

Q: Write a précis of the following passage in about 100 words and suggest the title: (20+5)

Some societies have experimented with eliminating the middleman. Prices can certainly be controlled better if the government acts as the middleman, because, after all, goods have to be lifted and transported to the other parts of the country. But governments are not usually very efficient or quick in these matters. Nor are they economical – a lot of file and paperwork involving a lot of people adds up to a lot of indirect expense. Although in theory it ought to be possible to reduce prices by eliminating the middleman, in practice it seems to be an essential evil.

Business can be left to find its own level in accordance with the so-called 'laws' of supply and demand. By and large, Pakistan is what is called a 'seller's market' because essential goods are usually in short supply or are inclined to fall below the needs of an overgrowing population. Market manipulation in such a situation is easy and unfortunately fairly common. Goods usually disappear at about the time they are needed most, leading to price spirals and malpractices. Price control under such circumstances becomes a little unrealistic unless a huge department can be set up with vigilance teams and inspectors empowered to raid shops and warehouses. The effort to control a seller's market is so great and the cost so high that in fact not a great deal of control can be exercised. An alternative method is to encourage the growth of 'buyer's market' in which the customer has a choice between many competing products. Competition automatically forces good quality and low prices on the goods. This is at present only possible in the high production areas of the world. But competition leads to malpractices of a different kind. Survival for a business often depends upon the destruction of competing business and big companies have a natural advantage over small ones. An obsessive drive to 'sell' is generated in such a system. Huge sums are spent on advertising, the costs of which are transferred to the buyer. People are tricked and badgered into buying things they do not really need.

Precis

- 2nd attempt
- Maryam

Prices can be managed if the government acts as or eliminates the middleman. But the government is neither efficient in terms of transportation nor finance. Pakistan is referred to as a seller's market since commodities are in insufficient supply to meet the demands of overpopulation because they disappear at a needy time. To control the price, the sizable department raids storehouses to find the commodities, but this process is expensive. Another method to control the seller market is the expansion of the buyer market because it gives consumer choices among many competing products. But competition in business leads to fraud. A huge amount is spent on advertisements that trick the customer so easily.

Title = The unethical behaviour
in the buyer and seller
market.

Total words = 348.

Precis words = 113.

Q.7. Translate the following into English by keeping in view figurative/idiomatic expressions. (10)

پاکستان، افغانستان میں امن کیلئے پر عزم ہے کیونکہ افغانستان میں امن، پاکستان کیلئے انتہائی اہم ہے۔ تاریخی تناظر میں دیکھا جائے تو پاکستان اور افغانستان پڑوسی برادر اسلامی ملک ہونے کے ناتے تاریخی، ثقافتی، لسانی رشتوں میں جڑے ہوئے ہیں۔ یہ رشتے ٹوٹ ہیں، دونوں کا انحصار ایک دوسرے پر ہے اور دونوں الگ الگ رہ بھی نہیں سکتے۔ پاکستان کا موقف روز اول سے یہی رہا ہے کہ افغان مسئلے کا سیاسی حل نکالا جائے۔ اس موقف کی حمایت چین بھی کرتا ہے۔ اس ضمن میں چین نے کہا ہے کہ افغان تنازع کا افغان قیادت میں ہونے والے امن مذاکرات سے ہی حل ممکن ہے۔ پاکستان اور چین اسٹریٹجک شراکت داری کیلئے افغان تنازع کو مذاکرات کے ذریعے حل کرنے میں اپنا کردار ادا کریں گے۔

Q#7: Translate into English -

Pakistan is hopeful for peace in Afghanistan because peace in Afghanistan is extremely important for Pakistan. Historically, Pakistan and Afghanistan as neighbouring muslim-brother countries, are linked culturally, historically, and ~~are~~ rationally. These relations are firm. Both countries depend on each other and cannot live alone.

It is Pakistan's perspective from day one that the solution of Afghanistan's problem should be political. China also endorses this perspective.

In this regard China has said that the solution of Afghan problem is only possible through the dialogue of Afghan leadership. Pakistan and China, shall play their role to resolve the Afghan conflict, for strategic partnership.

