

**Q1. Make a précis of the following passage in your own language. State the number of words used by you in your précis. (20 Marks)**

Throughout the ages of human development men have been subject to miseries of two kinds: those imposed by external nature, and those that human beings misguidedly inflicted upon each other. At first, by far the worst evils were those that were due to the environment. Man was a rare species, whose survival was precarious. Without the agility of the monkey, without any coating of fur, he has difficulty in escaping from wild beasts, and in most parts of the world could not endure the winter's cold. He had only two biological advantages: the upright posture freed his hands, and intelligence enabled him to transmit experience. Gradually these two advantages gave him supremacy.

The numbers of the human species increased beyond those of any other large mammals. But nature could still assert her power by means of flood and famine and pestilence and by exacting from the great majority of mankind incessant toil in the securing of daily bread.

In our own day our bondage to external nature is fast diminishing, as a result of the growth of scientific intelligence. Famines and pestilence still occur, but we know-better, year by year, what should be done to prevent them. Hard work is still necessary, but only because we are unwise: given peace and cooperation, we could subsist on a very moderate amount of toil. With existing technique, we can, whenever we choose to exercise wisdom, be free of many ancient- forms of bondage to external nature.

But the evils that men inflict upon each other have not diminished to the same degree. There are still wars, oppressions, and hideous cruelties, and greedy men still snatch wealth from those who are less skilful or less ruthless than themselves. Love of power still leads to vast tyrannies, or to mere obstruction when its grosser forms are impossible. And fear-deep - scarcely conscious fear — is still the dominant motive in very many lives.



# QUESTION - 1

title must not exceed 3 4 words  
this is more like a sentence

## Miseries of Developmental Era : ~~Environmental catastrophe and evils of humans~~

Throughout the developmental era, man has been subjected to the miseries of the environment and the evils of the human beings.

While being at the biological advantage ~~than any other mammal,~~ man has successfully combated the ~~environmental~~ catastrophe of extreme winter's cold. However, the nature still shows its power through the miseries of flood,



famine and pestilence, making it difficult for the vast majority to earn and feed themselves. But humans now have learnt better preventive measures with time to overcome this challenge. Moreover, the evils of human has pushed the mankind towards tyranny and this fear of cruelty still prevails deep in many lives.

be precis and to the point  
main idea is picked and discussed  
over all content is fine  
need improvement in sentences 8/20 title is too long

Total words : 319

Precis words : 105

**Q2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow in your own words as far as possible. (20 Marks)**

It is true that the smokers cause some nuisance to the nonsmokers, but this nuisance is physical while the nuisance that the non-smokers cause the smokers is spiritual. There are, of course, a lot of non-smokers who don't try to interfere with the smokers. It is sometimes assumed that non-smokers are morally superior, not realizing that they have missed one of the greatest pleasures of mankind. I am willing to allow that smoking is a moral weakness, but on the other hand we must beware of a man without weakness. He is not to be trusted. He is apt to always be sober and he cannot make a single mistake. His habits are too regular, his existence too mechanical and his head always maintains its supremacy over his heart. Much as I like reasonable people, I hate completely rational beings. For that reason, I am always scared and ill at ease when I enter a house in which there are no ash-trays. The room is apt to be too clean and orderly, and the people are apt to be correct and unemotional. Now the moral and spiritual benefits of smoking have never been appreciated by these correct, righteous, unemotional and unpoetic souls. In my opinion the smokers' morality is, on the whole, higher than that of the non-smokers. The man with a pipe in his mouth is the man after my heart. He is more genial, more open-hearted, and he is often brilliant in conversation. As Thackeray observes, "The pipe draws wisdom from the lips of the philosopher and shuts up the mouth of the foolish; it generates a style of conversation that is contemplative, thoughtful, benevolent and unaffected."

- a. What kind of hardship do a smoker and a non-smoker cause to each other?
- b. Why is it wrong to think that a non-smoker is morally superior to a smoker?
- c. Why is a man without any moral weakness untrustworthy?
- d. What pleasure of life is missed by a non-smoker?



# QUESTION-2

## COMPREHENSION

### Answer 1:

A smoker subjects the non-smoker through some physical hardship like the feeling of nuisance. On the other hand,



a non-smoker subjects the smoker through spiritual hardship by considering him morally inferior

## Answer 2:

It is wrong to think that a non-smoker is morally superior to a smoker because a non-smoker pretends to be a perfect human being without any weakness. As per the writer, this type of the man is difficult to trust as he always keeps his head supreme to his heart.

## Answer 3:

A man without any moral weakness is untrustworthy as he pretends to be a sober person who cannot make a single mistake. The supremacy of his head makes him a completely rational person that portrays him as too good to be true.

*Handwritten signature*

## Answer 4:

A non-smoker has missed the pleasure of smoking in his life. The void of this pleasure has subjected them to become unemotional and unpoetic souls.

satisfactory

10/20



Q6. Translate the following Urdu text into English.

والہد یہ ہے کہ آج ہماری کیفیت اس کے بالکل برعکس ہے جو ہمارے اسلاف کا طرہ امتیاز<sup>3</sup>  
تھی۔ آج ہم علم و حکمت کے میدان میں نہ صرف پیچھے ہیں بلکہ بہت پیچھے ہیں۔ علم و حکمت  
ہمارے لئے محترم نہیں رہے۔ آج تخلیق، تحقیق، ایجاد اور اختراع سے ہمارا تعلق بہ مشکل نظر  
آتا ہے۔ بلکہ ہمیں یہ پوری طرح علم بھی نہیں کہ علم و حکمت کے میدان میں یاران تیز گام<sup>8</sup> نے  
کس منزل کو جا لیا ہے اور وہ کن امکانات کو چھو رہے ہیں بلکہ اب تو ہمیں یہ بھی دوسرے  
بتاتے ہیں کہ تمہارے بزرگوں نے کیا کیا کام کئے تھے۔



# QUESTION-3

the tragedy is

The story is that our situation is completely opposite to the supermacy of our forefathers at our ideology. We are far behind in the field of knowledge and betterment. Knowledge and wisdom has not remained sacred to us.

Today, we are scarcely related to the method of production, research and innovation and development. In fact, we are unaware from the fact that how the world has got advanced in the field of education and betterment and to which extent they have reached. In fact, now we get to know about the great work of our ancestors from others.

need improvement

5/10