

- (a) I reached upon the station in time. (b) I reached the station in time.
 (c) I reached on the station in time. (d) I reached at the station in time.
- (205) I love to my students.**
 (a) I love my students. (b) I love to my students.
 (c) I love with my students. (d) I love for my students.
- (206) He said that he loved with Salma.**
 (a) He said that he loves with Salma. (b) He said that he loved Salma.
 (c) He said that he love Salma. (d) Hre said that he love with Salma.
- (207) He married to a working lady.**
 (a) He married a working lady. (b) He married with a working lady.
 (c) He married for a working lady. (d) He married of a working lady.
- (208) Bananas are sold dozens.**
 (a) Banana will be sold dozen. (b) Bananas are sold by dozens.
 (c) Bananas were sold into dozens. (d) Bananas were to be sold dozens.
- (209) They were debarred entering the stadium.**
 (a) They were debarred for entering the stadium. (b) They were debarred in entering the stadium.
 (c) They were debarred from entering the stadium. (d) They were debarred with entering the stadium.

SUBJECTIVE PART

Book II-Modern Prose

Most Important Modern Prose

پنجاب بورڈز میں گزشتہ 17 سالوں میں ان اسباق سے زیادہ بار سوالات پوچھے گئے ہیں

★ End of Term	★ Why Boys Fail in College
★ Using the Scientific Method	★ On Destroying Book
★ China's Way to Progress	

Short Answers

Q. 1: What happened when, according to Sir James Jeans, a wandering star, wandering through space came near the sun?

Ans: According to Sir James Jeans, when two thousand million years ago the wandering star came near the sun, it raised huge tides on the surface of the sun. These tides formed a mountain so high that we can hardly imagine

Q. 2: What are planets and how did they come into existence?

Ans: According to Sir James Jeans planets are the thrown away pieces of the sun. The planets /earth came into existence by the breaking of the gaseous mountain which was created on the surface of the sun.

Q. 3: Why is there no life on the stars?

Ans: The stars are the big burning balls of fire. They are very hot. Life would melt away there. This is why there is no life on the stars.

Q. 4: Why is the universe so frightening?

Ans: The universe is frightening to us because of its immense distance, great stretches of time, our littleness and loneliness in space and the absence of life like our own at any other place in the universe.

Q. 5: What should be the conditions necessary, for the kind of life we know to exist on other heavenly bodies? Do such conditions generally exist?

Ans: Certain suitable conditions are necessary for life to exist. Moderate temperature is most important of them. Then air and water are also necessary for life. Such conditions generally do not exist except on earth.

Q. 6: How has the scientific method helped us in our fight against disease?

Ans: By using the scientific method, we have discovered many medicines and made a number of medical equipments. We know how to prevent and cure a disease.

Q. 7: How has scientific method helped us in the production and preservation of foods?

Ans: The use of scientific method has helped us a lot in the production and preservation of food. The use of machines, fertilizers and pesticides has increased the production of food. We use the method of freezing, dehydration and canning to preserve food.

Q. 8: We are less fearful than our ancestors. What were our ancestors afraid of?

Ans: Our ancestors were superstitious and narrow minded. They were afraid of black cats, broken mirrors and the number 13. Now, we are broad minded. We know that there is a reason behind every happening. So, we are less fearful than our ancestors.

Q. 9: How has the scientific method enabled us to get over the old fears?

Ans: The scientific method has changed our thinking/attitude. It has made us rational. We know that there is a solid reason behind every happening. Therefore, we are not afraid of the old fears.

Q. 10: Describe some of the superstitions still current in our country. How do they affect the lives of those who believe in them?

Ans: Many superstitions are still current in our country. Some of them are:

- (i) Some people do not go on a journey on certain days.
- (ii) Some people cut off their journey if a black cat crosses their way.
- (iii) It is believed that a guest will come if a crow caws on the wall a house.

These superstitions cause undue fear.**Q. 11: What do we mean by the word attitude?**

Ans: By attitude we mean the way we feel and think towards an idea or an event.

Q.12: How did thrifty housewives preserve food in the past?

Ans: Thrifty housewives preserved their home-grown vegetables and fruits by canning, pickling, or drying them for use during the cold weather. Meats were preserved by salting and drying or by freezing.

Q.13: How scientific method has improved our ways of life?

Ans: Scientific method has improved our ways of life by solving health problems, by increasing production and preservation of food and by bringing positive changes in our attitude.

Q.14: According to the author there are some boys who fail because they do not try. Who are they? Can we help them?

Ans: According to the Hawks. The boys who do not try to pass the exam are those who suffer from some nervous habit. They waste their time in useless activities. We can not help them. The boy should change his habits by himself.

Q.15: How do mistaken ambitions on the part of boys and their parents lead to the failure of the boys?

Ans: Mistaken ambitions of the parents lead to the failure because the students do not take any interest in the subject chose by their parents. They stop hard work in their studies. As a result they fail.

Q.16: How does financial pressure lead to the failure of students described in the lesson? Do you have similar cases in your country?

Ans: Many students fail in colleges because of the financial difficulties. They have to do some job to meet their educational expense. In this way they can not pay proper attention to their studies and they fail. Such students are found in our country.

