

Q. 2. Write a précis of the following and suggest a suitable title:

The British are distinguished among the nations of modern Europe, on the one hand by the excellence of their philosophers, and on the other hand by their contempt for philosophy. In both respects they show their wisdom. But contempt for philosophy, if developed to the point at which it becomes systematic, is itself a philosophy; it is the philosophy which, in America, is called 'instrumentalism'. I shall suggest that philosophy, if it is bad philosophy, may be dangerous, and therefore deserves that degree of negative respect which we accord to lightning and tigers. What positive respect may be due to 'good' philosophy I will leave for the moment an open question.

The connection of philosophy with politics, which is the subject of my lecture, has been less evident in Britain than in Continental countries. Empiricism, broadly speaking, is connected with liberalism, but Hume was a Tory; what philosophers call 'idealism' has, in general, a similar connection with conservatism, but T. H. Green was a Liberal. On the Continent distinctions have been more clear cut, and there has been a greater readiness to accept or reject a block of doctrines as a whole, without critical scrutiny of each separate part.

In most civilized countries at most times, philosophy has been a matter in which the authorities had an official opinion, and except where liberal democracy prevails this is still the case. The Catholic Church is connected to the philosophy of Aquinas, the Soviet Government to that of Marx. The Nazis upheld German idealism, though the degree of allegiance to be given to Kant, Fichte or Hegel respectively was not clearly laid down. Catholics, Communists, and Nazis all consider that their views on practical politics are bound up with their views on theoretical philosophy. Democratic liberalism, in its early successes, was connected with the empirical philosophy developed by Locke. I want to consider this relation of philosophies to political systems as it has in fact existed, and to inquire how far it is a valid logical relation, and how far, even if not logical, it has a kind of psychological inevitability. In so far as either kind of relation exists, a man's philosophy has practical importance, and a prevalent philosophy may have an intimate connection with the happiness or misery of large sections of mankind.

Q. 3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

Ever since the end of the Middle Ages philosophy has steadily declined in social and political importance. William of Ockham, one of the greatest of medieval philosophers, was hired by the Kaiser to write pamphlets against the Pope; in those days many burning questions were bound up with disputes in the schools. The advances of philosophy in the seventeenth century were more or less connected with political opposition to the Catholic Church; Malebranche, it is true, was a priest, but priests are not now allowed to accept his philosophy. The disciples of Locke in eighteenth-century France, and the Benthamites in nineteenth-century England, were for the most part extreme Radicals in politics, and created the modern bourgeois liberal outlook. But the correlation between philosophical and political opinions grows less definite as we advance. Hume was a Tory in politics, though an extreme Radical in philosophy. Only in Russia, which

remained medieval till the revolution, has any clear connection of philosophy and politics survived. Bolsheviki are materialists, while Whites are idealists. In Tibet the connection is even closer; the second official in the State is called the 'metaphysician in chief'.

Elsewhere philosophy is no longer held in such high esteem. Academic philosophy, throughout the twentieth century, has been mainly divided into three groups. The first consists of the adherents of the classical German philosophy, usually Kant, but sometimes Hegel. The second consists of the pragmatists and Bergson. The third consists of those who attach themselves to the sciences, believing that philosophy has no special brand of truth and no peculiar method of arriving at it; these men, for convenience, may be called realists, though in fact there are many among them to whom this name is not strictly applicable. The distinction between the different schools is not sharp, and individuals belong partly to one, partly to another. William James may be regarded as almost the founder of both realism and pragmatism. Dr Whitehead's recent books employ the methods of realists in defence of a more or less Bergsonian metaphysic. Many philosophers, not without a considerable show of reason, regard Einstein's doctrines as affording a scientific basis for Kant's belief in the subjectivity of time and space. The distinctions in fact are thus less clear than the distinctions in logic. Nevertheless the distinctions in logic are useful as affording a framework for the classification of opinions

Questions:

(4 marks each)

1. According to the passage, what were some of the historical connections between philosophy and politics during the Middle Ages and subsequent centuries?
2. How does the relationship between philosophy and politics change as discussed in the passage, especially with reference to the seventeenth century, eighteenth-century France, and nineteenth-century England?
3. What are the three main groups into which academic philosophy is divided in the twentieth century, as mentioned in the passage? Provide a brief description of each group.
4. In what ways does the passage suggest that the correlation between philosophical and political opinions becomes less definite as we advance in history? Provide specific examples mentioned in the passage to support this idea.

Q. 4. Correct only FIVE of the following: (10)

1. The group of students attending the seminar on Shakespeare's plays is diverse, each bringing their unique perspective to the discussions.
2. Neither the teacher nor the students were aware of how challenging are the upcoming exams.
3. Running swiftly through the forest, the beautiful deer was spotted by the hikers.
4. The responsibility for completing the project on time lies with the manager and the team members.
5. My brother is taller than me, but I am more athletic

6. Each of the books on the shelf needs to be reorganized to ensure they're in alphabetical order.
7. The mountain climbers were equipped with warm clothes, sturdy boots, and to carry enough food for the week.
8. Despite being tired, the essay was completed in a timely manner.

Q.5. (a) Punctuate the following text, where necessary. (5)

winston is one of the most laid-back people i know he is tall and slim with black hair and he always wears a tshirt and black jeans his jeans have holes in them and his baseball boots are scruffy too he usually sits at the back of the class and he often seems to be asleep however when the exam results are given out he always gets an a i don't think hes as lazy as he appears to be

(b) Re-write the following sentences (ONLY FIVE) after filling in the blanks with appropriate Prepositions.

