

PART-II

Q. 2 Make a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title.

(15+5=20)

People moan about poverty as a great evil; and it seems to be an accepted belief that if people only had plenty of money, they would be happy and useful and get more out of life. As a rule, there is more genuine satisfaction in life and more obtained from life in the humble cottage of the poor man than in the palaces of the rich. I always pity the sons and daughters of rich men, who are attended by servants, and have governesses at a later age; at the same time I am glad to think that they do not know what they have missed. It is because I know how sweet and happy and pure the home of honest poverty is, how free from perplexing care and from social envies and jealousies-how loving and united its members are in the common interest of supporting the family that I sympathize with the rich man's boy and congratulate the poor man's son. It is for these reasons that from the ranks of the poor so many strong, eminent, self-reliant men have always sprung and always must spring. If you will read the list of the "Immortals who were not born to die," you will find that most of them have been born poor. It seems nowadays a matter of universal desire that poverty should be abolished. We should be quite willing to abolish luxury; but to abolish honest, industrious, self-denying poverty would be to destroy the soil upon which mankind produces the virtues that will enable our race to reach a still higher civilization than it now possesses.

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

(20)

Human Beings feel afraid of death just as children feel afraid of darkness; and just as children's fear of darkness is increased by the stories which they have heard about ghosts and thieves, human beings' fear of death is increased by the stories which they have heard about the agony of the dying man. If a human being regards death as a kind of punishment for the sins he has committed and if he looks upon death as a means of making an entry into another world, he is certainly taking a religious and sacred view of death. But if a human being looks upon death as a law of nature and then feels afraid of it, his attitude is one of cowardice. However, even in religious meditation about death, there is something a mixture of folly and superstition. Monks have written books in which they have described the painful experience which they underwent by inflicting physical tortures upon themselves as a form of self-purification. Such books may lead one to think that, if the pain of even a finger being squeezed or pressed is unbearable, the pains of death must be indescribably agonizing. Such books thus increase a Man's fear of death. Seneca, a Roman Philosopher, expressed the view that the circumstances and ceremonies of death frighten people more than death itself would do. A dying man is heard uttering groans; his body is seen undergoing convulsions; his face appears to be absolutely bloodless and pale; at his death his friends begin to weep and his relations put on mourning clothes; various rituals are performed. All these facts make death appear more horrible than it would be otherwise.

Questions:

1. What is the difference between human beings' fear of death and children's fear of darkness?
2. What is a religious and sacred view of death?
3. What are the painful experiences described by the Monks in their books?
4. What are the views of Seneca about death?
5. What are the facts that make death appear more horrible than it would be otherwise?

Comprehension

Q01): The difference between human being's fear of death and children's fear of darkness lies in stories associated with death. Children's fear of darkness increased when they hear the stories of criminals or other supernatural beings. Similarly, human being's fear of death increased when they hear stories narrating the painful inflictions and circumstances of death. This makes the death a horrible experience. Due to this, fear of death is different than fear of darkness.

Q02): The sacred view of death implies that death is a form of retribution by God. Religious people believe that death is a punishment for all the sins people have committed during their lives. Moreover, death is also a gateway between this world and hereafter. A painful experience, based on various superstitions, death is a law of nature. This elucidates the sacred and religious view of death.

Q03): Monks, in their books, view the physical torture as a mean of self purification. In their books, they have described how people tortured themselves by adopting horrible and painful ways like squeezing finger with full force. The methods in

narrated by marks in such a manner that endorsed in reader's mind that pain of death is beyond imagination.

Q04: Seneca, a Roman Philosopher, views death as a horrible thing. In fact, death is a painful experience. But the rituals and situations associated with death make it deadliest one. Mourning clothes, physical condition of dying man, and rituals held, all make the death as a terrible phenomenon whenever narrated to readers.