Q. 17: There are some students who join college for the fun of it. Should they be allowed to stay?

Ans: A college is meant for studies. If a student joins college for fun or other purpose, he should be guided properly. And if he does not leave his useless activities, he should not be allowed to stay in the college.

Q. 18: Who are lazy bluffers? What should be done about them?

Ans: Lazy bluffers are students who join college without any purpose. They should be left to the cold merciless world.

Q. 19: What should be the role of college dean?

Ans: The college dean should be like a doctor. He should diagnose the cause of failure among the students. In this way, he can save the boys from failure through foolishness, sickness and sin.

Q. 20: What was his general view of school life?

Ans: His general view was positive. He often enjoyed his class room work. But the daily work of the school, the hard competition among the students and a sense of not being relaxed pressed him heavily

Q.21: He liked holidays for their freedom- freedom for what?

Ans: The writer liked holidays for they gave him freedom from the school's work, home work and competition.

Q. 22: How did he spend his summer holidays?

Ans: The summer holidays were a long period of bliss. He spent his summer vacation in his village with his grand parents. He played cricket in July sunshine; he enjoyed these holidays very much.

Q. 23: Wishes don't come true in this life, writes Daiches. What are the things he longed for but could not have?

Ans: In his childhood, the writer had many wishes. He wanted to have a tricycle, a bicycle, to enjoy sweets and ice-cream. As he came of a poor family, these wishes could not be fulfilled.

Q. 24: Why was the Friday morning rose coloured for the writer?

Ans: Friday morning was positively rose coloured because it was a week end. Moreover, they were going to have two consecutive holidays to enjoy themselves.

Q. 25: What were the feelings of the writer on Saturday and Sunday?

Ans: Saturday night had the charm for the holiday between it and the Monday morning. But Sunday night was full of the threat of Monday morning.

Q. 26: Why should bad books be destroyed?

Ans: Bad or useless books should be destroyed. There are some benefits of destroying useless books. First, it makes room for the good and new books. Second, it saves heirs from the trouble of sorting out the rubbish or storing it.

Q. 27: Why is it difficult to destroy books?

Ans: Usually, it is not easy to destroy books because we do not have proper place to burn them. The writer declares them as hard as cats. Therefore, they can not be destroyed easily.

Q. 28: How did he decide to get rid of them?

Ans: The writer decided to get rid of the books by throwing them into the river. He stuffed them into a sack and went to the river to throw them.

The names of the books which the writer had thrown into the river are:

(1) Odes to Diana (2) Dramas on the love of Lancelot (3) Sonnets to Ethel (4) Stanza on a First Glimpse of Venice.

Q. 29: How did he muster up courage at last to fling them into the river?

Ans: He was nervous. He thought if he did not throw the sack into the river, he would not be able to walk with his head erect. Thinking this he mustered up his courage and threw the sack into the river.

Q.30: What did the writer think about the splash?

Ans: The writer thought that people would catch him. They would think that he had thrown a baby into the river. Therefore, he was afraid of the splash of the sack.

Q. 31: Why should he be an acquisition to the medical class?

Ans: The writer should be an acquisition to the medical class as he was a hospital in himself. He thought that they would not need to walk about the hospitals for medical practice. They would just examine him thoroughly and learn all about various diseases.

Q. 32: Describe his visit to the medical man?

Ans: When the writer went to the medical man, he told him all about his diseases. The doctor looked his tongue, felt his pulse, and wrote an interesting prescription and gave it to the writer.

Q. 33: He thought he was doing the doctor good turn by going to him .why?

Ans: The writer thought that the doctor would get more practice out of him than out of seventeen hundred common/ordinary patients. Therefore, he thought that he was doing the doctor a favour.

Q. 34: What was the prescription given to him by the doctor?

Ans: The prescription ran:

**“11 lb beef steak, every 6 hours.
10 miles walk every morning,
Bed at 11 sharp every night.
And don't stuff your head with things
You don't understand”.**

Q. 35: Describe his visit to the chemist?

Ans: The writer went to the chemist and gave him the prescription. The man read it and returned it to the writer. He said that he did not run a cooperative store and a family hotel combined. Therefore, he refused to help the writer.

Q. 36: What is the significance of the doctor's advice: don't stuff your head with things you don't understand?

Ans: This is very important advice. Generally people start to think about those things which they have no concern. As a result, they draw false conclusion and get worried.

Q. 37: Why did the writer go to the British Museum?

Ans: He went to the British Museum to read the treatment of hay fever.

Q. 38: Why did the manager come to think that Leacock had an awful secret to reveal?

Ans: The manager came to think that Leacock had an awful secret to reveal because he (Leacock) was insisting on meeting him alone.

Q. 39: What other blunders did Leacock commit after leaving the manager's office?

Ans: After leaving the manager's office, Leacock made a number of blunders.

First, he entered the safe. **Second**, he gave the money to the accountant in absurd way. **Third**, instead of depositing \$50 he deposited \$6. **Fourth**, instead of writing \$6 on the cheque, he wrote \$56. **Fifth** instead of admitting his mistake, he pretended / posed to be angry.

Q. 40: How much was the writer's salary raised?

Ans: The writer's salary was raised to 50 dollars per month. He wanted to save it for his future use. Therefore, he decided to keep it in the bank.

