

- i. PART-II IS TO BE ATTEMPTED ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER BOOK.
- ii. Attempt ALL questions from PART-II.
- iii. All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
- iv. Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper.

PART-II

Q. 2 Make a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title.

(15+5=20)

Just as the most important norms governing the behaviour of individuals are embodied in domestic, or as the lawyers call it 'municipal' law, so some norms governing the behaviour of states are embodied in international law. Even so, the identity of name does not indicate an identity of nature. International law operates in quite a different social context, without the foundations of an overwhelming social consensus and of a central authority which endows its rules with sanction. States differ from individuals in that they are not subject to law; international law is not a law above states but one between them. This is a situation so anomalous for a legal system that some professional lawyers altogether deny the legal character of international law, claiming that it lacks the distinctive characteristic of effective sanctions. Sovereign states and an international legal system of the same type as domestic legal systems are logically incompatible. Either the states are truly sovereign and recognize no superior, in which case there can be no legal rules binding them; or, if such rules exist, then states are not truly sovereign. The contradiction is resolved by the theory of consent which claims that the binding character of international legal norms is founded upon their acceptance by states, explicit or implied. Thus being bound by international law becomes a form of exercising sovereignty. In the classical definition of sovereignty in the Wimbledon case, the World Court emphatically declined '...to see in the conclusion of any Treaty by which a State undertakes to perform or refrain from performing a particular act an abandonment of sovereignty'.

Since international law is based upon such an uneasy compromise, it is not surprising that the evaluation of its significance ranges so widely. Some regard it a sham, while others claim that, if only given a chance by politicians, lawyers would draft a comprehensive code which would ensure peace upon earth. Neither view does full justice to the true nature of international law which tries to reconcile sovereign states and international order and is the expression both of state-sovereignty and of its limitations.

Q. 3 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

(20)

The classic example of fallacy is a scene in a British court of law. As the attorney for the defense takes the floor, his partner hands him a note: "No case. Abuse the plaintiff's attorney."

If you can't shake the argument, abuse the person who advances it, and so discredit it through the back door. Go from facing the issue, which jurists call *ad rem*, to the man, *ad hominem*.

A story is told about Lincoln as a young lawyer. In one of his first jury cases, he showed his political shrewdness by an adroit and quite non-malicious use of *ad hominem*. His opponent was an experienced trial lawyer, who also had most of the fine legal points on his side. The day was warm and Lincoln slumped in his chair as the case went against him. When the orator took off his coat and vest, however, Lincoln sat up with a gleam in his eye. His opponent was wearing one of the new city-slicker shirts of the 1840's, which buttoned up the back.

Lincoln knew the reaction of frontiersmen, who made up the jury. When his turn came, his plea was brief: "Gentlemen of the jury, because I have justice on my side, I am sure you will not be influenced by this gentleman's pretended knowledge of the law. Why, he doesn't even know which side of his shirt ought to be in front!"

Lincoln's *ad hominem* is said to have won the case.

This fallacy, like over-generalizing, has been around for a long time. The Sophists must have used it freely, and I suspect it goes back to the dawn of the race.

The health of President Eisenhower was an important consideration in the nominations of 1956. Was he well enough to serve out another four years in the toughest job in the world? Similarly with Franklin Roosevelt in 1944. But when the enemies of Roosevelt charged that a given government policy was wrong because it originated with "that cripple in the White House," they were practicing a particularly vicious kind of *ad hominem*.

QUESTIONS:

Q1. After reading this selection, do you have a clear idea of what 'ad hominem' means?

Q2. How did Lincoln succeed in convincing the jury?

Q3. How was Lincoln tactic 'non-malicious'? In view of the result, does it matter whether the tactic was malicious or not?

Q4. What risk did Lincoln take by using ad hominem? If you had been an opposing lawyer, how might you have countered Lincoln's move?

Q5. Write the meanings of the following words: a) fallacy b) gleam c) plaintiff d) cripple e) vicious.

Q.4. Correct any FIVE of the following:

(10)

(a) Hundred of students gathered to attend the conference by Hassan Ali Gondal.

(b) I am one of those persons who cannot describe what I feel.

(c) Of novel and poetry the last is more important.

(d) The reading of poetry gives greater delight than reading prose.

(e) Sir Huzaifa left for Mianwali on Friday last, arriving there on Monday.

(f) The professor and orator are dead.

(g) I never have and never will abuse anyone.

(h) You need not to rebuke him.

Q. 5. A. Punctuate the following passage:

(05)

one day a friend visited Hodja and said Hodja, I want to borrow your donkey. I'm sorry replied Hodja but I've already lent it to someone else. As soon as he said this the donkey brayed.

but Hodja, I can hear the donkey! It's in the stable! shutting the door in his friend's face, Hodja told him with dignity a man who believes the word of a donkey above my word doesn't deserve to be lent anything!

B. Re-write the following sentences (ONLY FIVE) after filling in the blanks with appropriate Prepositions. (05)

i. The doctor gave me a prescription..... my cough.

ii. Nowadays Majid studies the whole day.

iii. Throw this pen the dustbin.

iv. He went the desert .

v. While walking the bank of river, Wordsworth saw a large number of daffodils.

vi. I don't approve your language, young man.

vii. The bird flew my head.

viii. In the examination you have to answer all the question an hour.