Q05: The passage narrates the fact that stories of pain make death a painful experience, and people are afraid of it. The physical conditions of dying man such as pale yellow face, make it quite frightening. Mourning clothes wear by relatives, weeping and crying of people around, and rituals or ceremonies performed after death, all these events make death a horrible experience.

Precis :

Title: Poverty and Human Civilization

The popular notion is that money is a sign of happiness and poverty - a great evil. ^{For this,} Rich people tend to be more cheerful than poor people. Even, they enjoy everything in life as much as possible. However, the writer laments the conditions of rich boys and girls. Being looked after by their helpers, they remain ignorant of that compassion and family bond which poor people share the most. Poor people, although hardworking, yet know the significance of their "self" without having resentment for others. Due to these personality traits, they enriched the human civilization with their eternal accomplishments. Instead of eradicating poverty, wealthiness should be put ^{to} an end. Because, it is the poverty which ingrained esteemed virtues in the society.

(words: 125)

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

تمام مغل شہنشاہ خوبصورت باغات اور عمدہ عمارات سے محبت کی وجہ سے مشہور تھے اور انہوں نے بے شمار گندگی بھری جگہوں کو گھاس اُگے باغات، سایہ دار درختوں اور بہتے ہوئے چشموں میں بدل دیا۔ شاہجہان نے سب سے زیادہ باغات اور مساجد تعمیر کیں۔ اس کی بنائی ہوئی شاندار عمارات میں دہلی کی جامع مسجد ابھی تک ہر ایک سے داد و تحسین وصول کر رہی ہے اور مغلیہ کام کی عمدگی کا منہ بولتا ثبوت ہے۔

Translation :

(A)

All mughal emperors were famous for having likeness for beautiful gardens and magnificent buildings. Grassy gardens, shaded trees, and running streams replaced the dirty places by these kings. Most of the gardens and mosques were built by Shah Jehan. The Jamia mosque in Delhi, built by him, is still receiving praise and admiration of everyone. It is a testament of the excellence of mughal's works.

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

کسی بات کے بارے میں بے بنیاد خوف، اندیشے اور خیال پر یقین کر لینے کو توہم پرستی کہا جاتا ہے۔ توہم پرستی کی تاریخ اتنی ہی پرانی ہے جتنی انسانی زندگی کے ارتقاء کی۔ قدیم زمانے کے غیر مہذب اور وحشی انسان کے لیے وسیع کائنات کی ہر چیز پر اسرار تھی۔ موسم کی تبدیلیاں، سورج اور چاند ستاروں کی گردش، زلزلے، آندھیاں، دریا، سمندر، وحشی اور خونخوار جانور یہ سب چیزیں اس کی عقل اور فہم سے بالاتر تھیں۔ اس کو تنہا ان سب کا مقابلہ کرنا تھا۔ وہ تنہا بھی تھا اور ان سب سے کمزور بھی۔ اس کو یہ بھی معلوم نہ تھا کہ یہ سب کیا ہے؟ کیوں ہے؟ اور وہ ان سے کس طرح مقابلہ کرے۔ اس لیے وہ ہر طاقتور چیز سے خوف کھانے لگا۔ خوف نے اسے ان کی پوجا کرنے پر مجبور کیا۔ وہ اپنے گرد و پیش کی چیزوں کی اصلیت سے لاعلم تھا۔ اس لئے اس کے دماغ نے خیالی عقیدے تراشے اور وہم کی ابتدا ہو گئی۔

B) Translation:

A baseless belief, fear and belief in any idea about something is called as superstition. The history of superstition is as old as the evolution of human life. To uncivilized and savage man of ancient times, everything in of vast universe was a mystery to him. Changing weather, revolution of sun and moon, earthquakes, stormy rains and, oceans, savage and blood animals, all were beyond his intellect and knowledge. Despite weakness, he had to fight them alone. He did not know what it was and how to deal with them. That's why, he got frightened of every strong power. Fear had compelled him to worship those powers.

He was unaware of the realities of his surroundings. That's why, imaginary beliefs were carved in his mind and illusions started.