Q. 41: Why did people think he was some invalid millionaire?

Ans: They thought him some invalid millionaire because some body gave him a Cheque book, and some one told him how to write it.

Q. 42: Discuss Chinese agriculture system?

Ans: China is basically an agriculture country. Farming is done through the system of communes. These communes are further divided into production brigades and teams. Agriculture is being modernized and mechanized with care and caution.

Q. 43: Describe a day in the life of a Chinese student?

Ans: Je Wen-Siu represents the students in China. She gets up early at 6 in the morning, does some domestic work, takes breakfast and goes to school at 8. She works there till 11 and then returns home for lunch. She reaches the school again at 1:30. She works there till 3 o'clock. Then she returns home and revises his lesson. After 4 o'clock, she takes rest, reads the news paper and enjoys the radio.

Q. 44: What are the social security benefits provided to the Chinese workers?

Ans: Chinese workers enjoy a number of social security benefits.

(1) All medical treatment is free for the workers while their family members pay only 50%.

(2) Workers eat three meals a day for only 4 to 5 dollars a month.

(3) They do not pay for cinema, theatre and haircut.

(4) A sick worker receives full salary for 6 month.

(5) Female workers get 56 paid holidays before child birth and do not pay any charges for child birth

(6) They work 8 hours a day.

(7) Male workers retire at the age of 60 while the female workers at 50.

(8) They also get one week's annual vacation

Q. 45: "It is the people and not the things that are decisive" Discuss.

Ans: Mao believed that number of people or economic facts and figure do not count. People themselves are important if they have the faith for the benefit of the people.

Q. 8: "The heart of the matter is the need to root out selfishness" Discuss.

Ans: According to this statement, every one should work for the betterment of others. China's economy is based on the same principle. They have rooted out selfishness from their social system.

Q. 46: What does hunger mean on large scale as viewed by the author?

Ans: Anna says that missing a meal or even meals for a whole day is not hunger. In fact, it means never having enough to eat. After one meal there is no surety of another meal.

Q. 47: Describe some great famines of the past.

Ans: Some great famines of the past are listed below.

(1) First famine came during the reign of an Egyptian Pharaoh.

(2) In the reign of Prophet Joseph (A.S), there was a famine that lasted for 7 years.

(3) From the birth of Christ to about 1800 there occurred one famine every five years in Europe.

- (4) China faced 90 major famines in one century.
- (5) In 1921, several million people died in the Russian famine.
- (6) In 1969, ten million people died in the famine of Bengal.
- (7) In 1942, one million people died of hunger in Bombay.
- (8) In 1964, a worst famine of the century struck India.

Q. 48: How do famines occur?

Ans: The major causes of famines are listed below.

- (1) When the number of people is greater than the amount of food available.
- (2) When there are less crops because of the lack of rain.
- (3) When crops fail due to some disease.

Q. 49: What is the main reason for population increase today? OR What is meant by birth-rate and death-rate and how do they affect the population of a country?

Ans: The number of births per 1,000 people is called the birth-rate, whereas the number of deaths per 1,000 people is the death rate. The main reason for the increase of population is the difference between birth rate and death rate. As a result, the population is increasing day by day.

Q. 50: Give a brief account of the poor economic conditions prevailing in under-developed countries.

Ans: Poverty and illiteracy are the common factors in under-developed countries. They have no proper communication, public health and education system. Such countries have poor economy because they depend on export of raw material.

Q. 51: What did the Abbasid caliph say on receiving the head of his governor?

Ans: When the caliph received the head of his governor he said, "Thanks to be Allah for having placed the sea between us and such a foe!"

Q. 52: What did Abd-al-Rehman do to make himself strong and to beautify his capital?

Ans: To make himself strong, Abd-al-Rehman developed a well disciplined and highly trained army of 40000 Berbers. To beautify his capital, he introduced the system of pure water. He built a wall around his capital (Cordova). He founded the great mosque of Cordova and built a bridge over the river. He also built a palace for himself.

Q. 53: Give an account of the all-round progress made by the Arabs under Abd-al-Rehman III?

Ans: During his reign, weaving, leather making, wool, silk, glassware, brass work, pottery, gold silver and the art of sword making flourished in Spain. Cordova became the most cultured city. It had seventy libraries and a number of book shops.

Q. 54: What did AL-Hakam do to promote learning and scholarship in his kingdom?

Ans: He established 27 free schools in Cordova. He invited professors from the East. They were paid very handsome salaries. He was a lover of books and had gathered 400,000 books.

Q. 55: Give the early physical appearance of Abd-al-Rehman I?

Ans: He was a striking young man of 20, tall lean, with sharp aquiline features and red hair. He was an able man with strong will power.

Book II-Modern Heroes

Most Important Modern Heroes

پنجاب بورڈز میں گزشتہ 17 سالوں میں ان اسباق سے زیادہ بار سوالات پوچھے گئے ہیں

* Mustafa Kamal	* Sir Alexander Fleming
* Louis Pasterur	

Short Answers

1. Why did not Churchill do well in examinations?

He was examined in Latin and Mathematics which he disliked. So he could not do well.

