did the garbageman smell like laundry soap?

What metaphor is used for the garbage truck? What words are used to describe its sounds?

Why did the garbageman like his job?

How did Jamila feel about going with her father the next day?

What was the weather like the next day?

What did Jamila wear?

Why should we respect the garbagemen?

LISTENING TASK SHEET

Listen carefully and circle the letter of the correct choice for each item given below.

Which meal of the day is mentioned?

breakfast

dinner

lunch

Where were they going?

They were going to the:

Garbage heaps

Garbage truck depot

School of garbage men

Training centre

Why did Jamila wrinkle her nose?

Due to:

a fly sitting on her nose

Flue

Irritation in the nose

The stinky smell

The mood of the place was:

Excited and playful

Happy and noisy

Sad and quiet

Upsetting and stinky

Who was Babar?

Father's boss

Father's neighbor

Father's partner

Truck driver

What did Jamila's father give her?

a bag of garbage

a ball

a pair of gloves

a set of rackets

How did Jamila feel while riding at the back of the truck?

a little scared

Confident

Extremely scared

Not scared

How many blocks did they cross before their first stop?

10

15

30

20

What was the garbage packed in?

baskets

cartons

dustbins

plastic bags

Who picked the big bags of garbage?

Babar

Father

Jamila

Students

Who picked the small bags of garbage?

Babar

Father

Jamila

Students

Match the columns to complete the next paragraph of the story.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Answers
Big Babar drove slowly, as promised, He hoisted garbage cans, shook and slammed them He picked up garbage bags that Jamila helped put the garbage cans back where they belonged, Jamila's Daddy Pretty soon She heard bottles The garbage	against the back of the truck but as soon as Jamila and her <i>Abbu</i> crash, looked like they weighed 500 pounds no more garbage then she and her <i>Abbu</i> grabbed the iron rails truck Was	and tossed them into the garbage truck like nothing. hit the ground everything went fast. on the back of the truck and they took off again. strong. tin cans crunch. took and gobbled garbage. until they were empty. was left.	E – 8 – d

Summarize this section of the story.

At one stop, Jamila's father held up a sagging gray garbage bag. "Hey Jamila, feel this. It's totally gross."

Jamila gave the bag a squeeze. Something inside was oh-so-squishy. "Ew! Feels like overcooked spaghetti! Lots and lots of overcooked spaghetti. What is it, Daddy?"

"Ah...we'll never know, will we? All part of the mystery of garbage, honey." He threw the garbage bag into the truck and the truck snaffled it down, whatever it was.

Picking up garbage and throwing it in the truck was fun, but also hard work. Jamila's arms got tired. That's when her *Abbu* said, "Time for lunch." Big Babar honked the horn and headed for the nearby *dhaba*.

"Wash your hands extra carefully, Jamila," her *Abbu* said.

Jamila had a cheeseburger and a vanilla milkshake. She thought it was fun to eat lunch at ten o'clock in the morning.

Big Babar and Jamila's Dad had tea and then it was time to get back to work. Jamila couldn't believe how much dirty, filthy garbage fit in the truck. Finally, it was full.

"Time to hit the dump," Jamila's yelled.

Big Babar honked the horn again. Off they went. The dump was way out of town. Big Babar drove faster. Jamila held on tight. She was excited to see the world race by, the road whizzing along under her feet.

The garbage dump was huge. You could smell it from a mile away. They drove through a gate in a big chain-link fence. Jamila wondered why there was a fence. Who steals garbage?

Seagulls flew all over the dump. They screamed, cawed and fought, in the air and on the ground. They found stuff to eat at the garbage dump. The fence couldn't keep them away.

Jamila and her *Abbu* got off and watched Big Babar drive the truck to the top of the garbage heap.

Big Babar got out, and yelled, "Hey Jamila! Come on up here! How'd *you* like to dump garbage today?"

Jamila got to sit in the driver's seat. Big Babar showed her which buttons to push. The back of the truck rose until the garbage spilled out. Jamila pulled the cord to honk the horn. Seagulls flew away screaming.

When the truck was empty, Bigbabar took over. He and Jamila drove down the garbage heap again. Jamila and her *Abbu* rode in the front with him on the way back to town. Jamila was tired but happy.

"Now comes the best part of the job, Jamila. While almost everyone else is still working, I get to go home, clean myself up and then I get to come pick you up at school every ding-dong day. That's mainly why I like being a garbageman so much."

Jamila gave her dirty, smelly garbageman *Abbu* a big kiss. She said, "When I grow up, I want to be a garbageman too. Just like you and Big Babar."

Jamila's *Abbu* said, "There's plenty of time to decide, Jamila. We can talk about it later."

Big Babar said, "You're a nice little girl, Jamila. I wish I had a daughter like you." When they got back to the depot, Jamila thanked Uncle Big Babar.

Whenever someone asks Jamila what her Daddy does for a living, she says, "He's a garbageman!" And if they say "Ew!" she says, "Everybody makes garbage, but my Daddy takes it all away. He believes that cleanliness is half of faith."



LISTENING TEXT

"We'll get breakfast on the way to work," her father said.

The garbage trucks depot wasn't far away. The place really didn't smell too good. Jamila wrinkled her nose.

"Don't worry, kid. You'll get used to it. In five minutes you won't smell a thing. Your nose is smart enough to know when to turn itself off."

Men and women were at work in the depot even though it was so early in the morning. Everybody was yelling and the truck engines were loud, but they seemed to be having a good time. Garbagemen and garbagewomen came over to say hello to Jamila. They said her father was a nice guy.

Big Babar was Jamila's *sabbu's* partner. He drove the truck. Big Babar, as his name implied, was big. He didn't say much.

Jamila's father handed her a thick pair of gloves.

"We're going to ride in back today, Jamila. The thing to remember is...hold on tight. Big Babar will go slow, but you have to hang on until he stops. If you're scared, tell me. Then I'll drive instead and you can ride up front with me."

Jamila said, "I'm not scared," but she was, just a little.

Jamila held on tight. She held on so tight she almost didn't notice the smell of sour, rotten oranges, lemons, banana peels and coffee grounds coming from the back of the garbage truck. They rode nearly twenty blocks before the first stop. Jamila watched cars, people and trees shoot by. She looked up at buildings and early morning blue sky.

Big Babar stopped the truck. Jamila and her Daddy jumped off. On the curb was a big pile of plastic bags full to bursting with foul, reeking garbage, metal garbage cans with the lids barely on. "I'll get the big stuff, Jamila. You get the little plastic bags and throw them in the truck hard as you can. I mean really throw them."

[Source of the story: <http://www.eastoftheweb.com/short-stories/UBooks/JodiDadd908.shtml> Accessed on 22 - 11 – 2019; Exercises developed by: RahilaWaqar]

Represent any one of the above texts in a suitable graphic organiser.

Make a mind map of the above story.

Make a T-chart to write differences between Jamila and another character you read about.

Different research assignments should be given so that students discover use resources like internet, google maps, interviews and newspapers to find out and select information and write reports.

How is the character in the story/novel like you?

Share an anecdote in which you also faced a similar situation.

Text # 6

Read the text about Sonja Henie. Then match each heading to the correct paragraph. Write the letter of the correct heading in the dash given before each paragraph. There is only one correct option for each gap.

Sonja Henie

1 _____

Sonja Henie was born in Kristiania, current Oslo. Her father had been a one-time World Cycling Champion and the Henie children were encouraged to take up a variety of sports at a young age. Henie initially showed talent at skiing, and then followed her older brother Leif to take up figure skating. As a girl, Henie was also a nationally ranked tennis player and a skilled swimmer and equestrienne. Once Henie began serious training as a figure skater, her formal schooling ended. She was educated by tutors, and her father hired the best experts in the world, including the famous Russian ballerina Tamara Karsavina, to transform his daughter into a sporting celebrity.

2 _____

Henie won her first major competition, the senior Norwegian championships, at the age of 10. She then placed eighth in a field of eight at the 1924 Winter Olympics, at the age of eleven. During the 1924 program, she skated over to the side of the rink several times to ask her coach for directions. But by the next Olympiad, she needed no such assistance.

3 _____

Henie won the first of an unprecedented ten consecutive World Figure Skating Championships in 1927 at the age of fourteen. The results of 1927 World Championships, where Henie won in a 3-2 decision (or 7 vs. 8 ordinal points) over the defending Olympic and World Champion Herma Szabo of Austria, were controversial, as all three of five judges that placed Henie first were Norwegian while Szabo received first-place ordinals from an Austrian and a German judge.

4 _____

Henie went on to win the first of her three Olympic gold medals the following year. She defended her Olympic titles in 1932 and in 1936, and her World titles annually until 1936. She also won six consecutive European championships from 1931 to 1936. Henie's unprecedented three Olympic gold medals haven't been matched by any ladies single skater since; neither are her achievements as ten-time consecutive World Champion.

5 _____

Towards the end of her career, she began to be strongly challenged by younger skaters. However, she held off these competitors and went on to win her third Olympic title at the 1936 Winter Olympics, albeit in very controversial circumstances with Cecilia Colledge finishing a very close second. Indeed, after the school figures section at the 1936 Olympic competition, Colledge and Henie were virtually neck and neck with Colledge trailing by just a few points. The closeness of the competition infuriated Henie, who, when the result for that section was posted on a wall in the competitors' lounge, swiped the piece of paper and tore it into little pieces. The draw for the free skating then came under suspicion after Henie landed the plum position of skating last, while Colledge had to perform second of the 26 competitors, which was clearly in Henie's favor.

6 _____

In addition to traveling to train and compete, she was much in demand as a performer at figure skating exhibitions in both Europe and North America. Henie became so popular with the public that police had to be called out for crowd control on her appearances in various disparate cities such as Prague and New York City. It was an open secret that, in spite of the strict amateurism requirements of the time, her father demanded "expense money" for his daughter's skating appearances. Both of Henie's parents had given up their own pursuits in Norway in order to accompany Sonja on her travels and act as her managers.

Paragraph headings:

A) Disputed achievements B) Questionable behaviour C) Work hard, play hard D) Teething troubles E) Multiple sporting skills F) Outside the skating rink G) Questionable financial practices H) Unparalleled achievements

Text # 7

Interview: the Bird-Man of the Isles

A hospital for birds on the Scottish island of Skye

Andrew Rossiter talks to Graham Ross, who runs a one-man wildlife hospital on the wild and beautiful Scottish island of Skye.

ANDREW: Graham; people call you the "bird man of the Isles"; so can you tell me what exactly is it that you do with birds?

GRAHAM: *Well I take in injured birds, mainly birds of prey; I fix them, and hopefully return them to the wild. These injuries would be broken wings, or starvation, or whatever.*

Are there a lot of birds of prey on the Scottish isles, or are there less than there used to be?

The Scottish islands are still a stronghold for a lot of birds of prey. There are probably as many as there ever were.

When you get a bird in, what do you do to it? Do you keep it in a bird's hospital, or do you send it out to a doctor? Or are you the doctor yourself?

I'm not the doctor! But the veterinary surgeons here tend to be more acquainted with sheep and cattle, rather than birds. And I tend to look after the bird side of it. In fact, some of the veterinary surgeons here refer patients to me!

You get in falcons and eagles here! How does an eagle manage to get here? How do people find eagles to bring to you?

Somebody'll maybe come across an injured eagle, for example, on the hill; and report it to somebody. And more often than not it's the police that contact me and tell me there's an injured bird, eagle or whatever, at such and such a place. And I usually go for it if it's an eagle, but if it's something like a smaller

bird, I ask people just to put a box over it and bring it to me.

Do all the birds you have come from the island of Skye? Or do people bring them in from further afield?



All the ones I have at the moment come from the Isle of Skye. I have had them from further afield; from the mainland of Scotland, and from some of the other islands nearby.

And after you've had a bird, what do you do with it? Do you release it into the wild? And if so, how many of your birds can you release into the wild? Or do you have to keep some of them because they're unable to fly?

The majority of the birds are released back into the wild. I do have some that over the years I've had to keep, because they were unable to fend for themselves in the wild.?

Are there a lot of people doing this kind of rescue work for birds of prey in Scotland? Or are you one of the few?

There are a few throughout Scotland; and most areas are covered by somebody who will take in birds

anddattend to them as best as possible.

Is the situation for birds of prey or eagles still getting worse, or is it improving in this part of the world, would you say?

I think compared to the situation in the sixties, when they had a pesticide problem, the situation is improving.

Would you say it's going to go on improving? Or have we reached a sort of equilibrium now?

As far as Skye's concerned, I think probably that the numbers of birds of prey are about as high as we could expect; as high as the habitat will stand.

You sometimes breed birds, I believe, in particular owls. What do you do with these? Do you put them back in the wild, or do you send them to other parts of Britain, or what?

We've been breeding barn-owls for several years now, and we release them into the wild on Skye.

Have you got any plans to breed any other types of bird?

No plans immediately. It just depends on what I might have; and if I had a pair... the buzzard, for example. There's no point in breeding buzzards; they're so common. Peregrine*; there's not many peregrines in the area, but to breed them and release them could improve the natural stock. But I think they're doing quite well naturally, and I think if they reach their own levels, that's quite sufficient. Kestrels*, sparrowhawks* are fairly common throughout Skye and the country, so there's no point in breeding them.*

Originally published in 1990. First online publication 2009. Copyright Linguapress 1990-2016
Andrew Rossiter was chief editor of Linguapress Magazines

Write true or false in front of the following statements after reading the interview.

Graham Ross sends as many birds as possible back to nature.

There are more birds in Scotland now than ever before.

Vets on Skye are more specialized in large animals.

The only birds that Graham actually goes out to get are eagles.

People send birds from all over Britain to Graham Ross.

He only keeps weak birds.

The environmental situation has improved since the sixties for birds.

There are not enough birds of prey on Skye.

Barn owls are released after several years on the island.

It is impossible to breed Peregrine Falcons in captivity

<https://linguapress.com/advanced/birdman.htm> Accessed on 27-12-2019

Text # 8

Correct the following passage.

March 28th 1960. It is death of night; in the small stream near Dymchurch, a city on Romney March, a black ship approaches a well-built landing strip. It moves noisily across the fields, speeds up, and ties down. Immediately, but without a pound, some thirteen figures converge from the bar and approach the waiter. A horse and car appear from somewhere, and the walk begins. In the place of quarter of an hour, the boat's captain is totally undone, carried into the bank and loaded into the car, and onto another one that follows him. Twenty seconds later, the goat, with opened sail, is turning round and driving back out to see whence it had come. Its captain, with a hundred bottles of finest cognac, is on his way to a hiding place, for latest dispatch to London. The smugglers have succeeded again; as they usually do.

Correct Passage:

March 28th 1690. It is *dead of night*; in the small creek near Dymchurch, a village on Romney Marsh, a dark boat approaches a well-hidden landing stage. It moves noiselessly across the water, slows down, and ties up. Immediately, but without a sound, some thirty figures emerge from the bushes and approach the water. A horse and cart appear from nowhere, and the work begins. In the space of quarter of an hour, the boat's cargo is totally unloaded, carried up the bank and loaded onto the cart, and onto another one that follows it. Twenty minutes later, the boat, with darkened sail, is turning round and heading back out to sea whence it had come. Its

cargo, a hundred barrels of finest cognac, is on its way to a hiding place, for later dispatch to London. The smugglers have succeeded again; as they usually do.

Text # 9

Five sentences have been removed from the text below. Read the text and then match the missing sentences. Write the letter of the appropriate sentence after each paragraph. There is one sentence that you do not need.

Heart disease in Indians is often more severe and occurs in younger people than in developed countries, a study has found. Publishing their findings in *The Lancet* last week, an Indian-Canadian team of researchers analysed data on 20,937 people who suffered heart attacks, collected from 89 centres spread across 50 cities in India from 2001–2005. _____

The researchers found that 60 per cent of the patients had a severe form of heart disease, compared with around 40 per cent in developed countries. Indian patients are also younger, with a mean age of 57 years rather than 63–68 years. _____

The poorer patients receive medical attention late, for reasons including lack of awareness of the symptoms and poor access to ambulances. Poorer Indians are also less likely to receive treatments proven to save lives. The study indicates that higher death rates in poor patients are not because of differences in risk factors, but because of differences in treatment.

