

Version No.			

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Answer Sheet No. _____

Sign. of Candidate _____

Sign. of Invigilator _____

ENGLISH COMPULSORY HSSC–I (3rd Set Solution)

SECTION – A (Marks 20)

Time allowed: 25 Minutes

Section – A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on this page and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. **Do not use lead pencil.**

Q.1 Fill the relevant bubble for each part. Each part carries one mark.

- (1) These are the people who defile the grassy borders of our roads and lanes. The synonym of underlined word is:
- A. spoil
- B. beautify
- C. construct
- D. pacify
- (2) They hold counsel with the stars, whose broken branches show the scars. Which one of the following figure of speech is exemplified by this sentence?
- A. Personification B. Simile
- C. Metaphor D. Alliteration
- (3) Which one of the following sentence is an example of personification?
- A. He is running faster than the wind.
- B. Princes do but play us; compared to this.
- C. Laughter is the music of the soul.
- D. The wind is whispering in the plain.
- (4) The moment of highest interest, emotion or intensity within a story is known as:
- A. catharsis B. resolution
- C. climax D. denouement
- (5) Identify one of the following sentence employing the transitional device of addition:
- A. Moreover, he will do all the cooking and cleaning while he studies.
- B. As a result, you would be a happy person.
- C. The boy liked birds but he was afraid of cats.
- D. In other words, I want to drop out.

- (6) **Embrace** your difficulties and take steps to change your situation. Antonym of the underlined word is:
- A. accept B. celebrate
 C. comprehend D. reject
- (7) Although I phone **her** every week, my mother still complains that I don't keep in touch often enough. The underlined word denotes a/an example of:
- A. anaphoric reference
 B. cataphoric reference
 C. antecedent
 D. exophoric reference
- (8) Identify one of the following sentence which exemplifies the Future Perfect Tense.
- A. They will had been waiting for us.
 B. Tahir will have taken ill.
 C. He will be wearing Armani.
 D. I have slept through the whole day.
- (9) Which one of the following sentence contains the example of a gerund?
- A. I saw them crossing the street.
 B. They were singing nicely.
 C. He was served a sizzling hot pot.
 D. I was afraid of hurting her feelings.
- (10) Which one of the following sentence carries an indefinite pronoun?
- A. He himself cancelled his degree.
 B. Those are my books.
 C. Who stole my pen?
 D. Somebody pushed me from behind.
- (11) She had quite **abandoned** the hope of getting married. Pick the correct meaning of the underlined word from the following options:
- A. To hold back B. To limit.
 C. To give up completely D. To discriminate.
- (12) Which one of the following sentence is correctly punctuated?
- A. "Haven't you finished writing," said Sara.
 B. Haven't you finished writing, said Sara.
 C. Haven't you finished writing? said Sara.
 D. "Haven't you finished writing?" said Sara.
- (13) Which one of the following sentence contains an adjective clause?
- A. Fruit that is grown organically is expensive.
 B. You can sit wherever you want.
 C. Harry's problem was that he couldn't make a decision.
 D. She knows what has happened.
- (14) Which one of the following sentence illustrates the use of an intransitive verb?
- A. I gave them a second chance to prove themselves.
 B. Jameel sent a postcard from Jhang.
 C. The plane landed on the airport safely.
 D. She left the keys on the table.

- (15) Which one of the following sentence contains a participle phrase?
- A. Eating shellfish quickly is a bad idea.
- B. Deceived by his friends, he stopped believing.
- C. Would you like to walk instead of taking the cab?
- D. To wait seemed foolish when decisive action was required.
- (16) The boy who claimed to have a broken arm, caught the ball. The underlined part of the sentence is a/an:
- A. noun clause B. adverb clause
- C. adjective clause D. adverb phrase
- (17) Mrs. Ayesha, his favourite teacher, assigned him the comprehension of Moby Dick. The underlined part of the sentence is a/an:
- A. appositive phrase B. adverbial phrase
- C. adjective phrase D. gerund phrase
- (18) Which one of the following sentence contains an example of adverb of degree?
- A. Riaz coughed loudly to attract her attention.
- B. He plays the flute beautifully.
- C. She stayed at my home all day.
- D. It is extremely hot today.
- (19) Coverage of the scrutiny process is central to our parliamentary democracy. The underlined word is a/an:
- A. proper noun B. material noun
- C. abstract noun D. collective noun
- (20) Although he was too rich, he was miserably unhappy and discontented. The sentence is:
- A. simple B. complex
- C. compound D. compound complex
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Federal Board HSSC-I Examination
English Compulsory Model Question Paper

Time allowed: 2.35 hours

Total Marks: 80

Note: Answer the questions in Sections 'B' and 'C' at the place specified for it therein on the separately provided E-Sheet. No supplementary answer sheet will be provided. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION – B (Marks 40)

Q.2 Read the following passage carefully and answer any **SIX** questions including **Question No.(i)** appended to it.