2. Churchill was taught English at Harrow and not Latin and Greek. Was it gain or loss? OR What good did his three years stay at Harrow do him? OR In after years how did the knowledge of English stand him in good stead?

The study and getting mastery of English in his three years stay at Harrow was great benefit for the writer because Latin and Greek were not used practically but English was a practical language.

3. The writer says that the examiners ask question which students cannot answer and not those which they can answer. Is the complaint just?

The complaint is not correct because the examiners have prescribed syllabus. The hardworking students can solve all type of questions. It is the complaint of dull and idle students.

4. Who was Weldon and how did he help Churchill? Who was headmaster of Harrow and what was his view? OR Why was Churchill admitted in Harrow in spite of poor performance in the entrance test?

Mr. Weldon was headmaster of Harrow at the time of Churchill's entrance examinations. He was broadminded and could see beneath the surface. He gave admission to Churchill in spite of his poor performance in the examination. He recognized his abilities and gave him admission. Therefore Churchill had a great regard for him.

5. Why Was Somervell's method of teaching different?

He had different method of teaching. He took long sentences and divided into different parts of speech. He used different coloured ink to indicate parts of speech. This made his method effective.

6. Why was Churchill placed in lowest form?

He did not perform well in the test. So he was placed in the lowest form. The students were listed alphabetically. He was placed in the lowest form as his name was Spencer Churchill starting with 'S'.

7. How did Churchill attempt his Latin paper?

He did not know even a single question. He wrote his name on the top of paper. He wrote question number 1 and put brackets around it. He could not answer a single question.

8. How did he manage to get a seat in the weapons carrier?

He showed an expired permit of War Ministry to Lieutenant to get the seat. The officer did not see the back of permit where there was cancellation seal.

9. What was the most noticeable feature of the desert city, named Ghadaia?

The excessive number of flies is noticeable feature of the desert city. The food and children were seemed to be covered with flies.

10. What did the driver of truck tell Christopher about three Englishmen who had attempted to cross the desert? OR Describe the incident of three English men death while crossing the desert.

He told that English men were found dead and dried like leaves because their car had stuck in the desert and they had no water.

11. Give an account of little town, named El-Golea, and compare it with In-Salah, bringing out the difference between the two? OR Compare the conditions of In Salah and El Golea.

El-Golea was a beautiful town provided with green trees and sufficient water supply while In-Salah was consisted of desert. The quality of water was also very poor. They plants had changed into bushes.

12. Who was Christopher and where and when did he start his journey to cross the Sahara desert?

Christopher was an American and he started his journey from a small town called Boussaada, also known as "Port of the Sahara". He started his journey in 1956.

13. How did Christopher manage to take out water from well at in Abbangarit?

He took his radio wire and twisted it. He bound this wire with bucket to get water from deep well. The water was full of mud.

14. What are antiseptics and what is the antiseptic method?

The heat and chemicals used to kill the germs are called antiseptics. The method of killing in this way is called antiseptic method. This method keeps germs away from entering the body.

15. What part is played by the white blood cells in the blood a human body?

They form natural defense of the body. They kill any germ entering the body. The disease is the fight between germs and white blood cells.

16. Describe how Fleming discovered penicillin.

In 1928 Fleming was growing germs in culture plate when a piece of fungus dropped on the plate. It killed surrounding germs. Fleming called it penicillin.

17. Describe penicillin as a wonder drug.

It changed the medical profession completely. It saved large number of wounded persons. It proved to be strong weapon against diseases.

18. Was Fleming proud of his discovery?

Fleming was not proud on his discovery. He was very humble on this success. He said, "I did not do anything. Nature makes penicillin. I just found it".

19. Fleming's achievement paved the way for the other discoveries in the medical field. What are they?

Fleming discovered first antibiotic. His discovery excited others to make different antibiotics.

20. What are lysozymes?

Fleming named nasal secretion as lysozymes. He found that it was naturally produced in the body and have capacity to kill microbes. This discovery led to penicillin.

21. What were the problems during warfare?

There was large number of wounded persons who had gotten infections. The used chemical methods were dangerous and ineffective. So many people lost their lives.

22. How did Fleming become famous?

Fleming discovered penicillin, an effective antibiotic, so he became famous.

23. Give some instances of Pasteur's patriotism?

He was a true patriot. He joined National Guards during crises. Once he gave all his wealth to an altar. He also refused to take degree from German University because France was at war with Germany at that time.

24. Describe the importance and popularity of the silkworm industry in France. What help did Pasteur render in curing the silkworm disease in his country?

In France silkworm industry was so important that People always talked about it. A disease destroyed this industry. He searched out the cause of disease and advised people to keep eggs given by healthy worms only and to keep cleanness and moderate temperature. This step saved silk industry.

25. How did Pasteur discover the method of making of the vaccine?

Pasteur injected dead or weakened germs in the body of animals. This caused slight symptoms of disease but they recovered soon. After this treatment, the animal became safe from deadly attack of that disease in future. This process is called vaccination.

26. Give an account of Pasteur's treatment of Hydrophobia and how he cured first patient suffering from it?

OR What do you know about Pasteur's work in curing Rabies/ Hydrophobia?

It is a fearful disease caused by bite of mad dogs, bats and cats. Pasteur made vaccine from spinal cord of Rabies infected rabbit. He treated Meister, first human patient with it and results were positive.