“Prior to this study, we did not have data of similar nature and magnitude from a developing country,” Denis Xavier, associate professor at St. John’s National Academy, Bangalore, and lead author of the study, told SciDev.Net. _____

Between 1990 and 2020, the number of men with heart disease in developing countries is expected to increase by 137 per cent, and women by 120 per cent, compared to 30–60 per cent in developed countries. “India is a likely representative of other nations facing similar socioeconomic challenges,” says Kim Eagle, cardiology professor at the University of Michigan Medical Center, United States, and author of an accompanying comment article about the research in *The Lancet*. _____

Eagle says India — and developing countries in general — could take cues from developed countries’ successful strategies to reduce risk factors for heart disease, such as banning smoking from public places, increasing taxes on tobacco and promoting awareness of diet. _____

Missing sentences:

A) And the actual number of deaths could be higher as many patients might have died before reaching the hospital, the researchers say.

B) Another important finding of the study is that rich people often seek treatment abroad, mainly in the US.

C) They then compared this data with similar studies in developed countries.

D) Eighty per cent of the 7.1 million deaths due to heart disease in 2001 took place in poor countries, and India is expected to account for 60 per cent of the heart disease burden by 2010.

E) "The increasing obesity epidemic, high rate of smoking in certain populations, and variable availability of modern medications and treatments creates a situation where coronary prevention efforts are far from optimal," he told the Science and Development Network.

F) Three-quarters of Indian heart disease patients are from low socioeconomic backgrounds.

<https://www.englishlearner.com/advanced/reading-comprehension-missing-sentences-heart.shtml> Accessed on 27-12-2019

Text # 10

The canopy, the upper level trees in the rain forest, holds a plethora of climbing mammals of moderately large size, which may include monkeys, cats, civets and porcupines. Smaller species, including such rodents as mice and small squirrels, are not as prevalent overall in high tropical canopies as they are in most habitats globally.

Small mammals, being warm blooded, suffer hardships in the exposed and turbulent environment of the uppermost trees. Because a small body has more surface area per unit of weight than a large one of similar shape, it gains or loses heat more swiftly. Thus, in the trees, where shelter from heat and cold may be scarce and conditions may fluctuate, a small mammal may have trouble maintaining its body temperature.

Small size makes it easy to scramble among twigs and branches in the canopy for insects, flowers, or fruit, but small mammals are surpassed, in the competition for food, by large ones that have their own tactics for browsing among food-rich twigs. The weight of a gibbon (a small ape) hanging below a branch arches the terminal leaves down so that fruit-bearing foliage drops toward the gibbon's face. Walking or leaping species of a similar or even larger size access the outer twigs either by snapping off and retrieving the whole branch or by clutching stiff branches with the feet or tail and plucking food with their hands.

Small climbing animals may reach twigs readily, but it is harder for them than for large climbing animals to cross the wide gaps from one tree crown to the next that typify the high canopy. A macaque or gibbon can hurl itself farther than a mouse can: it can achieve a running start, and it can more effectively use a branch as a springboard, even bouncing on a limb several times before jumping. The forward movement of a small animal is seriously reduced by the air friction against the relatively large surface area of its body. Finally, for the many small mammals the supplement their insect diet with fruits or

seeds, an inability to span open gaps between tree crowns may be problematic, since trees that yield these foods can be sparse.

Which of the following questions are answered by the above passage?

- _____ Why do large animals tend to dominate the upper canopy of the rain forest?
- _____ How does an animal's body size influence an animal's need for food?
- _____ How is the rain forest different from other habitats?
- _____ Why does rain forest provide an unusual variety of food for animals?

POSSIBLE ITEMS FOR ASSESSMENT

Sample Passages:

Passage Number 1

Cheating and Plagiarism

[/10]

Students are responsible for familiarising themselves with the University Code of Student Conduct, as on enrolment with the University the students have placed themselves under the policies and regulations of the University and all of its duly constituted bodies. Disciplinary authority is exercised through the Student Conduct Committee. The Committee has procedures in place for hearing allegations of misconduct. Copies of the student conduct code are available at the Student Services Office.

Academic dishonesty is never condoned by the University. This includes cheating and plagiarism, which violate the Student Conduct Code and could result in expulsion or failing the course.

Cheating includes but is not limited to obtaining or giving unauthorized help during an examination, getting unauthorized information about the contents of an examination before it is administered, using unauthorised sources of information during an examination, altering or falsifying the record of any grades, altering or supplying answers after an examination has been handed in, falsifying any official University record, and misrepresenting the facts to get exemptions from or extensions to course requirements.

Plagiarism includes but is not limited to submitting any paper or other document, to satisfy an academic requirement, which has been copied either in whole or in part from someone else's work without identifying that person; failing to identify as a quotation a documented idea that has not been thoroughly assimilated into the student's language and style, or paraphrasing a passage so closely that the reader could be misled as to the source; submitting the same written or oral material in different courses without obtaining authorisation from the lecturers involved; or 'dry-labbing', which includes obtaining and using experimental data from fellow students without the express consent of the lecturer, utilizing experimental data and laboratory write-ups from other parts of the course or from previous terms during which the course was conducted, and fabricating data to fit the expected results.

<https://www.usingenglish.com/comprehension/32.html> Accessed on 25-12-2019

Tick 'True', 'False' or 'not given' column for each of the following statements.

Statements

True

False

Not
Given

The Student Services Office familiarises students with the student

code.

Cheats will automatically be expelled because their behaviour cannot be condoned.

The text lists all activities that are considered to be cheating.

According to the text, cheating is a more serious offence than plagiarism.

It is never acceptable to paraphrase closely.

Students can submit the same work in different courses as long as they ask their lecturer and it is not their own.

If students want to use other students' laboratory data, they must ask them and the lecturer first.

Data must fit the expected results.

What do the underlined words in the above passage refer to?

Passage Number 2

The Hardest Language

[/10]

People often ask which the most difficult language to learn is, and it is not easy to answer because there are many factors to take into consideration. Firstly, in a first language the differences are unimportant as people learn their mother tongue naturally, so the question of how hard a language is to learn is only relevant when learning a second language.

A native speaker of Spanish, for example, will find Portuguese much easier to learn than a native speaker of Chinese, for example, because Portuguese is very similar to Spanish, while Chinese is very different, so first language can affect learning a second language. The greater the differences between the second language and our first, the harder it will be for most people to learn. Many people answer that Chinese is the hardest language to learn, possibly influenced by the thought of learning the Chinese writing system, and the pronunciation of Chinese does appear to be very difficult for many foreign learners. However, for Japanese speakers, who already use Chinese characters in their own language, learning writing will be less difficult than for speakers of languages using the Roman alphabet.

Some people seem to learn languages readily, while others find it very difficult. Teachers and the circumstances in which the language is learned also play an important role, as well as each learner's motivation for learning. If people learn a language because they need to use it professionally, they often learn it faster than people studying a language that has no direct use in their day to day life.

Apparently, British diplomats and other embassy staff have found that the second hardest language is Japanese, which will probably come as no surprise to many, but the language that

they have found to be the most problematic is Hungarian, which has 35 cases (forms of a noun according to whether it is subject, object, genitive, etc). This does not mean that Hungarian is the hardest language to learn for everyone, but it causes British diplomatic personnel, who are generally used to learning languages, the most difficulty. However, Tabassaran, a Caucasian language has 48 cases, so it might cause more difficulty if British diplomats had to learn it.

Different cultures and individuals from those cultures will find different languages more difficult. In the case of Hungarian for British learners, it is not a question of the writing system, which uses a similar alphabet, but the grammatical complexity, though native speakers of related languages may find it easier, while struggling with languages that the British find relatively easy.

No language is easy to learn well, though languages which are related to our first language are easier. Learning a completely different writing system is a huge challenge, but that does not necessarily make a language more difficult than another. In the end, it is impossible to say that there is one language that is the most difficult language in the world.

<https://www.usingenglish.com/comprehension/5.html> Accessed on 25-12-2019

Write 'true' or 'false' for each of the following statements.

True False

The question of how hard a language is to learn is relevant to both first and second language acquisition.

Portuguese is definitely easier than Chinese.

A Japanese speaker may well find the Chinese writing system easier than a speaker of a European language.

The Hungarian alphabet causes problems for British speakers.

Hungarian is the hardest language in the world.







Hungarian has as many cases as Tabassaran.

Many British diplomats learn Tabassaran.

The writer thinks that learning new writing systems is easy.

What do the underlined words in paragraph four refer to?

Passage Number 3

 Ali Buksh	 Batool	 Mrs. Khan
 Kamran	 DaulatBibi	 Sameer

Below are descriptions of 6 plants that can be used as medicine. Choose one plant for each person that best matches their needs. Do not use a choice more than once.

CHAMOMILE

This is an old and valuable medicine for a number of aches and pains. It can be taken as a drink to help when you are suffering earache or toothache, or if you have a stomach ache.

GREATER

CELANDINE

Chewing the root of this plant may help reduce the pain of toothache and the juice is used to help with problems of the eyes. Patients should be careful not to drink too much of the juice as this can be bad for the stomach.

COMFREY

This plant has long been recognized as being very helpful in mending broken bones. A drink made from the root of the plant can be very helpful to anyone with a cough.

RIBWORT

For cuts, the fresh leaves can be prepared and used to stop bleeding. It can also be made into a drink with honey, to help when there is difficulty with breathing.

ROSEMARY

This plant, well-known in cooking, and also often used to make the hair shine after washing, is very good for headaches when dried and used as a tea.

ELDERFLOWER

Elderflower water is frequently used to keep the skin clear and fresh. The berries can be made into an excellent hot drink, which is very pleasant if one is suffering from a cold.

Adapted from: <http://esl-bits.net/interact/sets/match12/match12.htm> Accessed on 25-12-2019

Passage Number 4

Betrayal

(A young boy, Amir, has betrayed the trust of Hassan, who is his friend and one of his father's servants.)

1 For a week after I had betrayed him, I barely saw Hassan. I woke up to find tea, toast and a boiled egg already on the kitchen table. My clothes for the day were ironed and folded, left on the seat where Hassan usually did his ironing. He used to wait for me to sit at the breakfast table before he started ironing – that way we could talk. How I had enjoyed that! Now only the folded clothes greeted me. That, and a breakfast I didn't finish any more.

2 Hassan milled about uncertainly on the periphery of my life. I made sure our paths crossed as little as possible, planning my day that way because, when he was around, the oxygen seeped out of the room. My chest tightened and I'd stand there gasping in my own little bubble of atmosphere. But even when he wasn't around, he was. He was there in the ironed clothes on the chair and in the warm slippers left outside my door at night. Everywhere I turned, I saw signs of his unwavering loyalty.

3 One day, while my father and I were planting tulips in the garden, I saw a solution to my problem. My father was digging the soil and planting the bulbs I handed to him. He was telling me how most people thought it was best to plant tulips in the autumn and how that wasn't true. 'Father,' I said, 'have you ever thought about getting new servants?' My father dropped the tulip bulb and stared at me angrily. My heart started racing. 'Why would I ever want to do that?' he asked. I was already sorry I'd said it. 'You wouldn't, I guess. It was just a question,' I said, my voice fading away to a murmur. 'I'm sorry, Father.'

4 I was relieved when school started the next week. Most of the boys walked to school and my father's limousine drew more than one envious look. I should have been beaming with pride when he dropped me off, but all I could muster was embarrassment. That and emptiness. However, school gave me an excuse to stay in my room for long hours. I preoccupied myself with school work instead of thinking about Hassan and how I had betrayed him.

5 The summer of that year I turned thirteen and my father threw a party for me. For days, the house teemed with my father's hired help. I guess, in the ways that parties are judged, mine was a great success. In the yard, guests mingled under the glow of blue, green and red lights winking in the trees, their faces illuminated by the light of kerosene torches propped everywhere. The house was inundated with people; guests stood or sat where they found space. I had to greet each of the guests personally. I hugged dozens of total strangers, my face

aching from the strain of my fixed smile. Fireworks lit up the sky; all the guests stood in the yard, looking up, cheering every time flares sizzled and exploded into bouquets of fire. In one of these brief bursts of light I saw Hassan serving drinks to some of the guests. Then, mercifully, darkness.

6 Sitting in my room the next morning, I ripped open box after box of presents, giving them a perfunctory glance and pitching them into a corner of the room. The pile was growing there: a radio, a camera, a watch and several sealed envelopes containing cash. My mind was elsewhere. It had become clear to me: one of us had to go.

7 The next morning, I waited in my room until I saw Hassan leaving to go grocery shopping. Then I took a couple of the envelopes of cash and tiptoed out. I paused before my father's study and listened; I heard him speaking in an animated way on the telephone about a shipment of rugs due to arrive the following week. I went downstairs and entered Hassan's living quarters. I lifted his mattress and planted the envelopes of money under it. I waited another thirty minutes. Then I knocked on the door of my father's study and told him a shameful lie, wondering how and when I'd become capable of causing this kind of anguish.

Read the above passage and answer the questions given below.

From paragraph 1

(a) Before Amir's betrayal of Hassan, what two things did Hassan do for him every morning?

(i)

(ii) [2]

(b) Explain fully how, after Amir's betrayal, Hassan's behaviour changed.

.....

.....

..... [2]

From paragraph 2

(a) When Hassan was around, 'the oxygen seeped out of the room'. Explain what is happening here, and why.

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) Pick out and write down the single word which shows that Hassan and Amir were no longer as closely involved with each other as they had been before.

..... [1]

(c) According to Amir, what did the ironed clothes and the warm slippers indicate? Answer in your own words.

.....
.....
..... [2]

From paragraph 3

(a) What 'solution' to his problem did Amir see?

.....
..... [1]

(b) Amir's father was sure about the right time to plant tulips. What does this suggest about his personality?

.....
..... [1]

(c) Apart from what he says, in what two ways does Amir show he regrets asking his father the question?

- (i)
-
- (ii)
- [2]

From paragraph 4

Explain in your own words how Amir felt when his father dropped him off at school.

.....
.....
..... [2]

From paragraph 5

(a) The house 'teemed' with the father's hired help. Pick out and write down the single word which continues the idea of 'teemed'.

..... [1]

(b) What does the word 'fixed' tell you about Amir's feelings at this point?

..... [1]

(c) Why is it appropriate to describe the fireworks as 'bouquets' of fire?

..... [1]

(d) Why do you think Amir thought of the darkness as merciful?

..... [1]

From paragraph 7

Amir told 'a shameful lie'. What do you think this lie was?

..... [1]

From the whole passage

Choose five of the following words. For each of them give one word or short phrase (of not more than seven words) which has the same meaning that the word has in the passage.

- (a) barely (line 1) (e) bursts (line 32)
(b) beaming (line 20) (f) perfunctory (line 35)
(c) preoccupied (line 22) (g) animated (line 40)
(d) mingled (line 26) (h) anguish (line 44)

Five words chosen (from list above)

Answer

..... [1]
..... [1]
..... [1]

..... [1]

..... [1] [5]

Total [25]

Passage Number 5

Swat Valley, located in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan is among the most beautiful places in the world. This valley has a lot to offer for tourists. Every year thousands of people visit this amazing valley and enjoy their time at different places in Swat Valley. However, the tourists are often not familiar with the different options they have when they are visiting Swat Valley and hence they miss out on many spectacular places. In order to help you plan your visit to Swat Valley in a better way, we have compiled a list of 27 most beautiful places in Swat Valley that you must visit.

27 – Spin Khwar Lake – Swat

A wonderful lake hidden in the lap of mountains towards the east of Utror Valley and the north of Kundal Lake.

26 – Khapero Lake – Swat

A spectacular blue water lake located at an elevation of 13,400 feet.

25 – White Palace – Swat

Originally built in 1940, White Palace is a beautiful hotel located in the small town of Marghazar situated about 13 kilometers from Saidu Sharif.

24 – Shingrai Waterfall – Swat

A little-known waterfall located at the foothills of Dwasaray peaks about 20 kilometers north of Mingora.

23 – Shingardar Stupa – Ghalegay

An ancient Budha Statue located at a distance of 14 kilometers from Mingora. It is the largest stupa in the Indian subcontinent.

22 – Shangla Top

One of the most scenic locations with spectacular views of the surrounding mountains.

21 – ShahiBagh – Swat

Lush Green Meadow of Swat with stunning natural beauty.

20 – Sair Village – Swat

A small village with some of the most beautiful views you will ever get to see.

19 – Saifullah Lake, Kalam – Swat

A beautiful lake famous for its fresh water trout fish.

18 – Saidgai Lake

One of the largest and one of the most scenic lakes in Swat Valley.

17 – Miandam – Swat

A wonderful hill station located 56 kilometers from Mingora. The elevation of this spectacular place is 1,800 meters above sea level.