Note: Question no. (i) about summary writing is compulsory carrying 08 marks while rest of the questions carry 04 marks each. **(8 + 5 × 4 = 28)**

By the age of six the average child will have completed the basic education and be ready to enter school. If the child has been attentive in these pre-school years, he or she will already have mastered many skills.

From television, the child will have learned how to pick a lock, commit a fairly elaborate bank holdup, prevent wetness all day long, get the laundry twice as white and kill people with a variety of **sophisticated armaments**.

From watching his parents, the child, in many cases, will already know how to smoke, how much falsehood to mix with facts to be **pragmatic** and shrewd, what kind of language to use when angry and how to violate the speed laws without being caught.

At this stage, the child is ready for the second stage of education which occurs in school. There, a variety of lessons may be learned in the very first days.

The teacher may illustrate the economic importance of belonging to a strong union by closing down the school before the child arrives. Fathers and mothers may demonstrate to the child the social cohesion that can be built on shared hatred by **demonstrating** their dislike for children whose pigmentation displeases them. In the latter event, the child may receive visual instruction in techniques of stoning buses, cracking skulls with a nightstick and subduing mobs with teargas. Formal education has begun.

During formal education, the child learns that life is for testing. This stage lasts twelve years, a period during which the child learns that success comes from telling testers what they want to hear.

QUESTIONS:

i. Write down the summary of the given passage and suggest a suitable title.(7+1=8)

Answer: **Title: Modes of Education**

Education of a child commences even long before he or she joins a formal institution. The informal institution of media, instructs a preschooler so-called multiple skills of criminal nature such as picking a lock, committing a bank robbery and using variety of sophisticated armaments to kill people. A child cultivates the habits of smoking, hypocrisy and other linguistic and behavioural patterns by imitating his parents. Moreover, a child acquires the advantages of joining trade union from teachers. Parents also culminate racial segregation and political intolerance in their kids. During the whole span of formal education, a child just learns to serve the will of the testers to excel in life.

ii. What does the writer mean when he uses the expression of formal education? Do you agree with the writer's opinion on the existing system of formal education?

Answer: The writer uses the expression formal education to refer to the proper knowledge children receive at school which is the start of their academic journey. During

this stage a child unravels that this life is merely a test and in order to make the cut the child has to meet the expectations of the testers. It teaches the children at a young age to win by fair means or foul. I agree with the writer's opinion as often the winners of the race of life are those who lack morals.

- iii. What can be inferred about the author's attitude towards television? Do you share his opinion on television and other such gadgets?

Answer: The writer's approach to watching television is not seen through rose colored spectacles. He believes that by watching television at a young age, a child is exposed to social ills and crimes way before he/she should be. This exposure kills their creativity and imagination and may result in aggressive behavior as kids become immune to violence & tend to imitate what is shown on television. The writer is right in his viewpoint as the hobby of reading is slowly decreasing among the youngsters and they choose to go for such gadgets as a means of entertainment.

- iv. What is the tone of the given excerpt? Elaborate it briefly.

Answer: Author's tone is quite cynical in the given paragraph. He is criticizing the fully grown, mature people of our society and the impact their actions have on a young mind. He has used dense words to explain how the role of teachers and parents is of utter importance when it comes to shaping a child's personality, building character and preparing him for this life. Unfortunately, at school or home children learn unethical and immoral lessons simply by observing their elders.

- v. How do you look at our exam system? Do you agree with the author's views on tests?

Answer: Our current system of examination was devised by the British who wanted to produce clerks. With the advent of freedom, the aims of education changed. Therefore, the system of examination must also change. This system can neither fully assess students' abilities nor can it judge their worth. The standard of marking varies from examiner to examiner. I am unanimous with the author's stance that children are not taught to be creative rather our system kills their spirit

- v. What, according to the author, does a child learn at the earliest stage of his "formal education?"

Answer: During the first stage of "formal education" a child learns some political tricks like forming a powerful alliance. Parents demonstrate the solidarity of such an alliance by clearly showing their disgust towards people of color, instilling in their innocent minds how to discriminate on the basis of race and color. Later they experience visual instructions of brutality and learn the art of gaining the upper hand over others by being ruthless and barbaric.

- vi. What do children learn from their parents in pre-school stage? How does the author criticize the role of parents in inculcating criminal habits or derogatory moral values in children?