27. How did Pasteur show the way to other scientists? Give an account of the discoveries.

He discovered germs and aseptic methods to kill germs. He prepared vaccine which incited other scientists to use this method in curing different diseases. People became less superstitious with his discoveries.

28. What were views of Huxley about Pasteur?

He said that Pasteur's work on fermentation enabled France to pay debts of German-France war.

29. What do you mean by aseptic method?

This method is used to keep germs away from the body. It used chemicals and heat.

30. Describe the contribution of Pasteur in fermentation or brewing industry?

He produced good quality beer through fermentation. The production of beer enabled France to pay the debt of the war. He introduced method of fermentation which is be used in baking these days.

31. How did Pasteur discover the treatment for the cattle disease, Anthrax?

He vaccinated animals. He weakened the germs of anthrax and injected the animals. First animals showed the symptoms but later recovered and remained safe from attack of disease.

32. Why was Mustafa Kamal sent to Anatolia? Who was Kiyazim Karabekar?

The sultan of Turkey sent Mustafa Kamal to Anatolia to control Turkish patriots fighting against Allied forces. Kiyazim Karabekar was commander of these patriots.

33. Write a note on activities of Mustafa Kamal in Anatolia. OR Who was Ali Faut?

Mustafa Kamal met with Ali Faut, commander of small army of patriots at Ankara. In a secret meeting, they made a plan of resistance. He visited different places and motivated and prepared them to fight against allied force.

34. Why did Mehmet order Kamal to return to Constantinople?

Mustafa Kamal was sent to control patriots fighting against Allied Forces. But he joined patriots instead of controlling them. So Mehmet ordered him to return.

35. How did Mehmet try to regain Anatolia for himself? OR When was National Assembly called by Sultan in "City Of Sultan"?

Mehmet wanted to deceive patriots and urged them to shift their activities to Istanbul. Many patriots except Mustafa Kamal believed in Mehmet and participated National Assembly held on 19th January, 1920 but Mehmet's plan failed as Kamal had not participated.

36. What were the terms offered to Turkey by the Allies?

They offered following terms to patriots 1. Ottoman Empire was to be under the supervision of Allied powers 2. All Arab provinces were to be become mandated territories 3. The whole of Anatolia was to be added to the state of Armenia 4. Area around Izmir would be a Greek district. 5. The capital would remain under control of Allied forces.

37. Describe the reforms introduced by Mustafa Kamal with reference to position of the women.

He gave equal rights to women. He finished veil system and opened new schools and colleges to educate women.

38. Describe the reforms brought by Mustafa Kamal in education.

Mustafa Kamal established different schools and colleges. He focused on learning all subjects. He simplified Turkish language. He visited different places to guide people.

39. Describe the reforms brought by Mustafa Kamal in dresses.

Fez was national head dress with Greek origin. Mustafa Kamal finished this dress and wearing of hats was made compulsory. He also abolished wearing of veil by women.

40. Describe the reforms brought by Mustafa Kamal in economical development.

He built new roads and railways. He increased factories and encouraged industries. He organized banking system. The loan was reduced to one third of its previous size without further borrowing.

41. Describe the departure of Mehmet from Ottoman Empire/Istanbul.

After taking over the control of Izmir, Grand Turkish National Assembly abolished Sultanate. Sultan was taken to British Embassy in ambulance and further in exile.

42. When and where was Turkish Grand National Assembly held?

It was held on 23rd April, 1920 in Ankara under the supervision of Mustafa Kamal after dissolving National Assembly.

(Good –Bye Mr. Chips)

Most Important Chapters (Good –Bye Mr. Chips)

پنجاب بورڈز میں گزشتہ 17 سالوں میں ان اسباق سے زیادہ بار سوالات پوچھے گئے ہیں

★ Chapter No. 11	★ Chapter No. 1
★ Chapter No. 2	★ Chapter No. 4
★ Chapter No. 6	★ Chapter No. 3
★ Chapter No. 12	★ Chapter No. 17
★ Chapter No. 16	★

Short Answers

1. What did Mr. Chips do before going to bed?

Ans.: Before going to bed, He used to wind up the clock, put the wire guard in front of the fire. Then he turned out the gas and carried a detective novel to bed.

2. How was it possible for Chips to keep his activities according with Brookfield's timetable?

He lived at Mrs. Wickett's house, on opposite side of Brookfield school. He could listen to school bells and organize his life according to timetable.

3. How did Chips measure his time while living in Mrs. Wickett's house?

He measured his time with the help of past signals .i.e School bells

4. What is the name of doctor of Chips? What did he said about the health of Chips?

The name of family doctor of Chips was Merivale. The doctor said that Chips had no disease except old age. He said to Chips that he was fitter than he and Chips would meet a natural death.

5. When was Chips born? What information we get about Chips' birth?

He was born in 1848. He went to the Great Exhibition as a small child. There were very few people who could remember the incident at an early age.

6. Who was Mr.Wetherby? and which type of person he was?

He was headmaster of the school in 1870.He was fatherly, kind and courteous. He had bright eyes. He gave many pieces of advice to Chips.

