

## 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 ہو گا اور کشمیریوں کو حق خود ارادیت (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 بھائیوں نے کشمیری 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

India, on the night of 6th Sept 1965, attacked Pakistan without any warning. That was a cowardly move. The main reason of the conflict was India's seizure (usurpation) of Kashmir. Kashmiris, sick of (fed up) India's stubbornness, hoisted flags of rebellion. India, promised in clear words in the special meeting of United Nations that it would follow (abide by?) any resolution of UN on Kashmir with honesty and Kashmiris would not be deprived of the self-determination's right; however, with the passage of time, India, using one excuse or another, deviated from its promise. When the Pathans of tribal areas supported their Kashmiri brothers and India faced successive defeats then it was frightened, and held Pakistan responsible for that rebellion. It mistakenly believed that it could cross the river between Pakistan and India, to launch an attack, but it met with crushing defeat. Pakistani soldiers demonstrated <sup>such</sup> an extraordinary essence of bravery and potency that it will be inscribed in golden words in history and Indian army will always remember. This war continued for seventeen days, and India had to face disappointment due ~~to~~ to its unprincipled endeavours.

**PRÉCIS**

**Central Superior Services Examination (CSS) 1974**

**Passage.**

Man is a pre-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. In 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, he 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.

PRECISIngenious Humanity: Wise and Folly

Humans excel with gadgets, but their judgement in using them is skeptical. They discovered fire for warmth, scaring predators, and cooking. Later, they harnessed it for the metalwork and power. Unfortunately, they also turned it into a weapon with explosives. Their control of gases, especially air, is lacking, leading to pollution and health problems. While using air currents and mimicking birds flights, accidents occur. And ~~regarding~~ regarding water, they need it, but struggle with floods. They are adept at water power, yet their resources management is disappointing. Humans recklessly clear forests and wipe out animals like bison. They damage fertile land through poor planting. Food waste and machines lead to unemployment. It would be tough to persuade judges of human behavior that man is not an economic fool.

Words in Text - 430

Given Words - 135

Suggested Titles: ① Wise Choices, Foolish Mistake



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?

## COMPREHENSION

Q1:

The Reign of Terror happened during the French Revolution due to the infighting among French as they were not united, and external threats from neighboring countries, which led to the execution of political dissidents. And this stratification among revolutionaries even led to the failure of efforts to unite them all.

Q2:

The author suggests that the American Revolution was perceived to have a better chance for success from the start because the American colonists already had a distinct identity separate from British subjects. While several French supported the King, for he was an essential part of French life. Americans aimed to change the government instead of killing the King. While in France, it was not possible to change the government without killing the King. And no outside interference is yet another reason why it went smoothly.

Q3:

Q3:

The prime reason for the failure of completion of the French Revolution was disunity among the French people, leading to internal divisions and conflicts, and the opposition of the neighboring countries to the revolution. These factors led to infighting, civil war, and ~~was~~ external pressures undermining their endeavors.

Q4:

The biggest factor for the success of the American Revolution was that the whole nation was determined to get freedom as they were all united, coupled with their focused approach on changing the government. Their cohesive vision and goal-oriented strategy allowed them to overcome challenges effectively.