

### 6. Change Narration from Direct to Indirect or Indirect to Direct (any five) (5)

- I) "This world", he declared, "is full of sorrow would that I were dead!"
- (ii) He said to me, "Come early, we shall be waiting for you".
- (iii) "How delighted I am", said he, "to meet my friends here by my own fire side."
- (iv) The man said that he was quite sure she should succeed.
- (v) John exclaimed with a sigh that he was ruined.
- (vi) The constable inquired of the man where he was going.
- (vii) The boy said that he would walk.
- (viii) "What losses", cried he, "have I suffered? What anguish have I endured"

### 7. Use the following idioms in your sentences in such a way that their meaning becomes clear: (5)

- I) Tilt at windmills
- II) A rule of thumb
- III) Ring a bell
- IV) Prima facie
- V) With a pinch of salt
- VI) An axe to grind
- VII) Play to the gallery
- VIII) Cheek by jowl

### 8. Translate the following into English while keeping in view figurative/idiomatic expressions. (10)

دہشت گردی کی بہت سی تعریفیں ہیں لیکن اسے عام طور پر سیاسی طور پر منظم غیر ریاستی اداکاروں/عناصر کی طرف سے املاک کو تباہ کرنے، لوگوں کو زخمی کرنے، پر عمل بنانے اور/یا شہریوں کو قتل کرنے اور اس طرح دیکھنے والے وسیع تر سامعین کو ڈرانے اور متاثر کرنے کے ارادے سے کہے جانے والے سیاسی تشدد کے طور پر دیکھا جاتا ہے۔ بدف ابادی اور اس کی حکومت کے ردعمل دونوں میں سیاسی، مذہبی یا نظریاتی تبدیلی: نیز گروپ کے اپنے بمردوں کے درمیان حمایت حاصل کرنے کے لیے دہشت گردی بہت زیادہ بڑے پیمانے پر ذرائع ابلاغ پر انحصار کرتی ہے تاکہ متاثرین کی نسبتاً کم تعداد پر کہے جانے والے حملوں کے نفسیاتی اثر کو زیادہ سے زیادہ اثر لینے والے سامعین کو خوفناک تصور میں فراہم کر سکیں۔ اس بات پر کافی تنازعہ ہے کہ کس کو دہشت گرد قرار دیا جائے، خاص طور پر ایسے حالات میں جہاں غیر ریاستی عناصر یعنی آزادی پسند (باغی یا گوریلا جنگجو) کو بھی مقبوضہ علاقوں میں جائز بغاوتوں کی قیادت کے طور پر دیکھا جا سکتا ہے لیکن اس کے باوجود کون دہشت گردوں کی طرح کے ہتھکنڈے استعمال کرتا ہے، دیکھنا چاہیے جیسے کہ بادی النظر میں، عام شہریوں کو ڈھال کے طور پر استعمال کرنا اور اندھا دھند شہری اور فوجی اہداف کو نشانہ بنانا۔

## 6- Narration

- i) He exclaimed this world is full of sorrow would that he had been dead.
- ii) He requested me to come early, they should be waiting for me.
- iii) He said himself that how delighted he was to meet his friends there by his own fire side.
- iv) The man said, "I am quite sure she shall success."
- v) "I am ruined!", John said
- vi) The constable said, "Where is he going?"
- vii) The boy said, "I will walk."
- viii) He exclaimed with a great ~~repent~~ sorrow that he had suffered and what anguish he had endured.



## Translation

There are several meanings of terrorism but generally, on the basis of politics, it is seen as terrorist acts of non-state actors to devastate, to injure people, to kill civilians, or to create fear among people. In order to bring change in both targeted people and reaction of its government politically, religiously, or ideologically; to get assertion among sympathetic groups; terrorism relies on collaborative sources so that to portray mentally affect of less number of attacks with terrible picture as compared to affected people.

It is a great controversy to whom all terrorists, particularly non-state actors like guerrilla warriors can also be seen in these situations, but who uses terrorist acts otherwise; it should be seen as in common perception, ordinary civilians are used as guardians to target civilians and military.