

EXERCISE 2

بھارت نے چھ ستمبر ۱۹۶۵ء کی ایک تاریک رات بغیر کسی تشبیہ (۱) کے پاکستان پر دھاوا بول دیا۔ یہ ایک بزدلانہ (۲) حرکت تھی۔ تنازعہ (۳) کی اصل وجہ بھارت کا کشمیر پر غاصبانہ (۴) قبضہ ہے۔ کشمیریوں نے بھارت کی اس ہٹ دھری (۵) سے تنگ آکر علم بغاوت (۶) بلند کر دیا۔ بھارت نے واضح الفاظ میں اقوام متحدہ کے ۱۹۴۸ء کے خصوصی اجلاس میں وعدہ کیا تھا کہ وہ دیانتداری سے کس اقوام متحدہ کی قرارداد کشمیر پر عمل پیرا ہوگا اور کشمیریوں کو حق خودارادیت (۷) سے محروم نہیں رکھا جائے گا۔ لیکن وقت کے گزرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ بھارت ایک نہ ایک بہانے (۸) کی آڑ لے کر اپنے وعدے سے منحرف (۹) ہو گیا۔ جب قبائلی علاقہ کے بھتانوں نے کشمیر کی بھائیوں کا ساتھ دیا اور بھارت کو پے درپے شکست فاش کا سامنا کرنا پڑا تو وہ بوکھلا (۱۰) گیا اور پاکستان کو اس بغاوت کا ذمہ دار ٹھہرایا۔ اسے سخت غلط نہیں تھی کہ وہ راتوں رات اس نہر کو جو پاکستان اور بھارت کے درمیان واقع ہے عبور کر کے لاہور پر حملہ آور ہو سکے گا۔ لیکن اسے منہ کی کھانی (۱۱) پڑی۔ پاکستانی سپاہیوں نے بہادری اور شجاعت کے وہ جوہر دکھائے جو تاریخ میں سنہری حروف میں لکھے جائیں گے اور بھارتی فوج تا دیر یاد رکھے گی۔ یہ جنگ سترہ دن جاری رہی بھارت کو اپنے مذموم عزائم (۱۲) میں سخت مایوس ہونا پڑا۔

Translation # 2

In the dead of a night on September 6, 1965 India attacked Pakistan without any warning. This was a cowardly act. The apple of discord was the illegal occupation of Kashmir by India. Kashmiris raised revolt after being exhausted by the stubborn aggression of India. India clearly pledged in a special conference of UN in 1948 that India will obey UN's Kashmir resolution with honesty and will not deprive Kashmiris from their right of self determination. But slowly with the passage of time India under one pretext or the other backed out from its promise. When local resident Pathans helped their Kashmiri brethren and India faced continuous defeats, it became exhausted and alleged Pakistan for this revolt. It was a cock and bull ~~idea~~^{notion} that it can attack Lahore within night by crossing the canal between India and Pakistan. But it faced defeat. The act of bravery shown by Pakistani army will be written in history with golden words and Indian army will remember it forever.

This war continued seventeen days,
India faced a huge disappointment
in its evil motions.

Q3. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Use your own language: (20)

In the height of the Enlightenment, men influenced by the new political theories of the era launched two of the largest revolutions in history. These two conflicts, on two separate continents, were both initially successful in forming new forms of government. And yet, the two conflicts, though merely a decade apart, had radically different conclusions. How do two wars inspired by more or less the same ideals end up so completely different? Why was the American Revolution largely a success and the French Revolution largely a failure?

Historians have pointed to myriad reasons—far too various to be listed here. However, the most frequently cited are worth mentioning. For one, the American Revolution was far removed from the Old World; that is, since it was on a different continent, other European nations did not attempt to interfere with it. However, in the French Revolution, there

were immediate cries for war from neighboring nations. Early on, for instance, the ousted king attempted to flee to neighboring Austria and the army waiting there. The newly formed French Republic also warred with Belgium, and a conflict with Britain loomed. Thus, the French had the burden not only of winning a revolution but also defending it from outside. The Americans simply had to win a revolution.

Secondly, the American Revolution seemed to have a better chance for success from the get-go, due to the fact that Americans already saw themselves as something other than British subjects. Thus, there was already a uniquely American character, so, there was not as loud a cry to preserve the British way of life. In France, several thousands of people still supported the king, largely because the king was seen as an essential part of French life. And when the king was first ousted and then killed, some believed that character itself was corrupted. Remember, the Americans did not oust a king or kill him—they merely separated from him.

Finally, there is a general agreement that the French were not as unified as the Americans, who, for the most part, put aside their political differences until after they had already formed a new nation. The French, despite their Tennis Court Oath, could not do so. Infighting led to inner turmoil, civil war, and eventually the Reign of Terror, in which political dissidents were executed in large numbers. Additionally, the French people themselves were not unified. The nation had so much stratification that it was impossible to unite all of them—the workers, the peasants, the middle-class, the nobles, the clergy—into one cause. And the attempts to do so under a new religion, the Divine Cult of Reason, certainly did not help. The Americans, remember, never attempted to change the society at large; rather, they merely attempted to change the government.

Questions:-

1. Why and how did the Reign of Terror happen?
2. In what ways does the author suggest that the American Revolution was easier to complete than the French Revolution?
3. Of the challenges mentioned facing the French revolutionaries, which do you think had the greatest impact on their inability to complete a successful revolution? Why?
4. Of the strengths mentioned aiding the American revolutionaries, which do you think had the greatest impact on their ability to complete a successful revolution? Why?

