

Chapter – 4 Title: Chips married Katherine

Chapter Summary:

In the warmth of the fire and the gentle aroma of tea Chips remembers that at the age of forty-eight he was appointed housemaster, in spring 1896. During summer vacations of 1896, he went to Lake District with his colleague, Rowden. Rowden had to return soon because of some private matter but Chips stayed alone at Wasdale Head in a farmhouse where he would spend his time in walking and hiking.

One day, climbing on Great Gable, he noticed a girl waving her hand from a dangerous rock. Thinking she was in danger and needed help, he rushed to her, but in doing so slipped himself and wrenched his ankle. He found himself the rescued instead of the rescuer. He could scarcely walk so Katherine and her friend shifted him to his residence at farmhouse.



Katherine considered herself responsible for Chips' injury so nursed him for a week. She visited Chips on her bicycle to inquire about his health. She was twenty-five years old when she met Mr. Chips. She was young enough to be Chips' daughter. She had blue flashing eyes, freckled cheeks and smooth straw-coloured hair. She was a radical in politics. She was in favour of women's education and vote. She admired views of Bernard Shaw and Ibsen.

The world seemed to Chips full of distasteful innovations. He was conservative and had the notion that nice women were weak, timid and delicate. He never felt at ease with women. He did not like modern women because of their fashionable and radical ideas. He considered them monstrous creature. He had gentle and quiet manners. He was thoroughly honest. His eyes were brown and he looked charming.

Chips began to feel that he had never met anyone like her. First, he did not like her but then he began to wait for her. He felt eager to see her. Within a week they fell in love with each other and they married in London a week before the beginning of the term.

Key Points: Chapter 4 revolves around:

- At the age of forty-eight he was appointed housemaster, in spring 1896.
- During summer vacations of 1896 he went to Lake District.
- Chips stayed at Wasdale Head in a farmhouse where he would spend his time in walking and hiking.
- One day, climbing on Great Gable, he noticed a girl waving her hand from a dangerous rock.
- Thinking she was in danger he rushed to her, but slipped himself and wrenched his ankle.
- He found himself the rescued instead of the rescuer.
- Katherine considered herself responsible for Chips' injury so nursed him for a week.
- Katherine had blue flashing eyes, freckled cheeks and smooth straw-coloured hair.
- Katherine was a radical in politics.
- Mr. Chips was conservative so never felt at ease with women.
- Within a week they fell in love with each other and they married in London a week before the beginning of the term.

خلاصہ: چپس کی کیتھرین سے شادی

اگ کی تپش اور چائے کی بھنی مہک سے پڑ جو شہونے پر چپس کو اپنی شادی کا وقت یاد آتا ہے۔ 1896 کی بہار میں وہ اڑتا ہیں مال کا تھا جب وہ ہاؤس ماستر مقرر ہوا۔ موسم گرمائی تعطیلات کے دوران، اپنے ساتھی روزن کے ساتھ لیک ڈسٹرکٹ سیر پر گیا۔ روزن کو اچانک کسی کام کی وجہ رخصت ہونا پڑا۔ چپس نے واسٹلیل ہیڈ میں ایک چھوٹے سے فارم ہاؤس میں تہا قائم کیا۔ ایک دن، گریٹ گیلیل پر چڑھتے ہوئے، اُس نے دیکھا کہ ایک لڑکی خطرناک چٹان پر کھڑی باٹھ لہراہی ہے۔ یہ سوچتے ہوئے کہ وہ مشکل میں ہے، وہ جلدی اُس کی طرف بڑھا، لیکن ایسا کرتے ہوئے وہ خود ہی پھسل گیا اور اُس کے شخence کو موج آگئی۔ بُوں اُس نے خود کو بچانے والے کی بجائے چھایا گیا پایا۔ بعد میں معلوم ہوا کہ وہ لڑکی بالکل مشکل میں نہ تھی بلکہ پہاڑ کے نیچے کھڑی اپنی کسی سیلی کو اشارہ کر رہی تھی۔ چپس ایک خاموش طبع اور روانی شخص تھا۔ برداش فیلڈ اُس کے لیے جنت نام تھا۔ اُسے برداش کے مادران اور عجیب و غریب خیالات ناپسند تھے۔ وہ اُس کے ڈراموں سے بھی پریشان تھا۔ اُسے خواتین کی مادران ازماں اور آزادی سے نفرت تھی۔ وہ سمجھتا تھا کہ نہیں خواتین کمزور، بُردار اور نازک ہوتی ہیں اور اچھے مردان سے مناسب فاصلے سے احترام اپیش آتے ہیں۔

چوت گنے کے بعد وہ بکشکل ہی چل سکتا تھا۔ کیتھرن اور اس کی سیمیلی نے چپس کو فارم ہاؤس پہنچایا۔ وہ پچیس سال کی تھیں، اتنی نو عمر کہ چپس کی بیٹی لگتی تھی۔ اس کی نیلی چکتی دار آنکھیں، چھائیوں والے گال اور ہموار بھورے رنگ کے ہال تھے۔ وہ بھی سیمیلی کے ہمراہ چھیلیاں گزارنے فارم میں ٹھہری ہوئی تھی۔ وہ خود کو چپس کے حادثے کا ذمہ دار سمجھتی تھی اس لیے جھیل کنارے سائکل چلاتی ہوئی اُس مکان میں آیا کرتی جہاں خاموش طبع، اوہیڑ عمر اور سنجیدہ دکھنے والا شخص آرام کر رہا تھا۔