16 – Matiltan, Kalam – Swat

Famous for its thick forests, lofty mountain peaks, and huge glaciers, Matltan is a picturesque spot that is located about 11 kilometers from Kalam.

15 – Mankial Village – Swat

One of the most beautiful villages in Pakistan.

14 – MalamJabba – Swat

A popular tourist destination with spectacular sights, and an internationally known ski resort.

13 – Mahodand Lake – Swat

A beautiful lake located in the Upper Usho Valley at a distance of about 40 kilometers from Kalam.

12 – Madyan – Swat

A popular hill station with a decent population and plenty of greenery surrounding it.

11 – Kandol Lake, Kalam – Swat

A breathtakingly beautiful lake located in the north of Utror Valley at a distance of 19 kilometers from Kalam.

10 – Kalam Town – Swat

A popular tourist destination located 99 kilometers from Mingora.

9 – Kalam Forest – Swat

Enjoy the spell bounding beauty of the thick forest in Kalam. The forest is sure to satisfy your desire to explore nature and have some adventure.

8 – Kalakot Village – Swat

Another breathtakingly beautiful village located in Swat.

7 – Jarogo Waterfall – Swat

The tallest waterfall in Pakistan.

6 – Hindukush Mountains – Swat

Hike and explore one of the highest mountain ranges in the world.

5 – Gabral River – Swat

A wonderful river with fresh mountain water flowing across the valley.

4 – Fizagat Park – Swat

A beautiful recreational park located in the vicinity of Mingora.

3 – Cheel, Madyan – Swat

A spectacular tourist spot with plenty of natural beauty and some ancient relics.

2 – Bahrain – Swat

One of the best hill stations in Pakistan located at an elevation of 1,435 meters above sea level.

1 – Alpuri – Swat

The capital of Shangla located at an elevation of 1,587 meters above sea level.

<https://pakiholic.com/beautiful-places-swat-valley-must-visit/> Accessed on 27-12-2019

Answer the following questions.

What is the purpose of this text? (1)

Classify the places into rivers, lakes, parks, forests, hill stations and others. (7.75)

Read the hints and name the places. (4)

This is a beautiful village.

It is a hotel.

It is a meadow full of greenery.

It is near Mingora.

It is the capital of Shangla.

This is a range of mountains.

It is nearly hundred kilometres away from Mingora.

It is a famous spot for skiing.

Passage Number 6

Read the passage and answer the questions.

[Total: 10]



Polo at Shandur Pass

(Para 1) The origins of polo in central Asia go back as far as the sixth century BC when it was a training game for the king's cavalry units. To those warlike tribesmen who played the game with as many as one hundred players a side, it was a miniature battle. Twelve centuries later, in the sixth century AD, polo had become the national game of Persia. From Persia, the game spread to Arabia, then to Tibet, China and Japan.

(Para 2) It was a dangerous game in those days: in China in the year AD 910, the Emperor Apao-Chi's favourite relative was killed in the game, and he ordered the beheading of all the players! The word 'polo' comes from the Tibetan word 'pholo' meaning 'ball game', but the ball they played with was possibly not the one we know today.

(Para 3) Yet more centuries later in the 1930s, in the Hindu Kush highland between Chitral and Gilgit, the Mir of Moskuj decided to promote peaceful relations by holding a polo match. The British Resident of the time, Colonel Evelyn Hey Cobb, who was a keen polo player, suggested holding the tournament in the Shandur Pass which is 11 000ft (3 700 m) above sea level, where he could realize his dream of playing polo by moonlight. Perched dramatically on the ridge between 'heaven and hell', the Shandur Pass polo ground is surrounded by some of the most spectacular mountain scenery in the world.

(Para 4) The rules of those early games between Chitral and Gilgit were ancient: the game lasted an hour with a ten-minute break between two thirty-minute *chukkars**. The polo ground, the same one as is used today, is smaller in both breadth and width than a conventional modern ground, and it is surrounded by a stone wall, frequently the cause of serious injury to fallen players, both back in the 1930s, and now.

(Para 5) Every year, injuries and even deaths are recorded amongst the many thousands of spectators who make their way along the treacherous route to the polo ground. From Chitral, even in a jeep, the drive is nine hours; from Gilgit, it is thirteen hours. This trek on foot along the vertiginous, narrow, stony paths is, at best, nerve-wracking.

(Para 6) The journey is dangerous for the ponies, too, which also have to make the perilous five-day trek. They are Pakistani-bred Punjabi and Afghan Badkshani ponies bred from Himalayan mountain ponies and English thoroughbreds: a powerful breed indeed!

(Para 7) As animals and spectators finally reach the polo ground, the Hindu Kush landscape is transformed. A sea of tents spills over the area with people camping out in temperatures which range from -10 degree Celsius at night to + 40 degree Celsius during the day, and spectators cover every possible vantage point. The whole area is a vibrant crush of excited people, police in combat gear, armed soldiers, pedlars, entertainers, food and craft stalls. As the start of the tournament nears, the tension rises even higher.

(Para 8) The tournament itself is fought hard and extremely fast, and the ponies are ridden with supremely impressive skill at full speed. The ball is cracked with tremendous force, and not just the ball, but opponent's arms and shoulders, too. Once the game is over, the police cannot stop waves of jubilant fans flooding the polo ground to join in with those carrying their victorious heroes from the ground high on their shoulders, and with the victory dances.

(Para 9) After the victory and wild celebrations, spectators and players must once more face reality. Next summer it will happen all over again.

**chukkar* = an Urdu word that means a round of play in a polo game.

Answer all of the following questions:

[Total marks: 10]

1. Give a brief historical account of Polo through the years. (2)
2. Why did the emperor of China order to kill the polo? (1)
3. What does the word polo mean? (1)
4. What does the phrase 'between heaven and hell' mean in para 3? (1)
5. Compare the early polo game with modern game using a Venn-diagram. (2)
6. Explain in your own words what the spectators have to face while making their way to the Polo ground each year? (2)
7. What does the phrase '... but opponents arms and shoulders too' mean in para 8? (1)

Passage Number 7

Read the following poem carefully and answer the questions

Robert the Bruce and the Spider

By Eliza Cook

- 1) King Bruce of Scotland flung himself down,
In a lonely mood to think;
'Tis true he was a monarch, and wore a crown,
But his heart was beginning to sink.
- 2) For he had been trying to do a great deed,
To make his people glad;
He had tried and tried, but could not succeed,
And so he became quite sad.
- 3) He flung himself into a deep despair,
He was grieved as man could be;
And after a while, as he pondered there,
"I'll give it up!" cried he.
- 4) Now, just at that moment, a spider dropped
With its silken cobweb clew,
And the king, in the midst of his thinking stopped
To see what the spider would do.
- 5) 'Twas a long way up to the ceiling dome,
And it hung by a rope so fine,
That how it would get to its cobweb home
King Bruce could not divine.



6) It soon began to cling and crawl
Straight up with strong endeavor;
But down it came with a slipping sprawl,
As near to the ground as ever.

7) Up, up it ran, nor a second did stay,
To make the least complaint,
Till it fell still lower; and there it lay
A little dizzy and faint.

8) Its head grew steady — again it went,
And travelled a half-yard higher;
'Twas a delicate thread it had to tread,
And a road where its feet would tire.

9) Again it fell, and swung below;
But up it quickly mounted,
Till up and down, now fast, now slow,
Nine brave attempts were counted.

10) "Sure," said the king, "that foolish thing
Will strive no more to climb,
When it toils so hard to reach and cling,
And tumbles every time."

11) But up the insect went once more;
Ah me ! 'tis an anxious minute;
He's only a foot from his cobweb door —
O, say ! will he lose or win it?

12) Steadily, steadily, inch by inch,
Higher and higher he got,
And a bold little run, at the very last pinch,
Put him into the wished-for spot.

13) "Bravo, bravo!" the king cried out;
"All honor to those who try!
The spider up there defied despair;
He conquered, and why should not I."

14) Thus Bruce of Scotland braced his mind;
And gossips tell the tale,
Then he tried once more, as he tried before,
And that time did not fail.

15) Pay goodly heed, all you who read,
And beware of saying, "I can't!"
'Tis a cowardly word, and apt to lead
To idleness, folly, and want

Answer all of the following questions:

[Total marks: 15]

Who is this poem about? Where is this person from? How was he feeling? How do you know?

What had this person been trying to do? What was the result?

Why was this person in "deep despair" and "grieved"? What did this person do? Was a decision made?

What dropped down on this person? How did this person respond to it?

What was a long way? What was so fine?

Describe what this creature did. Do you think the author did a good job at description?

How long did the creature stay? Did it complain? What was the result of this climb? What did the creature do? How did the creature “feel”?

What happened to its head? Explain what that means. What did the creature do next? Describe the road.

What happened in this stanza? How many attempts were made?

How did the person watching the creature respond? Why did this person arrive at that assessment?

What is happening in this stanza? Do you think the author did a good job at description? Why?

Explain and discuss: “Steadily, steadily, inch by inch.” What did the creature do?

How did the person that was watching the creature respond? What should be given “to those who try”? What did the creature do? Do you agree with the person’s decision in the last line? Why?

What, exactly, does it mean to brace one’s mind?

What does the author warn the reader to do in the first and second line? Do you agree? Why? Why is this a “cowardly word”? Why could this “word” lead to “idleness, folly, and want”? Do you agree? Why?

Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

Once upon a time, there was a girl who could do anything in the world she wanted. All she had to do was something and focus. So, one day she sat down in front of a blank canvas and began to Every stroke was more than the next, slowly and gracefully converging to build a flawless And when she finished painting, she stared proudly at her work and smiled.

It was to the clouds and the stars, who were always over her, that she had a gift. She was an And she knew it too. She felt it in every fiber of her being. But a few after she finished painting, she got anxious and quickly stood up. Because she that while she had the ability to do anything in the world she wanted to do, she was spending her time moving paint around on a piece of canvas.

She felt like there was so much more in the world to see and do—so many options. And if she decided to do something else with her life, then all the time she spent painting would be a waste. So she at her masterpiece one last time, and walked out the door into the And as she walked, she thought, and then she walked some more.

While she was walking, she didn't notice the and the stars in the sky who were trying to signal her, because she was preoccupied with an important she had to make. She had to choose one thing to do out of all the in the world. Should she practice medicine? Or buildings? Or teach children? She was utterly stumped.

Twenty-five years later, the girl began to cry. Because she realized she had been walking for so long, and that over the years she had become so enamoured by everything that she could do—the array of possibilities—that she hadn't done anything at all. And she learned, at last, that life isn't about possibility—anything is possible. Life is about making a decision—deciding to do something that moves you.

So the girl, who was no longer a girl, purchased some canvas and paint from a local craft store, drove to a nearby park, and began to paint.

Dengue is a mosquito-borne viral disease that has rapidly spread in all regions of WHO in recent years. Dengue virus is transmitted by female mosquitoes mainly of the species *Aedes aegypti* and, to a lesser extent, *Ae. albopictus*. This mosquito also transmits chikungunya, yellow fever and Zika infection. Dengue is widespread throughout the tropics, with local variations in risk influenced by rainfall, temperature and unplanned rapid urbanization.

Severe dengue was first recognized in the 1950s during dengue epidemics in the Philippines and Thailand. Today, severe dengue affects most Asian and Latin American countries and has become a leading cause of hospitalization and death among children and adults in these regions.

Dengue is caused by a virus of the Flaviviridae family and there are 4 distinct, but closely related, serotypes of the virus that cause dengue (DEN-1, DEN-2, DEN-3 and DEN-4). Recovery from infection by one provides lifelong immunity against that particular serotype. However, cross-immunity to the other serotypes after recovery is only partial and temporary. Subsequent infections (secondary infection) by other serotypes increase the risk of developing severe dengue.

Passages for graphic organizers:

Represent the following passages using a suitable graphic organizer and then write a summary.

Passage 1:

Intelligence pills

Some scientists have predicted that healthy adults and children may one day take drugs to improve their intelligence and intellectual performance. A research group has suggested that such drugs might become as common as coffee or tea within the next couple of decades.

To counter this, students taking exams might have to take drug tests like athletes. There are already drugs that are known to improve mental performance, like Ritalin, which is given to children with problems concentrating. A drug given to people with trouble sleeping also helps people remember numbers.

These drugs raise serious legal and moral questions, but people already take vitamins to help them remember things better, so it will not be a simple problem to solve. It will probably be very difficult to decide at what point a food supplement becomes an unfair drug in an examination.

Passage 2:

Muhammad Ali Jinnah

The founder and the first Governor General of the state of Pakistan, Muhammad Ali Jinnah was one of the most influential political leaders in the Indian subcontinent during the British rule. A lawyer by profession, this eminent politician and statesman held several important positions in his lifetime and gradually became instrumental in creation of Pakistan. An intellectual and an eloquent orator, Jinnah's life is shrouded in several controversies. During the first part of his political career, he was hailed as an ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity by prominent leaders as Tilak and Nehru. Even as the demand for a separate country for Indian Muslims started to surface Jinnah advocated for a unified India as he believed that the Muslim traditions and rights are safe in a unified India. During the 1930s and 1940s, there came a fundamental shift in his thinking and differences started arising between Jinnah and the congress leaders. He began to drift towards the demand for a separate country for Muslims and successfully negotiated the creation of Pakistan with the British.

Passage 3:

Mnemonics

"Mnemonic" is simply another word for memory tool. Mnemonics are techniques for re-packaging information, helping your brain to store it safely – and find it again at the right moment.

Think about some of the mnemonics you've heard over the years. You may well remember facts, rules or spellings with the help of mnemonics, such as:

"Thirty days hath September, April, June and November... "

"ROY G. BIV" (for the colours of the rainbow)

"Big Elephants Can't Always Understand Small Elephants" (to spell the word "because")

Mnemonics often use rhymes and rhythms to make hard-to-learn information stick in our brains. Many of them also rely on images, senses, emotions, and patterns – which are key features in the wider memory techniques that have been developed.

Our brains are built to learn like this. No wonder we find it much harder to remember information presented as black-and-white words on a page!

<https://www.mindtools.com/memory.html> Accessed on 27-12-2019

Passage 4:

Earthquakes are usually caused when rock underground suddenly breaks along a fault. This sudden release of energy causes the seismic waves that make the ground shake. When two blocks of rock or two plates are rubbing against each other, they stick a little. They don't just slide smoothly; the rocks catch on each other. The rocks are still pushing against each other, but not moving. After a while, the rocks break because of all the pressure that's built up. When the rocks break, the earthquake occurs. During the earthquake and afterward, the plates or blocks of rock start moving, and they continue to move until they get stuck again. The spot underground where the rock breaks is called the focus of the earthquake. The place right above the focus (on top of the ground) is called the epicenter of the earthquake.

Earthquake-like seismic waves can also be caused by explosions underground. These explosions may be set off to break rock while making tunnels for roads, railroads, subways, or mines. These explosions, however, don't cause very strong seismic waves. You may not even feel them. Sometimes seismic waves occur when the roof or walls of a mine collapse. These can sometimes be felt by people near the mine. The largest underground explosions, from tests of nuclear warheads (bombs), can create seismic waves very much like large earthquakes. This fact has been exploited as a means to enforce the global nuclear test ban, because no nuclear warhead can be detonated on earth without producing such seismic waves.

<http://www.geo.mtu.edu/UPSeis/why.html> Accessed on 27-12-2019

Passage 5:

The black garden ant, otherwise known as 'black ant' is one of the most common ant species.

It is a very active, fast moving ant. They will typically run away from human confrontation.

They are well known for the once a year nuptial flight, when flying princesses and drones can be found almost everywhere.

They are a very strong ant species and can thrive in wide range of areas.

Habitat

Black garden ants are typically found in gardens under bricks and flower pots. The most common place to find them in urban areas is between pavements and curbs. They will often enter our homes foraging for food.

Diet

Black garden ants eat anything from leftovers, soft fruits, seeds, to other small insects. They can also frequently be seen farming honeydew farmed from aphids around gardens and vegetation.

Colony size

Black garden ant colonies can have up to 10,000 workers.

Queen

The black garden ant queen is around 9mm, with dark brown/black reddish legs and antenna. She has been known to live for up to 29 years. Black garden ants are monogyn (one queen per colony).

Workers

3-5mm, black with reddish legs and antenna.

Pest info

Black garden ants are particularly fond of ripe soft fruits like strawberries, annoying for farmers and allotment owners.

They also often enter homes in search of food, sometimes larger nests can weaken building foundations.

