



# ENGLISH ADVANCE / ELECTIVE HSSC-I

## SECTION – A (Marks 20)

Time allowed: 25 Minutes

Version Number 1 8 5 5

**Note:** Section – A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on the separately provided OMR Answer Sheet which should be completed in the first 25 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

**Q. 1** Choose the correct answer A / B / C / D by filling the relevant bubble for each question on the OMR Answer Sheet according to the instructions given there. Each part carries one mark.

- 1) Which one of the Milton's senses was lost during writing his works?  
A. Taste                      B. Voice                      C. Hearing                      D. Sight
- 2) A blank verse is:  
A. Metrical but unrhymed                      B. Metrical and rhymed  
C. Without regular pattern of rhyme and metre                      D. Not metrical but rhymed
- 3) The 'Shattered Visage' as described in P.B. Shelley's Ozymandias of Egypt refers to what?  
A. Ozymandias's empire                      B. The face of Ozymandias  
C. Ozymandias's reputation                      D. The Pedestal beneath the statue
- 4) Who is the speaker in the poem, 'All But Blind'?  
A. Mole                      B. Barnowl                      C. A human                      D. Hooded Bat
- 5) 'Only from the long line of spray', is an example of:  
A. Assonance                      B. Alliteration                      C. Consonance                      D. Personification
- 6) What does, 'The sea of Faith' symbolise in the poem, 'Dover Beach'?  
A. Aegaeon Sea                      B. World without hope  
C. Unwavering belief                      D. Religion
- 7) The speaker in, 'Shall I Compare Thee to a Summer Day', tells his beloved that she shall live forever because:  
A. She is immortal                      B. Her lover will die for her  
C. The poem will exist when she dies                      D. Of their love
- 8) The poem, 'Oft in the Stilly Night' is written by:  
A. Robert Frost                      B. John Keats                      C. Thomas Moore                      D. Mathew Arnold
- 9) 'The Soldier', By Rupert Brooke is a:  
A. Sonnet                      B. Ballad                      C. Elegy                      D. Ode
- 10) What is Milton's stated purpose in 'Paradise Lost'?  
A. To assert his superiority to other poets                      B. To argue against the doctrine of pre-destination  
C. To justify the ways of God to man                      D. To make his story hard to understand
- 11) Which of the following lines is an example of personification?  
A. To lie before us like a land of dreams  
B. Gleams and is gone  
C. And love, the human form divine and peace, the human dress  
D. Into his mind, turbid ebb and flow of human misery
- 12) The golden rule of one's life should be:  
A. Excitement                      B. Moderation                      C. Exertion                      D. Longevity
- 13) The Great God Gun is responsible for the \_\_\_\_\_ of humanity.  
A. Death and Destruction                      B. Escape  
C. happiness                      D. Salvation
- 14) Who according to William Plomer, have an aptitude for mechanical invention and literature?  
A. Americans                      B. French                      C. English                      D. Spaniards
- 15) What view of life the old lady in, 'To The Lighthouse' has?  
A. Gloomy                      B. Happy                      C. Pessimistic                      D. Superstitious
- 16) Where do the matadors pray before the bullfight?  
A. Room                      B. Monastery                      C. Courtyard                      D. Chapel
- 17) The Reform Bill and Factory Acts got passed by the Parliament when:  
A. The common man had got the right to vote.  
B. The factory workers had secured their rights.  
C. The Capitalist employers encouraged them to speak for their rights  
D. The common man had no right to vote
- 18) The Colliers were a close community who lived almost entirely by instinct. Encircle the synonym of the underlined word.  
A. Wisdom                      B. Intuition                      C. Greediness                      D. Guidance
- 19) Cultivated and cultured people are a drop of \_\_\_\_\_ in the ocean.  
A. Blood                      B. rain                      C. Ink                      D. Water
- 20) A 'Visit To The Theatre' is written by:  
A. Henry Fielding                      B. Frank o' Connor                      C. T.B. Boothroyd                      D. D.H. Lawrence



# ENGLISH ADVANCE / ELECTIVE HSSC-I

Time allowed: 2:35 Hours

Total Marks Sections B and C: 80

NOTE: Section 'B' and 'C' comprise pages 1 – 2 and answer all the questions from Section "B" and Section "C" on the separately provided answer book. Use supplementary answer sheet i.e. Sheet-B if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

## SECTION – B (Marks 46)

Note: Attempt All the questions.

