

✓ Sample 3

To know one's own business and to mind nothing else, that is the way to carry on the work of life. This sounds like a common saying, yet few really acknowledge it, even in principle, it is not often that even the first step—that of knowing what one's business is—is honestly taken; it must be allowed that with many there are intellectual as well as moral difficulties in the way of this first step. The easier method of getting rid of the intellectual difficulty for a man is to ask himself what is not his business; and many a kindly person may be surprised to find that he has been in the habit of considering it a virtue to waste time, thought, feeling, and other means of interests which truly are no business of his at all. He may have to confess that he has been constantly wasting sympathy on sorrows and evils which he cannot remove or alleviate. Sympathy which does not mean action of some sort is not much of a virtue in any man; while in those human beings who habitually indulge in sympathy for its own sake, it is apt to become a hateful and vicious cowardice.

Sample para 3:

Indent the paragraph.

A person's first and foremost duty is to be aware of what his business is and work only for that cause instead of wasting his time and energies on ~~the~~ things that do not concern him. Many times, a person indulges in ~~some~~ ^{do not} ~~evils~~ that he has no control over. This habit of wasting sympathies on ^{uncontrollable} evils is cowardly.

Title - Knowing One's Business

✓ Sample 4

I take it that the whole object of education is, in the first place, to train the faculties of the young in such a manner as to give their possessor the best chance of being happy and useful in their generation; and, in the second place, to furnish them with the most important portions of that immense capitalized experience of the human race which we call knowledge of various kinds. I am using the term knowledge in its widest possible sense: and the question is, what subjects to select.

I must call attention further to this fact, that all the subjects of our thoughts- all feelings and propositions (leaving aside our sensations as the feeling), all our mental furniture- may be classified under one of two heads- as either within the province of the intellect, something that can be put into propositions and affirmed or denied; or as within the province of feeling, or that which, before the name was defined, was called the aesthetic side of our nature, and which can neither be proved nor disproved, but only felt and known.

According to the classification which I have put before you, then the subject of all knowledge are divisible into two groups, matters of science and matters of art; for all things with which the reasoning faculty alone is occupied, come under the province of science: and in the broadest sense, and not in the narrow and technical sense in which we are now accustomed to use the word art, all things feel able, all things which stir our emotions, come under the term of art, in the sense of the subject-matter of the aesthetic faculty. So that we are shut up to this- that the business of education is, in the first place, to provide the young with the means and the habit of observation: and, secondly to supply the subject-matter of knowledge either in the shape of science or of art, or both combined.

Sample para 4 :

Use of 'the' needs improvement.

According to the author, the purpose of education is to train the young minds to be useful and content in their lives and to provide them with ~~the~~ vast knowledge.

For the purpose of imparting knowledge, the selection of subject is important. ^{The} writer classifies ~~all~~ the subjects under two broader groups. First, is the science, ^{which is} related to the intellect and ^{The} is questionable. Other

one is art, related to ~~the~~ feelings and emotions.

Along with ^{both} these kinds of knowledge, students should be provided with the environment in which they can observe.

Title : Purpose of Education.

▪ Sample 5

Some of the things which science has given us have certainly helped to make our lives happier. Science has helped us to get rid of many sicknesses of the body. That is a great thing. It is difficult to be happy if your body is full of pain.

Scientists have made many discoveries which have helped to make painless, and to remove the causes of pain and sickness. By making it possible to cure terrible diseases- such as malaria, smallpox, plague, pneumonia and tuberculosis- science has made longer then life of the average man.

Science is helping man to produce much more food from the earth. By this, it is helping to get rid of famine and to prevent sickness caused by not having enough food to eat. It has also made possible the sending of quick relief to places where there is shortage of good and medicines, with the help of motor-lorries, railway trains, Ships and aero planes. That is also very good, and many lives are saved in such ways.

There are also many discoveries of science which have definitely brought unhappiness into the world. But that is not because the discoveries are bad, but because men are using them badly. For Example, consider the discovery of gun-powder and of other explosives, each more powerful than the previous one discovered. In ancient times men could wound and kill each other only if they were near enough to strike each other with stones, arrows, spears or swords. Even in battles, the armies on both side usually wounded and killed was not very large. In most wars the peasants went on cultivating their fields peacefully, even when the armies were fighting a few miles away. But the invention of fire-arms and high explosives caused a great change. A modern machine-gun, or quick fir-gun, worked by a single man, can wound and kill hundreds of people in few minutes. One modern bomb can kill hundreds of thousands of people immediately if it was dropped on a big city. The scientist who invented these terrible weapons are not wicked men who enjoy killing. They are people with kind hearts, but they are more clever, and they earn their living by discovering new things. (385 Words).