وہ سائکل چلاتے ہوئے فارم ہاؤس کی بیچک میں اکیلی چپس سے ملنے آ جایا کرتی۔ موقع نے چپس کو اُس لڑکی کے رحم و کرم پر چھوڑ دیا۔ وہ گھروں میں جا کر پڑھانے والی ایک بے روزگار ٹیڈی تھی۔ وہ اپنے (ڈرامہ نگار) کو پڑھتی اور اُس کی مدار تھی۔ وہ سمجھتی تھی کہ خواتین کو یونیورسٹیوں میں داخلہ دلوانا چاہئے اور انہیں دوٹ ڈالنے کا حق بھی ملنا چاہئے۔ سیاست میں وہ ایک انقلابی خاتون تھی اور برناڑشا اور ولیم مورس کی مدار تھی۔

چپس اس کی طرح لڑکی سے کبھی نہیں ملا تھا۔ اور اب وہ جھیل کنارے سڑک پر اُس کی ایک جھلک کا منتظر ہوا کرتا تھا۔ کیتھرن سمجھتی تھی کہ در میانی عمر والے مرد جو تائمز اخبار پر ہتھ ہیں کافی بورنگ ہوتے ہیں۔ وہ چپس کو پسند کرتی تھی، کیوں کہ وہ پر سکون اور دھستے مزاج کا مالک تھا۔ اس کی آنکھیں بھوری تھیں اور جب وہ مسکراتا تو دلکش لگتا تھا۔ ہفتہ بھر میں وہ کمبل طور پر ایک دوسرے کی محبت میں گرفتار جوچے تھے۔ اس سے پہلے کہ چپس بغیر چھڑی کے چل سکتا، وہ خود کو مگریت سمجھنے لگے۔ موسم خزاں کے تعیینی سال کے آغاز سے ایک ہفتہ قبل نہدن میں اُن کی شادی ہوئی تھی۔

Characters discussed in the chapter:



The Lake District is the first UK National Park.

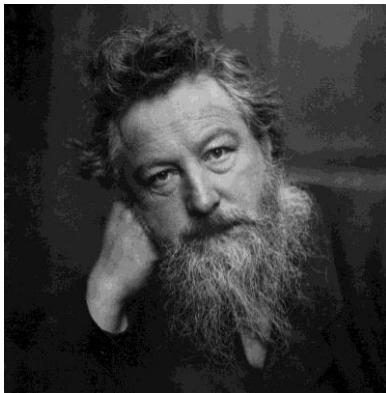


Wasdale Head is a hotel located at farmhouse.

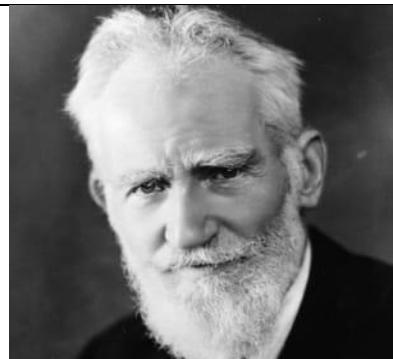
Rowden: Mr. Chips went to Lake District in 1896 with his colleague, Rowden who had to return soon on some family business.



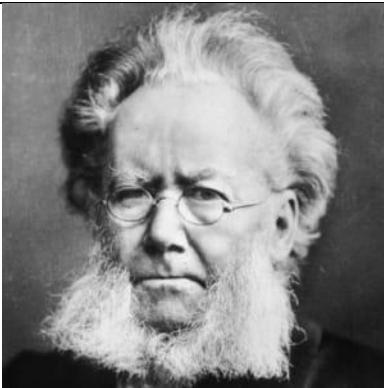
Great Gable: Chips met Katherine on great gable in the lake district in 1896.



William Morris was a British textile designer, poet, novelist, translator, and socialist activist.



Bernard Shaw was an Irish playwright, critic, polemicist and political activist. His influence on Western theatre, culture and politics extended from the 1880s to his death (1950) and beyond.



Henrik Johan Ibsen was a playwright and theatre director. As one of the founders of modernism in theatre, Ibsen is often referred to as "the father of realism". One of his most famous work splay is "A Doll's House".



Bicycling: In 1890s Europe and America, women bicycles were seen.

SYNONYMS & URDU TRANSLATION

Paragraph - 1

Words	معنی	Synonyms
stir (v)	بلانا، جوش دینا، حرکت دینا	mix, blend, excite, inspire
warmth(n)	حرارت، گرم ہزاری، جوش	heat, affection
gentle (adj)	شریف، عالی	kind, tender, lenient, merciful, mild, placid, temperate
aroma (n)	خوشبو، کھانے کی مہک	smell, odor, fragrance, scent, perfume
tangle (v)	الجھانا، الجھن میں ڈانا	confuse, entangle, intertwine, twist, knot
recollections (n)	یادیں، یادداشت	memories, reminiscences
permanence (n)	پاندار، احکام	stability, durability, persistence, durableness
predictable (adj)	قابل پیش، گوئی	expected, anticipated, likely
classical (adj)	متن، عالی درجہ کا	traditional, old, usual, conventional, orthodox
forms (n)	شكل، روپ	shape, figure
vacation (n)	وقتہ، چھٹی	holiday, break, trip, leave
go up (phr.v)	جانا، آگے بڑھنا	go
colleague (n)	ساتھی، ہم منصب، رفیق	coworker, partner, associate, fellow
business (n)	ضروری کام، مسئلہ	matter, issue

There came to him, stirred by the warmth of the fire and the gentle aroma of tea, a thousand tangled recollections of old times. Spring—the spring of 1896. He was forty-eight—an age at which a permanence of habits begins to be predictable. He had just been appointed housemaster; with this and his classical forms, he had made for himself a warm and busy corner of life. During the summer vacation he went up to the Lake District with Rowden, a colleague; they walked and climbed for a week, until Rowden had to leave suddenly on some family business. Chips stayed on alone at Wasdale Head, where he boarded in a small farmhouse.

