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TRANSLATION

EXERCISE 1

کتابیں ایک عجیب نعمت (۱) ہیں۔ یہ انسانی زندگی کے صدیوں کے تجربہ کا نچوڑ (۲) ہیں۔ یہ ہمیں اپنے آباؤ اجداد (۳) کے
 راز اور تجربات سے آگاہی (۴) بخشتی ہیں۔ تنہائی (۵) میں ایک مخلص مونس کی طرح ہماری ڈھارس (۶) بندھاتی ہیں اور ہمیں تنہائی
 کی وحشت (۷) سے نجات (۸) دلاتی ہیں۔ نہایت مفید معلومات مہیا کر کے ہمیں زندگی کے نشیب و فراز (۹) سے آگاہ رکھتی ہیں۔ لیکن
 ہمیں ایک بات کبھی نظر انداز (۱۰) نہیں کرنی چاہیے۔ جہاں اکثر و بیشتر کتب ہماری زندگی میں ایک کارآمد ساتھی ہیں وہاں بعض کتابیں
 زہریلے (۱۱) سانپ سے بھی زیادہ خطرناک ثابت ہوتی ہیں۔ یہ وہ کتابیں ہیں جو ہمارے اخلاق و اطوار کے لئے سم قاتل (۱۲) ثابت
 ہوتی ہیں۔ بدترین دشمن سے زیادہ زہریلی ثابت ہوتی ہیں۔ لہذا ہمیں مطالعہ کی کتب کے انتخاب میں بڑی احتیاط سے کام لینا چاہیے۔
 جس طرح ہمیں اپنے حلقہ احباب کے انتخاب میں پوری احتیاط برتنی چاہئے اس سے زیادہ ہمیں کتب کے انتخاب میں ضرورت ہے۔

Vocabulary: 1. blessing; 2. essence; 3. ancestors; 4. acquaint; 5. loneliness; 6. console; 7. horror; 8. rid us; 9. ups and downs; 10. ignore, connive at; 11. poisonous; 12. lethal.

Translation. Ex:1

Books are a great blessing. It is the essence of centuries of human life. It acquaints us with the experiences of our ancestors. It becomes our friend and rid us from the horror of loneliness. By providing information it consoles us with the ups and downs of life. But we should not ignore one thing that, where most of the books are like useful friends there are some which are more dangerous than poisonous snakes. There are the books which proves to be dangerous for our moral well-being and more poisonous than a worst enemy. So we should work treadlightly while choosing a book. we should choose books more ~~carefully~~ consciously than choosing friends.

Solutions of Comprehension Questions Asked in Previous CSS Papers (2015-1986)

CSS 2015

Q3. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions below: (20)

Experience has quite definitely shown that some reasons for holding a belief are much more likely to be justified by the event than others. It might naturally be supposed, for instance, that the best of all reasons for a belief was a strong conviction of certainty accompanying the belief. Experience, however, shows that this is not so, and that as a matter of fact, conviction by itself is more likely to mislead than it is to guarantee truth. On the other hand, lack of assurance and persistent hesitation to come to any belief whatever are an equally poor guarantee that the few beliefs which are arrived at are sound. Experience also shows that assertion, however long continued, although it is unfortunately with many people an effective enough means of inducing belief, is not in any way a ground for holding it.

The method which has proved effective, as a matter of actual fact, in providing a firm foundation for belief wherever it has been capable of application, is what is usually called the scientific method. I firmly believe that the scientific method, although slow and never claiming to lead to complete truth, is the only method which in the long run will give satisfactory foundations for beliefs. It consists in demanding facts as the only basis for conclusions, and in consistently and continuously testing any conclusions which may have been reached, against the test of new facts and, wherever possible, by the crucial test of experiment. It consists also in full publication of the evidence on which conclusions are based, so that other workers may be assisted in new researches, or enabled to develop their own interpretations and arrive at possibly very different conclusions.

There are, however, all sorts of occasions on which the scientific method is not applicable. That method involves slow testing, frequent suspension of judgment, restricted conclusions. The exigencies of everyday life, on the other hand, often make it necessary to act on a hasty balancing of admittedly incomplete evidence, to take immediate action, and to draw conclusions in advance of the evidence. It is also true that such action will always be necessary, and necessary in respect of ever larger issues; and this in spite of the fact that one of the most important trends of civilization is to remove sphere after sphere of life out of the domain of such intuitive judgment into the domain of rigid calculation based on science. It is here that belief plays its most important role. When we cannot be certain, we must proceed in part by faith—faith not only in the validity of our own capacity of making judgments, but also in the existence of certain other realities, pre-eminently moral and spiritual realities. It has been said that faith consists in acting always on the nobler hypothesis; and though this definition is a trifle rhetorical, it embodies a seed of real truth.

Questions:

- a. Give the meaning of the underlined phrases as they are used in the passage?
- b. What justification does the author claim for his belief in the scientific method?
- c. Do you gather from the passage that conclusions reached by the scientific method should be considered final? Give reasons for your answer?
- d. In what circumstances, according to the author, is it necessary to abandon the scientific method?
- e. How does the basis of "intuitive judgment" differ from that of scientific decision?

Comprehension 2015

Question 'B'

The authors belief in the Scientific methods stands on; although slow in pace but never claiming to be complete truth, It provides satisfactory foundations for our beliefs, it only demands fact for any conclusion, and its continuously re-checking conclusions which may reach to some new facts.

Question 'C'

Scientific methods can not be considered final in human lives. because a human is interconnected with science and faith, believes. his believes answer the questions who ~~was~~ was abandoned by science. and he also can not believe on scientific conclusions as science is a continuous process. so scientific conclusions can not be considered final.