Sample 3

You are allowed to submit only one question.
The remaining questions may be submitted in
separate pdfs.

Science has proven to be both a blessing and a curse. It has been able to improve the quality of life and has increased life expectancy of a person through the discoveries and cure of otherwise deadly diseases. With the advancement in Technologies man is now able to eradicate hunger by increasing the food production and timely delivering of food with the help of vehicles. Although ~~man~~ science has benefited mankind, it has also made the unsafe. With the invention of ~~the~~ advanced weapons and atomic bombs, there is threat to the life of millions of people.

Science : A Blessing and a curse.

The Psychological causes of unhappiness, it is clear, are many and various. But all have something in common. The typical unhappy man is one who having been deprived in youth of some normal satisfaction, has come to value this one kind of satisfaction more than any other, and has, therefore, given to his life a one-sided direction, together with a quite undue emphasis upon the achievement as opposed to the activities connected with it. There is, however, a further development which is very common in the present day. A man may feel so completely thwarted that he seeks no form of satisfaction, but only distraction and oblivion. He then becomes a devotee of "Pleasure". That is to say, he seeks to make life bearable by becoming less alive. Drunkenness, for example, is temporary suicide; the happiness that it brings is merely negative, a momentary cessation of unhappiness. The narcissist and the megalomaniac believe that

Different Arts of Writing

happiness is possible, though they may adopt mistaken means of achieving it, but the man who seeks intoxication, in whatever form, has given up hope except in oblivion. In his case the first thing to be done is to persuade him that happiness is desirable. Men, who are unhappy, like men who sleep badly, are always proud of the fact. Perhaps their pride is like that of the fox who had lost his tail; if so, the way to cure it is to point out to them how they can grow a new tail. Very few men, I believe, will deliberately choose unhappiness if they see a way of being happy. I do not deny that such men exist, but they are not sufficiently numerous to be important. It is common in our day, as it has been in many other periods of the world's history, to suppose that those among us who are wise have seen through all the enthusiasms of earlier times and have become aware that there is nothing left to live for. The man who hold this view are genuinely unhappy, but they are proud of their unhappiness, which they attribute to the nature of the universe and consider to be the only rational attitude for an enlightened man. Their pride in their unhappiness makes less sophisticated people suspicious of its genuineness; they think that the man who enjoys being miserable is not miserable.

Precis : CSS 2011.

Precis:

Psychologists believe that one of the causes of a

man being unhappy might be related to his childhood.

A problem persisting the present day is that a person does not want to be happy but freedom from experiencing

the reality. It is the situation of hopelessness. This

person needs to be reminded that happiness is

achievable. There are certain people who take

pride in their unhappiness and believe it to be a

quality of a wise person.

Title : Reasons of a Man's Unhappiness

✓ Reading Comprehension 2014

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Use your own language.

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 different continent, other European nations did not attempt to interfere with it. However, in the French Revolution, there were immediate cries for war from neighbouring nations. Early on, for instance, the ousted king attempted to flee to neighbouring 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?

Reading Comprehension 2014

Question no: 1

King was an important personality in France and he had the support from the majority of local population. After the assassination of the king, civil war started in France that ended in the Reign of Terror.

Question no: 2

In American revolution, there was no resistance from the outside world as the revolution was happening in the ~~attached~~ separate continent. Whereas French were facing both internal and external interferences. This made American revolution easier to complete than French revolution.

Question no: 3

The internal unrest and the civil war due to the lack of unity among the French revolutionaries had the greatest impact on their inability to complete a successful revolution.

Question no: 4

Unity among the American revolutionaries proved to be one of the greatest strengths that resulted in a successful revolution. Due to this unity Americans were able to put aside their political differences and work together to make the revolution complete.

موجودہ حالات میں سب سے اہم ضرورت پیداوار بڑھانے اور قیمتوں کو کم کرنے کی ہے۔ عام آدمی معاشی طور پر پریشان ہے۔ اس کی آمدنی اس کے روز

مرہ کے اخراجات سے کم ہے۔ کم آمدنی کے پیش نظر روز مرہ استعمال کی چیزوں کی قیمتیں کم ہونی چاہئیں۔ یہ اسی صورت میں ممکن ہے کہ زراعتی اور

صنعتی پیداوار میں زبردست اضافہ ہو اور لوگ دن رات محنت کریں۔

Translation:

In the current situation, it is of an immediate need to increase the production and reduce the prices. A common man is depressed due to the economic situation. His earnings are ~~less~~ as compared to his day-to-day expenditure. Keeping in view the low wages, the prices of daily necessities should be decreased. It is only possible if there is a tremendous increase in agriculture and industrial production and people work hard day and night.