Paragraph - 2

notice (v, n)	دیکھنا، محسوس کرنا	see, observe, perceive, discern
wave (v, n)	لبر، مون، ہاتھ ہلانا	gesture, signal
excitedly (adv)	جوش سے، زور زد سے	eagerly, impatiently, madly, furiously, anxiously
ledge (n)	پیاری کا کنارا	edge, rim
hasten (v)	دوڑنا، جلدی کرنا، تیز کرنا	hurry, rush, speed, pace, run
wrench (v)	موچ آنا	jerk, bend, strain, twist, tug, injury
turn out (phr.v)	معلوم ہونا، پڑھنا	know, expose

merely (adv)	صرف اس لیے	only, purely, solely, simply, entirely, just, but
signal (v,n)	اشارہ، اشارہ کرنا	sign, indication, gesture, indicate
farther (adv)	دور تک، زیادہ تر	beyond, afar, far
pretty (adj)	خوب، بہت	beautiful, cute, attractive , very
rescue (v.n)	نجات دلانا، پکانا	save, release, set free, free
rescuer (n)	نجات دینده، بچانے والا	savior, liberator, redeemer
neither (adv, det. prn)	کوئی بھی نہیں، نہ یہ نہ وہ	not the one, nor the other of two people or not either
expert (adj)	کسی فن کا مہر، استاد	adept, skilled, professional, knowledgeable, proficient
climber (n)	سوار ہونے والا، چڑھنے والا	hiker, mountaineer, creeper
relish (v)	اطف اندوز ہونا	enjoy, enjoyment, pleasure, taste

One day, climbing on Great Gable, he noticed a girl waving excitedly from a dangerous-looking ledge. Thinking she was in difficulties, he hastened toward her, but in doing so slipped himself and wrenched his ankle. As it turned out, she was not in difficulties at all, but was merely signaling to a friend farther down the mountain; she was an expert climber, better even than Chips, who was pretty good. Thus he found himself the rescued instead of the rescuer; and neither role was one for which he had much relish.

Paragraph - 3

never (adv)	بھی نہیں، بالکل نہیں، یہ ممکن نہیں	not at all , no way , not ever, not at any time
at home (phr)	آرام دہ، خوشحال، آسودہ	comfortable, relaxed, pleased, calm
at ease (phr)	پر سکون، آسانی	relaxed, calmserene, unworried, contented
monstrous (adj)	دیویکل، خوفناک، بھیاںک	ugly, horrible, monstrous ,unnatural, shocking
creature (n)	حیوان، بشر	being, person, woman, mortal
horror (n)	دھشت، خوف، ڈر	fear, dismay, disgust, terror, panic
quiet (adj)	خاموش	calm, silent, silence, mute
conventional (adj)	رسی	usual, conservative, normal, traditional
view (v,n)	منظرا، رائے، خیال، دیکھنا	outlook, vision, sight, judge, notion
haven(n)	پناہ گاہ، امن کی جگہ، محفوظ	refuge, shelter, place of safety, safe place
seem (v)	معلوم کرنا، سوچنا، نظر آنا	appear, look
distasteful	ناؤوار، ناپسند	offensive, unpleasant, disgusting
innovation (n)	ابجاد، اختراع، جدت، بدعت	novelty, advance, change
fellow (n)	دوست، رفیق، یار، ساتھی	colleague, member, associate, person
Bernard Shaw (n)	برنارڈ شا	Bernard Shaw was an Irish playwright, critic, polemicist and political activist.
reprehensible (adj)	قصوروار، قابل ازام	condemnable , shameful, objectionable, guilty, culpable, liable, blameworthy
Ibsen (n)	ایبسن	Henrik Johan Ibsen was a playwright and theatre director.
disturbing (adj)	پریشان کرن	worrying, troubling, upsetting, alarming
craze (n)	جنون، دیوانہ بنانا، خبط، رواج	fad, strong interest, enthusiasm, passion, fashion
take up (phr.v)	پہنانا، اختیار کرنا	adopt, assume, initiate

For he did not, he would have said, care for women; he never felt at home or at ease with them; and that monstrous creature beginning to be talked about, the New Woman of the nineties, filled him with horror. He was a quiet, conventional person, and the world, viewed from the haven of Brookfield, seemed to him full of distasteful innovations; there was a fellow named Bernard Shaw who had the strangest and most reprehensible opinions; there was Ibsen, too, with his disturbing plays; and there was this new craze for bicycling which was being taken up by women equally with men.