7. How did Wetherby advise Mr. Chips?

Wetherby advised him to improve his discipline and remarked as," You are a young man, and Brookfield is an old foundation. Youth and old age often combine well. Give your enthusiasm to Brookfield"

8. What is Anno Domini?

Anno-Domini means advancing age. It refers the birth of Christ (A.S).

9. Who was Colley? OR How did Chips punish his first student/Colley?

Colley was first student punished by Mr. Chips. Chips caught him dropping the lid of bench. He announced the punishment of hundred lines for him.

10. Briefly explain his preliminary interview with Mr.Wetherby?

Ans.: He had his first interview with Mr. Wetherby in July, 1870. Wetherby said to him," You are a young man, Mr. Chipping and Brookfield is an old foundation. Youth and age often combine well. Give your enthusiasm to Brookfield and Brookfield will give you something in return."

11. Describe the appearance of Mr. Chips while taking his first class.

He was dressed according to Victorian fashion. He was young, fresh complexioned, high collard and side-whiskere

12. What type of novel is 'Good-Bye Mr. Chips'?

It is a biographical novel. It deals with the life Mr. Chips. It inspires the reader to work with dedication and win popularity.

13. What kind of person/Head Mr. Wetherby was?

Ans. Mr. Wetherby was a kind and fatherly person. He was very courteous. He gave some useful pieces of advice to Mr. Chips for his betterment as a teacher.

14. Describe Mr. Chips' first meeting with Mr. Wetherby?

Ans. Mr. Chips had a very pleasant meeting with Mr. Wetherby, who was an old man then and remained very courteous and fatherly to Mr. Chips. He gave very useful pieces of advice to Mr. Chips about improving the discipline of his class.

15. What contribution did Brookfield make to England? OR What kind of people did Brookfield produce?

Brookfield school contributed to England a lot. It supplied students to all fields of life. It supplied judges, members of parliament, colonial administrators, peers, bishops, merchants, manufacturers, squires and parsons.

When did Chips retire and what was presented to him on the day of his retirement or farewell party?

16. Mr. Chips got retirement in 1913 at the age of sixty five. He was presented with a cheque, writing desk and clock.

Was Chips an ambitious teacher? OR Write a note on Chips as a teacher. OR What were shortcomings of Chips? OR What was the status of Chips OR what were Chips' inadequacies of not being head of the school?

He was a committed and hardworking teacher. He had aims of being head of the school. But he had some weaknesses. He had not good degree, reliable discipline and important family connections at Brookfield School.

17. When was Brookfield established? OR Which type of school was Brookfield?

It was established in the reign of Elizabeth. It was established as a grammar school. It was a good school of second rank.

18. A decent career decently closed. Comment.

Ans.: It means. that Chips spent his career in a decent, honorable and graceful manner. He served Brookfield in dignified manner and left it with honor and dignity.

19. What kinds of professions were generally adopted by the students of Brookfield School?

Ans. The students of Brookfield School joined a wide range of professions. They became judges, members of parliament, colonial administrators, a few bishops but mostly merchants, manufacturers, professional men and a good many country squires and parsons.

20. What was the financial condition of Chips after retirement?

He had a satisfied financial condition. His pension was sufficient for his needs. He could have everything that he needed.

21. What were the routine enjoyments of Chips at Mrs.Wickett's house?

The routines of enjoyment were: read classical books and detective novels; entertain guest, boys and teachers; watch games in the play grounds; edit Brookfieldian directory; write occasional letters.

22. How did Chips treat his guests? OR Describe the hospitality of Mr. Chips at Mrs. Wicket's house. OR What was discussed between Chips and his guests?

He invited new boys and school masters. He talked them friendly. He served them walnut cake, crumpets and tea. He talked about their residence and their family connections at Brookfield.

23. Who was Collingwood? How did Chips remember Collingwood?

He was uncle of young student, Branksome. Collingwood was also student of Chips. Chips

24. Why was the spring of 1896 important for Chips? OR When did Chips become house master?

He had become mature and grown to 48 years of age. He also became housemaster. Mr. Chips met Katherine same year. This meeting changed into love and further into marriage.

25. How did Mr. Chips come across Katherine Bridges? OR Write the incident of first meeting between Chips and Katherine. OR How did Katherine and Chips fall in love with each other? OR Which is the most interesting incident of the novel?

On his visit to Lake District, Chips saw a girl waving her hand on dangerous looking rock. Chips thought girl in dangerous situation and rushed towards her. In this attempt he got fracture. Katherine, thinking responsible, served him for many days. In this way they came closer and married.

26. Describe the appearance of Katherine? How was Katherine looked?

She was beautiful girl of twenty five years old. She had bright and blue eyes, spotted cheeks and brown coloured hair.

27. What were the ideas of Katherine Bridges? OR Draw the typical picture of nineteenth century woman?

She was a confident and not afraid to visit a man alone. She wanted to get freedom. She rode bicycle and liked Ibsen, Shaw and Morris. She wanted that women should be given admission in Universities and right to caste vote. She had radical views.

28. What qualities of Chips inspired Katherine?

She liked his quiet, honest and kind nature and gentle habits. She liked his complex personality and his maturity. She also liked his brown eyes. Her likeness developed into love and further into marriage.