Answer: Naturally, a child picks up the mannerisms of his parents. Before entering school, he gathers many talents from them. This is a critical stage for children and parents

need to be careful as it can determine the future of their child. For the most part, parents are in the dark about the significance of this period and without realizing they inculcate immoral habits in their children. Like how to lie skillfully to seem astute, how to violate traffic laws or what kind of language to use when angry to name a few.

vii. Deduce meaning of the underlined words.

Answer: Sophisticated:	Complex/ advance
Armaments:	Weapons
Pragmatic:	Practical
Demonstrating:	Showing/ exhibiting

Q.3 a. Read the following poetic extract carefully and answer the questions appended to it: (2+2+2=6)

I. Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveller, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in undergrowth;

Then took the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear,
Though as for that the passing there,
Had worn them about the really same.

QUESTIONS:

i. What is the theme of the extract?

Answer: One of the major themes of the extract is indecision. One has to eventually make a decision which is the best path to choose. Decisions set a course of our life and give it a particular direction. Therefore, one should take decision sensibly so that, he would not regret in future.

ii. What difficult choice is the poet obliged to make?

Answer: Taking decision in choosing the path is one of the most difficult decisions the poet had to make. He had two choices but when he opted for one road, rejecting the other, he thought that he might regret in future. Because only the future can reveal whether the decision was a mistake. The poet would like to take both roads but can only walk one.

iii. Write down two rhyming scheme of the given stanzas.

Answer: The rhyming scheme of the above mentioned stanzas is ABAAB, CDCCD. Thus, we can say that same rhyming pattern is present in both stanzas i.e., ABAAB

OR

II. Let me not to the marriage of two minds
Admit impediments, Love is not love
Which alters when it alteration finds,
Or bends with the remover to remove:
O, no! it is an ever-fixed mark,
That looks on tempests and is never shaken;
It is the star to every wandering bark,
Whose worth's unknown, although his height be taken.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hands- on Management on profit-maximizing • Ability to maintain the financial health of an organization • Good knowledge of Micro & Macro Finance
Hobbies & Interests
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing study & recreational tours especially with foreign tourists • Attending seminars on financial management perspectives • Keen to maintain inventory of office supplies
References
Excellent references will be furnished on request

Q.5. a. Illustrate correct use of tenses in any **SIX** of the following sentences by correctly re-writing them: **(6)**

i. We _____ the trash for pick up. (left out/ left over)

Answer: We **left over** the trash for pick up.

ii. Dawood and Babar _____ each other at the mall. (ran into/run over)

Answer: Dawood and Babar **ran into** each other at the mall.

iii. He _____ his hat immediately in order to show me his new hairstyle.
(took off/took up)

Answer: He **took off** his hat immediately in order to show me his new hairstyle.

iv. After the death of her husband, she was left with no one to _____.(fall on/
fall back upon)

Answer: After the death of her husband, she was left with no one to **fall back upon**.

v. After more than fifty years of marriage, nothing could _____ them. (come
between/ come down to)

Answer: After more than fifty years of marriage, nothing could **come between them**.

vi. The jungle caught fire, and it could not be _____ by the local fire
brigade. (put in/put out)

Answer: The jungle caught fire, and it could not be **put out** by the local fire
brigade.

vii. The professor spoke for hours but students couldn't _____ anything.
(make out/make up)

Answer: The professor spoke for hours but students couldn't **make out** anything.

viii. Shirley thought she _____ cheating until the teacher asked her to stay
after the class. (got away with/ got away)

Answer: Shirley thought she **got away with** cheating until the teacher asked her
to stay after the class.

b. Use the correct form of verbs given in parentheses. (**Any SIX**) **(6)**

i. They (work) on the project at the moment.

Answer: They **are working** on the project at the moment.

ii. He (write) a novel since last October and is about to finish it.

Answer: He **has been writing** a novel since last October and is about to finish it.

iii. Age and experience (bring) wisdom to the man.

Answer: Age and experience **bring** wisdom to the man.

iv. I will call you when the guests (arrive).

Answer: I will call you when the guests **arrive**.

v. The box (be) so heavy that I couldn't lift it.

Answer: The box **was** so heavy that I couldn't lift it.

vi. They (come) here next week to visit my newly found firm.

Answer: They **will come** here next week to visit my newly found firm.

vii. He wants Mary (do) the dishes.

Answer: He wants Mary **to do** the dishes.

- c. Punctuate the following lines/paragraph: (4)
he invited me to the football game but i wasnt able to go james said and i heard
later that it was a great game

Answer: "He invited me to the football game, but I wasn't able to go," James said. "And I heard later that it was a great game."