Q. 2 Answer the following parts in about 50 to 60 words each:

(6x4=24)

- (i) 'Nature takes away any faculty that is not used'. Discuss with reference to the essay, 'Spoon Feeding'.
- (ii) Briefly describe the advent of a Great God Gun and its Significance in modern age.
- (iii) Patrick Herbert thinks that the whole attitude of modern civilisation to a bathroom is wrong. What reasons he gives to support his viewpoint?
- (iv) What influence did Mississippi River and its environs had on Mark Twain's writings? Discuss with reference to 'Steamboat-A-Coming'.
- (v) Samuel Pepys diary contains the most popular eyewitness account of the 'Great Fire of London'. What first hand account of London Fire he gives in the essay?
- (vi) Bring out the humorous element in Jerome.K.Jerome's essay, 'Harris in the Maze'.

-OR-

What are the views of William Plomer about telephone in particular and machines in general?

Q. 3 a. Answer any TWO of the following parts in about 70 to 75 words each:

(2x6=12)

- (i) 'Break, Break, Break' carries the emotional impact of a person's reflection on the loss of someone. Elaborate.
- (ii) Explain the most significant symbol, 'woods' in the poem, 'Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening'.
- (iii) Shelley points out human mortality and fate of artificial things in 'Ozymandias of Egypt'. Do you think he also gives a veiled message to Britain?

b. With reference to the context, explain any TWO of the following stanzas:

(2x5=10)

- (i) And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew,  
That one small head could carry all he knew.  
But past is all his fame. The very spot  
Where many a time he triumphed is forgot.
- (ii) And all must love the human form  
In heathen, Turk or Jew:  
Where Mercy, Love and Pity dwell,  
There God is dwelling too.
- (iii) Adieu! Adieu! thy plaintive anthem fades  
Past the near meadows, over the still stream,  
Up the hill-side; and now 'tis buried deep  
In the next valley-glades:  
Was it a vision, or a waking dream?  
Fled is that music: do I wake or sleep?

**SECTION – C (Marks 34)**

**Note: Attempt ALL the questions.**

**Q. 4 Write an essay of about 300-350 words on ONE of the following topics: (15)**

- (i) Need of Patriotism Amongst the Challenges Faced by Pakistan
- (ii) Healthy Living

**Q. 5 Combine SEVEN of the following pairs of simple sentences to make one sentence each, using a conjunction or a relative pronoun or any other suitable connective: (7)**

- (i) He may be innocent. I do not know.
- (ii) I was annoyed. I kept quiet.
- (iii) Do not be a borrower. Do not be a lender.
- (iv) I waited for my friend. I waited till his arrival.
- (v) A cottager and his wife had a hen. The hen laid an egg every day.
- (vi) He is wrong. I am sure of it.
- (vii) The theft was committed last night. The man has been caught.
- (viii) He is superstitious. He is equally wicked.

**Q. 6 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions appended to it:**

At the dawn of the 14th century when extensive exploration of the world was underway, the concept of an expeditionary nomad was unheard of. Someone with a passion for finding the obscure and sharing stories from lands that people did not know existed and was considered rather delusional.

Making Forays into remote countries and cultures was a domain strictly attributed to armies, missionaries and kings. Only caravan leaders and rich traders had stories that made foreign folklore at the time. Ibn-Batuta's African and Middle Eastern expeditions along with Marco Polo's extraordinary Ventures into the halls of great Chinese emperors were feats that contributed to our understanding of Eastern Cultures. Upon these are built the works of the great sociologist Ibn-e-Khaldun, father of Sociology who gave us a stunning tome called 'Muqaddimah', a crown jewel of modern studies in anthropology and civilisation. Travelling is still deemed as an activity suited to the rebellious and the curious among us who can endure touch tides physiologically.

Our Medieval cousins probably had an advantage with the healthy lifestyles and access to the purest of foods, but the psychological demands of putting ourselves amidst the unknown has always been demanding.

It is a common fallacy that travel required astronomical amount of money and time. As I hitchhiked from Germany to Turkey, I hardly paid anything for transportation and accommodation. I stayed with a hospitality network called couch surfing. Couch surfing is a membership based organization. Under it, people welcome visitors to their cities and homes on a voluntary basis. Don't quit travelling. Think of the reasons to travel and stick to it.

**Questions:**

- (i) What made folklore? (2)
- (ii) Upon which Ibn-e-Khaldun built his work, Muqaddimah? (2)
- (iii) What is couch Surfing? (2)
- (iv) Summarise the passage in about one-third of its length and give a suitable title to it. (6)