Adapted from: <https://antark.net/ant-species/black-garden-ant-lasius-niger/> Accessed on 27-12-2019

Passage 6

Dengue is a mosquito-borne viral disease that has rapidly spread in all regions of WHO in recent years. Dengue virus is transmitted by female mosquitoes mainly of the species *Aedes aegypti* and, to a lesser extent, *Ae. albopictus*. This mosquito also transmits chikungunya, yellow fever and Zika infection. Dengue is widespread throughout the tropics, with local variations in risk influenced by rainfall, temperature and unplanned rapid urbanization.

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Cloze Passages:

Passage 1

Fill in the blanks to complete the passage with words from the box.

[10]

Back	pull	lose	hammered	hold
came	learned	told	temper	push
leave	passed	gone	about	gave
into	discovered	day	led	than

There once was a little boy who had a bad temper. His Father _____ him a bag of nails and _____ him that every time he lost his _____, he must hammer a nail into the _____ of the fence. The first _____ the boy had driven 37 nails _____ the fence. Over the next few weeks, as he _____ to control his anger, the number of nails _____ daily gradually dwindled down. He _____ it was easier to hold his temper _____ to drive those nails into the fence. Finally the day _____ when the boy didn't _____ his temper at all. He told his father _____ it and his father suggested that the boy now _____ out one nail for each day that he was able to _____ his temper. The days _____ and the young boy was finally able to tell his father that all the nails were _____.

The father took his son by the hand and _____ him to the fence. He said, "You have done well, my son, but look at the holes in the fence. The fence will never be the same. When you say things in anger, they _____ a scar just like this one. You can put a knife in a man and draw it out. It won't matter how many times you say I'm sorry, the wound is still there."

A verbal wound is indeed, as bad as a physical one.

Don't _____ away your family and friends. They are the ones who make you smile and encourage you to succeed. They lend an ear, they share words of praise and they always want to open their hearts to us.

A visual text graph, or a graphic organizer may be provided along with related questions.

Why do you think the main character of the story decided to steal the medicine? Explain with evidence/s from the story.

If you were, how would you have reacted to the problem in the story? (Evaluation)

What other options did ... have? Was his choice the best choice? Justify.

Passage 2

Fill in the blanks to complete the passage with words from the box. [10]

only	owner	get	range	add
something	entered	turn	assure	open
necessary	intention	dangerous	regard	service
both	view	sinister	alert	tell

The advertising industry is universal, spending vast sums of money, employing many very talented people and operating throughout the world; unfortunately, when we experience its activities we tend to accept them without question, instead of examining them closely.

A naïve of advertisements might be to them just as ways of relaying information: a sign simply reading 'Golden Lion Café –..... 9 a.m. to midnight' is no more than a 'Road Closed' notice to us to impending road-works. However, the of the café might be tempted to 'Full three-course lunch five dollars'. 'Full' and 'three-course' suggest we will a lot to eat, and the phrase 'only five dollars' seems to us of good value. We have the persuasive world of advertising – a world for us because many advertisers are potent and ruthless.

A dictionary will us that 'to advertise' means to someone towards something; the is to encourage us to do, usually to buy a product or a Advertising methods employed from the obvious to the very subtle, but they are surprisingly similar in all parts of the world, although names and details may vary from place to place.

Passage 3

Fill in the blanks to complete the passage with words from the box.

[10]

corner	silence	together	spilled	struck
couple	bowl	innocently	faltered	glanced
grow	irritated	fork	tears	sweetly
served	enough	roll	noticed	trembled

A frail old man went to live with his son, daughter-in-law, and four-year-old grandson. The family ate at the table. However, the elderly grandfather's hands, his eyesight was weak, and his step This made eating difficult for him. Peas would off his spoon onto the floor and when he grasped the glass, milk on the tablecloth.

The son and daughter-in-law became with the mess. "We must do something about Grandfather," said the son. "I've had of the spilled milk, noisy eating, and food on the floor."

So, the husband and wife set a small table in the There, Grandfather ate alone, while the rest of the family enjoyed dinner. Since, Grandfather had broken a dish or two; his food was in a wooden bowl.

When the family in Grandfather's direction, sometimes he had a tear in his eye, as he sat alone. Still, the only words the had for him were sharp admonitions when he dropped a or spilled food or drinks. The four-year-old watched it all in

One evening, before supper, the father his son playing with wood scraps on the floor. He asked the child, "What are you making?"

The boy responded, "Oh, I am making a little for you and Mama to eat your food in when I up." The four-year-old smiled and went back to work.

The words the parents harshly and they were speechless. Then started to stream down their cheeks. Though no word was spoken, both knew what must be done.

That evening, the husband took Grandfather's hand and gently led him back to the family table. For the remainder of his days, he ate every meal with the family. And, for some reason, neither husband nor wife seemed to care any longer when a fork was dropped, milk spilled, or the tablecloth soiled.

Passage 4

Fill in the blanks to complete the passage with words from the box.

[10]

fall	plane	altitude	emergency	fog
vertically	explained	impact	take-off	told
search	parts	shake	crash	crashed
next	another	airport	started	crews

The plane got into trouble immediately after take-off, and disappeared from radar, crashing into the house in Almerék village - just beyond the end of the runway.

A Reuters reporter travelling to the soon after the crash said there was thick in the area.

The plane was torn into two, with its wreckage lying in snow, to a house half-demolished by the, they added.

Passenger Gulnara Koshenova that shortly after takeoff from Almaty International Airport, "we to gain height. Then there was a strong, and in the end the

"Everything began to shake and There were screams.

"Someone broke the exit and we ran out."

Footage taken shortly after the crash shows emergency working at the scene.

A woman is heard crying and can be heard shouting for help as crews through rubble near the plane.

One survivor, businessman Aslan Nazaraliyev, the Vremya newspaper the started shaking while gaining about two minutes after

"At some point we started falling, not, but at an angle. It seemed like control over the plane was lost," he said.

<https://www.thesun.co.uk/news/10624181/kazakhstan-plane-crash-bek-air-two-babies-among-survivors/> Accessed on 27-12-2019

Passage 5

Fill in the blanks to complete the passage with words from the box.

[10]

John Amos is a salesman. He ___1___ from door to door selling vacuum cleaners. On his first day of work, he decided to sell his goods by ___2___ on the doors of a private housing area.

"My first customer," he thought as he ___3___ the doorbell of the first house. A middle aged woman ___4___ curlers in her hair opened the door.

John began to ___5___ who he was and the product he was selling. The next minute, the door was slammed ___6___.

"Not interested !" John heard her shout ___7___ the closed door. She refused to open the door ___8___ John's persistent knocking.

John was given a similar ___9___ of treatment from the next few houses. ___10___ rather discouraged, he knocked at the door of the ninth household. This ___11___, the occupants of the house ___12___ him in. They also ___13___ interest in his product. Encouraged by ___14___, John began to explain the merits of his vacuum cleaner. When the family ___15___ him for a demonstration, he vacuumed the place for them. ___16___ the demonstration, the family, however, did not ___17___ his product. Instead, they politely but firmly told him that they would ___18___ him a call if they want to buy a vacuum cleaner later.

The family never called him ___19___, John suspected that they had not been really interested in his product. ___20___ they had wanted was the 'free service' given by John, who had vacuumed their entire living room.

http://www.englishdaily626.com/cloze_passages.php?055 Accessed on 27-12-2019

Passage 6

Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

Once upon a time, there was a girl who could do anything in the world she wanted. All she had to do was something and focus. So, one day she sat down in front of a blank canvas and began to Every stroke was more than the next, slowly and gracefully converging to build a flawless And when she finished painting, she stared proudly at her work and smiled.

It was to the clouds and the stars, who were always over her, that she had a gift. She was an And she knew it too. She felt it in every fiber of her being. But a few after she finished painting, she got anxious and quickly stood up. Because she that while she had the ability to do anything in the world she wanted to do, she was spending her time moving paint around on a piece of canvas.

She felt like there was so much more in the world to see and do—so many options. And if she decided to do something else with her life, then all the time she spent painting would be a waste. So she at her masterpiece one last time, and walked out the door into the And as she walked, she thought, and then she walked some more.

While she was walking, she didn't notice the and the stars in the sky who were trying to signal her, because she was preoccupied with an important she had to make. She had to choose one thing to do out of all the in the world. Should she practice medicine? Or buildings? Or teach children? She was utterly stumped.

Twenty-five years later, the girl began to cry. Because she realized she had been walking for so long, and that over the years she had become so enamoured by everything that she could do—the array of possibilities—that she hadn't done anything at all. And she learned, at last, that life isn't about possibility—anything is possible. Life is about making a decision—deciding to do something that moves you.

So the girl, who was no longer a girl, purchased some canvas and paint from a local craft store, drove to a nearby park, and began to paint.

The following texts may be given to students for writing précis.

Text 1

Almost every country in the world believes that it has some special dispensation from Providence, that it is of the chosen people or race and that others, whether they are good or bad, are somewhat inferior creatures. It is extraordinary now this kind of feeling persists in all nations of East as well as of the West without exception. The nations of the East are strongly entrenched in their own ideas and convictions and sometimes in their own sense of superiority about certain matters. Anyhow in the course of the last two or three hundred years, they have received many knocks on the head and they have been humiliated, and they have been debased and they have been humiliated, and they have been debased and they have been exploited. And so, in spite of their feeling that they were superior in many ways, they were forced to admit that they could be knocked about and exploited. To some extent, this brought a sense of realism to them. There was also an attempt to escape from reality by saying that it was sad that we were not so advanced in material or technical things but that these were after all superficial things. Nevertheless we were superior in essential things, in spiritual things and moral values. I have no doubt that spiritual things and moral values are ultimately more important than other things, but the way one finds escape in the thought that one is spiritually superior simply because one is inferior in a material and physical sense, is surprising. It does not followed by any means. It is an escape from facing up the causes of one's degradation.

Text 2

Discipline is of the utmost importance in student life. If the young students do not obey their superiors and go without discipline, they will be deprived of much of the training they should have at this period and in future they will never be able to extract obedience from others in the society. Society will never accept them as persons fit for commanding and taking up any responsible positions in life. So it is the bounder. Duty of all the students is to observe discipline in the preparatory stage of their life. A college without discipline can never impart suitable education to students. The rule of discipline in the playground and the battle field as well plays a very important role. A team without discipline may not fare well in spite of good players for want of mutual understanding and cooperation. In any army everyone from the rank of the general down to the ranks of an ordinary soldier must observe discipline. In case a soldier does not obey his immediate superior the army becomes a rabble quite unfit for the achievement of the common ends of war. At first sight it may appear to us that discipline takes away individual liberty. But on analysis it is found that it does not do so, for liberty is not license. We find disciplined liberty at the root of all kinds of human happiness.

Text 3

The world today is divided into smokers and non-smokers. It is true that the smokers cause some nuisance to the non-smokers, but this nuisance is physical while the nuisance that the non-smokers cause the smokers is spiritual. There are of course, a lot of non smokers who don't

try to interface with the smokers and wives can be trained even to tolerate their husbands smoking in bed. That is the surest sign of a happy and successful marriage. It is sometimes assumed. However, that the non-smokers are morally superior. But have missed one of their greatest pleasures of mankind. I am always scared and ill at ease when I enter a house in which there are no ash-trays. The room is apt to be too clean and orderly, the cushions are apt to be in their right placed and the people are apt to be correct and understood. And immediately I apt on the best behaviour which means the same thing as the most think behaviours.

Text 4

One of the pleasantest things in the world is going on a journey but I like to go by myself. I can enjoy society in a room, but out of doors, nature is company enough for me. I am then never less alone than when alone. I cannot see the wit of walking and talking at the same time. When I am in the country, I wish to vegetate like the country. I am not for criticizing hedgerows and black cattle. I go out of town in order to forget the town and all that is in it. There are those who for this purpose go to watering places, and carry the metropolis with them. I like more elbow room and few encumbrances. I like solitude when I do not give myself up to it, for the sake of solitude, nor do I ask for a friend in my retreat. The soul of a journey is liberty, perfect livery to think, feel, and do just as one pleases we go on a journey chiefly to be free of all inconveniences, to leave ourselves behind. It is because I want a little breathing space to music on different matters, that I absent myself from the town for a while without feeling at a loss. The moment I am left to myself, instead of a friend to exchange the same stale topics over again, let me have a trace with this sort of impertinence. Give me the clear blue sky over my head and the green turf beneath my feet, a winging road before me and a three hour's march to dinner and then to thinking.

Text 5

We all know what we mean by a "good" man. The ideally good man does not drink or smoke, avoids bad language, converses in the presence of men only exactly as he would if there were ladies present, attends good programmes regularly and holds the correct opinion on all subjects. He has a wholesome horror of wrong-doing and realizes that it is our painful duty to castigate sin. He has a still greater horror of wrong thinking, and considers it the business of the authorities to safeguard the young against those who question the wisdom of the views generally accepted by middle-aged successful citizens. Apart from his professional duties, at which he is assiduous, he spends much time in good works: he may encourage patriotism and military training; he may promote industry, sobriety and virtue among wage earners and their children by seeing to it that failures in these respects receive due punishment; he may be a trustee of a university and prevent an ill-judged respect for learning from allowing the employment of professors with subversive ideas. Above all, of course, his "morals" in the narrow sense must be irreproachable. (189 words)

<http://www.perfectyourenglish.com/grammar/precis-writing-examples.htm> Accessed on 3-1-2020

Short Sample Texts

SAMPLE NARRATIVE

ENERIC STAGES	The Drover's Wife (adapted from a short story by Henry Lawson)	Grammatical Features
Orientation telling when and where	The two-roomed house is built of round timber, slabs and stringy-bark and floored with split slabs. Bush all round-bush with no horizon, for the country is flat. The drover, an ex-squatter, is away with sheep. His <u>wife</u> and <u>children</u> are left here alone.	<u>Specific characters</u>
Complication that triggers a series of events	<u>Four ragged, dried-up looking</u> children are playing about the house. Suddenly one of them yells 'Snake! Mother, here's a snake!'	<u>Adjectives providing description</u>
Sequence of events where the characters react to the complication	<p><u>It is near sunset</u>, and she knows the snake is there. She makes up beds for the children and sits down beside them to keep watch all night.</p> <p>She has an eye on the corner and a green sapling club ready by her side. Alligator, the dog, lies nearby.</p> <p>It must be one or two o'clock in the morning. The bush woman watches and listens, thinking about her life alone whilst her husband is gone.</p> <p>It must be near daylight now. The hairs on Alligator's neck begin to bristle. Between a crack in the slabs an evil pair of <u>small, bead-like</u> eyes glisten. The snake-a black one-comes slowly out.</p> <p>Alligator <u>springs</u>. He has the snake now. Thud, thud as the woman strikes at the snake. The dog shakes and <u>shakes</u> the black snake. The snake's back is broken. Thud,</p>	<p><u>Use of time expression that give sequence to events and connectors</u></p> <p><u>Verbs showing action</u></p>

events that retells the events in the order they occurred	<p>Police Academy show. <u>After that</u> I had lunch as I was really hungry. Meanwhile, Mum and <u>Kelly</u> queued for the Batman ride.</p> <p>About one o'clock we got a light shower of rain but it cleared up soon after. We <u>then</u> went on all the other rides followed by the studio tour.</p> <p>It was a top day. See you when we get back.</p>	<p><u>the orders of events</u></p> <p>Past Tense</p>
Conclusion	<p>Love</p> <p>Sam</p>	

SAMPLE FACTUAL DESCRIPTION

Generic Stages (Structure)	Deinonychus	Grammatical Features
Opening statement introducing the subject	<p>The model of Deinonychus, a dinosaur from the Cretaceous period, <u>can be found</u> in the Museum of Natural Science.</p> <p><u>Deinonychus is small by dinosaur standards.</u> It <u>is</u> about 2.5 metres in length and stands about one metre high at the shoulder.</p>	<u>Timeless Present</u>
Series of paragraphs describing the subject	<p>This reptile <u>has</u> a <u>long</u> tail, <u>spindly</u> legs and <u>slender</u> neck. The head is <u>large</u> and the jaws are lined with <u>sharp</u> teeth.</p> <p>The tail, approximately 3 metres in length, has vertebrae surrounded by bundles of bony rods so the whole tail can be held stiff.</p> <p><u>The toes of the Deinonychus are unusual.</u> The first toe is small and points backwards. The second toe has a huge sickle-shaped claw and is raised. The third and</p>	<p><u>Adjectives</u></p> <p><u>Topic Sentences</u></p>

Conclusion	<p>fourth toes are in the normal position.</p> <p>Deinonychus is an interesting example of a fast-running dinosaur.</p>	
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SAMPLE OF AN INFORMATION REPORT TEXT

Generic Stages (Structure)	Galaxies	Grammatical Features
Introduction with a brief description	<p>A galaxy <u>is</u> a collection of stars and other astronomical bodies, including planets, comets and asteroids, held together by gravity.</p>	<p><u>Timeless Present Tense</u></p>
Paragraphs about the subject	<p>Galaxies <u>come</u> in different shapes and sizes. These include the spiral, barrel-spiral and elliptical. Our galaxy called the Milky Way, is approximately 100 000 light years in the width and contains over 100 billion stars.</p>	<p>Technical terms related to the subjects</p>
Conclusion	<p>The centre of galaxies can contain many young, very hot <u>stars</u> as well as older stars. Swirling <u>clouds</u> that have been energised by magnetic forces also exist in the centre.</p> <p>At this point in time, no one knows the exact number of galaxies in the universe. Astronomers are, however, learning more and more about them every day.</p>	<p><u>General Nouns</u></p>

Tasks for practice:

Persuasive (Argumentative) Writing:

A person's worth nowadays seems to be judged according to social status and material possessions. Old-fashioned values, such as honor, kindness and trust, no longer seem important.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

Your school is holding a special event to mark an important anniversary for the school. Your class is helping to organize the event. The Principal asks you, as a senior student, to write a letter to be sent to all local businesses asking for sponsorship or help.