Question 'D'

There are some circumstances where one should abandon the science. These are; when methods involve slow testing, issues of everyday life, where frequent judgment is required, lack or incomplete evidence to make necessary action. In these situations one can not rely on science. ~~and~~ ~~to~~

Question 'E'

The intuitive judgment is based on human faith, existence of certain realities, moral and spiritual realities and the capacity of making judgment. Whereas scientific decision making includes facts, evidences, ground realities, both are two different phenomena.

Passage.

As a kind of foot-note I should comment that there are those who doubt whether it is within the power of science to ensure over a prolonged period freedom from destitution and famine for mankind. The argument -is the old one of Malthus that in the race between increasing population and increasing production, population must eventually win. Those of us who decline to accept this pessimistic view recognize the difficulty of the practical problem of meeting the needs of an ever-expanding population. We have, however, greater faith in human resourcefulness. We note that it is not only in the technology of production and medicine that the present generation differs so greatly from the one before. A similar rapid change is likewise occurring the thinking of masses of people. This change is brought about partly by experience with technology by more widespread education. Here lies a new realm in which dramatic advance is being made. The hope for the longer future lies in a growing understanding of the conditions for the good life of man in a world of science and technology, and the acceptance of a morality that is consistent with these conditions. With the widespread thought now being given to such problems by persons whose thinking is schooled to rely on reason and tested fact. It is evident that advance from this angle will also appear. Youth may, for example, consider the remarks as an effort to see in truer perspective the type of ideals that are appropriate to the age of science. Many are those who are now sharing to this exploration of human values. The great question is whether such understanding of human goals and the corresponding development of morals can be achieved before the forces seen by Malthus, and emphasized so forcefully by recent writers; overwhelm the efforts of the pioneers in this new and critical field. I do not believe that this is inevitable. I am confident of man's ability to meet and solve this ethical problem that is so vital to the success of his effort to achieve physical and spiritual freedom. It is relevant that as I analyse the reasons for my faith in man's eventual ability to meet this critical problem! I find that prominent in my mind is the confidence that God who made us holds for us an increasing density, to be achieved through our own efforts in the world setting that he supplies. This observation is significant in the present setting because it is my strong impression that most of those who have the firm faith in man's advancement likewise have a religious basis for their faith. If this impression is valid its consequence is clear. It means that it is men and women of religious faith on whom we must primarily rely to work strongly toward achieving a favourable world society. It means also that those of religious faith because of their faith have a better chance of survival, a fact that has a bearing on the attitude that may be expected in the society of the future.

Destitution پ روزگاری

famine قحط سالی

Pessimistic مایوس

Science, Religion & the fate of Humanity

There are some who doubt, will science be able to fulfill the needs of mankind. When eventually one day their production will be left behind by their population. However, the severity of the consequences of expanding population is irrevocable. Current generation is capable of technology which differs it from their ancestors. So the hope of longer future of this generation lies in, using science for their goodwill and the acceptance of morality of the conditions. Youth may find these remarks ideal but the question is whether humans will succeed in achieving their goals or not. But author believes that humans have much power to achieve their physical and moral needs. God holds much resources that can

be achieved through ~~some~~ efforts. He firmly believes that human's development begins from religious faith. It means people should concretize their religious beliefs for the pursuit of success of society. It is a fact that may effect in future.

PRÉCIS

Central Superior Services Examination (CSS) 1972

Passage.

Up to a point the Second German War resembled the first. Each began with a German bid for power which almost succeeded in spite of the opposition of France and Great Britain. In each the United States came to the rescue after year of neutrality. Each ended with a German defeat. But the differences were easier to see than the resemblances. The powers were differently grouped: Italy and Japan were on the German side, Russia was neutral until the Germans attacked across what had been, to begin with, Poland and Baltic States. The second war lasted even longer than the other. It pressed harder on the civilian population. After a period of restraint, perhaps, intended to conciliate American opinion, both sides dropped bombs from the air, without respect for the nature of the targets, wherever the officers concerned expected to cause the greatest effect. In Great Britain 60,000 civilians were killed. Though the Island was not invaded, the population was more directly involved than it was in any former war. Children and others were evacuated from towns into the country. Food supplies ran so short that, at the worst, even potatoes were rationed. Of all the states opposed to Germany, Great Britain was the only one which fought throughout the war. The resources of the nation were concentrated in the war effort more completely than those of any other nation on either side. Labour for women as well as men, became compulsory. Nevertheless, once the war reached its full severity in the west, eight months after it was declared, there was less disunion between classes and interests than in any other five years within living memory. Fighting spread all over the world. The Pacific was as vital a theatre as Europe. Scientists, especially Physicists, made revolutionary discoveries during the war, not only in the fields of weapons and defense against them, but in supply, transport, and control in action. Strange to say the fight services suffered fewer casualties than in 1914-18: 300,000 of the armed forces and 35,000 of the navy were killed. There was nothing like the trench warfare of former war, though there was almost every other sort of warfare, from mechanized war of movement in the North African desert to hand to hand jungle fighting in Burma. Both sides experimented and built up stocks for gas warfare and biological warfare, but neither side used them. (George Clark: English History: a survey)

Final Draft

Sketching (Title with Marked) The Second German war

The German's lust for Power sparking the war, late entry of USA and ending up on a German defeat, resembled Second German war with its former. But the differences were more clear than the similarities. Like the global power division where Italy and Japan were German allies and Russia was neutral in the beginning. Also this war was proved to be more enduring curse on civilians. ^{Britain} ~~British~~ faced severe casualties and drastic food shortage as the country was directly involved. It was supporting Germany throughout the war and concentrated ^{all} of its resources that even labour was made mandatory for both the genders. Scientists made great discoveries during this war. But it was strange witnessing lesser casualties than ⁱⁿ its former nevertheless having biological weapons, advance machinery and new techniques and tactics.