Q3. Read the following passage and answers the questions that follow:

(20)

It is in the very nature of the helicopter that its great versatility is found. To begin with, the helicopter is the fulfillment of one of man's earliest and most fantastic dreams. The dream of flying - not just like a bird - but of flying as nothing else flies or has ever flown. To be able to fly straight up and straight down - to fly forward or back or sidewise, or to hover over and spot till the fuel supply is exhausted.

To see how the helicopter can do things that are not possible for the conventional fixed-wing plane, let us first examine how a conventional plane "works." It works by its shape - by the shape of its wing, which deflects air when the plane is in motion. That is possible because air has density and resistance. It reacts to force. The wing is curved and set at an angle to catch the air and push it down; the air, resisting, pushes against the under surface of the wing, giving it some of its lift. At the same time the curved upper surface of the wing exerts suction, tending to create a lack of air at the top of the wing. The air, again resisting, sucks back, and this gives the wing about twice as much lift as the air pressure below the wing. This is what takes place when the wing is pulled forward by propellers or pushed forward by jet blasts. Without the motion the wing has no lift.

Questions:

1. Where is the great versatility of the helicopter found?
2. What is the dream of flying?
3. What does the wing of the conventional aircraft do?
4. What does the curved upper surface of the wing do?
5. What gives the wing twice as much lift?

①: Where is versatility of helicopter found?

The versatility of the helicopter is found in its very nature. It can fly upward or downward, sidewise or backward, and it can hover over until its fuel supply.

②: What is the dream of fly?

The dream of fly is actually the dream of humans to fly like birds in the air. It is the dream of not just fly but to fly like no one has ever flown.

③: What does the wing of aircraft do?

The wings of the conventional aircraft deflect air, set an angle to catch air, and resist the air. Due to which a conventional aircraft can fly, ~~to~~ turn to left or right, and stop.

④: What does curved upper surface of wing do?

The curved upper surface of the wing catches the air, push it down, that resultantly gives lift to plane.

⑤: What gives the wing twice as much lift?

When the plane gets lift a lack of air at the top of wing occurs. The air again resist back that gives the wing as much lift as the air pressure below the wing.

PART-II

Q.2. Write a précis of the following passage and also suggest a suitable title: (20)

I think modern educational theorists are inclined to attach too much importance to the negative virtue of not interfering with children, and too little to the positive merit of enjoying their company. If you have the sort of liking for children that many people have for horses or dogs, they will be apt to respond to your suggestions, and to accept prohibitions, perhaps with some good-humoured grumbling, but without resentment. It is no use to have the sort of liking that consists in regarding them as a field for valuable social endeavour, or what amounts to the same thing as an outlet for power-impulses. No child will be grateful for an interest in him that springs from the thought that he will have a vote to be secured for your party or a body to be sacrificed to king and country. The desirable sort of interest is that which consists in spontaneous pleasure in the presence of children, without any ulterior purpose. Teachers who have this quality will seldom need to interfere with children's freedom, but will be able to do so, when necessary, without causing psychological damage.

Unfortunately, it is utterly impossible for over-worked teachers to preserve an instinctive liking for children; they are bound to come to feel towards them as the proverbial confectioner's apprentice does towards macarons. I do not think that education ought to be anyone's whole profession: it should be undertaken for at most two hours a day by people whose remaining hours are spent away from children. The society of the young is fatiguing, especially when strict discipline is avoided. Fatigue, in the end, produces irritation, which is likely to express itself somehow, whatever theories the harassed teacher may have taught himself or herself to believe. The necessary friendliness cannot be preserved by self-control alone. But where it exists, it should be unnecessary to have rules in advance as to how "naughty" children are to be treated, since impulse is likely to lead to the right decision, and almost any decision will be right if the child feels that you like him. No rules, however wise, are a substitute for affection and tact.

Q#2: Make the precis of the following passage;
Precis;

Writers think that modern educationalist loves to interfere more in the children's negative habits than to enjoy their positive habits. Children always adopt the polite suggestions more than the reduce ones. They are not the experimental product. They should be treated with affection, and teachers who seeks pleasure from children, they seldomly interfere in children's affairs. There is need of some necessary reforms in teaching profession because of extra burden on teachers which is causing irritating them from children. These reforms must include some rules that could enable affection in the teachers for children.

Title ⇒ Psychology of children demands affection.

Total Passage words ⇒ 355

Precis passage words ⇒ 101