Write your letter. You must include details of the following:

- what anniversary it is
- what sort of event is planned
- the date and time the event is to take place
- a request for sponsorship or help
- why the school needs the help of local businesses in this event.

You must cover all five points in detail. You should add further details if you wish and make sure your letter is polite and persuasive.

You should begin 'Dear Sir or Madam,' and end your letter appropriately.

Your Principal wants to make an award to a student who has done something special for the school. You are asked to write a letter recommending a particular student to be given the prize.

Write your letter. You must include the following:

the name of the student you want to recommend

the class the student is in

what the student has done that is so special

what the prize is to be

why this would be a suitable reward for the student.

You must cover all five points in detail. You should add further details if you wish and make your letter persuasive and helpful for the Principal. Start your letter 'Dear Principal,' and remember to provide a suitable ending.

Your Principal wants to make sure that your school is doing all it can to encourage a healthy lifestyle for the students. The Principal has asked you to write a report suggesting the changes you think are needed in your school to make this possible.

Write your report. You must include the following:

- what is wrong at the moment, so that the Principal knows exactly what has to be changed
- what improvements you would like to see, both in the curriculum and the school facilities
- how you think students and the school would benefit from these changes.

Cover all three points above in detail. You should make your report informative and persuasive for the Principal. Start your report 'To the Principal,' and remember to add your signature and a date.

The Principal wants more parents to be involved in the life of your school. You have been asked to make a speech at a meeting for parents, inviting people to take part in all sorts of school activities.

Write your speech. You must include the following:

the request for parents to help

some of the ways in which they could be involved

how the students would benefit

how the parents would benefit

how the parents should let the school know they are interested.

You must cover all five points in detail. You should add further details if you wish and make your speech informative, polite and persuasive. Start your speech 'Ladies and Gentlemen,'.

Descriptive Texts:

Describe your favourite time of the year and explain what makes it special. (Remember that you are describing the characteristics of the time and not telling a story.)

Describe a time when you felt awkward and out of place.

Describe your favourite place of entertainment and write about some of the people who work there.

Describe the best and the worst weather conditions that you can remember.

Describe the scene during a busy time at your local health or community centre.

Describe the occasion and your feelings when you had to make an important speech.

Describe the scene when you enjoyed a meal in the open air.

You recently attended a wedding. Unfortunately, your aunt missed the occasion and she wants you to write her a letter to tell her about everything that happened.

Write your letter. You must include the following:

the names of both of the people getting married

a description of where the wedding took place

an account of the ceremony

what you thought was the most interesting moment

what else you think your aunt would have liked.

You must cover all five points in detail. You should add further details if you wish and make your letter friendly and informative. Start your letter 'Dear Aunt,'.

Describe the latest hobby, possession or activity in which you have become interested. Why does it give you so much pleasure?

Opinion Writing (Argumentative):

Should school pupils be taught how to be good parents in the future?

Have classroom teachers become less important with the increased use of the internet in education?

Which two of your local customs are most important to you, and why do you value them?

Is it worse to have too little money or too much? Give reasons and examples to support your view.

'Young people are no longer interested in religion.' What is your view?

How is your life similar to that of your grandparents and how is it different?

'Many films are a bad influence on young people.' What is your view?

Is it better to have comfort or excitement in life? Give reasons and examples to support your view.

Narrative:

Write about an occasion when a parent was very badly treated by a child.

Write about an occasion when someone made a great sacrifice to keep a best friend.

Write a story about someone who agreed to do a job for a friend, which went seriously wrong.

Write about an occasion when your friend was right to be ambitious.

Write a story in which an interview is important.

Write a story which includes a letter which caused great disappointment or happiness.

Write a story which includes the words: 'Our secret code had proved very successful.'

Write a story which includes the words: 'Right! That's it! You have been late too often'.

Write a story in which you include the sentence: 'As I entered the room I saw what I hated most.'

Write a story which includes the words: 'I was so glad that my mother didn't give up ...'.

Write a story which includes the words: 'Would he be able to convince them?'

Write a story which includes the words: 'He struggled across the last part of the beach as quickly as he could.'

Write a story which includes the sentence: 'I could not believe how much the place had changed since last year.'

Write a story which includes the sentence: 'I was surrounded by important people, but no-one that I knew.'

You were recently walking in a local town when you saw a woman have her bag snatched. The police need you to give an account of the incident.

Write your account. You must include details of the following:

where and when the incident took place

what the victim was doing before the attack

exactly how the bag was stolen

a description of the attacker

what you did to help the victim.

You must cover all five points in detail. You should add further details if you wish and make sure your account is polite and informative.

You should begin 'To the Police: an account of...'

Your aunt has written to you asking how you are getting on at school. You reply, telling her about a recent incident which upset you very much.

Write your letter. You must include the following:

- what happened
- why you were so upset
- how the situation was resolved.

Cover all three points above in detail. You should make sure your Aunt will understand your feelings and sympathise with you. Start your letter 'Dear Aunt ...' and remember to provide a suitable ending.

Write a story in which your first impressions of someone or something prove to be misleading. (Remember that you should include full details of your first impressions, to show how wrong you were.)

Creative (Open):

Trophies.

School Assemblies

Teamwork

Silence

Mistakes

Success

Jealousy

Respect

Libraries

Creativity

Collaboration

Friends

Science

Innovation

Letters and Emails:

Exercise 1 – Formal email or letter asking for information

appreciate	also	finally	first of all	faithfully	forward
further	grateful	know	mind	reference	

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing in 1..... to the home exchange service that you offer on your website. We are a family of four who have been considering the possibility of exchanging our main home for some time and we would be 2..... if you could answer a few questions.

3, I would like to 4 if some kind of insurance is included in the fee that you charge for your services. We have our own home insurer, but we are not sure if we should talk to them before doing an exchange. I would 5 some information on this point.

I would 6 like to know if pets can be included in the exchange. We have a cat and we do not have anybody to look after him while we are away. Could you tell me if exchanging pets or leaving a pet in the care of the people who are coming to your home is a common practice?

7, I would be interested to receive 8 information about the confirmation process. Would you 9 telling me if there is an exchange contract that needs to be signed before your exchange?

We would appreciate it if you could answer these questions. I look 10 to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

POSSIBLE ITEMS FOR ASSESSMENT

- Task 1: Write an essay on healthy lifestyle.
- Task 2: Write an essay of five to six paragraphs on the role of media in our society.
- Task 3: Write a compare and contrast essay of five to six paragraphs on college life and school life.
- Task 4: Look at the given research findings and write a research report.
- Task 5: Write a précis of the given texts. /5

Text 1

There is an enemy beneath our feet - an enemy more deadly for his complete impartiality. He recognizes no national boundaries, no political parties. Everyone in the world is threatened by him. The enemy is the earth itself. When an earthquake strikes, the world trembles. The power of a quake is greater than anything man himself can produce. But today scientists are directing a great deal of their effort into finding some way of combating earthquakes, and it is possible that at some time in the near future mankind will have discovered a means of protecting itself from earthquakes. An earthquake strikes without warning. When it does, its power is immense. If it strikes a modern city, the damage it causes is as great as if it has struck a primitive village. Gas mains burst, explosions are caused and fires are started. Underground railways are wrecked. Buildings collapse, bridges fall, dams burst, gaping crevices appear in busy streets. If the quake strikes at sea, huge tidal waves sweep inland. If it strikes in mountain regions, avalanches roar down into the valley. Consider the terrifying statistics from the past 1755: Lisbon, capital of Portugal - the city destroyed entirely and 450 killed. 1970: Peru: 50,000 killed. In 1968 an earthquake struck Alaska. As this is a relatively unpopulated part, only a few people were killed. But it is likely that this was one of the most powerful quakes ever to have hit the world. Geologists estimate that during the tremors, the whole of the state moved over 80 feet farther west into the Pacific Ocean. Imagine the power of something that can move an entire subcontinent! This is the problem that the scientists face. They are dealing with forces so immense that man cannot hope to resist them. All that can be done is to try to pinpoint just where the earthquake will strike and work from there. At least some precautionary measures can then be taken to save lives and some of the property.

Text 2

Men and women are of equal rank but they are not identical. They are a peerless pair being supplementary to one another, each helps the other so that without one the existence of the other cannot be conceived and, therefore it follows as a necessary corollary from these facts that anything that will impair the status of either of them will involve the equal ruin of them both. In framing any scheme of women's education this cardinal truth must be constantly kept in mind. Man is supreme in the outward activities of a married pair and therefore it is in the

fitness of things that he should have a greater knowledge thereof. On the other hand, noise life is entirely the sphere of woman and, therefore in domestic affairs, in the upbringing and education of children, woman ought to have more knowledge. Not that knowledge should be divided into water tight compartment's or that so that some branches of knowledge should be closed to anyone, but unless courses of instruction are based on discriminating appreciation of these basic principles, the fullest life of man and woman cannot be developed. Among the manifold misfortunes that may befall humanity, the loss of health is one of the severest. All the joys which life can give cannot outweigh the sufferings of the sick. Among the manifold misfortunes that may befall humanity, the loss of health is one of the severest. All the joys which life can give cannot outweigh the sufferings of the sick.

Text 3

Among the manifold misfortunes that may befall humanity, the loss of health is one of the severest. All the joys which life can give cannot outweigh the sufferings of the sick. Give the sick man everything and leave him sufferings and he will feel that half the world is lost to him. Lay him on a soft silken couch; he will nevertheless be under the pressure of his suffering while the miserable beggar, blessed with health, sleeps sweetly on the hard ground. Spend his table with dainty meals and choice drinks, and he will thrust back the hand that proffers them and every the poor man that thoroughly enjoys his dry crust. Surround him with the pomp of kings, let his chair be a throne and his crutch a world saving scepter, he will look with contemptuous eye on marble, on gold and on purple and would deem himself happy, could he enjoy, even was it under a thatched roof, health of the meanest of his servants.

Text 4

Machines have, in fact, become the slaves of modern life. They do more and more work that human beings do not want to do themselves. Think for a moment of the extent to which machines do work for you. You wake, perhaps, to the hoot of a siren by a machine in a neighboring factory. You wash in water brought to you by the aid of machinery, heated by machinery and placed in basins for your convenience by a machine. You eat your breakfast quickly cooked for you by machinery, go to school in machines made for saving leg labour. And if you are lucky to be in a very modern school, you enjoy cinema where a machine teaches you or you listen to lessons broadcast by one of the most wonderful machines. So dependent has man become on machines that a certain writer imagines a time when machines will have acquired a will of their own and become the master of men, doomed once more to slavery.

Text 5

Certain people consciously or unconsciously cherish the desire that some part of their work and of their accomplishment will outlive their own individual life. The influence which they have exercised on the world in which they lived, the concern which they have built up, the books which they have written, the work they have laid as a part of some scientific edifice, whose completion they themselves will not live to see all such things inspire the people that some

aspect of themselves will outlast their own personal existence, the artist bequeaths his pictures, the scholar his contribution of knowledge while poets and composers are primarily concerned that posterity shall take pleasure in their creations. Statesmen envisage that particular agreement in whose development they themselves had played a crucial part will preserve their names for future generations. People are not unconcerned for their posthumous reputation. Many an old person is distinctly preoccupied with this question and keeps a zealous watch to ensure that his achievement are properly quoted and recorded.

Text 6

Several times in the history of the world particular countries and cities or even small groups of people have attained a high degree of civilization. Yet none of these civilizations, important they were, have lasted and one of the reasons why they did not least was that they were confined to a very few people. They were like little oasis of civilization on deserts of barbarism. Now it is no good being civilized if everybody round about you is barbarous, or rather it is some good but it is very risky. For the barbarians are always liable to break in on you, and with their greater numbers and rude vigor scatter your civilization to the winds. Over and over again in history comparatively civilized people dwelling in cities have been conquered in this way by barbarians coming down from the hills and burning and killing and destroying whatever they found in the plains.

Text 7

We live in an age of great hurry and great speed. Men have lost their inward resources. They merely reflect. Like a set of mirrors, opinions which they get a little leisure, they turn to material diversions from outside rather than to inward resources. This internal vacuum is responsible for mental and nervous troubles. The cure for this is not so much treatment by medicine and surgery but a recovery of faith in the ultimate goodness, truth and the decency of things. If we are able to recover that faith, if we are able to live in this world with our consciousness centered in the intimacy of the spirit, many of the problems to which we are subject today may be overcome. Our people were regarded as aspiring after metaphysical insight, but we seem to forget that it never occurred to them to equate eternal life with either the surrender of the mind or the sacrifice of the body. When an Upanishad writer was asked to define what is meant by spiritual life. He gave the answer that it consists of the satisfaction of the mind, the abundance of tranquillity of the spirit. Body, mind and spirit must be integrated and they must lead to a harmonious developed life. If we get that, we have life eternal.

Text 8

A keen sense of humour is the hall mark of culture. When a person can crack a joke on himself, he raises himself at one in the estimation of his friends. There are people who can throw jokes

at others, but never take one thrown against themselves. This one way traffic is not really a high sense of good humour. It is the essence of hamper that there should be give and takes in the process good humour is often the test of tolerance. A fanatic is incapable of good humour. He is tearing others to pieces fearing of getting himself torn all the time. Good humour defeats itself. If there is malice in it, or is indulged in to hurt others. A joke should never hurt otherwise it is no joke at all. A joke should make the person who makes it and the person who has to take it, laugh together. That is why tolerance and culture are the sources of every good joke.

Text 9

Education ought to teach us how to be in love always and what to be in love with. The great things of history have been done by the great lovers, saints, men of science and artists, and the problem of civilization is to give every man a chance of being a saint, a man of science or an artist. But this problem cannot be solved unless men desire to be saints, men of science and artists. And if they are to desire that continuously they must be taught what it means to be these things. We think of the man of science, or the artist if not of the saint, as a being with peculiar gifts who exercises more precisely and incessantly perhaps, activities which we all ought to exercise. It is a commonplace belief that art has ebbed away out of our ordinary life, out of all the things which we use, and that it is practiced no longer recognize the aesthetic activity as an activity of the spirit and common to all men. We do not know that when a man makes anything he ought to make it beautiful for the sake of doing so, and that when a man buys anything he ought to demand beauty in it for the sake of that beauty in it for the sake of that beauty. We think of beauty if we think of it at all, as a mere source of pleasure, and therefore it means to us an ornament added to things for which we can pay extra as we choose. But neatly is not an ornament to life, or the things made by man. It is an essential part of both.

Text 10

The thing above all that a teacher should Endeavour to produce in his pupils if democracy is to survive, is the kind of tolerance that springs from an Endeavour to understand those who are different from ourselves. It is perhaps a natural impulse to view with horror and disgust all manners and customs different from those to such we are use. Ants and savages put strangers to death. And those who have never travelled either physically or mentally find it difficult to tolerate the queer ways and outlandish beliefs of other nationals and other times other sees and other political parties. This kind of ignorant intolerance is the antithesis of civilized outlook and is one of the gravest dangers to which cur over crowded world is exposed. The educational system, ought to be designed to correct it, but much too little is done in this direction at present. In every country nationalistic feeling is encouraged and school children are taught what they are only too ready to believe, that the inhabitants of other countries are morally and intellectually inferior to those of the country in which the school children happens to reside. In all this the teachers are not to blame. They are not free to teach as they would wish. It is they who know most intimately the needs of the young. It is they who through daily contact have come to care for them. But it is not they who decided what shall be taught or what the methods of instruction are to be.

