

نہجی حالات اور شخصی زندگی کا معاملہ بہت ٹیڑھا ہے۔ دنیا میں کون سا ایسا  
انسان ہے، جو کبھی نہ کبھی اپنے کمزور لمحوں میں اسکا حرکتوں کا مرکب نہیں  
ہوا جسے وہ دوسروں سے چھپانا چاہتا ہے۔ اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ نہجی  
حالات کو بے نقاب کرنے میں بڑی احتیاط، ذوق سلیم اور خدا ترسی کی  
ضرورت ہے۔ عام طور پر سرعیوب ہی قومی فلاح اور ذوق پسندیدہ کارستہ  
ہے، لیکن ایک شخص کی تعلیمات اور اس کی شخصی زندگی کو بالکل جدا بھی  
نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔ جب ایک شخص قومی رہنمائی کا دعویٰ کرتا ہے تو اس کے نہجی  
معاملات بھی قوم کی املاک ہو جاتے ہیں۔

The issue of private matters and private life is very complex. Every person in the world has committed such actions in some moments of this life that he wants to hide from others. There is no doubt that much care, fine taste and piety is required to reveal the private matters. Usually, hiding personal flaws is preferred as the only way to for national progress and public interest, but the education and personal life of a person cannot be separated. When a person claims to be a national leader, his private affairs also become state's affairs.

پاکستان کی ترقی اور خوشحالی کے لئے زرعی ترقی بہت ضروری ہے۔ اور زرعی  
ترقی بغیر آبپاشی کے ممکن نہیں۔ پاکستان میں موجود دریاؤں میں موسم کے  
اعتبار سے پانی کم زیادہ ہوتا ہے۔ کیونکہ پانی ان دریاؤں میں پہلوں پر جمی  
برف کے پگھلنے اور بدش سے آتا ہے۔ موسم گسا میں ان میں خوب پانی آتا  
ہے۔ یہاں تک کہ دریا اپنے کناروں سے باہر ہو جاتے ہیں۔ پانی کی بہت بڑی  
مقدار اس موسم میں آبی ذخائر مناسب حد میں نہ ہونے کے باعث ضائع  
ہو جاتی ہے۔ یوں دریا کے کنارے آہل علاقے زیر آب آجاتے ہیں اور تباہی  
اور بربادی مقدر بن جاتی ہے۔ جیسے جیسے موسم سرما قریب آتا جاتا ہے  
دریاؤں میں پانی کم ہوتا جاتا ہے اور ایسے میں زراعت اور دیگر ضروریات  
زندگی کے لئے پانی کی کمی واقع ہو جاتی ہے۔

Agricultural success is <sup>very</sup> important for Pakistan's progress and prosperity. <sup>And agricultural progress is not possible without irrigation.</sup> The water level in rivers keeps on fluctuating in accordance with the respective seasons in Pakistan. Because melting snow from mountains and rainfall contribute to water in these rivers. They are filled with a large quantity of water in ~~summer~~ summer season, to an extent that rivers overflow. The lack of water reservoirs result in wastage of a large amount of water in summers. In this way, the localities at rivers bank are flooded and they have to face much devastation and destruction. As the winter season approaches, water level begins to fall in rivers, this results in shortage of water for agriculture and other necessities of life.

Q.2.

The author of a work of imagination is trying to affect us wholly, as human beings, whether he knows it or not; and we are affected by it, as human beings, whether we intend to be or not. I suppose that everything we eat has some effect upon us than merely the pleasure of taste and mastication; it affects us during the process of assimilation and digestion; and I believe that exactly the same is true of anything we read.)