Q.6. Use any five of the following idioms in your own sentences to bring out their meaning:

(10)

1. Big fish 2. To burn one's bridges 3. Square peg in a round hole 4. To cut the Gordian knot.

5. To give the devil his due 6. The rank and file 7. To have one's pound of flesh

8. For good 9. To eat the humble pie 10. At the top of the tree.

Q.7. Translate the following into English by keeping in view any figurative /idiomatic expression.

(10)

عروج و زوال ہر قوم کی داستان ہے مگر اس کے لیے احساس زیاں اور قومی حمیت ضروری ہیں۔ دوسری جنگ عظیم کے بعد جاپان پر سخت آزمائش کی گھڑی تھی۔ ایٹم بم کی تباہی نے دو شہر پہلے ہی اجاڑ دیے تھے۔ مگر جاپانیوں کے لیے اس سے بھی بڑا المیہ ایک بادشاہ کی تذلیل تھی۔ جنرل میک آرتھر کا ہتک آمیز رویہ جو اس نے بادشاہ کے ساتھ اپنایا تھا، نے جاپانیوں کے اندر بدلے کی چنگاری کو ہوا دی۔ میدان جنگ میں نہ صحیح، جاپان نے ہر دوسرے شعبے میں امریکا کو مات دینا شروع کر دی، بالآخر چند ہی دہائیوں میں یہی قوم اپنا کھویا ہوا مقام دوبارہ حاصل کرنے میں کامیاب ہو گئی۔ اس داستان میں پاکستان کے لیے بہت بڑا سبق ہے۔

Question No 3:**Q1:**

Adhominem means to face the person instead of facing the issues. To abuse someone to gain your interests.

Q2:

Lincoln used his shrewdness and adhominem while diverting or misleading the jury. He flagged his law knowledge while comparing it with his dressing.

Q3:

Lincoln tactic was non-malicious because it did not create anarchy or a bad effect. No, if the results are achieved according to interest, it doesn't matter whether the tactic was malicious or not.

Q4:

This adhominem would have turned

against him, if the other lawyer came up with a counter argument. I would have said my vest can cover the flaw of my shirt but this argument has little ability to cover the legal and valid points.

Q 5:

Fallacy \Rightarrow Mistaken belief.

Gleam \Rightarrow Shine, brightness

Plaintiff \Rightarrow oppositional

Cripple \Rightarrow ill, sick

Vicious \Rightarrow Sinful

Question No. 4

I am one of those persons who cannot describe what I feel.

I am one of those persons who cannot describe what they feel.

Of novel and poetry the last is more important.

Of novel and poetry the last one is

more important.

**The professor and orator are
dead**

The professor and orator is dead.

**I never have and never will
abuse anyone.**

I never had and nor will abuse anyone

**Sir Huzaiifa left for Mianwali
on Friday last, arrive there on
Monday.**

Sir Hazaiifa left for Mianwali on
last Friday, to reach there on Monday.

Question No 5

(A)

Punctuate the Paragraph

One day a friend visited Hadja, and

said; Hodja, I want to borrow your donkey. I'm sorry, replied Hodja, but I've already lent it to someone else. As soon as he said this, the donkey brayed. But Hodja, I can hear the donkey, it's in the stable. Shutting the door in his friend's face, Hodja told him; With dignity, a man who believes the word of a donkey above my word, doesn't deserve to be lent anything.

(B)

(i) The doctor gave me a prescription for my cough

(ii) Nowadays Majid studies for the whole day.

(iii) Throw this pen into the dustbin.

(v) While walking on the bank of river, Wordsworth saw a large number of daffodils.

(viii) In the examination you have to answer all the questions within an hour.

Question. No. 6

To burn one's bridges:

He burned his own bridge while getting into a fight with interview panelists.

To give the devil his due:

Sincerity and sensitivity does not work in media industry, you have to give the devil his due.

For good:

You have to work hard and with consistency, for your own good. This is the only road to success.

To cut the Gordian knot:

With attacks

in Pakistan, Afghanistan and TTP has cut their Gordian knot.

Big fish:

USA acts like a big fish in multipolar world order, which won't work anymore.

Question No. 7

Ups and downs is the story of every nation. But self consciousness and national cohesion is necessary for this. Japan was under a great turmoil after WWII. Destructive atomic bombs have deteriorated their two cities already. But, for Japanese the biggest loss was the insult of the King. The derogatory behaviour of General MacArthur has incited the Japanese for revenge. Though, not in battlefield but in every other field Japanese started to surpass the

America. At last, just in a few decades this nation become able to regain its lost status. This story holds a great lesson for Pakistan.

Question No. 2

Nature of International Laws

Municipal laws govern the behaviour of masses while international law of countries. Unlike municipal law, international law is not an authoritative and regulatory body. It regulates just on the base of mutual consensus. Due to its non-binding nature, many denies its effective presence. It cannot impose decisions like domestic law regulators. Because sovereign countries do not accept any binding international laws on them, as it will jeopardize their sovereignty. But law

Date: _____

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signatory countries have to abide by the laws. Though, it has a challenging nature, still is very significant. With acceptance and rejection many offers to redraft it for effective presence and peace. Unaware of its nature which supports sovereignty and limitize intervention.

Given Words: 349

Provided : 113