Task 6: Read each passage and highlight or underline necessary information. Write a summary.

1. The English were not the first Europeans to land their ships on American soil. The Vikings had discovered North America in the 11th century. Columbus landed in the Bahamas in 1492 for Spain, and the French began expeditions to the New World in 1524. But the first English presence in North America is important because the thirteen English colonies that would later be established eventually became the country now known as the United States of America.

2. In April of 1585 Sir Walter Raleigh, under the authority of Queen Elizabeth of England, sent an expedition of seven ships carrying 600 men, half of them soldiers, to found an English colony in North America. The colony was to be used to establish an English presence in the New World as well as a base from which English privateers, or pirates, could attack and plunder Spanish treasure fleets. Raleigh's cousin, Sir Richard Grenville, led the expedition.

3. In July of that year the bulk of the fleet reached a small island off the coast of Virginia that was called Roanoke. After building a small fort on the north side of the island, the colonists initiated relations with a Native American tribe that lived on the island, the Aquascogoc. These natives showed little interest in building relations with the English colonists, and they soon parted company. After this encounter, however, the English noticed that one of their silver cups had gone missing, and they attributed its disappearance to the Aquascogoc. Grenville, the English captain, was furious. He believed that the Aquascogoc had stolen the silver cup. Whether or not this was true, angry exchanges followed and soon the English burned the Aquascogoc village. The English held their fort against the subsequent attacks of the natives.

4. Despite their success in battle, the colonists had a miserable time because they were mainly soldiers and adventurers, not farmers. They were hungry. They missed the comforts of England, such as soft feather beds and dainty foods. Also they had expected to find gold and silver on the island, and were disappointed when they found none. Grenville soon tired of these conditions and set out on his ship to plunder Spanish treasure fleets and return to England. The colony was gradually abandoned.

5. In 1587 Sir Walter Raleigh dispatched a further expedition of three ships and 150 colonists, led by John White, to Roanoke. This time the expedition included women and children, including White's pregnant daughter, Elenora. Shortly after they reached Roanoke, Elenora delivered a child whom they named Virginia. Virginia was the first English person born in America. But the English soon ran into more trouble with the Native Americans. A colonist named George Howe was killed by natives while searching for crabs alone on the beach. The colonists were scared. They persuaded White to sail back to England to ask Sir Walter Raleigh for help. White left behind 114 colonists, including his daughter Elenora and granddaughter Virginia.

6. Unfortunately for White and the colonists, England was preparing for a naval war with Spain. All shipping from English ports was ceased. It took White three years to get his relief expedition back to

Roanoke. When he returned in August of 1590, White found no sign of his daughter, granddaughter, or anyone else. They found three letters, "CRO," carved on a tree and the full word, "CROATOAN," on a nearby post. Possibly this referred to the Croatoan Island, which was nearby. White searched long and anxiously, but failed to find them.

7. No further trace of the lost colony has ever been found. Sir Walter Raleigh himself searched for the colonists in 1595, and he sent another search-party in 1602, but nothing came of either attempt. To this day no one knows for certain what happened to the colonists.

[Total: 12 (6 marks for the content of the summary and 6 marks for correct language, punctuation, vocabulary/spelling and grammar)]

Task 7

You are advised to write between 200 - 300 words.

Task

You went to a famous local restaurant last week with your family to dine. Unfortunately, not only was the service offered by the staff and waiters inappropriate but also the food was not to your taste and below standard. A combination of these two things along with an incident that took place at the restaurant had caused you to walk out in anger without finishing your meal (although you did pay your bill). Write a letter to the manager of the restaurant complaining about the services, incident and food.

You must include the following in your letter:

1. What had you heard in praise of the restaurant which made you bring your family there to dine?
2. What was the inappropriateness of the food and services offered by the staff? Briefly state the incident that took place.
3. Why are you complaining about it to the manager and what actions do you hope would take place as a result.

Cover all three points in detail. You should make your letter informative and use appropriate language to complain.

[Total: 16 (8 marks for the content and 8 marks for correct language, punctuation, vocabulary/spelling and grammar)]

Task 8:

You are keen to study English in London. Read the school advertisement and the notes from your teacher. Then write an email to Mr Williams at the Brand New Language School asking for details.

Language courses in London at the Brand New School of English

Our well-equipped school offers English language courses in the heart of London.

The school has a friendly atmosphere and organises a full range of sporting and social activities as well as excursions out of London.

The school is conveniently located near the museums and the river. Accommodation can be arranged with carefully selected British families.

Contact Jim Williams by email (jw@bigbenschool.org.uk) for further details.

Your Teacher's Notes

When you write to the school make sure you find out:

how many students there will be in the school and in each class

what qualifications the teachers have

what resources the school has

what is included in the price

what amenities there are in the area

[Total: 19 (10 marks for the content and 9 marks for correct language, punctuation, vocabulary/spelling and grammar)]

Task 9

Write on one of the following topics.

At the head of your composition put the number of the topic you have chosen.

You are advised to write between 350 - 500 words.

An unfortunate incident

Life Near a Garbage Heap

Write a story beginning with the words "Stop that at once," he roared. OR

'All she needed was respect.'

[Total: 20 (10 marks for the content and 10 marks for correct language, punctuation, vocabulary/spelling and grammar)]

Task 10: Read the given advertisement and write an application/ resume' or the covering letter in response to the advertisement.

TEACHERS REQUIRED URGENTLY at English Medium School	CARRIER OPPORTUNITIES A dairy farm located at Kasur District has opening for the following position
SCIENCE TEACHER (Female) (For Sr. & Middle Level) M.Sc. Zoology	FARM MANAGER
COMP. Sc. TEACHER (Male / Female) (For Sr. & Middle Level) MCS / BCS	EDUCATION: DVM/BSc. (Hons) Animal Husbandry/ BSc. (Hons) Agriculture
Preference: Experience & fluency in English Salary: Depending upon experience and competence.	EXPERIENCE: Minimum 3 years of experience (Handling dairy farm)

Task 11: Write a letter to the Union councillor requesting to improve the sanitary conditions of the area.

Task 12: Rewrite the following passage correcting errors of punctuation, capitalization, vocabulary and grammar. [Total: 8]

"Your friends at school were right, though. Being a garbageman is a dirty job. Garbage is...filthy. Every day I see stugh so disgusting it'd make your head spin. And man, does it ever stain! But then me and the guys work, grab the slimy, stinking garbage and through it in the truck. The truck's a big yellow monster who growls and gulps nesty garbage. Then everything's nice and clean, the way we like it. And when I getting home, I take a long hot shower so I'm clean as the day I am born. I like my job, jamila. And I liked the people I work about, too."

Jamila smiled.

And you know what? Cleanliness is half faith. And I take part in such a noble task, every day. Father explained.

Jamila's mother yilled dinner was ready.

"Tell you what, Jamila. Tomorrow's saturday, but as you know, sometimes I work on saturdays. Go to bed estra-early tonight and tomorrow you are come to work with me. I want you to saw what your garbageman daddy does."

Jamila was of two minds as she fell asleep. She was exited her father was going to take her to work, but wasn't sure she wanted to see or touch disgusting, stinking garbage.

Listening Tasks:

Listening Text #1

Karo, North Sumatra, February 2: Fourteen people, including four schoolchildren, were killed on Saturday after they were engulfed in scorching ash clouds spat out by Indonesia's Mount Sinabung in its biggest eruption in recent days, officials said.

Officials fear there could be more fatalities from Saturday's eruptions, but due to the high potential of lethal heat clouds spewing from the mountain, a search and rescue mission has been grounded, officials said.

All 14 bodies have been identified. Four of them were high school students on a sightseeing trip to the volcano on the western island of Sumatra, he added. Three other people — a father and his son who wanted to pay respects at the graves of their relatives, and a man who came to the village to check his long-abandoned house — were also trapped and injured by the deadly clouds. He said the three were in the intensive care unit of a local hospital. Thirty thousand people have been evacuated from the area since the volcano started erupting in September.

The volcano erupted again on Saturday morning, sending hot rocks and ash up 2,000 meters into the air, blanketing the surrounding countryside with grey dust. Sukameriah village is located in the red zone, where human activities are strictly banned, but locals often trespassed the restricted area to check on their houses and belongings as well as their crops, officials said.

Mount Sinabung is one of 129 active volcanoes in Indonesia that include major earthshaking fault lines, known as the Pacific Ring of Fire.

Adapted from Jakarta Globe [Updated at 9:46 a.m. on Sunday, Feb. 2, 2014]

Exercise 1: While Listening (First Listening)

Mention TRUE or FALSE for every statement.

1. This text can be categorized as a newsreport.
2. It discusses the earthquake that hit North Sumatra.
3. North Sumatra is situated in Russia.
4. As a result of the disaster, fourteen people died.
5. All the dead bodies were identified.

Exercise 2: While Listening (Second Listening)

Listen carefully and encircle the correct answers.

When did the disaster hit North Sumatra?

- a) September b) November c) February

Why did high school students visit that site?

- a) To pay respect to their relative's graves
b) To explore the site as their school's field trip
c) To check the intensive care unit of the local hospital

As a preventive measure, how many people had evacuated that area in 2013,?

- 13, 000 b) 23, 000 c) 30, 000

How many active volcanoes are found in Indonesia?

- a) 129 b) 139 c) 149

What are the main earth-shattering fault lines of Indonesia called?

- a) Pacific Ring of Fire b) Pacific Ring of Ash c) Pacific Ring of Smoke

Post Listening

Exercise 3: Listening for Details:

Why was it difficult to carry out the rescue mission after the incident?

What preventive measure were taken to minimize the effects of volcanic eruption?

Despite being considered as a dangerous place, the locals often visit Sukameriah village? Explain what apprehensions the villagers might have, which compel them to act recklessly.

Follow up

Exercise 4: Personal Response

Think Pair & Share

Apart from the casualties occurred, are the volcanic eruptions useful? How?

Do you remember any natural calamity that has brought geological or climatic change in any part of the world? Discuss.

Listening Text # 2

WHO WANTS TO BE A CROREPATI

Abid: Hi! ... We are right in the middle of our game show. It is so exciting to see Sahar who is so close to winning a crore as we are playing "Who Wants to Be ACrorepati".

Well, let's finish this game. I'm sure Sahar is ready to get this going.

Sahar: Yes, I know there are some worthy causes out there just begging for me to help them out with my winnings!

Abid: You ARE a good citizen, Abid! Here we go—So far Abid has tallied 12,50000 rupees in today's show. SO.....for 25,00000 rupees, answer this question.

You are at a department store. You see a woman pushing a baby stroller, while carrying a bag, purse and other packages. She is having trouble opening the door. Do you:

- A. Shove her down and grab her purse.
- B. Stop what you are doing and open the door for her.
- C. Walk on by, finishing your own shopping.

Sahar: Hmmm... let's see. You know sometimes we all need a little help throughout the day, and sometimes we need to depend on the kindness of others to make things work. Okay, I have my answer---B. Stop what you are doing and open the door for her. Final answer.

Abid: Final answer? Are you sure?

Sahar: Yes, I'm sure.

Abid: CORRECT! The answer is B. Good job Sahar...Now moving on. For 50,00000 rupees...

Sahar: Oh I can't believe it!!!

Abid: Here we go... It's your lucky day. You actually got a seat on the bus today. As you are waiting for the journey to begin, an elderly woman comes onto the bus. What should you do?

- A. Ignore her. It's not your fault she's late!
- B. Pretend you are busy looking outside.
- C. Stand up and offer the lady your seat.

Sahar:Oohhh...tough one. BUT, I am able to stand and I am in good shape. I think I've got it....Abid my final answer is C. Stand up and offer the lady your seat.

Abid: Are you POSITIVE?

Sahar: Yes, it is the right thing to do...

Abid:You're correct!!! Your citizenship training has earned you 50,00000 rupees!!!!!! Way to go!

Sahar: I feel like I'm going to win it all..

Abid: Okay---let's go! FOR ONE CRORE RUPEES!!!! Sahar, here is your question...

As Rohail is walking through the hallways with a stack of books, someone comes from behind and bumps into him on purpose. Rohail stumbles and falls flat on his face. His books go flying in all directions and the others in the hall begin to laugh. For 1 crore rupees Sahar, what should you do?

- A. Join in the laughter.
- B. Help Rohail collect his books and get on his feet.
- C. Walk away from the scene.

Sahar: Tough one..... The easiest one would be to just walk away....Hmmm... Let's see. I know what I need to do, it's the right thing. Here I go. Abid, I have my answer. It's B. Help Rohail collect his books and get on his feet. Final answer.

Abid: Are you sure?

Sahar: I know Abid, but a good citizen does what is right. I'm going to stick with my original answer B.

Abid: Congratulations! Not only have you won the game, you make winning choices using your citizenship skills. Now THAT'S something to be happy about!

Sahar: Thank you Abid... thank you... Oh, it's so exciting to win! And even better to have good citizenship skills!

Adapted from Timber Lake School Skit on Citizenship exercise 1: Listening for the Main Ideas

Choose the correct answer.

1. What is the name of this show?

- a) Who wants to be a Lakhpati b) Who wants to be Crorepati c) Who wants to be Arabpati

2. Who is the host of this show?

- a) Rohail b) Sahar c) Abid

3. Who is the player in this show?

- a) Rohail b) Sahar c) Abid

4. How many questions were asked in this segment.

- a) 3 b) 4 c) 5

5. How many options were given for every question?

- a) 3 b) 4 c) 5

Exercise 2: Listening for Details:

Fill in the blanks by listening carefully to the script.

1. Sahar thinks that we all need a little _____ throughout the day.
2. Sahar can give her bus seat to an elderly woman as she is in good _____.
3. Someone comes from behind and bumps into Rohail on _____.
4. Rohail stumbles and falls _____ on his face.
5. Sahar won the game by making winning choices, using her _____ skills.

Listening Text # 3

Pakistani Heroes

The Pakistani nation is a bunch of highly gifted individuals with the potential to do great things, inspire others and perhaps be the future think tanks of the world. Here are some examples of Pakistani heroes.

70-year old Mushtaq Ahmed Siyan (PhD student): This amazing person is from the small town of Gujranwala and a poor man, but one that can speak, write and read English and did his MPhil in 2010 and is currently doing his PhD in Education. Why did he do this? Because he wanted to prove that he can.

Two brothers make a gas powered fan: The first time they made a gas powered fan was in 1970 and now they have perfected the design. The fan runs for up to four hours and only consumes one rupee of gas.

Pakistan's First Fuel Efficient Car was made by 12 Pakistani students from NED, the car can travel 80km in a single liter. The last report on these individuals indicated that they were trying to secure sponsorship to take their car for a world competition back in 2010. Such cars are needed in Pakistan nowadays to counter the fuel crisis.

Ali Nawazish: He took 23 subjects in his A'levels and scored 21A's, 1B and a C. He didn't require any tuition, just a lot of hard work. He's currently enrolled in the Cambridge University.

Car + Power Generator – A Pakistani invention: Necessity is truly the mother of all inventions and we, in Pakistan, therefore have a lot of great inventors. A generator that can power your house can also be used to run a car. The person who made this invention isn't even a college graduate. This speaks wonders for our people and yet no one from the government cares.

Moin Khan travels the world on a motorbike: Moin Khan travelled half the globe, from America to Lahore, on his motorbike as part of his campaign called 'A different agenda'. He wanted to do something unusual for his country. His story is one to be shared and learned from. He was

able to change the minds of many regarding Pakistan and its people during his six month trip. He can easily be used as a good will ambassador by our country for youth across the world.

With so much talent present in our country, we have all the potential we need. Always remember 'It's better to light a candle than to curse the darkness'.

Adapted from: Adeel Ansari March 19, 2012

<http://blogs.tribune.com.pk/story/9913/pakistans-got-heroes-not-just-terrorists/>

A hero is a person who is noted for a special achievement in a particular field. Pakistan needs heroes in many fields.

Work in pairs

List five problems faced by Pakistan.

Discuss what the Pakistani heroes should do to solve these problems.

Share with the whole class.

While Listening:

You will listen to 6 short stories of 'Pakistani heroes'.

First Listening: In the following table write the names of the heroes.

