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A=1= Happiness is important to the most of people because happiness is the source of enjoying life and getting rid of pains and sufferings. ~~of life.~~ It is being considered that material wealth has positive relation with happiness. But ~~world's rich countries, endowed with material wealth, are not ranked at top countries having high Happy Planet index.~~ So, happiness is more related to simplicity and less consumerism in life than with material wealth.

A=2= The author elaborates the concept of voluntary simplicity as a movement. As its importance and need is being highlighted through books, magazines as well as through internet. Like other movements, the movement of simplicity is creating awareness through different means about the negative implications of consumerism on environment. Author has also characterized voluntary simplicity as a philosophy because it ^{requires} needs to develop to balance between an individual actual needs and wants. While, this balance is influenced by character, culture and environment of individual.

A=3= In modern society, consumerism is growing rapidly. People want more and more goods for getting their inner satisfaction of being wealthy. People consider their life worthless and unsuccessful if they donot get material wealth. ~~It is feared that growing consumerism can create or develop environmental degradation.~~ Because as goods are produced in industries and industrializations leads to the release of environmental contaminants which pollutes environment. So, consumerism increases environmental degradation footprint of individuals and with growing consumerism, this footprint may increase in future.

A=4: If people try to mitigate or change their consumption pattern, they face numerous difficulties in doing it. In this wealth centric world, living in the condition having less goods and other materialistic items is considered to be living in poverty. People living with voluntary simplicity are called as socially inferior and are unable to get equality with people who are consumeristic. Materialistic competition has outweighed individual's efforts in coming out of the sickness of consumerism.

A=5: There are multiple challenges and rewards of voluntary simplicity. Its rewards include ~~achieving Pareto optimality, mitigating unnecessary expenditures, money ^{time} saving and ^{getting} mental peace.~~ While the challenge of voluntary simplicity, is to develop conscious realization which enables individuals to understand that quest of material goods is nothing and is not related to happiness in life. Actually, less consumerism and more simplicity in life bring satisfaction, joy, ^{physical} and mental relaxation in life.

① His knowledge of languages and international relations aids him in his work.

② The ambassador, with his family and staff, invites you to a reception at the embassy on Tuesday afternoon.

③ He will ~~appear/sit~~ ^{for} in the CSS examination, this year.

④ When he will come back from vacation, ^{ASLAM and I} Aslam will plan to look for another department.

⑤ If anyone of you makes a noise, he will be punished.

⑥ He came to me to inquire that what the salary was attached to the appointment.

⑦ Sam too tired to find/hint words and idioms in my English book.

Punctuation

While = taking a nap on the porch, one hot summer day, Hodja dreamed that a stranger promised to give him ten pieces of gold. The stranger placed them in Hodja's hand one by one. Until he reached the tenth piece which he hesitated to give him. Come on! what are you waiting for? said Hodja. "You promised me ten, just then he woke up. He immediately looked at this hand and saw that it was empty. He quickly shut his eyes again, stretched out his hands and said, all right! I'll settle for nine."

themselves.

Q. 3 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

(20)

The majority of people have always lived simply, and most of humanity still struggles on a daily basis to eke out a meager existence under dire circumstances. Only in affluent industrialized countries do people have the luxury of more goods and services than they need to survive. On the basis of material wealth, North Americans and Europeans should be the happiest people on earth, but according to the 2012 Happy Planet Index (HPI), they are not. Surprisingly, what had begun as an experimental lifestyle evolved into a quiet revolution that spread the word through books such as Duane Elgin's best-selling *Voluntary Simplicity: Toward a Way of Life that is Outwardly Simple, inwardly Rich* (1981), as well as numerous magazines, alternative communities of the like-minded, and, later, Internet website. Combined with a growing awareness of the environmental consequences of consumerism, the voluntary simplicity movement sought to reduce the consumption of goods and energy and to minimize one's personal impact on the environment. "Voluntary" denotes a free and conscious choice to make appropriate changes that will enrich life in a deeper, spiritual sense. "Simplicity" refers to the lack of clutter, that is, eliminating all those things, patterns, habits and ideas that take control of our lives and distract us from our inner selves. However, this is not to be confused with poverty, which is involuntary, degrading, and debilitating. Neither does it mean that people must live on a farm or reject progress or technology, or do without what is necessary for their comfort and welfare. To practice voluntary simplicity, one must differentiate between what one wants (psychological desires) and what one needs (basic requirements of life), and seek a healthy balance that is compatible with both. In a consumer society where advertising bombards us with the message that without this, that, and the other product, we are unsuccessful, undesirable, and unimportant, being clear on what you really need and resisting what you don't can be an ongoing struggle. The beauty of voluntary simplicity is that it is a philosophy, and not a dogma. How one goes about it depends on individual character, cultural background and climate. For this, three Rs (i.e., Reduce, Recycle, & Reuse) represent the best way to get a handle on rampant consumerism. In economies driven by the quest for ever more, living with less is erroneously equated with poverty and social inferiority.

By conserving energy, for instance, you are actually ensuring that more resources are available for future use. By making a frugal budget and sticking to it, you can eliminate unnecessary expenses. Recycling paper, metal, plastic, and glass and reusing building materials and old clothing keep materials in the loop and out of landfills. Pooling skills and resources through barter networks not only saves money, but sharing with others establishes bonds and fosters a sense of community. With the glut of cheap goods that are usually designed for obsolescence, quality products that last are becoming progressively harder to find. In the long run, a more expensive but durable and repairable item or even an older used item that is still in good condition is a better investment than a brand new piece of junk that will only break down and end up in the trash. Thus, at the heart of voluntary simplicity is the conscious realization that less is really more. Less consumption means more resources for future generations. Less activity that brings little satisfaction or reward is more time for yourself and your loved ones. Less stuff is more space to move around in. Less stress means more relaxation and better health. Less worry provides more enjoyment and more fulfillment in life.

Questions:

1. How important is happiness to most people, and what is the relationship between material wealth and happiness? (4)
2. How does the author characterize the concept of "Voluntary Simplicity" as a movement and as a philosophy? (4)
3. What impact is feared by the growing consumerism of modern society? (4)
4. What influences make it difficult for people to reduce their consumption patterns? (4)
5. What are the challenges and rewards of voluntary simplicity? (4)

Q. 4 Correct any FIVE of the following sentences.

(10)

- a) His knowledge of languages and international relations aid him in his work.
- b) The ambassador, with his family and staff, invite you to a reception at the embassy on Tuesday afternoon.
- c) This year, he will sit in the CSS examination.
- d) The Chief Executive will let us know whether or not he can attend the meeting.
- e) When he came back from vacation, Aslam and me plan to look for another apartment.
- f) If some of you make a noise, they shall be punished.
- g) He came to me to enquire what is the salary attached to the appointment.
- h) I am too tired that I do not hunt words and idioms in my English book.

Q. 5. A. Punctuate the following passage:

(5)

while taking a nap on the porch, one hot summer day hodja dreamed that a stranger promised to give him ten pieces of gold the stranger placed them in hodjas hand one by one until he reached the tenth piece which he hesitated to give him come on what are you waiting for said hodja you promised me ten just then he woke up he immediately looked at this hand and saw that it was empty he quickly shut his eyes again stretched out his hand and said all right I'll settle for nine.

B. Re-write the following sentences (ONLY FIVE) after filling in the blanks with appropriate Prepositions. (5)

- i. The neighbours came ___ my house to see what's going on in the house.
- ii. She sat ___ the shade of the tree.
- iii. The moon does not shine ___ its own light.
- iv. The border jumped ___ the national wall.