- Q.6** Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper about the fuel price raise and its effects on the public. (8)

Answer:

Examination Hall,

City: ABC

April 9, 2022.

The Editor,

The News,

City: DEF

Subject: Rise of Fuel Price and Its Effects.

Sir,

As your esteemed newspaper enjoys repute and reliability in the world of print media, I would like to bring a burning question to the kind notice of concerned authorities. The issue does not command serious consideration and attention over decades and has stabbed the backbone of people. Price of fuel has increased drastically and is affecting people. Fuel is consumed to provide energy for heating, transportation, and electrical generation. Poor wage earners are tremendously affected by the deregulation of fuel price.

They cannot afford transportation and daily necessities of life. Bus and taxi drivers had called strike, while demanding to decrease the fuel price that makes bus travelers go through hard times. Increase price of oil, increases inflation and reduces economic growth. Consequently, it is disturbing the budget of our developing country. Not only is a man of straw, a worst prey of sky-rising prices but industries are also on their last legs due to the energy crisis. Companies engaged in logistics and transportation of goods tends to increase service rate that affects price of other commodities. Unemployment is also a cause of increasing prices of fuel as business owners try to manage their budget by reducing the number of their employees. This also leads to increase in crime rates.

The lackadaisical approach towards situation can make this even worse. People are on horns of dilemma. It is hoped that through the esteemed columns of your newspaper this

issue will be considered and concerned authorities will pay immediate heed to the grave issue.

Yours truly,
X.Y.Z.

Q.7 Translate the following passage from English to Urdu: (8)

Knowledge is a great power. Knowledge not only gives us material benefits but spiritual satisfaction also. In our religion, getting knowledge is obligatory for everyone. This is the wealth that cannot be stolen. Without knowledge, no man can recognize himself and remains unaware of his life. Having got knowledge, a man can effectively work for the betterment of himself, his society, and his nation.

Answer:

علم بہت بڑی طاقت ہے۔ علم نہ صرف ہمیں مادی فائدے دیتا ہے بلکہ روحانی تسکین بھی دیتا ہے۔ ہمارے دین میں علم حاصل کرنا ہر ایک پر فرض ہے۔ یہ وہ دولت ہے جسے چوری نہیں کیا جا سکتا۔ علم کے بغیر کوئی انسان اپنے آپ کو نہیں پہچان سکتا اور اپنی زندگی سے بے خبر رہتا ہے۔ علم حاصل کرنے کے بعد انسان اپنی، اپنے معاشرے اور اپنی قوم کی بہتری کے لیے مؤثر

OR

Write a dialogue between two friends sharing their preparation plans for the upcoming exam. (Dialogue must have at least eight sets of conversation relevant to the topic other than opening and closing)

Answer: (Friend A (Ali) spots his friend B (Ahmed) walking past his street)

Friend A: (running after his friend) Hey!

Friend B: (turning around) "Oh, hi!" "What a pleasant surprise! Long time to see you. Where have you been?"

Friend A: "It is something that I should be asking you since you are the one crossing my street and didn't consider greeting me."

Friend B: "Oh! I'm sorry, I was in a hurry. I just came to get some stationary from the shop near your house. What have you been up to these days?"

Friend A: "Oh, okay. Have been preparing for my final exams. Can you believe that there are just two months left in our final exams?"

Friend B: "Yes, I am really worried about the exam. I am not fully confident of my preparation."

Friend A: "Neither am I. The syllabus is so lengthy, I keep on forgetting things."

Friend B: "Yes, I second you. I am too facing exactly the same situation. It seems we are in the same boat."

Friend A: "These exams will decide our future. I really don't want to mess up."

Friend B: "Neither do I. My parents are expecting a good result from me too. I don't want to disappoint them."

Friend A: "Yes, that's exactly the same for me. I have put in a lot of effort for the upcoming exams. I don't want the effort to be ruined"

Friend B: "Yes, in order to get a good result, we really have to make these last two months count."

Friend A: "Yes." "Now this is the time to revise all that we have done multiple times."

Friend B: "Yes. We need to burn midnight oil to now make sure we have a good grip on our syllabus by the time our finals arrive."

Friend A: "Yes. Now I don't want to hold you up for too long. Hurry along and get your stationary."

Friend B: "Oh, yes!" "I forgot I had to get my stationary too. Well, I will take a leave then. Best of luck for the finals!"

Friend A: "Thank you, best of luck to you too for the exams. Bye."

Friend B: Bye.

(Friend A heads towards his home while Friend B heads towards the stationary shop)