Second Listening: Write their achievements in second column.

	Heroes	Achievements
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

Post Listening:

Tell the achievements of the local heroes to each other using your table.

Find examples of two more Pakistani Heroes. Share your findings with the class.

POSSIBLE ITEMS FOR ASSESSMENT

G1: Rewrite the following sentences correcting the punctuation and capitalization errors.
(03)

yes the sahara desert is a lonely hot and dry place said faseeh

the pebbles show that the weather was first hot then cold then wet

hurrah the khans will invite us next year

mother told me dad ahmed and usman are planting a garden

im going to plant an apple tree. it will be fun said hannan

may I have lunch now

G2: Write 2 sentences about your life using adverbs, at least one adverb in every sentence.
(02)

G3: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verb in any aspect of past tense.
(03)

Essa and Lubna are brother and sister. They (grow) _____ (i) up together in the city that used to be known as West Berlin, in the former West Germany. Essa (move) _____ (ii) to the United States decades ago, before the eastern and western parts of both Berlin and Germany were reunited in 1990. Lubna and family (visit) _____ (iii) Essa last year. Lubna`s Family (fly) _____ (iv) from Berlin to Detroit for the visit. Although the children (never, meet) _____ (v) before, except through e-mail, the family (have) _____ (vi) a great time together.

G4: Fill in the blanks using suitable prepositions. (02)

Last day I was standing (i) _____ the bus stop, where I saw few people who were worried about something. I went (ii) _____ them, and saw that a little boy was injured. I hurriedly stopped a taxi (iii) _____ which the boy was taken to hospital. (iv) _____ the treatment he was all fine.

G5: Fill in the blanks using suitable conjunctions.

(02)

You can either have tea _____ coffee in the breakfast.

I was absent yesterday _____ I was feeling ill.

Junaid wanted to continue writing _____ his time was over.

Let's collect donations _____ food items for the victims of the disaster.

G6: Do as directed.

(04)

I clean my car on Sunday. (change into past tense)

They stay in the same apartment for years. (change into past continuous tense)

I study extremely hard before the exams. (change into present perfect tense)

I was travelling to Peshawar but suddenly the flight was canceled. (change into present continuous tense)

G7: Change the voice of the following sentences:

(04)

Algebra was taught to us by Sir Sadiq.

Samina gave an impressive presentation.

The job was done well.

They have written the letter a second time.

G8: Change the following sentences accordingly.

(03)

"Is that my bag?" asked Daniyal.

Farhan said to me that he wanted to visit my house.

"I will need a new bicycle for the trip," said Tasleem.

G 9: Complete the following conditional sentences.

(03)

If I were a Doctor _____.

Seema would be sad _____.

If I have enough money _____.

We would come to lunch _____.

If she passed the exam _____.

Javed would buy a cell phone _____.

G 10: Choose the correct word for each blank.

(02)

I _____ speak Urdu fluently when I was a child. (could, can).

We have reached the Airport _____ (in time, on time).

_____ you write an application in English ? (can, should).

_____ the rain, we went out. (in spite of, instead of).

The following texts may be given to students for writing précis.

Text 1

Without even realising, we are constantly being persuaded and influenced by everything and everyone around us on a daily basis – media, family, colleagues, friends, strangers, government etc.

What is Persuasion? Persuasion is coming to a shared understanding and agreement with someone. It is not about selling or convincing someone to agree with you.

Here is a good place to start - An individual is more likely to be influenced by the people they spend the most time with, someone they share common ground with and someone they trust.

As visibly stated by Jay Conger in 1998, there are 4 core elements necessary for the Art of Persuasion;

1. Credibility
2. Common Ground
3. Vivid Evidence
4. Emotional connection

Once you're in that mind-set, decide what approach you are going to use. There are various motivators and approaches; Social, emotional, personal, pain-avoiding. The key is to trigger all motivators. The more factors you can engage with, the more persuasive your argument will be.

Effective persuaders listen first, talk second. They actively listen for signs from their audience; objections or reactions, how receptive they are and any signs of agreement they might make. Use a 'give and take' approach – Everyone knows you don't have to win every battle, Just the war. By this we mean compromise when you know it won't have a big impact overall. This is beneficial as it shows willingness and acknowledges their credibility.

Managers and Leaders need to be able to master the art of persuasion as it can massively simplify their job. You are more likely to get more out of an employee if you have come to a mutual agreement of how to accomplish an objective. This then rules out the need to dictate if you can effectively persuade your colleagues.

Nonetheless, you can't persuade unless you know the other side of the argument. Do your research. Prepare for the predictable.

There is always going to be a time where no matter how good your persuasive skills are, human obstacles will hinder your outcome. It's inevitable.

To conclude, to put effective persuasive skills into practice you need to embrace fundamentals such as trust, honour, presence and confidence. Aim to naturally stimulate imaginings of fulfilment and needs and get the balance right. Develop and improve your persuasive skills by

working on other areas such as Emotional Intelligence, Effective Communication Skills and Mindfulness and Well-being.

Conger, J. (2016). *The necessary Art of Persuasion*. Harvard Business Review, 1998. Web. 13 July 2016.

Text 2

Equity and equality are often mistaken to be the same thing however, both are there for their own purpose. Equity on one hand, is beneficial for society, improves the quality of life and is fair for all. On the other hand, equality promotes being the same and having the same starting point and the same treatment no matter the circumstances. Equity should be put above equality to make the quality of life better and fair for all. It is used every day through various ways, provides everyone with many opportunities to reach their goal, and benefits people more than equality does.

To begin with, equity is used in several ways to make the quality of life better everyday. With equity, positive relationships can be formed within organizations, families, and peers. First of all, organizations can gain better relationships between the sexes by giving everyone the opportunity to achieve their goals.

<https://www.cram.com/essay/Equity-Equity-Vs-Equality/F3NME69U64EX> Accessed on 11-1-2020

Text 3

The tobacco epidemic is one of the biggest public health threats the world has ever faced, killing more than 8 million people a year around the world. More than 7 million of those deaths are the result of direct tobacco use while around 1.2 million are the result of non-smokers being exposed to second-hand smoke.

Around 80% of the 1.1 billion smokers worldwide live in low- and middle-income countries, where the burden of tobacco-related illness and death is heaviest. Tobacco use contributes to poverty by diverting household spending from basic needs such as food and shelter to tobacco. This spending behaviour is difficult to curb because tobacco is so addictive.

The economic costs of tobacco use are substantial and include significant health care costs for treating the disease caused by tobacco use as well as the lost human capital that results from tobacco-attributable morbidity and mortality. In some countries, children from poor households are employed in tobacco farming to boost family income. These children are especially vulnerable to "green tobacco sickness", which is caused by the nicotine that is absorbed through the skin from the handling of wet tobacco leaves.

<https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/tobacco> Accessed on 11-1-2020

Text 4

Research reveals that environments can increase or reduce our [stress](#), which in turn impacts our bodies. What you are seeing, hearing, experiencing at any moment is changing not only your mood, but how your nervous, endocrine, and immune systems are working.

The stress of an unpleasant environment can cause you to feel anxious, or sad, or helpless. This in turn elevates your blood pressure, heart rate, and muscle tension and suppresses your immune system. A pleasing environment reverses that.

And regardless of age or culture, humans find nature pleasing. In one study cited in the book *Healing Gardens*, researchers found that more than two-thirds of people choose a natural setting to retreat to when stressed.

Being in nature, or even viewing scenes of nature, reduces anger, fear, and stress and increases pleasant feelings. Exposure to nature not only makes you feel better emotionally, it contributes to your physical wellbeing, reducing blood pressure, heart rate, muscle tension, and the production of stress hormones. It may even reduce mortality, according to scientists such as public health researchers Stamatakis and Mitchell.

Research done in hospitals, offices, and schools has found that even a simple plant in a room can have a significant impact on stress and anxiety.

<https://www.takingcharge.csh.umn.edu/how-does-nature-impact-our-wellbeing> Accessed on 11-1-2020

Text 5

Stress is a feeling of emotional or physical tension. It can come from any event or thought that makes you feel frustrated, angry, or nervous.

Stress is your body's reaction to a challenge or demand. In short bursts, stress can be positive, such as when it helps you avoid danger or meet a deadline. But when stress lasts for a long time, it may harm your health.

There are two main types of stress:

- **Acute stress.** This is short-term stress that goes away quickly. You feel it when you slam on the brakes, have a fight with your partner, or ski down a steep slope. It helps you manage dangerous situations. It also occurs when you do something new or exciting. All people have acute stress at one time or another.
- **Chronic stress.** This is stress that lasts for a longer period of time. You may have chronic stress if you have money problems, an unhappy marriage, or trouble at work. Any type of stress that goes on for weeks or months is chronic stress. You can become so used to chronic stress that you don't realize it is a problem. If you don't find ways to [manage stress](#), it may lead to health problems.

STRESS AND YOUR BODY

Your body reacts to stress by releasing hormones. These hormones make your brain more alert, cause your muscles to tense, and increase your pulse. In the short term, these reactions are good because they can help you handle the situation causing stress. This is your body's way of protecting itself.

When you have chronic stress, your body stays alert, even though there is no danger. Over time, this puts you at risk for health problems.

<https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/003211.htm> Accessed on 11-1-2020

POSSIBLE ITEMS FOR ASSESSMENT

- Task 1: Write an essay on 'The Benefits of Exercise'.
- Task 2: Write an essay of five to six paragraphs on 'Teachers Mould the Future of a Nation'.
- Task 3: Write a compare and contrast essay of five to six paragraphs on 'White Board and Chalk Board'
- Task 4: Write a précis of the given texts. [5]

Text # 1

Gardening is the practice of growing and cultivating plants as part of horticulture. In gardens, ornamental plants are often grown for their flowers, foliage, or overall appearance; useful plants, such as root vegetables, leaf vegetables, fruits, and herbs, are grown for consumption, for use as dyes, or for medicinal or cosmetic use. Gardening is considered by many people to be a relaxing activity.

Gardening ranges in scale from fruit orchards, to long boulevard plantings with one or more different types of shrubs, trees, and herbaceous plants, to residential back gardens including lawns and foundation plantings, and to container gardens grown inside or outside. Gardening may be very specialized, with only one type of plant grown, or involve a variety of plants in mixed plantings. It involves an active participation in the growing of plants, and tends to be labour-intensive, which differentiates it from farming or forestry.

Text # 2

There have been fires in every Australian state, but New South Wales has been hardest hit.

Blazes have torn through bush land, wooded areas, and national parks like the Blue Mountains. Some of Australia's largest cities have also been affected, including Melbourne and Sydney -- where fires have damaged homes in the outer suburbs and thick plumes of smoke have blanketed the urban centre. Earlier in December, the smoke was so bad in Sydney that air quality measured 11 times the "hazardous" level.

Haze from the bushfires is seen over Sydney's Bondi Beach on December 10, 2019.

The fires range in area from small blazes -- isolated buildings or part of a neighbourhood -- to massive infernos that occupy entire hectares of land. Some start and are contained in a matter of days, but the biggest blazes have been burning for months. In NSW alone, more than 100 fires are still burning.

Text # 3

Acrophobia is an extreme or irrational fear or phobia of heights, especially when one is not particularly high up. It belongs to a category of specific phobias, called space and motion discomfort, that share both similar causes and options for treatment.

Most people experience a degree of natural fear when exposed to heights, known as the fear of falling. On the other hand, those who have little fear of such exposure are said to have a head for heights. A head for heights is advantageous for those hiking or climbing in mountainous terrain and also in certain jobs such as steeplejacks or wind turbine mechanics.

People with acrophobia can experience a panic attack in high places and become too agitated to get themselves down safely. Approximately 2–5% of the general population has acrophobia, with twice as many women affected as men.

Traditionally, acrophobia has been attributed, like other phobias, to conditioning or a traumatic experience. Recent studies have cast doubt on this explanation;^[2] a fear of falling, along with a fear of loud noises, is one of the most commonly suggested inborn or "non-associative" fears. The newer non-association theory is that a fear of heights is an evolved adaptation to a world where falls posed a significant danger. The degree of fear varies and the term phobia is reserved for those at the extreme end of the spectrum.

Text # 4

“Time is money” means by using time in an efficient manner we can get money and by wasting it we can lose the opportunity of earning money. Destiny of a person is not predictable and we never know that when a good opportunity comes to us, it just depends on us how we use time. A single moment is enough to be the reason of getting heights of success or a big fall down in life. Thus we should always prepare for grabbing the opportunity which comes to us at any stage of life. Time is precious and never waits for any one whether rich or poor and king or beggar.

Time has so much power that it can change a human’s life completely. It can convert a successful or powerful rich person into helpless poor man and a poor man into a rich person. It is only depends on you whether you understand the value of time or take it for granted.

Importance and value of time is different for all. A student use it for taking knowledge, a working man to earn money and a house lady to do her house works by keeping the importance of time in mind.

In today’s world, everyone is just running behind money, fame and success. Competition has arisen in all fields that have influenced all age group of people and children. Thus, if we want our children to get success in future life, we should prepare them since their childhood in such manner that they understand the value of time and can be able to take benefit of their important time by doing good things in life.

Since the time of their wake up in the morning till the sleeping in night every single activity should be done at proper pre decided time and this timetable should be followed through the entire life.

The best example of understanding the importance and value of time is that, when we lose money we can get it back by using time but if time is lost we cannot get it back by using money or any other thing.

In conclusion, we can just say that time is money and time is priceless, by using it in proper manner no one can defeat us at any stage of life. Neither we can buy it nor we can sell it; we just can use it.

Text # 5

When we consider how best to serve others, it helps to remember that we can rise to the level we set for ourselves—that whatever service we render ought to be performed to the very best of our abilities.

While striving for excellence in all that we do, the sincerest form of service is that which is offered in a spirit of humility. To be useful is gratifying, but our efforts to help others should be free from any desire for self-aggrandizement, recognition, or sense of superiority. Prestige is a notion that is based on social beliefs, not on reality.

For example, modern society holds medical doctors in high esteem because they study healing methods for years, they are paid well, and they deal with important matters of life and death. Oftentimes when your health is in great peril, the skills and knowledge of a doctor are essential to cure your ailment or heal your injury. For these reasons we entrust our health care to them and seek them out when we are sick.

Garbage collectors, however, are not nearly so highly regarded. Many view the job of a garbage collector as necessary but undesirable because it disposes of our refuse, the items that we don't want to deal with anymore. Every day, however, garbage collectors remove and dispose of tons of potentially dangerous materials, thereby ensuring that thousands of people will not fall ill. Garbage collecting is, in fact, far more proactive than traditional medicine in the prevention of disease. On one hand, the majority of medical doctors are not in the business of prevention because they endeavor to treat us only after we have become ill. Garbage collectors, on the other hand, perform their service before we get sick by preventing the potential spread of disease. So which profession is worthier of prestige and respect? They could be regarded as equal, because both doctor and garbage collector serve the world.

Task 5

You are advised to write between 200 - 300 words.

Task

You went to a book store on a railway station on your way from Lahore to Karachi and bought a few books. The books were quite expensive. When you reached home and started reading one of the books, you found out that some of the pages were missing in the book.

Write a letter to the shopkeeper complaining about the missing pages.

You **must** include the following in your **letter**:

- a. How many books did you buy and what was the cost of all of the books.
- b. What was the cost of the book that was most expensive and had missing pages? Tell him that you live in Karachi and cannot exchange the book in person.
- c. Request him to replace/send the book through mail.

Cover all three points in **detail**. You should make your letter informative and use appropriate language to complain.

[Total: 16 (8 marks for the content and 8 marks for correct language, punctuation, vocabulary/spelling and grammar)]

Task 6

Your brother is looking for a new car. You notice a suitable car advertised in your local supermarket. Write an email to your brother and tell him about the car. Explain why do you think it is suitable for him.

[Total: 19 (10 marks for the content and 9 marks for correct language, punctuation, vocabulary/spelling and grammar)]

Task 7

Write on one of the following topics.

At the head of your composition put the number of the topic you have chosen.

You are advised to write between 350 - 500 words.

1. A Brilliant Idea
 2. Bored to the Core
 3. Write a story beginning with the words "That is the worse decision I had ever made!"
- OR**
4. 'We demand equal rights.'

[Total: 20 (10 marks for the content and 10 marks for correct language, punctuation, vocabulary/spelling and grammar)]

Task 8

Write on one of the following topics.

At the head of your composition put the number of the topic you have chosen.

You are advised to write between 350 - 500 words.