Paragraph - 4

newness (n)	جدت	novelty, innovation, freshness
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freedom (n)	آزادی	liberty, autonomy, choice, free will
vague (adj)	مہم، غیر واضح	ambiguous, faint, fuzzy, uncertain, unclear, unsure
notion (n)	فیس، رائے، نظریہ	belief, idea, view, opinion, impression , perception
nice (adj)	عمدہ، نیس، خوش اخلاق	pleasant, kind, good, likeable, friendly
weak (adj)	کمزور، سست، کامل	feeble, frail, fragile
timid(adj)	ڈرپوک، بزدل	shy, nervous, fearful, hesitant
delicate (adj)	نازک، باریک	fragile, frail, weak, dainty
polite (adj)	خوش اخلاق، خوش مذاق	mannerly, civilized
rather (adv)	بلکہ، برخلاف، بر عکس	quite, somewhat, slightly, a bit, a little, pretty, fairly
distant (adj)	فاصلہ پر	far-away, far, remote
chivalry (n) [shi·vuhl·ree]	شرافت، احترام، بہادری	bravery, valor, courage, courtesy, fairness, politeness
therefore (adv)	اس لئے، اس وجہ سے	accordingly, so, then, thus, consequently, hence, thence
expect (v)	امید رکھنا، حیال کرنا	await, forecast, foresee, hope, predict, suppose
encounter (v)	مقابلہ، لڑائی، سامنا ہونا، ملنا	face , find, meet, chance
masculine (adj)	ذکر، مردانہ، جوان	manlike, adult, brave
terrifying (adj)	ڈراتے ڈھنکاتے ہوئے وغیرہ	frightening, alarming, awful, grim, hideous, horrible, scary
scarcely (adv)	مشکل سے	barely, hardly, rarely, seldom, just
turn the tables (phr)	کسی کے خیالات بدلا	brainwashing , change the ideas , reverse one's position
steep (adj)	ععودی ڈھلوان	abrupt, hilly, lofty, sharp, erect
track (n)	راستہ، پگڑی مذہبی	path, record, step, trail, footpath

Chips did not hold with all this modern newness and freedom. He had a vague notion, if he ever formulated it, that nice women were weak, timid, and delicate, and that nice men treated them with a polite but rather distant chivalry. He had not, therefore, expected to find a woman on Great Gable; but, having encountered one who seemed to need masculine help, it was even more terrifying that she should turn the tables by helping him. For she did. She and her friend had to. He could scarcely walk, and it was a hard job getting him down the steep track to Wasdale.

Paragraph - 5

flashing (adj)	چکدار	irregular, blinking, shining, bright
freckled (adj)	چرے پر چھوٹے داغ	spotted, marked
straw-colored (adj)	گورا رنگ	brown , fair
too (adv)	بھی	also, further, more, besides, likewise
consider (v)	مجھنا، خور کرنا	think, believe, judge, reflect on
responsible (adj)	ذمہ دار	accountable, answerable, guilty, important, liable
use to (phr.v)	معمول، عادت	habit, be accustomed to, be familiar with

Her name was Katherine [kath-er-in, kath-rin] Bridges; she was twenty-five—young enough to be Chips' daughter. She had blue, flashing eyes and freckled cheeks and smooth straw-colored hair. She too was staying at a farm, on holiday with a girl friend, and as she considered herself responsible for Chips' accident, she used to bicycle along the side of the lake to the house in which the quiet, middle-aged, serious-looking man lay resting.

Paragraph - 6

unafraid (adj)	بے خوف، بُذر	fearless, confident, brave, courageous
alone (adj)	صرف، تھبا، اکیلا	single, solo, lone, solitary
farmhouse (n)	ہوٹل، سرائے	a house on a farm
wonder (v,n)	متجھ بہنا	surprise, speculate, bewilderment
vaguely (adv)	غیر واضح طور پر، تمہیں	unclearly, dimly, loosely, ambiguously, uncertainly

sprain (n)	موق آن	injury, wrench, twist, strain
mercy (n)	شفقت، رحم	kindness, grace, leniency, pity
reveal (v)	آخکر ہونا، معلوم ہونا	expose , disclose
governess (n)	حاکمہ، استانی، ٹیور	tutor, teacher, tutoress, mistress
out of job (phr)	بے روگار	jobless, workless, unemployed
admire (v)	تعریف کرنا، پسند کرنا	esteem, respect, like, adore, value
ought to (v)	چائے	should, have to, must
vote (n)	ووٹ ڈالنے کا حق	ballot, choose, elect

That was how she thought of him at first. And he, because she rode a bicycle and was unafraid to visit a man alone in a farmhouse sitting room, wondered vaguely what the world was coming to. His sprain put him at her mercy, and it was soon revealed to him how much he might need that mercy. She was a governess out of a job, with a little money saved up; she read and admired Ibsen; she believed that women ought to be admitted to the universities; she even thought they ought to have a vote.

Paragraph - 7

radical (adj)	بنیادی، انقلابی	revolutionary, reformer, fundamental, basic
lean toward (phr.v)	چھکا ہونا، پسند ہونا	favour, advocate, appreciate, tendency, endorse
pour out (phr.v)	ظاہر کرنا، اظہار کرنا	lighten, expose, express, tell
articulate (adj.n)	خوش کلام، باتوںی	vocal , expressive, , eloquent, clear, fluent, mobile, talkative
worth-while (adj)	اہم، ضروری	helpful, beneficial, useful
contradict (v)	تردید کرنا، بروکرنا	oppose, negate, counter, deny, differ, confront
hobble (v)	رک رک کر چلنا، لکڑانا	stumble, stagger, astound, cripple, wobble, limp
tiny(adj)	چھوٹا سا، نحیسا	minute, small
slab (n)	تختہ، سلیپ، پتھر	block, cake, piece
comfortable (adj)	آرام دہ، خوشحال، آسودہ	pleasant , enjoyable, agreeable
majesty (n)	شان، جاہد جلال	power, dignity, solemnity, grandeur
chatter (v, n)	بات چیت کرنا، گپ ٹپ کرنا	chat, talk, gossip, speak
admit (v)	داخلے کی اجازت دینا، مانا	acknowledge, confess
William Morris (n)	ولیم مورس	William Morris was a British textile designer, poet, novelist, translator, and socialist activist.