29. Why did Chips like Katherine?

Katherine changed the view of Chips about women completely. Katherine felt herself responsible for the fracture of Chips. She served him for one week. He liked her carious nature.

30. Why did Katherine like Chips? OR How was the teaching profession liked by Katherine? OR Was Katherine pleased with Chips being a teacher?

She liked Chips as a teacher very much. She thought that teacher could influence future generations. She disliked other professions.

31. What were inadequacies of Chips about which he often regretted? OR What did Chips tell Katherine when he criticized himself and his attainments?

Chips' feeling of depreciation were due to his average degree, poor discipline, not getting promotion and inability to marry a young girl. He had not strong family connections.

32. Describe the event of marriage of Katherine. OR How was Katherine married with Mr. Chips? OR From where was Katherine married?

She had no parents and was married from the house of an aunt in Ealing.

33. How was Chips' marriage with Katherine? OR Was Chips' marriage successful or not?

The marriage was greatly successful and Chips became an entirely different person. She conquered Brookfield as she had won over Mr. Chips.

34. Which type of person was Mr. Chips? OR Write the personality of Chips before marriage?

He was a dry and neutral sort of person and had not many connections with others. He was conservative in politics. He was rigid and serious person. He was committed, honest and hardworking fellow.

35. What influence did Katherine Bridges exercise on Mr. Chips?

She widened his opinions and ideas. His eyes gained sparkle. He began to make little jokes and so became popular among the students. His discipline improved and became less rigid.

36. What were consequences/results of match between Brookfield and Mission? OR Why was the soccer match important played between Mission and Brookfield?

It was good experience. This match brought the students of both institutions close to one another.

37. What recollections did disturb/haunt Mr. Chips?

The memories of running through corridor, laughing on some mistake of Chips, playing on some music instrument and giving advice on garden party haunted Chips.

38. Why could Chips not able to write a book on his memories? OR Did Chips write some book?

He could not write a book. It was due to two reasons: firstly he was tired both physically and mentally after writing; secondly he lost charm in written incidents.

39. When was Katherine and her son died?

They were died on 1st April, 1898. It was a great shock for Chips. This incident lost his charm in the life of Mr. Chips.

40. Describe any incident from the life of Chips which shows his commitment to Brookfield school. OR Was Chips on leave on the day of death of his wife?

He took his grammar class of fourth form as usual on the day of death of his wife and child. He put the students to learn grammar by heart.

41. Why didn't the April foolery leave any impact upon Chips' mind?

He was presented with a lot of blank letters as April foolery on 1st April, 1898, on the day of death of his wife. He was not affected by this incident because he was sad on the death of his wife and child and was completely absorbed in his memories.

42. What was the mental condition of Chips after the death of Katherine?

His mental condition was very bad. He felt this incident as nightmare. Everything was looked in different way. He did not take interest in teaching. He often absorbed in his memories.

43. Why was it important for Chips to retain house mastership after the death of Katherine? OR Why did Chips think to give up his mastership?

He was worried after the death of Katherine and child and so decided to give up mastership. The head advised him not to do so. It was important for him because this work helped him to decrease his worries.

44. What impacts did death of Katherine exert (put) on Chips?

He was worried and always absorbed in past memories after the death of his wife and child. He did not care for himself. His hair became grey. The boys called him "old".

45. What was the condition of Chips when he took roll call after the death of his wife?

He was absorbed in his memories. He held the school list and stood on wooden bench. Students came one by one and called their roll. Chips ticked the name of the students.

46. What was the reaction of Chips when Ralston was appointed as the head of Brookfield school? OR Why did Chips not like Ralston?

Mr. Chips was satisfied in the beginning when Ralston became head of Brookfield school. But when Ralston blamed Chips of laziness and of using old teaching methods, he disliked Ralston.

47. What was the quarrel between Chips and Ralston? OR Why did Chips quarrel with Ralston? OR Describe the quarrel between Ralston and Chips? OR How was Chips blamed by Ralston? How did Ralston accuse Chips? OR What allegations were put on Chips?

Ralston disliked Chips. He blamed Chips of laziness, of using old teaching methods and of insubordination. He forced Chips to retire from Brookfield. Chips refused to do so. This was the cause of quarrel.

48. Write down personality of Ralston? What do you know about Ralston? OR What sort of person was Ralston?

Ralston was ambitious, energetic and a man of science but he was proud and hard. He wanted to introduce new methods and techniques of teaching. He raised the status of Brookfield.

49. Who was Meldrun? OR Who succeeded Meldrun? OR When did Chips become acting head of Brookfield school?

Meldrun was headmaster of Brookfield after Wetherby and remained head for thirty years. Mr. Chips became acting head after his death. Ralston, young man of 37 years, became head after him.

50. What was the duty of Chips during strike of railway men? OR What role was played by Brookfield and Chips during the strike of railway men? OR Describe the incident of strike of railway men?

When railway men went on strike, soldiers drove the trains. The students of Brookfield School patrolled the railway line while Chips was the in charge of those boys. Mr. Chips was talking with Mr. Jones, a striker. This story went around went around.

51. What do you know about Grayson and incident of destruction of Titanic?

Grayson was a student of Brookfield. His father was among passengers of Titanic. Titanic, a big ship considered unsinkable, was destroyed in its first journey in 1912. Grayson's father was rescued.