Answers:

#2

Comprehension 2014

① why and how the Reign of terror happened

→ The reign of terror happened because of the inner loopholes of French people. French people were not unified because of their complexity. It was impossible to unite workers, Peasants, middle class, nobles under one cause. This all led to reign of terror which caused large executions.

→ In France people were not unified under one cause. Where several thousand people still supported the King. because King was seen as essential part of their life. People did not put their political differences aside the inner fight between people led to turmoil, Civil war and the reign of terror.

2 In what ways the author suggest that American revolution was easier to complete than the French revolution?

→ There were many differences according to author, which made American revolution easier than French revolution. firstly American revolution did not had any fear of neighbour countries because it was on a different continent, secondly, American simply had to win the war they did not had fear to defend it from outside, thirdly Americans were united under one cause, fourthly American simply had to change the government not society.

3 Of the challenges mentioned facing the French revolutionaries, which do you think had the greatest impact on their inability to complete a successful revolution? why?

→ The French's not unifying under one cause had the biggest impact on the inability of the successful revolution. Because for any unity plays a very crucial role to achieve their combined targets. without unity it becomes hard for any revolution to become successful. unity gives strength to their voice to their cause.

4 Of the strengths mentioned ~~being~~ aiding the American revolutionaries, which do you think had the greatest impact on their ability to complete a successful revolution? why?

→ The non-complex population of America gathered together for just to change the government made it a successful. Because American did not have a complex society so it was easy for them to lead the revolution successful and this was the reason that they only had to change the government not the whole society.

PRÉCIS

Central Superior Services Examination (CSS) 1974

Passage.

Man is a pie-eminently an animal good at gadget. However, there is reason for doubting his good judgment in their utilization. Perhaps the first chemical process which man employed for his own service was combustion. First utilized to warm naked and chilled bodies, it was then discovered to be effective for scaring off nocturnal beasts of prey and an admirable agent for the preparation and preservation of food. Much later came the discovery that fire could be used in extracting and working metals and last of all that it could be employed to generate power. En ancient times man began to use fire as a weapon, beginning with incendiary torches and arrow and proceeding to explosives, which have been developed principally for the destruction of human beings and their works.

In the control and utilization of gases, the achievements of our species have not been commendable. One might begin with air, which man breathes in common with other terrestrial vertebrates. He differs from other animals in that he seems incapable of selecting the right kind of air for breathing. Man is forever doing things which foul the air and poisoning himself by his own stupidity. He pens himself up in a limited air space and suffocates, he manufactures noxious gases which accidentally or intentionally displace the air and remove him from the ranks of the living, he has been completely unable to filter the air of the disease germs, which he breathes to his detriment, he and all his works are powerless to prevent a hurricane or to withstand its force. Man has indeed been able to utilize the power of moving air currents to a limited extent and to imitate the flight of birds, with the certainty of eventually breaking his neck if he tries it. Man uses water much in the same way as other animals, ho has to drink it constantly, washes in it frequently, and drowns it occasionally — probably oftener than other terrestrial vertebrates. Without water, he dies as miserably as any other beast and with too much of it, as in floods, he is equally unable to cope. However, he excels other animals in that he has learned to utilize water power. But it is rather man's lack of judgment in the exercise of control of natural resources which would disgust critics of higher intelligence, although it would not surprise the apes. Man observes that the wood of trees is serviceable for constructing habitation and other buildings. He straightaway and recklessly denudes the earth of forests. In so far as he is able! He finds that the meat and skins of the bison are valuable and immediately goes to work to exterminate the bison. He allows his grazing animals to strip the turf from the soil so that it is blown away and fertile places become deserts. He clears for cultivation and exhausts the rich land by stupid planting. He goes into wholesale production of food, cereals, fruits and livestock and allows the fruits of his labour to rot or to starve because he has not provided any adequate method of distributing them or because no one can pay for them. He invents machines which do the work of many men, and is perplexed by the many men who are out of work. It would be hard to convince judges of human conduct that man is not an economic fool.

Final Draft

The evil side of human inventions
(Title with Marker)

Man is father of inventions but the use of those inventions can be doubted. His creation of fire was basically to save him from cold, animals and hunger but later on it is used to make arms, creating energy and finally making explosives which was only for his destruction. Another, wonderful creation is gases. but he is always busy in doing stupid thing by making poisonous gases and contaminating his environment. which environment he is unable to filter nor he have ability to choose which air he have to breath. humanity have no control over air. water is another necessity of humans. Neither he can survive scarcity nor its bulk availability like floods. But unlike animals he learned how to control it. He cut trees after knowing the use of wood. He kill animal after finding out the use of their skin and meat. He barrened the fertile lands. He made plants on rich lands. He started artificial food production and

abandoned his own fields. He invented machines
and made man jobless. No doubt he is an
economic fool.

Original Passage = 570

Precised = 190

Remarks by Examiner

In main précis

	Yes	No
1. Main idea is picked	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Main aspect(s) of an idea is/are covered	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Written in student's own language structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Cohesion/rhythm/orgnization needs improvement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Spelling(s) mistakes are found	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Need for improvement in grammar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Is length per Requirement?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

In Title

	Yes	No
1. Title matches with précis/main idea	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Language of title is weak/incorrect	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Length of title as per standard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Marks

Main Précis: _____/15

Title: _____/5

Remarks