In politics she was a radical, with leanings toward the views of people like Bernard Shaw and William Morris. All her ideas and opinions she poured out to Chips during those summer afternoons at Wasdale Head; and he, because he was not very articulate, did not at first think it worth-while to contradict them. Her friend went away, but she stayed; what could you do with such a person, Chips thought. He used to hobble with sticks along a footpath leading to the tiny church; there was a stone slab on the wall, and it was comfortable to sit down, facing the sunlight and the green-brown majesty of the Gable and listening to the chatter of—well, yes, Chips had to admit it—a very beautiful girl.

Paragraph - 8

repel (v)	نپسند کرنا، ناگوار ہونا	disgust, hate, resist, prevent, reject, refuse
look forward to (phr.v)	انتظار کرنا، توقع کرنا	look, anticipate, await eagerly
glimpse (n)	چھپ، جلوہ	sight, glance, hint, indication, peek, peep
business (n)	محالات	activities, approach

He had never met anyone like her. He had always thought that the modern type, this "new woman" business, would repel him; and here she was, making him positively look forward to the glimpse of her safety bicycle careering along the lakeside road. And she, too, had never met anyone like him.

Paragraph - 9

disapprove (v)	نپسند کرنا، نہ مرت کرنا	condemn, criticize, dislike, reject, frown on, object to
modernity (n)	جدت پسندی	modernism, novelty
terrible (adj)	ہولناک، وحشت ناک، شدید	bad, serious, awful, dreadful, horrible
bore (n)	آکرنا، بے انتہا	tiresome, not interest, dull
far (adv.adj)	دور دراز، بعید، فاصلہ پر	afar, distant, faraway
yet (adv)	اس کے علاوہ، تاہم، پھر بھی	however, nevertheless, so, thus
initially (adv)	اپنے، ابتدائی طور پر	at first, firstly, benign
gentle (adj)	شریف، عالی	kind, tender, humane, lenient, merciful
utterly (adv)	باکل، قطعاً	completely, totally, entirely, quite
impossible (adj)	غیر ممکن، محال، ناممکن	unfeasible, impractical, unworkable
thoroughly (adv)	پوری طرح سے	carefully, in detail, comprehensively, utterly
of course (phr)	یقیناً	certainly, definitely, absolutely
nickname (n)	عربی نام، کوئی نام رکھ لینا	pet name, epithet, name, tag, label, byname

She had always thought that middle-aged men who read the Times and disapproved of modernity were terrible bores; yet here he was, claiming her interest and attention far more than youths of her own age. She liked him, initially, because he was so hard to get to know, because he had gentle and quiet manners, because his opinions dated from those utterly impossible seventies and eighties and even earlier—yet were, for all that, so thoroughly honest; and because—because his eyes were brown and he looked charming when he smiled. "Of course, I shall call you Chips, too," she said, when she learned that was his nickname at school.

Paragraph - 10

head over heel (phr)	کمل طور پر	utterly, completely, wholly, totally, absolutely
stick (n)	چوبی	cane
engaged	منسوب ہونا، معگل، مسکتہ	handfast

Within a week they were head over heels in love; before Chips could walk without a stick, they considered themselves engaged; and they were married in London a week before the beginning of the autumn term.

APPLIED GRAMMAR:

even, yet, never, neither, rather, too, used to, anyone, article, reflexive & possessive pronoun, than, better, prepositions, gerund, participle, a little, very, married, therefore, much, modal verbs, comparative adjective

Choose the correct sentence from each of the groups and fill up the bubbles.

- One day, he was climbing on Great Gable. (preposition: climbing + on)
- They walked until Rowden had to leave suddenly. (until + tense sequence)
- He slipped himself and wrenched his ankle.(pronoun agreement: subjective+ reflexive+ possessive pronoun, sequence of tense)
- She was better climber than Chips. (comparative degree + than)
- He hastened toward her. (preposition: toward)
- Neither role was one for which he had much relish. (neither: negative sense)
- Neither paid the fees. (both vs neither: neither for negative sense and both for positive sense)
- He had much relish. (much + uncountable noun)
- He would have said for women. (would have+ past participle)
- She filled him with horror. (preposition: fill with + noun)
- He could scarcely walk. (could +scarcely=almost not)
- He never felt at home or at ease with women. (preposition)
- He was a quiet, conventional person. (use of indefinite article)
- Bernard Shaw had the strangest and most reprehensible opinions. (definite article with superlative adjective)
- Bicycling was being taken up by women. (gerund, passive form, take up)
- She seemed to need masculine help. (seem: linking verb + to-infinitive)
- It was even more terrifying. (comparative adjective, no article)
- She too was staying at a farm on holiday. (too=also, inversion: holiday, too)