1. The cat jumped _____ the table and landed gracefully on the floor.
2. Maria is allergic _____ pollen and experiences hay fever during spring.
3. Please submit your assignments _____ the deadline to avoid any late penalties.
4. The treasure chest was hidden _____ the ancient oak tree in the enchanted forest.
5. The children were excitedly playing _____ the beach, building sandcastles.
6. The mysterious sound seemed to be coming _____ the old, abandoned mansion.
7. I apologize _____ any inconvenience caused during the construction work in the neighborhood.
8. The detective carefully examined the clues, searching _____ the missing piece of evidence.

Q. 6. Use only FIVE of the pairs of words in sentences clearly illustrating their meanings. (10)

1. Raze – Raise
2. Complaisant – Complacent
3. Hare – Hair
4. Lien – Lean
5. Knead – Need
6. Moot – Mute
7. Rheum – Room
8. Cession - Session

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

سرمایہ کاروں کا دلچسپی سے خواب ہوتا ہے کہ ان کی سرمایہ کاری میں بڑھوتری ہو، اور وہ منافع کما سکیں۔ یہ امید ہوتی ہے کہ ان کے سرمایہ کاری پروجیکٹس میں کامیابی حاصل ہو، جس سے ان کا مالی حال بہتر ہو۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ وہ با خود محنت اور جدوجہد کرتے ہیں تاکہ مختلف شعبوں میں سرمایہ کاری کا تجربہ حاصل ہو اور ان کا وسیعہ کریئر بنے

SHEHRYAR

DATE: / /

Do not include examples in precis. Just give their gist.

QUESTION #02

Title: Relation between philosophy and politics

The British are unique among European nations because of both excellence and contempt of ~~their~~ philosophy. It is a complex domain having both good and bad aspects. The connection between philosophy and politics is glaring, but is more obvious in other European countries than Britain. The allegiance of political authorities with philosophical doctrines include; connection of Catholic Church with philosophy of St. Aquinas, Soviet government with that of Marx, and Nazi with German idealism. They all think of their political views obliged to their respective theoretical philosophies, as democratic liberalism was obligated to teachings of Locke. The relation of philosophy and political system exists. Whether it is logical or not it has greater psychological impact, and it is a source of happiness and misery of large population.

Indent the paragraph.

Total words : 383

Precis word count : 126

DATE: ___/___/___

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

QUESTION # 093

1.

During Middle ages, philosophy had great influence on politics, but it continuously declined with the end of Middle Ages. Greatest philosophers like William of Ockham was hired by Kaiser to write against pope. Philosophy in the seventeenth century were more or less connected with political opposition to church.

2.

In early times, philosophy had greater hold on political sphere. But, it declined in seventeenth century. The disciples of Locke in 18th century France and Benthamites in nineteenth century England were most extreme radicals in politics, and created the modern bourgeois liberal outlook.

3.

The first consists of adherents of the classical German philosophy, usually Kant and Hegel. The second consists of the pragmatists and Bergson. The third consists of those who attach themselves to the sciences, believing that philosophy has no special brand of

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truth and no peculiar method of arriving at, they are called realists.

4.

The correlation between philosophical and political opinions grow less definite as we advance. Hume was supporter of conservative party, but was extreme radical in philosophy. Russia, though has clear connection of philosophy and politics survived. Tibet has even more closer connection.

QUESTION #04

1. The group of students attending the seminar on Shakespeare's plays is diverse, each bring his unique perspective to the discussion.

2. Neither the teacher nor the students were aware of how challenging were the upcoming exams.

3. Running swiftly through the forest, the beautiful deer were spotted by the hikers.

5. My brother is taller than me, but I am ~~an~~ athletic.

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6. Each of the books on the shelf needs to be reorganised to ensure these are in alphabetical order.

8. Despite being tired, the essay were completed in a timely manner.

QUESTION #05 (A)

Winston is one of the most laid-back people I know. He is tall and slim with black hair and he always wears a t-shirt and black jeans. His jeans have holes in them and his baseball boots are scruffy, too. He usually sits at the back of the class and he often seems to be asleep. However, when the exams results are given out, he always gets an 'A'. I don't think he's as lazy as he appears to be.

QUESTION #05 (B)

1. The cat jumped off the table and landed gracefully on the floor.

3. Please submit your assignments by the deadline to avoid any late penalties.

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4. The treasure chest was hidden beneath the ancient oak tree in the enchanted forest.

5. The children were excitedly playing along the beach, building sandcastles.

6. The mysterious sound seemed to be coming from the old, abandon mansion

7. I apologize for any inconvenience caused during the construction work in the neighborhood.

QUESTION #06

1.

Raze: Israel razed the Gaza strip to the ground.

Raise: China raised ninty million people out of poverty.

2.

Complaisant: Everybody likes him because of his complaisant nature.

Complacent: United States is complacent of their nuclear capabilities.

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3.

Hare: Hares are rarely seen in jungle in morning.

Hair: She has very silky hairs.

76.

Rheum: When he woke up, he found his swollen shut with rheum.

Room: She has well-decorated her room.

6.

Moot: Kashmir's annexation is a moot between Pakistan and India.

Mute: John always stays mute in family gatherings.

QUESTION #07

Investors passionately dream that their investment grow and they can earn profits. It is hoped that, there will be success in investment, which will improve their financial condition. This is the reason, they themselves work hard to invest in different sectors, gain experience and have a wide career.