The fact that what we read does not concern merely something called our literary taste, but that it affects directly, though only amongst many other influences, the whole of what we are, is best elicited, I think, by a conscientious examination of the history of our individual literary education. Consider the adolescent reading of any person with some literary sensibility. Everyone, I believe, who is at all sensible to the seductions of poetry, can remember some moment in youth when he or she was completely carried away by the work of one poet. Very likely he was carried away by several poets, one after the other. The reason for this passing infatuation is not merely that our sensibility to poetry is keener in adolescence than in maturity. What happens is a kind of inundation, or invasion of the undeveloped personality, the empty (swept and gamished) room, by the stronger personality of the poet. The same thing may happen at a later age to persons who have not done much reading. One author takes complete possession of us for a time; then another, and finally they begin to affect each other in our mind. We weigh one against another; we see that each has qualities absent from others, and qualities incompatible with the qualities of others: we begin to be, in fact, critical: and it is our growing critical power which protects us from excessive possession by anyone literary personality. The good critic, and we should all, try to be critics, and not leave criticism to the fellows who write reviews in the papers - is the man who, to a keen and abiding sensibility, joins wide and increasingly discriminating. Wide reading is not valuable as a kind of hoarding, and the accumulation of knowledge or what sometimes is meant by the term 'a well-stocked mind.' It is valuable because in the process of being affected by one powerful personality after another, we cease to be dominated by anyone, or by any small number. The very different views of life, cohabiting in our minds, affect each other, and our own personality asserts itself and gives each a place in some arrangement peculiar to our self.)

## READING NOURISHES YOUNG MINDS

The writers unconsciously affect us by their imaginations. Everything we consume, or read, impacts us internally. Our choice of content for reading is a reflection of what we are influenced as, as depicted by our literary history. The person who is mature in his choice of poetry has once in a life been influenced by one or many poets. The strong views of the poets get imprinted on the young minds who are not exposed to reading. Our premature minds get affected by different authors, one after the other. We begin to compare their characteristics with each other, which prevents us to be preoccupied by any one of them. While analysing, a good critic should not rely on the judgements of widely followed reviewers. Extensive reading does not mean the accumulation of information. It means the development of ~~one's~~<sup>our</sup> own personality by liberating our minds from the influence of other writers.

Words of Passage = 442

Words of Precis = 151

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

Basically, psychoses and neuroses represent man's inability to maintain a balanced or equated polarity in conducting his life. The ego becomes exclusively or decidedly one-sided. In psychoses there is a complete collapse of the ego back into the inner recesses of the personal and collective unconsciousness. When he is repressed toward fulfilling some life goal and where he is further unable to sublimate himself toward another goal, man regresses into goal structures not actually acceptable to himself or to the society. Strong emotional sickness of the psychotic type is like having the shadow run wild. The entire psyche regresses to archaic, animal forms of behaviors. In less severe forms of emotional sickness there may be an accentuated and overpowering use of one of the four mental functions at the expense of the other three. Either thinking, feeling, intuiting or seeing may assume such a superior role as to render the other three inoperative. The persona may become as dominant as to create a totally one-sided ego, as in some forms of neurotic behavior. (All in all, whatever the type of severity of the emotional disorder, it can be taken as a failure of the psyche to maintain a proper balance between the polarities of life. Essentially, psychoses and neuroses are an alienation of the self from its true goal of self-actualization. In this sense the culture is of no consequence. Emotional disorder is not a question of being out of tune with one's culture so much as it is of being out of tune with one's self. Consequently, neurosis is more than bizarre behavior, especially as it may be interpreted by contemporaries in the culture. This interpretation avoids the sociological question of what is a mental disorder, since form of behavior which is acceptable in one culture may be considered neurotic in other culture. To Jung, the deviation from cultural norms is not the point. The inability to balance out personal polarities is.)

## UNIPOLARITY LEADS TO MENTAL INSTABILITY

Mental instability is due to the unipolar approach towards life. Psychoses occurs due to man's repression of his life goals to the extent that he starts following goals that are wief for himself and the society, causing wild behavior. Mild mental illness can also result from the excessive use of one mental function, making the other three unfunctional. Neuroses occurs when persona dominates one's life decisions. Thus, Psychological disturbances is the inability to lead a balanced life. Psychoses and Neuroses are deviation from one's ultimate goal, which is due to the deviation from cultural norms. However, psychologists regard it as the inability to maintain equilibrium in life processes.