19. She used to bicycle along the side of the lake. (used to + base verb , along: preposition)
20. Chips lay resting at a farm. (consecutive verb: lay+ -ing, preposition: at)
21. He might need that mercy. (might + base verb)
22. She saved a little money. (a little + uncountable noun = some , positive sense)
23. Women ought to be admitted to the universities. (ought to be: passive voice , preposition: admit +to)
24. Women ought to have a vote. (ought to+ bare infinitive)
25. She was leaning toward Bernard Shaw. (preposition: lean + toward)
26. He was not very articulate. (very + positive adjective)
27. She, too, had never met anyone like HIM. (too=also) , (never+ anyone)
28. He looked charming. (look + adj) , (as linking verb look does not take an object but adjective)
29. They considered themselves engaged. (consider= linking verb) (consider+ reflexive pronoun + past participle)
30. They were married in London. (were married: passive form)
31. She was responsible for Chips' accident. (preposition: responsible + for)
32. He had never met anyone like her. (never + anyone/anybody/someone/somebody means one person , no-one, someone)

Use any FIVE of the following idioms and phrasal verbs in sentences of your own.

1. turn out: (معلوم بونا) As it turned out, she was not in difficulties at all.
2. instead of: (کی بجائے) He found himself the rescued instead of the rescuer.
3. at home: (اچھا محسوس کرنا) He never felt at home with women.
4. lean toward: (مائل بونا) She was a radical, with leanings toward Bernard Shaw.
5. pour out: (اظہار کرنا) All her ideas and opinions she poured out to Chips.
6. go away: Her friend went away, but she stayed. (go away , but)
7. look forward to: She was making him positively look forward to careering.
8. of course: Of course, I shall call you Chips, too.
9. head over heels: Within a week they were head over heels in love.
10. turn the table: She should turn the tables by helping him.
11. take up: He was being taken up by women equally with men.
12. expect to: He expected to find a woman on Great Gable.

Figurative Speech:

1. Having encountered one who seemed to need masculine help. (metaphor: typical of or suitable man) masculine encountered)

SYNONYMS & LESSON COMPREHENSION

Paper Q.No1 MCQs No. i-xv (2 synonyms & 2 comprehension) 4 marks

Possible answers are given to each statement Tick the correct one. **BOLD** ones are important.

S. N	Questions	Answers			
		A	B	C	D
1.	He had <u>gentle</u> and quiet manners.	placid	unique	odd	old
2.	He had gentle and <u>quiet</u> manners.	articulate	reprehensible	calm	vague
3.	He noticed a girl waving excitedly from a dangerous-looking <u>ledge</u> .	way	road	path	rim
4.	He found himself the <u>rescued</u> instead of the rescuer.	abused	cursed	insulted	<u>saved</u>
5.	There was a new <u>craze</u> for bicycling.	passion	love	hate	disgust
6.	Chips had a vague <u>notion</u> .	rejection	leniency	<u>perception</u>	smell
7.	Women were weak, <u>timid</u> , and delicate.	bold	shy	talkative	confident
8.	There came a thousand tangled <u>recollections</u> of old times.	records	pictures	films	<u>memories</u>
9.	His habits begin to be <u>predictable</u> .	likely	unlikely	lovely	crazy
10.	He <u>hastened</u> toward her.	waved	signaled	looked	<u>rushed</u>

S. N	Questions	Answers			
		A	B	C	D
11.	She was <u>merely</u> signaling to a friend.	unwillingly	<u>only</u>	purely	willingly
12.	She was an expert <u>climber</u> .	<u>hiker</u>	biker	runner	singer
13.	He was a quiet, <u>conventional</u> person.	modern	<u>conservative</u>	tall	healthful
14.	He was a quiet, <u>conventional</u> person.	<u>traditional</u>	scholar	professional	educated
15.	Bernard Shaw had the strangest and most <u>reprehensible</u> opinions.	delightful	<u>condemnable</u>	appreciable	notorious
16.	Bernard Shaw had the <u>reprehensible</u> opinions.	colourful	<u>beautiful</u>	delightful	<u>shameful</u>
17.	Bernard Shaw had the <u>reprehensible</u> opinions.	positive	odd	<u>objectionable</u>	strong
18.	She seemed to need masculine help.	police	climber	kuker	<u>man</u>
19.	He could <u>scarcely</u> walk.	utterly	<u>just</u>	quite	wholly
20.	She had blue, <u>flashing</u> eyes and freckled cheeks.	dull	big	<u>blinking</u>	ruby
21.	She was <u>pretty</u> good.	<u>very</u>	awful	aggressive	quiet
22.	She was unafraind to visit a man <u>alone</u> .	fellow	old	<u>single</u>	odd
23.	Chips wondered <u>vaguely</u> .	<u>unclearly</u>	wonderfully	cheerfully	nicely
24.	Chips' <u>sprain</u> put him at Katherine's mercy.	loving care	personality	parents	<u>injury</u>
25.	It was soon <u>revealed</u> to him.	<u>exposed</u>	uncleared	imposed	forced
26.	She was a governess <u>out</u> of a job.	<u>tutor</u>	doyen	head	incharge
27.	She read and <u>admired</u> Ibsen.	<u>liked</u>	disliked	promoted	translated
28.	In politics she was a <u>radical</u> .	neural	religious	<u>revolutionary</u>	extremist
29.	Chips was not very <u>articulate</u> .	<u>expressive</u>	mute	genuine	handsome
30.	He was not very <u>articulate</u> .	open-minded	dull-minded	<u>vocal</u>	vicious
31.	Chips was not very <u>articulate</u> in his ideas.	radical	strict	<u>talkative</u>	intelligent
32.	Chips was not very <u>articulate</u> in his ideas.	active	stack	slovenly	<u>eloquent</u>
33.	Chips did not <u>contradict</u> with Katherine.	stroll	<u>oppose</u>	correspond	match
34.	Chips used to <u>hobble</u> with sticks.	run	<u>stumble</u>	beat	sit
35.	Chips used to <u>hobble</u> with sticks.	stand	run	walk	<u>stagger</u>
36.	It was <u>comfortable</u> to sit down.	difficult	<u>pleasant</u>	weird	unusual
37.	This new woman would <u>repel</u> him.	respect	adore	value	<u>disgust</u>
38.	Look forward to the <u>glimpse</u> of her safety bicycle.	chat	talk	<u>glance</u>	gossip
39.	They considered themselves <u>engaged</u> .	married	separated	close	<u>handfast</u>
40.	Chips had to <u>admit</u> it.	reject	understand	<u>confess</u>	snub
41.	Middle-aged men were <u>terriblebores</u> .	<u>dull</u>	shy	lovely	nice
42.	Chips was his nickname at school.	illfamous	<u>tag</u>	notorious	respected
43.	Katherine thought that the people who <u>disapproved</u> of modernity were terrible bores.	<u>disliked</u>	loved	liked	appreciated
44.	Chips <u>wrenched</u> his ankle.	broke	strengthen	stabilized	<u>strained</u>
45.	He slipped himself and <u>wrenched</u> his ankle.	<u>twisted</u>	rubbed	slipped	broke
46.	There came to him, stirred by the warmth of the fire and the gentle <u>aroma</u> of tea.	cup	colour	<u>smell</u>	demand

