

جب ہم گاڑیوں اور محفوظ سڑکوں کی بات کرتے ہیں تو ہماری مراد ان حادثات سے ہوتی ہے، جن میں گاڑیاں اور پیدل چلنے والے ملوث ہوتے ہیں چنانچہ ان حادثات کی روک تھام کے طریقے تلاش کیے جاتے ہیں۔ ان حادثات کے علاوہ گاڑیاں فضا کو آلودہ کرنے کا سبب بھی بن رہی ہیں۔ یہ بات اب ثابت ہو چکی ہے کہ گاڑیوں سے نکلنے والی آلودگیاں بہت سی بیماریاں پیدا کرتی ہیں۔ ان میں مہلک بیماریاں بھی شامل ہیں، جو آج کل بہت عام ہو گئی ہیں۔ چنانچہ فضا کو آلودگی سے پاک کرنے کے طریقے ڈھونڈنا اور بھی ضروری ہے۔

Translation.

When we talk about vehicles and safe roads, we mean those accidents which involves vehicles and pedestrians.

Therefore, new methods of avoiding those accidents are sought. Besides those accidents, vehicles are also becoming the reason of air pollution. Now, it has been validated that pollution emitting from vehicles cause several diseases. It also includes fatal diseases which are rampant these days. Thus methods of protecting atmosphere from air pollution have become more important.

Q2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end in your own words. (20)

The vitality of any teaching, or historical movement, depends upon what it affirms rather than upon what it affirms rather than upon what it denies, and its survival and continued power will often mean that its positives are insufficiently regarded by opposing schools. The grand positives of Bentham were benevolence and veracity: the passion for the relief of man's estate, and the passion for truth. Bent ham's multifarious activities, pursued without abatement to the end of a long life, wee inspired by a "dominant and all-comprehensive desire for the amelioration of human life"; they wee inspired, too, by the belief that he had found the key to all moral truth. This institution, this custom, this code, this system of legislation-- does it promotes human happiness? Then it is sound. This theory, this creed, this moral teaching - does it rightly explain why virtue is admirable, or why duty is obligatory? The limitation of Bentham can be gauged by his dismissal of all poetry (and most religion) as "misrepresentation"; this is his negative side. But benevolence and veracity are Supreme Values, and if it falls to one of the deniers to be their special advocate, the believers must have long been drowsed. Bentham believes the Church teaches children insincerity by making them affirm what they cannot possibly understand or mean. They promise, for example, to fulfill the undertaking of their god--parents, that they will "renounce the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanity of this wicked world" etc. „The Devil" Bentham comments: " who or what is he, and how is it that he is renounced?" Has the child happened to have any dealings with him? Let the Archbishop of Canterbury tell us, and let him further explain how his own "works" are distinguished from the aforesaid "Pomps and Vanity". What king, what Lords Temporal or Spiritual, have ever renounced them? (Basil Willey)

Questions

(a) What does the writer mean by the following expressions:

different kind of Multifarious activities, *make human life better* amelioration of human Life, *it is sound* be their special advocate, *renounced* Renounce the devil, *drowsed* drowsed, *gauged* gauged, *aforesaid* aforesaid.

(b) On what grounds does Bentham believe that the Church

(c) What is Bentham's philosophy based upon?

(d) What according to the writer is Bentham's limitation?

Teaches children insincerity?

(e) In what context has the Archbishop of Canterbury been quoted i.e. is he praised or condemned?

Answer "a":

Multifarious activities: Different kinds of activities.

amelioration of human life: to make human life better.

It is sound: acceptable/rational
be their special advocate:
to disseminate and agree with something.

Renounce the devil: to reject the devil.

drowsed: slept

gauged: measured

as aforesaid: mentioned before.

Answer: b

Bentham believes that the church teaches children insincerity because the church make them promise things which they can not comprehend and implement them in their lives. For instance, the church takes undertakings from children that they would obey god and their own parents, reject the devil and the worldly things of this wicked world. The writer argues that how the children can renounce the devil whom they have never deal before.

Answer: "c"

Bertram's philosophy is based upon benevolence, to treat humans with kindness, veracity, to strive for the truth, and work for the amelioration of human life.

Answer: "d"

The limitation of Bertram is to renounce all the poetry and most religions as representation of the truth.

Answer: "e"

Archbishop of Canterbury has been condemned because he takes irrational undertakings from the children i.e. to renounce the devil whom they have never deal with before. Similarly, the ^{writer} argued that Archbishop of Canterbury advised the children to renounce the pomps and vanity of this worldly life but he himself indulged in it, and never have anyone, let it be a king or lord, renounce it before.

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS.....Maximum Marks: 100

Q1. Make a precis of the given passage, also give a suitable heading" (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 some thing 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 apeshood 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.

Q2. Read the given passage, then give brief answers, to the questions placed at the end, in your own words: - (20)

14
13
42
14x
182

180

is the annual renovation of the world

Language: Crucial for humans and civilizations

The scientific name of humans is "Homo Sapiens", while anthropologists believed it to be "Homo-Faber-the-Smith" i.e. the maker of tools. The third most important definition is "loquacious", the talker. Without language humans would merely be an animal with high intellect but no language. Humans would be worse and condemned without language. Language helps in the religious and worldly matters. Thus, humans and civilization are the product of language.

Total words: 182

Precis words: 65