1. Time Management
2. Edutainment
3. Write a story beginning with the words "I couldn't believe my eyes." **OR**
4. Adversity is a Blessing in Disguise

[Total: 20 (10 marks for the content and 10 marks for correct language, punctuation, vocabulary/spelling and grammar)]

Task 9

A woman recently received an inheritance of \$25 million from an unknown, distant relative. She cannot decide what to do: spend it, save it, or give most of it away.

If you suddenly received a large sum of money, what would you do with it?

[Total: 20 (10 marks for the content and 10 marks for correct language, punctuation, vocabulary/spelling and grammar)]

Task 10

Fast foods are spoiling peoples' health

[Total: 20 (10 marks for the content and 10 marks for correct language, punctuation, vocabulary/spelling and grammar)]

Task 11

Write an argumentative essay on any one of the following. (08)

- i. Advantages and Disadvantages of a Smart Phone
- ii. Internet verses Library

Task 12

Write any one of the following letters. (7)

- i. Write an application to your principal requesting him/her to take your class on picnic.
- ii. Write an application to apply for a job of your choice.

Task 13

Write the paraphrase of the following stanza.

(5)

Rest when tired and think when you are uncertain;
Be kind to the sacredness of life and respect the
Natural order of the universe;
Follow no one or nothing except your own judgment
And your own divine wish;
Love and respect yourself and your family;
Be all you can by developing yourself;
Do all you can in helping worthy others;
And live a quality and meaningful life.

POSSIBLE ITEMS FOR ASSESSMENT

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Text # 1

Gardening is the practice of growing and cultivating plants as part of horticulture. In gardens, ornamental plants are often grown for their flowers, foliage, or overall appearance; useful plants, such as root vegetables, leaf vegetables, fruits, and herbs, are grown for consumption, for use as dyes, or for medicinal or cosmetic use. Gardening is considered by many people to be a relaxing activity.

Gardening ranges in scale from fruit orchards, to long boulevard plantings with one or more different types of shrubs, trees, and herbaceous plants, to residential back gardens including lawns and foundation plantings, and to container gardens grown inside or outside. Gardening may be very specialized, with only one type of plant grown, or involve a variety of plants in mixed plantings. It involves an active participation in the growing of plants, and tends to be labour-intensive, which differentiates it from farming or forestry.

Text # 2

There have been fires in every Australian state, but New South Wales has been hardest hit.

Blazes have torn through bush land, wooded areas, and national parks like the Blue Mountains. Some of Australia's largest cities have also been affected, including Melbourne and Sydney -- where fires have damaged homes in the outer suburbs and thick plumes of smoke have blanketed the urban centre. Earlier in December, the smoke was so bad in Sydney that air quality measured 11 times the "hazardous" level.

Haze from the bushfires is seen over Sydney's Bondi Beach on December 10, 2019.

The fires range in area from small blazes -- isolated buildings or part of a neighbourhood -- to massive infernos that occupy entire hectares of land. Some start and are contained in a matter of days, but the biggest blazes have been burning for months. In NSW alone, more than 100 fires are still burning.

Text # 3

Acrophobia is an extreme or irrational fear or phobia of heights, especially when one is not particularly high up. It belongs to a category of specific phobias, called space and motion discomfort, that share both similar causes and options for treatment.

Most people experience a degree of natural fear when exposed to heights, known as the fear of falling. On the other hand, those who have little fear of such exposure are said to have a head for heights. A head for heights is advantageous for those hiking or climbing in mountainous terrain and also in certain jobs such as steeplejacks or wind turbine mechanics.

People with acrophobia can experience a panic attack in high places and become too agitated to get themselves down safely. Approximately 2–5% of the general population has acrophobia, with twice as many women affected as men.

Traditionally, acrophobia has been attributed, like other phobias, to conditioning or a traumatic experience. Recent studies have cast doubt on this explanation,^[2] a fear of falling, along with a fear of loud noises, is one of the most commonly suggested inborn or "non-associative" fears. The newer non-association theory is that a fear of heights is an evolved adaptation to a world where falls posed a significant danger. The degree of fear varies and the term phobia is reserved for those at the extreme end of the spectrum.

Text # 4

“Time is money” means by using time in an efficient manner we can get money and by wasting it we can lose the opportunity of earning money. Destiny of a person is not predictable and we never know that when a good opportunity comes to us, it just depends on us how we use time. A single moment is enough to be the reason of getting heights of success or a big fall down in life. Thus we should always prepare for grabbing the opportunity which comes to us at any stage of life. Time is precious and never waits for any one whether rich or poor and king or beggar.

Time has so much power that it can change a human's life completely. It can convert a successful or powerful rich person into helpless poor man and a poor man into a rich person. It is only depends on you whether you understand the value of time or take it for granted.

Importance and value of time is different for all. A student use it for taking knowledge, a working man to earn money and a house lady to do her house works by keeping the importance of time in mind.

In today's world, everyone is just running behind money, fame and success. Competition has arisen in all fields that have influenced all age group of people and children. Thus, if we want our children to get success in future life, we should prepare them since their childhood in such manner that they understand the value of time and can be able to take benefit of their important time by doing good things in life.

Since the time of their wake up in the morning till the sleeping in night every single activity should be done at proper pre decided time and this timetable should be followed through the entire life.

The best example of understanding the importance and value of time is that, when we lose money we can get it back by using time but if time is lost we cannot get it back by using money or any other thing.

In conclusion, we can just say that time is money and time is priceless, by using it in proper manner no one can defeat us at any stage of life. Neither we can buy it nor we can sell it; we just can use it.

Text # 5

When we consider how best to serve others, it helps to remember that we can rise to the level we set for ourselves—that whatever service we render ought to be performed to the very best of our abilities.

While striving for excellence in all that we do, the sincerest form of service is that which is offered in a spirit of humility. To be useful is gratifying, but our efforts to help others should be free from any desire for self-aggrandizement, recognition, or sense of superiority. Prestige is a notion that is based on social beliefs, not on reality.

For example, modern society holds medical doctors in high esteem because they study healing methods for years, they are paid well, and they deal with important matters of life and death. Oftentimes when your health is in great peril, the skills and knowledge of a doctor are essential to cure your ailment or heal your injury. For these reasons we entrust our health care to them and seek them out when we are sick.

Garbage collectors, however, are not nearly so highly regarded. Many view the job of a garbage collector as necessary but undesirable because it disposes of our refuse, the items that we don't want to deal with anymore. Every day, however, garbage collectors remove and dispose of tons of potentially dangerous materials, thereby ensuring that thousands of people will not fall ill. Garbage collecting is, in fact, far more proactive than traditional medicine in the prevention of disease. On one hand, the majority of medical doctors are not in the business of prevention because they endeavor to treat us only after we have become ill. Garbage collectors, on the other hand, perform their service before we get sick by preventing the potential spread of disease. So which profession is worthier of prestige and respect? They could be regarded as equal, because both doctor and garbage collector serve the world.

Task 5

You are advised to write between 200 - 300 words.

Task

You went to a book store on a railway station on your way from Lahore to Karachi and bought a few books. The books were quite expensive. When you reached home and started reading one of the books, you found out that some of the pages were missing in the book.

Write a letter to the shopkeeper complaining about the missing pages.

You **must** include the following in your **letter**:

- d. How many books did you buy and what was the cost of all of the books.
- e. What was the cost of the book that was most expensive and had missing pages? Tell him that you live in Karachi and cannot exchange the book in person.
- f. Request him to replace/send the book through mail.

Cover all three points in **detail**. You should make your letter informative and use appropriate language to complain.

[Total: 16 (8 marks for the content and 8 marks for correct language, punctuation, vocabulary/spelling and grammar)]

Task 6

Your brother is looking for a new car. You notice a suitable car advertised in your local supermarket. Write an email to your brother and tell him about the car. Explain why do you think it is suitable for him.

[Total: 19 (10 marks for the content and 9 marks for correct language, punctuation, vocabulary/spelling and grammar)]

Task 7

Write on one of the following topics.

At the head of your composition put the number of the topic you have chosen.

You are advised to write between 350 - 500 words.

- 5. A Brilliant Idea
- 6. Bored to the Core
- 7. Write a story beginning with the words "That is the worse decision I had ever made!"

OR

- 8. 'We demand equal rights.'

[Total: 20 (10 marks for the content and 10 marks for correct language, punctuation, vocabulary/spelling and grammar)]

Task 8

Write on one of the following topics.

At the head of your composition put the number of the topic you have chosen.

You are advised to write between 350 - 500 words.

5. Time Management
6. Edutainment
7. Write a story beginning with the words "I couldn't believe my eyes." **OR**
8. Adversity is a Blessing in Disguise

[Total: 20 (10 marks for the content and 10 marks for correct language, punctuation, vocabulary/spelling and grammar)]

Task 9

A woman recently received an inheritance of \$25 million from an unknown, distant relative. She cannot decide what to do: spend it, save it, or give most of it away.

If you suddenly received a large sum of money, what would you do with it?

[Total: 20 (10 marks for the content and 10 marks for correct language, punctuation, vocabulary/spelling and grammar)]

Task 10

Fast foods are spoiling peoples' health

[Total: 20 (10 marks for the content and 10 marks for correct language, punctuation, vocabulary/spelling and grammar)]

Task 11

Write an argumentative essay on any one of the following. (08)

- iii. Advantages and Disadvantages of a Smart Phone
- iv. Internet verses Library

Task 12

Write any one of the following letters. (7)

- iii. Write an application to your principal requesting him/her to take your class on picnic.
- iv. Write an application to apply for a job of your choice.

Task 13

Write the paraphrase of the following stanza.

(5)

Rest when tired and think when you are uncertain;
Be kind to the sacredness of life and respect the
Natural order of the universe;
Follow no one or nothing except your own judgment
And your own divine wish;
Love and respect yourself and your family;
Be all you can by developing yourself;
Do all you can in helping worthy others;
And live a quality and meaningful life.

POSSIBLE ITEMS FOR ASSESSMENT:

The Oral Communication SLOs are to be assessed internally by the centres when students present or work in groups.

Learners must present in groups, pairs and individually and must be assessed formatively.

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POSSIBLE ITEMS FOR ASSESSMENT

Rewrite the following passage correcting errors of punctuation, capitalization, vocabulary and grammar. [Total: 8]

Text # 1

Far away on the hills, there was a forest full of many different trees and plants. Different kinds of Animals Birds and Insects lived in the forest.

There was a huge beehive on a fall tree. The Bees were always busy collected honey and filled their combs.

On another old tree, close to the free on the beehive, was a colony of Beetles. They were living in the old tree trunk.

The Bees and Beetles were did very good neighbours.

They never troubleing each other and always went theiron ways. They lived peacefully with each other.

One day the friendly Bees invited the Beetles for dinner. The Beetles were arrived and dinner was serving.

The Bees offered the Beetles some of the best honey that they had.

The Beetles did not like the taste of honey. They barely ate anything and then flew away.

The next day, all the Beetles invited the Bees over for dinner. A plate full of dung was served to the Bees. The Bees could not eat even a single bite. They remained hungry and flew back home.

Text # 2

One, there was an Owl who lives in an old, broken-down temple.

The temple had a large libry. It was full of books about history, literature and religion. The Owl studing these books all day. As time passing, he grew very proud of his knowledge. Now, he believed that he was the most intelligent of all creatures.

Thus, the Owl read the library's books every day, and then pretend to be lost in deep, wise thoughts. One such day, the Owl was sat on a tree, outside the temple, with his eyes half closed. Suddenly, a Nightingale come and sat on the same tree. Soon, she began singing in her sweet voice.

At one, the Owl opened his eyes and said to the Nightingale, "O proud Nightingale, stop your song! Do you not see that I am think of wise things? Your silly song is disturbed me!"

To this, the Nightingale replies, "Foolish Owl! You think that you will become learned just by reading some books and pretending to be wise? Only the intelligence know how sweet my songs are. Only, they can truly admire my voice."

<https://shortstoriesshort.com/story/> Accessed on 12-1-2020

Text # 3

Rain has fallen in fire-ravaged parts of Australia and temperatures has dropped - but officials have warning that blazes will "take off" against.

Sooty rain fell down the east coast, from Sydney to Melbourne, with "torrential" rain report in some parts of New South Wales (NSW).

Officials said temperatures would soar again buy Friday.

They also said huge fires in victoria and NSW could meet to created a larger "mega blaze".

"There is no room for complacency," NSW state Premier Gladys Berejiklian warning on Monday.

"This morning it is all about recovered, making sure people who have been displaces have somewhere safe."

Despite the respite, haze pollution remaining dangerously high.

The Insurance Council of australia said there had been almost 9,000 claiming, amounting to A\$700m (£369m), for fire-relating damage and destruction since the blazes begin in September.

Australia's Treasurer Josh Frydenberg told ABC it was "too early to told" what the full economic impact of the firing would be.

Twenty-five people have died since September and more than 1,500 homes have been destroyed.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-australia-51003504> Accessed on 12-1-2020

Text # 4

Land can become polluted by household garbage and by industrial waste. In 2014, Americans produces about 258 million tons of solid waste, accordingly to the U.S. environmental Protection Agency. A little over half of the waste — 136 million tons— was gathered in landfills. Only about 34% was recycled or composted.

Organic material was the largest component of the garbage generated, the EPA said. paper and paperboard accounted for more than 26%; food was 15% and yard trimmings were 13%. Plastics comprised about 13% of the solid waste, while rubber, leather and textiles make up 9.5% and metals 9%. Wood contributing to 6.2% of the garbage; glass was 4.4% and other miscellaneous materials made up about 3%.

Commercial or industries waste is a significant portion of solid waste. According to the University of utah, industries use 4 million ponds of materials in order to provide the average American family with needed products for one year. Much of it is classified as non-hazardous, such as constructing material (wood, concrete, bricks, glass, etc.) and medical waste (bandages, surgical gloves, surgic instruments, discarded needles, etc.). Hazardous waste is any liquid, solid or sludge waste that containing properties that are dangerous of potentially harmful to human health or the environment. Industries generate hazardous waist from mine, petroleum refining, and pesticide manufacturing and other chemical production. Households generate hazardous waste as well, including paints and solvents, motor oil, fluorescent lights, aerosol cans and ammunition.

Text # 5

Neil Armstrong was the commander of the Apollo 11 spaceflight, on the most daring space mission of the twentieth century. The early stages of the flight were very stressful and incredibly noisy, and during the launch phase of Apollo 11, Armstrong's heart reached a top rate of 110 beats per minute.

Apollo 11 was larger than any previous spacecraft. It consisted of a command module, which the astronauts travelled in; a service module, which provided power; and a lunar landing module, for landing on the surface of the moon. An advantage of travelling in this spacecraft was that the astronauts could move around more easily. Armstrong was pleased about this because as a child he had suffered from motion sickness, and even during the training for the space flights he had sometimes felt ill after doing aerobatics.

During the final descent onto the moon, Armstrong noticed that they were heading towards a landing area which looked dangerous so he took over manual control of the lunar landing module, which enabled him to find a safer area to land. When questioned later after this, he said, in his typically modest way, that he was just doing what his training had taught him.

CLOZE

Text 1

Fill in the blanks with suitable verbs.

Neil Armstrong was born in 1930 and _____ his first aeroplane ride at the age of six. He _____ to build model aeroplanes and _____ experiments in the mechanics of flying. He _____ the military as a pilot and then _____ an astronaut on the space programme before teaching aviation at a university. He finally _____ a farm in the 1970s and raised cattle.

He preferred to avoid publicity, rarely giving interviews to the media. People who _____ him, however, said that he had an enormous sense of pride in the achievements of the space programme.

Text 2

Fill in the blanks with suitable verbs.

Once upon a time, there lived a Swan near a lake in a forest.

One night, an Owl _____ the Swan gliding on the lake in the moonlight. He _____ the Swan and soon, the two _____ friends. They met near the lake for many days.

The Owl soon got _____ of the place and told the Swan, "I am going back to my forest. You _____ welcome to visit me whenever you want to."

One day, the Swan _____ to visit the Owl. It was daylight when the Swan _____ the Owl's home. She could not _____ him, as he was hiding in the dark hole of a tree.

The Owl _____ the Swan, "Please rest till the sun sets. I can _____ out only at night."

Early next morning, some people were _____ by. On hearing them, the Owl hooted.

The people _____ it was not a good sign to hear an Owl hoot. So, one of them _____ to shoot the Owl.

The Owl flew away and _____ in a hole near the lake. The poor Swan did not _____. The arrow hit the Swan and she died.