52. What was the reaction of people over row between Ralston and Chips? OR What was the reaction of the masters to the row between Ralston and Chips? OR What were the traditions of Brookfield?

The People and masters favoured Chips as he was symbol of old traditions for the tradition bound people of England. Masters took him a hero against proud and hard Ralston. There was a threat of riots among masses.

53. Write the incident of German measles in Brookfield?

During this whole school suffered from measles and big hall of the school was changed into hospital ward.

54. What were the conditions during war days? OR Why/How did Chatteris request Chips to rejoin the school? OR What were problems for Chatteris during war? OR What role was played by Brookfield school during war? OR Why did Chips join Brookfield School again? OR What happened to Brookfield school during war in 1915?

A military camp was established near Brookfield during the war. The playgrounds and main building of Brookfield were used by Army. All young teachers left school or joined army. Many school boys joined war and they were killed. Chatteris faced problem of limited teaching staff so he requested Chips to rejoin. Chips liked Chatteris very much. So Chips joined school again.

55. Who was Mr. Chatteris and how did he die? OR Why was Chips worried about Chatteris? OR How did Chips feel about Chatteris' problems and diseases?

Chatteris was headmaster of School during war years. He was patient of diabetes. Mr. Chips was worried about him because he liked him very much. Chatteris died in 1918 at the age of 41.

56. Why was Chips regarded as pre-war man? OR What were views of Chips about Bayonet fighting?

He was considered so because his views were different from others. He wept over killings and showed sympathy with even enemies. He also called bayonet practice as cruel way of killing.

57. How did Chips take his class during war/shelling? OR Describe the scene of shelling in Brookfield during world war. OR Did Chips leave his class during war? OR How did Chips encourage the students during war?

Mr. Chips took his Latin class as usual in the noise of shelling. There were explosions outside. He encouraged the boys by telling the joke of stink-merchant, a person who always thinks mischief.

58. What were the damages/destructions occurred during war? OR Describe the horror of the air raid at Brookfield.

There were explosions and noise of guns everywhere during war. The building of school was shaking. Many people were killed in the war. At least five bombs fell around Brookfield and killed nine persons.

59. What is the importance of November 11th, 1918? OR How did Brookfield celebrate the day of November 11th, 1918? OR When did First World War come to end?

First World War was ended on November 11, 1918. At the end of war there was whole holiday in Brookfield and function was arranged. The kitchen staff was directed nlp to prepare a great meal.

60. What do you mean by "Duration" over? OR How/Why was the word "Acting" finished from official stationery? OR When did Chips send his resign second time?

On 11th November, 1911 Chips resigned for the second time. He served for a long time. His resignation was an end of duration. He was honoured and his acting name was finished from official record.

61. Describe the air raid at Brookfield.

Ans.: On a moonlight night, air raid warning was given. Five bombs were fallen in and around the Brookfield. Nine persons died in this air raid.

62. What was the will of Mr. Chips? OR When did Chips make his will?

Chips made his will in 1930. Except for legacies to the mission and to Mrs. Wicket, he left all he had to found an open entrance scholarship to the school.

63. Describe the Linford meeting with Chips.

One day Chips was alone at Mrs. Wicket's house. In afternoon Linford wearing cap of Brookfield school came to meet Chips. Chips served and talked to him about school and school life.

64. Who was Linford? OR Who was last visitor of the Chips?

Linford was last visitor of Chips. He was a small boy wearing cap of Brookfield. He was sent by jokers to have a joke with Mr. Chips.

65. How was Chips deeply moved by Linford's words, "Good Bye Mr. Chips". OR What was the effect of greeting (Good Bye Mr. Chips) of Linford on Chips in his last meeting? OR Write the feelings of Chips when Linford had gone?

Linford uttered greeting words of, Good bye Mr. Chips, at the time of his departure. It strongly affected Chips. He remembered Katherine's greeting on the day before marriage. He became senseless after this.

66. What were the feelings of Chips before his unconsciousness? OR How were the feelings of defeat prevailed on Chips after meeting with Linford? OR What is the theme of novel?

Mr. Chips was representative of old traditions. Mr. Chips was fighting against the change occurring in the world. The jokers sent Linford to make joke of Chips. Mr. Chips could not cap the joke. He felt his defeat ultimately and became senseless. After this he met death. Old traditions came to an end.

67. Who was Cartwright?

Mr. Cartwright had been headmaster of Brookfield school since 1919. He was present at the time of death of Mr. Chips.

68. Describe the death scene of Chips.

He was not in complete sense. He remembered his students. He wanted their presence at his last time. By remembering them he met with death.

69. Q. When was Chips died?

Mr. Chips was died in 1933. His death was due to Bronchitis. His death was an end of the age.

70. How did Cartwright inform the death of Chips in Brookfield? OR How did Cartwright pay tribute to Chips on his death? OR Was Chips right in saying, Brookfield will never forget his lovableness?

After the death of Chips, Cartwright paid tribute to Chips in his speech as, "Brookfield will never forget his lovableness". He was wrong because it is against custom of the world where all the things are forgotten.

(IDIOMS)

Most Important Idioms