Words of passage = 325

Words of precis = 108



**Write a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title: (20)**

We're dealing with a very dramatic and very fundamental paradigm shift here. You may try to lubricate your social interactions with personality techniques and skills, but in the process, you may truncate the vital character base. You can't have the fruits without the roots. It's the principle of sequencing: Private victory precedes Public Victory. Self-mastery and self-discipline are the foundation of good relationship with others. Some people say that you have to like yourself before you can like others. I think that idea has merit but if you don't know yourself, if you don't control yourself, if you don't have mastery over yourself, it's very hard to like yourself, except in some short-term, psych-up, superficial way. Real self-respect comes from dominion over self from true independence. Independence is an achievement. Inter dependence is a

choice only independent people can make. Unless we are willing to achieve real independence, it's foolish to try to develop human relations skills. We might try. We might even have some degree of success when the sun is shining. But when the difficult times come - and they will - We won't have the foundation to keep things together. The most important ingredient we put into any relationship is not what we say or what we do, but what we are. And if our words and our actions come from superficial human relations techniques (the Personality Ethic) rather than from our own inner core (the character Ethic), others will sense that duplicity. We simply won't be able to create and sustain the foundation necessary for effective interdependence. The techniques and skills that really make a difference in human interaction are the ones that almost naturally flow from a truly independent character. So the place to begin building any relationship is inside ourselves, inside our Circle of Influence, our own character. As we become independent - Proactive, centered in correct principles, value driven and able to organize and execute around the priorities in our life with integrity - we then can choose to become interdependent - capable of building rich, enduring, highly productive relationships with other people. (345 words)

A significant transition while social interactions occur when people skillfully try to hide their true selves. However, the success is never accomplished unless it is appreciated by the inner self. Hence, self-care is important to build cordial relationships with others. The author believes that this self-love is attained by completely knowing oneself. Therefore, the ~~achievement~~<sup>me</sup> achievement of sense of independence develops real self-respect which guarantees good inter-personal relationships. Without having mastery of oneself ~~only~~ relationships are only short-lived. Genuineness is the most important element in relationships, while the fake <sup>and</sup> skillful behavior is ~~highly~~ ~~is~~ detectable and highly discouraged. Only the natural skills are essential. Hence, development of inner self and achieving independence ~~is~~ is the key to sustainable relationships.

Words of Passage = 345  
Words of Precis = 115

Q.2:

Write a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title: (20)

The official name of our species is homo sapiens; but there are many anthropologists who prefer to think of man as homo Faber—the smith, the maker of tools. It would be possible, I think, to reconcile these two definitions in a third. If man is a knower and an efficient doer, it is only because he is also a talker. In order to be Faber and Sapiens, Homo must first be loquax, the loquacious one. Without language we should merely be hairless chimpanzees. Indeed, we should be something much worse. Possessed of a high IQ but no language, we should be like the Yahoos of Gulliver's Travels—Creatures too clever to be guided by instinct, too Self-centered to live in a state of animal grace, and therefore condemned forever, frustrated and malignant, between contented ape hood and aspiring humanity. It was language that made possible the accumulation of knowledge and the broadcasting of information. It was language that permitted the expression of religious insight, the formulation of ethical ideals, the codification to laws. It was language, in a word, that turned us into human beings and gave birth to civilization.

## HUMANS - THE TALKATIVE BEINGS

The homosapiens can also be known as homo Faber - the Smith. However, the author has formulated a third definition when he says that we are talkative creatures. Without talking, we can never know and perform well. Man with high intelligence and no language gets trapped in-between animalhood and humanity. Language helped man to acquire information about religion, ethics, and law. Thus, language has transformed us into humans and civilizations.

Words of Passage = 191  
Words of Precise = 68

**Q:** Read the following passage and answers the questions that follow.

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:**

**(4 marks each)**

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 The great versatility of the helicopter is found in its nature. The helicopter is developed in such a way that it allows man to fly in the sky. It has fulfilled one of the biggest dreams of men.

- ② The dream of flying is the man's dream to ~~reach~~ touch the sky. Man has always wanted to fly ~~like~~ in a way that no one has ever did. He desired to remain in the air as long ~~and~~ as he can.
- ③ The wing of the conventional aircraft deflects the air by providing a force of resistance ~~to~~ against air when it is in motion. Thus, the wing, due to its specific shape, made flying ~~in~~ possible.
- ④ The upper curved surface of the wing creates vacuum at the top of the wing, ~~and~~ creating a pressure difference above and below the wing. This helps the plane to move stably by overcoming air resistance.
- ⑤ The wing gets twice as much lift due to the pressure difference created at upper and lower sides of the wing. The lack of air pressure above the wing results in more pressure below it, making the plane to push forward against the resistive force of air.