S. N	Questions	Answers			
		A	B	C	D
47.	The world, viewed from the <u>haven</u> of Brookfield.	building	service	<u>safe place</u>	classroom
48.	Nice men treated women with a polite but rather distant <u>chivalry</u> .	love	<u>bravery</u>	disregard	rebuke
49.	Chips was <u>stirred</u> by the warmth of fire and gentle aroma of tea.	<u>excited</u>	relaxed	harassed	teased
50.	There came a thousand tangled <u>recollections</u> of old times.	boys	teachers	novels	<u>images</u>
51.	His habits begin to be <u>predictable</u> .	<u>certain</u>	inevitable	charming	charming
52.	Chips was forty-eight—an age at which a <u>permanence</u> of habits begins to be predictable.	instability	insecurity	<u>stability</u>	volatility
53.	Chips felt no <u>relish</u> for being rescued.	insult	delight	<u>hate</u>	proud
54.	Chips considered the modern women <u>monstrous</u> creature.	polite	<u>horrible</u>	lovely	kind
55.	Brookfield was a <u>haven</u> for Chips.	<u>shelter</u>	terrible	awful	poor
56.	The world seemed to Chips full of <u>distasteful innovations</u> .	<u>changes</u>	politics	customs	rituals
57.	Katherine had freckled cheeks.	smooth	clear	dull	<u>spotted</u>

Short Questions

1. Where and with whom did Mr. Chips go during the summer vacation of 1896?

Where did Mr. Chips stay during his visit to Lake District? *****

Who was Rowden and why did he leave before the schedule time?

Ans. Mr. Chips went to Lake District in 1896 with his colleague, Rowden in order to spend summer vacations. Rowden had to return soon on some family business. Mr. Chips stayed alone at Wasdale Head in a farmhouse where he would spend his time in walking and hiking.

OR

Mr. Chips went to Lake District in 1896 with his colleague, Rowden. He stayed at Wasdale Head in a farmhouse.

2. What did Chips see while climbing on Great Gable?

Ans. While climbing on Great Gable, Chips saw a girl waving her hand from a dangerous rock.

3. What happened to Chips when he hastened to the girl?

How did Mr. Chips meet to get a wrench in his ankle?

Ans. When he hastened to the girl he slipped and wrenched his ankle.

4. Describe the most important/interesting incident of the novel. *****

How did Chips come across Katherine Bridges?

When and where did chips meet Katherine?

What caused Mr. Chips to rush a dangerous ledge at Great Gable?

Ans. Mr. Chips encountered Katherine Bridges in 1896 during his visit to a mountain Great Gable. She was standing on a dangerous rock and waving her hands. Chips thought that she was in danger and needed help. While rushing to the girl he slipped and wrenched his ankle. Katherine considered herself responsible for Chips' injury so nursed him for a week. In this way, Mr. Chips came across Katherine Bridges. During this period they fell in love with each other and finally married. This is the most important incident of the novel.

OR

Mr. Chips encountered Katherine in 1896 during his visit to a mountain Great Gable. She was waving her hands on a rock. Chips thought that she was in danger. While rushing to the girl he slipped and wrenched his ankle.

5. Why did Katherine visit Chips on her bicycle? *****

Ans. Katherine considered herself responsible for Chips' injury so nursed him for a week. That was why she visited Chips on her bicycle to inquire about his health.

6. What were the views of Mr. Chips about women?*****

How did Chips feel in the company of women?

What was Chips' idea about modernism?

What were Chips' concepts of the nice women?

Ans. Chips was conservative and had the notion that nice women were weak, timid and delicate. He never felt at ease with women. He did not like modern women for their fashionable and radical ideas. He considered them monstrous creature.

OR

Mr. Chips was conservative. He never felt at ease with women. He did not like modern women for their radical ideas. He considered them monstrous creature.

7. Why did Chips not like Bernard Shaw, Ibsen and the bicycling? *****

Ans. Bernard Shaw had the strangest and most reprehensible opinions. So, Chips did not like his strange and shocking ideas. He did not like Ibsen for his disturbing plays. Mr. Chips was against the undue freedom of women so did not like women's riding bicycle.

OR

Bernard Shaw had the strangest and most reprehensible opinions. So, Chips did not like his strange and shocking ideas.

8. What was the profession of Katherine?

Ans. Katherine was a governess out of job but she had already saved a little money.

9. What were the political views of Katherine?

Ans. In politics Katherine had radical views. She liked Bernard Shaw and William Morris.

10. How did Chips begin to like Katherine?*****

Ans. Chips began to feel that he had never met anyone like her. First he did not like her but then he began to wait for her. He felt eager to see her.

11. Why did Katherine begin to like Chips?*****

Why Katherine liked Chips, in-spite of his old age?

Ans. Katherine liked Chips because of his gentle manners. She liked him for his honest views. She also liked him for his brown charming eyes. She thought that Chips was not a boring but an interesting person.

12. Compare the mental approach of Chips with that of Katherine. *****

Ans. Chips was conservative and had the notion that nice ideal women should be weak, timid and delicate. He thought that nice women did not like to climb up Great Gable. On the other hand, Katherine was a radical in politics. She was in favour of women's education and vote. She admired views of William Morris Bernard Shaw and Ibsen.

OR

Mr. Chips was conservative while Katherine was a radical in politics.

13. How much time did Katherine and Chips take to fall in love with each other and marry?

Ans. Within a week they fell in love with each other. And they married in London a week before the beginning of the term.

14. Who was Rowden and where did he go with Chips?***

Ans. Rowden was a colleague of Chips. He went up to the Lake District with Chips during the summer vacation of 1896.

15. Why was spring 1896 important for Chips?*****

Ans. In spring of 1896 Chips was appointed the housemaster. At that time he was forty eight years old.

16. Who were the favorite writers of Katherine?

Ans. She read and admired William Morris Bernard Shaw and Ibsen.

17. Describe physical appearance of Katherine Bridges.*****

Describe physical charms of Katherine.

Draw a character sketch of Katharine Bridges.

How did Katharine Bridges look?

Describe Katherine Bridges' physical grace.

Ans. Katherine Bridges was twenty five years old when she met Mr. Chips. She was young enough to be Chips' daughter. She had blue flashing eyes, freckled cheeks and smooth straw-coloured hair. Overall she was sweet, beautiful, attractive and decent girl who used to ride a bicycle.

OR

She had blue flashing eyes and freckled cheeks and smooth straw-colored hair.

18. What were political ideas of Katherine Bridges? ***

Ans. Katherine was a radical in politics. She was a governess out of job. She believed that women ought to be admitted to the universities. Women should have right to vote and enjoy equality of rights with men. She admired the views of people like Bernard Shaw, William Morris and Ibsen.

OR

Katherine was a radical in politics. She was in favour of women's education and vote. She admired the views of Bernard Shaw, William Morris and Ibsen.

19. When and where did they get married?

Ans. In 1896, they were head over heels in love during their stay at Wasdale Head. Afterwards, they were married at Ealing in London, a week before the beginning of the autumn term. Katherine had no parents so was married from her aunt's house.

OR

In 1896, they were married at Ealing in London, a week before the beginning of the autumn term. Katherine had no parents so was married from her aunt's house.

20. How was the table turned when Mr. Chips rushed to rescue the girl at the dangerous looking ledge?***

Ans. Katherine considered herself responsible for Chips' injury so nursed him for a week. She turned the tables by helping him.

21. How was Chips brought home from the Great Gavle?

Ans. He could scarcely walk, and it was a hard job getting him down the steep track to Wasdale. Katherine and her friend shifted him to his resident at farmhouse.

22. Why did Chips not marry till the age of 48?*****

Ans. Mr. Chips was conservative. He never felt at ease with women and considered them monstrous creature. He had never met anyone like Katherine. So he could not marry till the age of 48?

MCQs KEY:

1.	placid	2.	calm	3.	rim	4.	saved	5.	passion
6.	perception	7.	shy	8.	memories	9.	likely	10.	rushed
11.	only	12.	hiker	13.	conservative	14.	traditional	15.	condemnable
16.	beautiful	17.	objectionable	18.	man	19.	just	20.	blinking
21.	very	22.	single	23.	unclearly	24.	injury	25.	exposed
26.	tutor	27.	liked	28.	revolutionary	29.	expressive	30.	vocal
31.	talkative	32.	eloquent	33.	oppose	34.	stumble	35.	stagger
36.	pleasant	37.	disgust	38.	glance	39.	handfast	40.	confess
41.	dull	42.	tag	43.	disliked	44.	strained	45.	twisted
46.	smell	47.	safe place	48.	bravery	49.	excited	50.	images
51.	certain	52.	stability	53.	hate	54.	horrible	55.	shelter
56.	changes	57.	spotted	58.		59.		60.	